THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION Months y Bee, One Year Sunday Saturday Bee, One Year Weekly Bee, One Year OFFICES.

Omaha. The Dee Building. South Omaha, Corner N and Twenty-fourth Sta. Council Bluffs, 13 Pearl Bitteet. Chicago Office, 217 Chamber of Commerce. New York, Rooms 12, 14 and 15, Tribune Bidg. Washington, 1407 F Street, N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE. communications relating to news and edi-matter should be addressed: To the Editor.

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittinces should be diressed to The Ree Publishing company, maha Drafts, checks and postuffice orders to e made payable bits of the company, THE DEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of the Boe Pub-lishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of August, 1894, was

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. Sunday. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my resence this 4th day of September 1894. (Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. (Seal.)

We have not yet seen or heard any response from ex-Governor Boyd in reply to the fervent appeal of Editor Bryan for him to make way for a free silver democrat.

A Colorado man who could get no one to nominate him as a candidate for congress has finally concluded to nominate himself. He is sure to get at least one vote for the position.

It is to be feared that President Cleveland will require the services of an expert cabinet maker to again put together his cabinet, which has scattered to all directions of the compass.

Neither Colorado nor Wyoming has as yet attempted to send a woman representative to either house of congress, notwithstanding the fact that woman suffrage is in full blast in both of those states.

Mr. MacVeagh is going to Peorla in quest of the senatorship from Illinois. Peoria is the home of the Whisky trust. Mr. Mac-Veagh is therefore quite farsighted in making Peoria his objective point.

With Governor Tillman in the United States senate, the dispensary system of the senate restaurant, over which an annual war is waged, will unquestionably be reorganized in a profitable business basis.

From present prospects the next house of representatives will have about as many new faces in it as did the last, which was remarkable for the number of members who had never had national legislative experience before.

First Round-Lancaster county-in favor of the Bryanites, Second Round-Gage county-in favor of the administration

REPUBLICAN MISSIONARIES. democratic representative from Ohio declared in the house just before the pas-

sage of the senate tariff bill that every woman who sees the bag of sugar she buys decreased one-third will become a missionary against the democracy. He said that the great mass of the people who must count every penny of incomes not sufficient to enable them to live in half way decent comfort will feel the tax on sugar and feel it bitterly. "There is not a housewife in the land," said Representative Johnson, "who will not feel that she is robbed by our democratic tariff ref rm when she finds that where she got three pounds of sugar under the Mc-Kinley bill she now, under the Gorman bill, for the same money, gets but two." It will of the land begin to realize the effect of democratic legislation upon this prime necessary, but that they will be given an object lesson there can be no doubt. The duty does not go into effect until the first of next year, and

there is no present excuse for the trust advancing the price of sugar, which is now higher than the average of last year. Moreover, that monopoly may be disposed to hold off an advance until after the November congressions) elections, so as not to hurt the party which conceded the 40 per cent ad valorem on raw sugar which the trust dic tated, but nothing can be more certain than that the advance will clime. No demo-

cratic defender of making raw sugar dutiable questions this. Not only will the consumers of sugar have to pay the 40 per cent duty, but so much in addition as the trust shall find it expedient to demand. It has the absolute control of the situation and may, regulate production and price at its pleasure, and it is unnecessary to say that it will take the largest possible advantage of its opportunity. It may go slow, for prudential reasons, but whitever goal it has set for itself it will reach in time.

As a consequence of this legislation, when the great sugar refining monopoly is ready to begin the extortion which the law allows it, instead of twenty pounds the American people will get but twelve or thirteen pounds of sugar for a dollar, as before the passage of the McKinley law, which annually saved to the consumers of sugar in the United States not less than \$40,000,000. In 1889, before the passage of that law, the average wholessle price of granulated sugar was 7.799 cents. The year after its passage, 1891, the average price was 4.698, and

there was a still further decline in 1892, the average wholesale price in the latter year for granulated being 4.346 cents. There was no material change from this in 1893. There is every reason to expect that under the present law the price of sugar will advance to the average price of 1889, or fully 3 cents per pound above the average price of last year, and may go even higher. It will only stop short of the figure at which

importations of foreign-made refined would be invited. The American people have had an experi-

ence of nearly four years with cheap sugar, effecting an aggregate saving to them annually of more than \$50,000,000. They will not take kindly to a policy that makes this prime necessary appreciably higher to them. particularly when their incomes have been largely reduced by the legislation which includes this policy. The well-to-do may not pay much attention to it, but the great mass of the people, whose reduced earnings compel them to count every penny and to practice greater prudence and economy than ever before will give attention to it. And hundreds of thousends of such will rebuke at the polls the party responsible for increasing the cost to them, while benefiting the most grasping of all monopolies, a prime necessary they cannot dispense with.

-THE "COMMUNISM OF PELE" This is the expressive term applied by Mr. Cleveland to the trusts in his letter to Mr. Catchings. On other occasions the president has used vigorous language in referring to the trade combinations. In his inaugural address he declared that they frequently constitute conspiracies against the interests of the people, "and in all their phases they are unnatural and opposed to our American sense of fairness." In the same connection he said that to the extent that they can be

lation, framed, so far as the trust is concerned, by a democratic secretary of the treasury, and virtually approved by a demolegislation. If there is any other trust or to dissolve because of the democratic law against trusts referred to by Mr. McMillin it has not made its purpose public.

The people of the United States, irrespec tive of party, most earnestly desire the suppression of every form of monopoly. Existing conditions peculiarly invite vigorous and determined efforts to relieve the people from the interference and exactions of trusts and

combinations, the policy of which is unfavorable to a steady recovery of business. be some little time yet before the housewives. More, perhaps, than in a time of general prosperity, there is need now of unrestricted competition in trade. It is a great opportunity for exerting the power of the general government in a vigorous assault upon the 'communism of pelf." There is a grand chance for proving the sincerity of the president's utterances against the trusts. Will the administration take advantage of the opportunity and try to atone for its failure thus far to rolleve the people from the exactions of monopoly? It is something to be hoped for, but hardly to be expected.

> A COLOSSAL RAILWAY CONSOLIDATION. September 1 marked the inauguration of the reorganization scheme of the Richmond Terminal system, by which a huge network of railroads covering a large portion of the southern states has been again united under one management, to be known this time as the Southern Railway company. The reorganization means another gigantic and powerful railroad corporation and one that is to operate in states that have heretofore been served chiefly by small connecting lines. The Southern Railway company is to control 4,500 miles of railroad and about 150 miles of water line, and with the exception of 491 miles that are leased the whole is owned directly by the company in contradistinction to the leasehold methods of acquisition that were always pursued by its predecessors.

The preliminaries required for this reorganization are particularly interesting at this time, because they indicate the steps which will have to be taken by a great many other American railroads now in the hands of rerelvers in order that they may be again placed on a paying basis. The original plan was perfected May 1, 1893, and issued to the public on May 23, 1893. Prompt re-

sponses by security holders enabled the committee to be sure by July of the same year that the former were willing to cooperate with them. The process was interrupted by the financial depression and consequent decrease of railway earnings during the fall and winter. New conditions and new complications are said to have been pre-

sented, and the problem became one of dealing not only with bankrupt corporations but also with bankrupt receivers as well. A few changes in the plan were therefore necessary, but they were approved without delay by all whose consent was required. The new company is built upon over thirty corporations whose affairs and se curities were interlocked in every conceivable way and in almost hopeless confusion. One board of directors supplants thirty boards of directors, and one system of accounting takes the place of thirty separate accounts. To accomplish this object there were had two trustees' sales, one receivers' sale and ten foreclosure sales under mortgages, while several minor sales and conveyances of various kinds are still in progress to complete the details of the scheme. All the lines thus acquired are consolidated into one sys-

bushels. the view of these facts it is evident that American wheat producers cannot hope for mightr prices during the ensuing cratic president. Nor yet the Whisky trust. year, and they will be fortunate if the price which has also enormously profiled by this of wheat dies not go still lower. It is not an encouraging outlook for the producers. combination, large or small, that is preparing A great deal of wheat is being used in feeding cattle and hogs and this may help to sustain the price, but there is reason to apprehend that the bottom price for wheat has not yet been reached. At the present price there is scarcely anything in it for the producer, and he must suffer loss if it shall

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1891.

NO TIME FOR CONCESSIONS.

go any lower.

The union depot ordinance prepared by the city attorney and introduced at the last session of the council is both inopportune and objectionable. The Bee's position on the subject is well known. The plans of the unfinished Tenth street structure are Inadequate and impracticable. They do not call for a depot such as was promised by the railroads, nor do they contemplate a" building which would meet the demands of traffic in this city today, to say nothing of the future growth of Omaha as a railroad and commercial center, High railroad officials have admitted these facts and expressed themselves favorable to a new plan in keeping with the importance of Omaha and to fully insure the convenience of the traveling public.

A more unfavorable time for raising the depot matter could not have been selecteda time when railway owners are practicing extreme economy in all branches of the service and admit that they have no money to expend upon costly improvements. Under such circumstances the people of this city are not warranted in extending any inducements to them to complete a building which will not meet present demands and will stand in the way of a grand union passenger depot such as Omaha wants and sooner or later must have.

There is nothing in the depot situation which would prevent the railroads from providing ample traffic facilities at Omaha irrespective of any action of the city council or of the people. With the valuable their property by our police and fire departments and the enormous traffic they receive from Omaha, there is every reason why the roads should provide adequate shelter and decent accommodations for passongers and ample facilities for the handling of freight.

Under all circumstances surrounding the depot question the council would be justified forcing the roads to provide temporary means for handling the passenger traffic of this city. The effort of the council to cajole them by concessions thus to induce them to do a simple act of justice to Omaha will not meet with public approval.

Cycling has become altogether too general a sport to be discouraged or obstructed at this late day, but there are several bad habits in which Omaha bicyclists are indulging that are apt to bring them into disrepute. One is the use of the sidewalks, which are intended exclusively for pedestrians. We know that some of the pavements are in almost-impassable condition, but yet the bicyclists are better able to use them than the pedestrians who are being forced i from the sidewalks. Another abuse is the racing at high speed through the busy streets of the city. Local wheelmen have been organizing runs between points that necessitate a course through our busiest thoroughfares and they try to make as good time in the center of the city as they do out on lonely country roads. This is dangerous alike to the riders and to the other people who happen to be on the streets in question. It ought not to be necessary to wait for a series of

HOW ALLEN WAS ELECTED.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record, writing from New York, furnishes this gossip regarding the present and past senatorial campaigns in Nebraska: "From information received here it is judged that the political campaign in Nebraska this fall will be one of the most interesting of the country. There is a good deal of interest felt here about Mr. Mac-Vergh's canyass in Illinois, but very little confidence that he will be elected, but in Nebraska it is expected that the populists will carry the state and send Representative Bryan or some other such man to take Mr. Manderson's seat, although many of the democratic leaders would prefer a straight republican. Mr. Brice is largely responsible for Mr. Allen's presence in the United States senate. It required sixty-seven votes to elect a senator in the Nebraska legisla-ture during the last contest, and the republicans had only sixty-two. The demo crats had fifteen and the rest were populists. The latter were voting for a clirgyman named Green, who had flopped back and forth among the religious denominations as he had among the political parties. H^{\pm} had been a Campbellite, a Methodist, a Baptist and a Congregationalist, as he had been a and a congregationnel, as he had been a republican, a greenbacker, then a democrat, a prohibitionist, and finally a populist. The democrats refused to vote for him. Secre-tary Morton and some of the other leaders of that party advised them to go for John of that party advised them to go addidate, but M. Thurston, the republican candidate, but Senator Brice, who was chairman of the Senator Brice, kept telegraphing them not to do so. Finally each ne of the democratic members of the legislature received a dispatch from Wash-ington, signed by Calvin S. Brice, A. P. Gorman and John G. Carlisle, advising them

to elect anybody but a republican. They then had a caucus and decided to cast their ballots for Allen, who failed to receive the populist nomination, but was regarded as a better man than the clerical candidate. That settled the question. The populists came over to Allen one by one at first, then in pairs, and finally by dozens, and he was elected. Both Mr Gorman and Mr. Carlisle have since denied signing the telegram and say that Mr. Brice added their names to it without authority.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

undergoing political purification by way of the penitentiary.

Miss uri. Kansas did not have enough nominations to go around.

franchises they own, the protection afforded | door of his house, to more effectually guard against the "blight of treason."

> sent the administration of Muley Azis. The marked increase in the number of "big guns" trotted out for campaign purposes evidences the popularity of pneumatics in

The Ohio Southern railroad has for its superintendent Homer T. Dick, aged 23 years, probably the youngest railway superintend ent in the ratiway line.

If it turns out that Nettle Neustetter is going to try her luck at the fooilights, the Vanderbilts may rightly claim credit for aid-ing in the elevation of the stage. It may turn out that the bombardment of

Samoa was an international protest against Stevenson's ghost stories. Revolutions hav been started on less provocation.

The white wings and yellow back factions of the Colorado democracy have come to-gether. And what a quaint picture they preent-rampant free silverites mounted on an administration platform.

The veracious paragrapher has started the following about the country: Indianapolis has had a wedding which should certainly have been performed on the floor of the Board of Trade. August Rye married Miss May Wheat the other day.

General James S. Wilson, who spent a year China and critically examined the army and fortifications, says: "It is hardly to be dubted that an army of 50,000 Europeans with artiflery and infantry and a prepance of cavalry, well organized, supplied and commanded, can go anywhere in China, and if so disposed it can overrun and dismember the empire." The name of Congressman Meiklejohn is

coupled with many others as being instrumental in securing the pardon of Colonel William Beasley Hayes from the New York panitentiary. Hayes was convicted of the crime of forgery and sentenced last March to eight years' imprisonment. At various

ingrate had he not interest d himself

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

times caused the paper's premature death.

The Bradshaw Express is no more. Hard

The Fairbury Journal has been sold to a

stock company and will be transformed into a populist paper.

A Custer county paper says hundreds of

CLEVELAND'S PRIVATE CAR.

Mr. Carroll D. Wright, government statfatician, is not the only member of the ad-ministration accepting and using corporation courteales. The New York correspon

the Cincinnati Enquirer, speaking of Mr Cleveland's last trip to New York, on his way to Gray Gables, says: The president traveled from the capital, ording to his habit, in the private palace car of President Roberts of the Pennsylvania road. Mr. Roberts is now in Europe, road. Mr. Roberts is now in Europe, but his car is always telegraphed for when Mr. Cleveland wishes to go anywhere. The president travels at the expense of the railroad corporation, the servants, meals, includcooks and viands, being free for him and his party, which today included Secretary Lamont, Dr. Bryant, the president's physician; a secretary and two personal attendants, who now usually guard the person of the president whenever he is in public. They are paid out of the government fund, which supplies private defectives when needed.

The Rogers, which the president uses as t private yacht between New York and Buzzard's Bay, is coaled, provisioned and manned at the government's expense. Mr. Cleveland's ideas in respect to the private use of government property have under-gene a marked change since his first election to the presidency. After his first in-auguration he punctiliously paid his fare wherever he went, and refused to be deadhended

He remarked that public office was a public trust. In 1885 he refused a private car offered for his use by the New York Central tailroad for his annual fishing trip. Dan Lamont, then his private secretary, bought the tickets and traveled with his chief, paying for both as they went along. This Jef-fersonian simplicity was not prolonged. In his later journeys Mr. Cleveland, with his family and often with a party of friends, traveled, ate and slept as the guest

of railroad companies. After his retirement from the presidency the habit continued. When he wished to go to ex-President Hayes' funeral bis private secretary called upon Vice President Webb of the New York Central and asked for a private car. It was, of course, placed at his disposal, with French cook and a well stocked larder, all at the expense of the Wagner Palace Car company

The private car of the Pennsylvania read's president, which is now Mr. Cleveland's seized. Three times overcome by the in-favorite vehicle, is not ornate or respiendent tolerable heat, the engineer fell to the floor outside, but its interior is a dream of beauty and luyury. Besides the cook's store room, which contains the rarest delicacies of the table and the finest of wines, there is a wide, roomy bed chamber, bath room, literary and observation room

The car is always stocked with provisions before it leaves Philadelphia for Washing-ton, and the cooks and nimble-fingered at-tendants are the most skillful that the greatest of railway corporations can employ, and trained by long service.

Before his last inauguration, and while still a private citizen. Mr. Cleveland ordered the car sent to New York to take him for a week's fishing trip to Hog Island. Dr. Bry-ant and L. Clarke Davis were among his companions. They lived on the car most of the time for a fortnight. President Cleveland not only accepts all

of these things free, but makes requisitions upon corporations for them whenever he wishes to travel. President Harrison followed the contrary rule-invariably paying his fare.

MIRTHFUL ETCHINGS.

Chicago Inter Ocean: "Did your sister enjoy the serenade last night?" Little Jim-my: "Yes, she and Mr. Blinks laughed at everything you sang.

Truth: He-Ah, I knew I had had the pleasure of meeting you before; your name is Smith, I believe? She (sweetly)-Well, it used to be Smith, two or three husbands ago. Buffalo Courier: Jillson says he is begin-ning to think that modern puglilism is con-ducted solely upon a penny-wise, pound-foolish plan.

Town Topics: She-You serpent! He (gallantly)-You snake charmer!

Washington Star: "Don't you think Bink-

es has a very breezy manner?" "If you refer to the delight he takes in dring his opinions, 1 do."

Detroit Free Press: "Yes, my shirt front looks pretty bad, but my wife is young, and she never had any experience in the laundry when at home." "Does your wife iron your shirts?" "Well, she says she irons them, but I think she mangles them." Somerville Journal: Many a man who is patriotic enough to find fault when the Vigilant gets beaten isn't patriotic enough

A HERO AT THE THROTTLE.

Chicago Inter Ocean

A train pulled out of Duluth hearing 250 assengers, men, women and children. The Root, a commonplace name, fitting a com-morplace man. As the train sped on the sunlight became darkened, and darkness grew so that the lamps were lighted in the cars and the great eye of the engine was set affame. "There's a storm coming, Jack." said the engineer to Mcthwan, his fireman, But the clouds were not the beneficent carriers of rain. They were a death pail gathering about the train from fires of the breat that were even then feeding on villages and drinking up the blood of human After a time these clouds wrapped the

train so densely in their folds that the character of them became known to the in with them. The light of the engine could penetrate them only to reveal less than a hundred feet of track, and the speed of the train was a rush through chaos. Scon the town of Hinckley was reached-no longer a town, but a heap of ashes and charred bones and yet burning flesh. As the train came to a standstill a hundred or two frightened wretches, fugitives from the consuming flames, clambered aboard in a frenzied way, pitcously pleading to be hurried from the pursuing flames that even now leaped with a roar toward the engine. Root, with his hand upon the throttle, began a race for life back over the way he had come the flames pursued faster than the train could fly, and the heat of them shattered the glass of the windows, caught the wood-

work of the cars, and blistered it into fire. Arms of flames reached in through the windows of the cab and caught the clothing of the engineer, so that the fireman had to fling buckets of water over him as he stood. throttle became hot and scorched the The palm that grasped it, but the tense muscles not for a moment relaxed their hold. The engineer stood to his post with a fidelity that the raging hell could not dismay. On ahead were the rank sedges and slimy waters of a swamp, the only haven of promised relief in all that fury of fire and su reach that before the train should become itself a running tongue of flame, the cars already burning flercely! Any failure there at the throttle meant death to those men and women and children, whom despair had of his cab, and three times he dragged himself up to grasp the throttle again, the heart of him unfaltering, the brain of him calmly resolute. At last the swamp, and the headlong hurrying from the burning train; the engineer exhausted, at last borne in the arms of those he had saved to a place of safety. And with a roar the flames burst upon the train and consumed it. Not much of which to tell, but something to do, that ride through fire. And James Root, lying now in the hospital-well, his soul is the stuff of which heroes are made in this world

-archangels in the world beyond The New Chinese Treaty. Hoston Globe, The new Chinese treaty which has been

ratified by the senate is somewhat unique Its provisions. It provides that for a period of ten years

Its provisions. It provides that for a period of ten years the entering the country by Chinese labor-ers shall be absolutely prohibited, except under stated provisions is one exempting may registered Chinese laborer who has a lawful wife, child or parent in the United States, or property here valued at \$1,000, or debts to the same amount due him and pending settlement. It looks as if this provision left a big passageway for the return of those visiting China, as well as those abroad who are de-stred for services by those aiready here. The treaty is, on the whole, ingreniously devised. It encouringes the Mongols to get mation, as well as to acquire a permanent property interest in the country, which is the strongest incentive to loyal citizenship. Seeing that the treaty gives the Chinese gooditions upon American citizens in China that this country imposes upon Chinamen, it is fair and reasonably mild in its pro-visions.

visions.

Party Pledges Disregarded. Courier-Journal.

Courier-Journal. A party platform is a solemn party pledge. It should be as free from am-biguity as honesty and plain English can make it. It should be the accepted chart for every party contest. The assumption of a right to strain its meaning is the begin-ning of "party perifdy and party dishonor." When a platform becomes a mere string of empty platitudes we would best run up the black flag and fairly confess ourselves out for spoils and spoils only.

AWAKENING.

Commercial Traveler

Huyers wear a smile, Rather faint at present, "Twill blossom after awhite Chimney tops grow blacker, And the glad refrain From the mills keeps singing---"On the road again."

Times are getting better,

Throw away the novel

Throw away the novel, Leave the sylvan nook, There's a better story In the order book. Time is past for loafing, No one will complain Of the life that opens: "On the road again."

Waves are sparkling brightly

On the sandy shore: Distant forests softly Echo back the roar. Idie pastimes becken, But they call in vain, When the unres invite you

To the road ugain.

for spoils and spoils only. patriotic

New Orleans, Memphis and New York are B. Van Whisker is running for congress in Senator Brice has walled up the from

A revolution is raging in central and south-rn Morocco. The natives are bound to reparty warfare.

democrats. Fight to be brought to a finish in the democratic state convention at Omaha on the 26th of this month.

The ardor of the city council to save money to the taxpayers by getting the lowest possible bids on electric lighting seems to have visibly cooled. Its ardor now seems to be directed to saving money for the electric lighting monopoly at the expense of the taxpayers. There is no excuse for paying the present exorbitant rates when responsible parties are ready and anxious to undertake a contract at reasonable prices.

Business men of Omaha who have been led to fear that the election of an honest populist to the governorship of Nebraska will hurt the state more than that of a corrupt and dishonest railroad republican will be able to listen to Judge Holcomb here next week and determine for themselves whether he is the kind of a man who would do anything to injure the credit of the state or to cripple its trade and industries.

Does the police department require an extra appropriation of money every time it wants to secure evidence against a particular offender or a particular class of offenders? Are not the police expected to be able to enforce the laws upon the regular appropriation at their command? We do not think it a good precedent to make special appropriations just because some special work requires a little additional exertion on the part of the men already employed.

Of course, as might have been expected, some of the cuckoo organs are rushing to the defense of President Cleveland from charges of plagiarism in the passages taken from Tom Moore's poems and inserted by the president in his letter to Mr. Catchings. The Chicago Herald, for example, thinks such uncredited excerpts from standard authors are to be commended rather than criticised, and would apparently have been grievously disappointed had the president omitted to include passages of this kind in his letter. We are glad that this plece of doubtful appropriation of others' productions really pleases some people, and it is possible that Tom Moore, were he alive, might even feel highly honored by this evidence that the president, of the United States is familiar with his poetry, or, at any rate, has it of easy access.

Figuring that about 40,000,000 gallons of spirits and whisky were withdrawn during the month of August to escape the payment of the increased internal revenue tax, that number being the estimate of the officials in the internal revenue department at Washington, the profit of 20 cents a gallon means no less than \$3,000,000 clear gain to the Whisky trust. The trust officers have been trying to make it appear that they were very much disappointed over their failure to secure a loan of \$5,000,000 at the last moment, with which to take out other large quantities of goods that remain in bonded warehouses. They may possibly have expected that han, although the sincerity of their efforts to effect it have been questioned. But they have not been disappointed in the profits upon which they were counting. Neither the Whisky trust nor the Sugar trust is saying a word against the new tariff.

the general government should relieve our citizens from their interference and exactions. In the Catchings letter he said: "The trusts and combinations-the communism of pelf-whose machinations have prevented us from reaching the sucess we deserve, should not be forgotten or forgiven." These utterances of Mr. Cleveland seem to be sincere, and the people have been disposed to so regard them.

But what has the administration done during the eighteen months it has been in power to prove the sincerity of the president in denouncing the trusts and combinations and urging that the power of the general government should be used to relieve the

people from their interference and exactions. There was an anti-trust law on the statute book, enacted by a republican congress, when the Cleveland administration came in. What effort has been made to enforce it? It does not matter whether it was "mild and gingerly," as Representative McMillin described it, the unquestionable duty of the administration was to make a proper and adequate effort to execute the law. As we have more than once pointed out, the only proceedings instituted under this law, so far as the public has any knowledge, was against the Sugar trust in connection with the purchase of the Philadelphia refineries. The government was beaten in the lower court and took an appeal to the supreme court, where the case is not likely to be reached during the term of this administration. The attorn y general has shown no interest in the case. It is a purely perfunctory proceeding. He is an avowed enemy of the law, and was doubtless able to convince Mr. Cleveland that it was of no value. The fact that it was republican legislation was probably sufficient to discredit it with Mr. Olney, but aside from this is the fact that the attorney general is not in sympathy with the popular hostility to combinations.

In his statement of the work of the present congress, given as a sort of manifesto on behalf of the democratic majority, Mr. McMillin said it had passed the most stringent law against trusts ever enacted in this country, "The democratic party was pledged to the enactment of more stringent legislation against trusts." said the Tennessee representative. "It has kept this pledge and offers this as its fulfillment." Has anybody heard of any trust proposing to go out of business because of this legislation? Is not the "communism of pelf" pursuing the even tenor of its way at this moment with as much complacency and as unruffled a sense of security as at any time in the past? Which of the trusts is the least bit disturbed by "the most stringent law" against them ever enacted in this country? Cortainly not the Sugar trust, which is able to count its gains by the tens or more than that of the United States. The of millious as the result of democratic legis- surplus of Russia is estimated at 141,000,000

tem, which is to be still further enlarged by the addition of several tributary roads which up to this time have refus d to entertain negotiations for their acquisition. When the reorganization plan is entirely consummated the Southern Rallway company will operate lines of about 5,000 miles in length and connecting all the most important points in the southern seaboard states.

Besides the importance of this consolidation as an example of what other bankrupt roads will have to go through, it signalizes the introduction of a strong railroad correached and restrained by federal power poration into a number of states in which the railroad strength has hitherto been divided. These states will soon learn the necessity of stronger governmental regulation to hold the railroads within their legitimate sphere. Unless the managers of the new company have contrary to all precedent learned something from the experience of other lines in other states these southern commonwealths will soon appreciate the burden of railroad domination which the western states are now trying to lift.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT CROP.

The annual crop estimates issued by the Hungarian minister of agriculture are generally regarded as being as nearly trustworthy as estimates from any other source. They have just been made public, having been issued somewhat later than usual because of the care bestowed upon their revision. According to these estimates the wheat crop of the world will be 2,476,000,000 bushels for 1894, which is about 200,000,000 bushels more than last year and the same amount in excass of the official average for the last decade. It will thus be seen, making every allowance for a possible overestimate, that this year's wheat crop will furnish an abundant supply. The deficit requiring to be covered by importing countries is estimated at 364,000,000 bushels, against 379,000,000 bushels in 1893, and the surplus from exporting countries is given as 444,000,000 bushels, against 378,000,000 bushels in 1893. It is thus estimated that the deficit will be less by 15,000,000 bushels in importing countries than last year, while the exporting countries will have a surplus in excess of last year of 66,000,000 bushels, making together \$1,000,000 bushels. In these estimates the United States is given 408,000,000 bushels and a surplus of 70,000,000. The figures of the probable yield in this country are somewhat higher, though not very much so, than the most trustworthy home estimates, but as to what we shall have to spare for export the estimate of surplus is not large enough. The probability is that there will be not far from 150,000,000 bushels of

wheat in the United States available for export when this year's crop is added to the stock on hand, and some have made the figures even higher. It is obvious that there will not be a de-

mand from abroad for more than half this amount of wheat, if the estimates of the Hungarian minister be accepted as to the surplus of the exporting countries, and it must be admitted that they are quite as likely to be too low as too high. We are confronted by a formidable competition. The Argentine Republic alone has already made largely increased shipments over previous years to the European markets and that country still has a surplus to export, her surplus being estimated at 73,000,000 bushels

serious accidents before putting an end to of bigamy and perjury and had acquired conthese practices. The wheel clubs can do side table notoriety of an unenviable kind. much, if they will only make the effort, to That a congressman should aid in securing his release provoked some criticism in New remove these causes for complaint. Unless York papers, and in reply a "Classimate" writes to the Sun an explanation of Mr. they are speedily stopped they will in the Meiklejohn's interest in the case. He says "In the winter of 1879-80 Congressman Mellong run redound to the injury of cycling in general. kleichn and Colonel Haves were fellow stu-

The mere fact that there is an approaching of Michigan. Mr. Meiklejohn was a hard stuelection at which certain members of the dent, and close application to his studies brought on a fever which developed into tycity council expect to stand for re-election phoid. He was far from home and depend-ent upon the cars of his fellow students and is no good reason why money should be appropriated for this or that improvement unthe tender mercies of a student boarding house keeper. His condition was very seri-ous, when Colonel Hayes, who, with his deless it is absolutely necessary. If it is necessary its location ought to cut no figure. On voted wife, was occupying a commodious dwelling in Ann Arbor, learned of his plight. the other hand, the city has too many things calling for urgent attention and demanding Colonel Hayes immediately had Mr. Meikle john removed to his own home, gave him every advantage of good nursing and the all its resources to permit of ornamental work just to please a few influential property best medical attention, and undoubtedly saved his life. I mention this incident to show owners whose support is desired during the that Mr. Melkleighn would have proved him campaign. It is high time for the council to co-operate with the mayor in putting a stop for Colonel Hayes, and also to show that vilto this kind of legislation. and criminal as the latter undoubtedly is he is at least not without some redeeming

A Very Important One.

The question propounded to gubernatorial possibilities in New York appears to be something like this: "Would you like to be governor of this state? If so, how much?"

Pin 'Em Down Tight. New York Sun.

Democrat or republican, populist or what-ever he calls himself, every candidate for congress must be compelled to make his position known. Is he an income-taxer, or s he not an income-taxer? No dodging.

What Does Bryan Say to That? Chicago Times

Ex-Governor Boyd of Nebraska has been nominated for congress in the Second dis-trict of that state. This will afford the populists an excellent chance to elect a man of their own in that district. Boyd is an avowed "goldbug" and administration democrat and should be beaten.

> A Fatal Mistake. Beston Journal.

Boston Journal. We believe that President Cleveland mis-calculates the forbearance of the American people if he assumes that they will be will-ing to have the industries and the business interests of the country indefinitely shaken and disturbed, either that he may wreak his theories upon, the country or that he may gratify his personal ambition by hav-ing this question kept open for his ad-vantage. But there is no doubt that this is his program, and it remains for the voters to smash it into smithercens at the Novem-ber elections. ber elections.

Ericsson's Remarkable Trip. Philadelphia Inquirer.

Philadelphia Inquirer. The torpedo beat Ericsson has made its experimental trip from Dubuque, Ia. to New YCrk, a disande of 3,613 miles, of which See miles are fully protected. Occasionally there was a stretch of outside passage, in which salling will easy, but on the inland route much watchfulness had to be ob-served. For miles the trip had to be made through shallow creeks, winding rivers and very narrow channels, the depth of water sometimes ranging from two to six feet. For some portions of the inland route, how-ever, the depth thereased to twelve feet of water. Portions of the route have been sailed over before by government vessels, but this is the first time on which a con-tinuous trip over the entire route had been made. The stratesic value of such a pas-sage can be readily recognized.





erfully when he up to the city hall to pay his annual tax.

Columbia (Ga.) Sun: This is the story told of a colored girl who happened to meet a gentleman going down the street and who got on the same side of the narrow walk; then both started for the other, and an-other collision was imminent. They then other the started scale when the dother collision was imminent. They then danced back and dodged again, when the colored girl stopped and said: "See heah, mistah, what am dis gwine to be, a schot-tische or a waltz?" nts in the law department of the University

Indianapolis Journal: "If the man who threw that egg with a chicken in it," ex-claimed Mr. Barnes Tormer, the eminent tragedian, stepping to the footlights, "will show his cowardly self I will have him ar-rested for cruelty to animals so quick it will make his head swim."

ORNITHOLOGICAL. Winged riches is truly a beautiful bird, And about him strange stories they tell. Throwing salt on his tail will not catch him, we've heard, But sugar does wondrously well.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH OR YOUR MONEY BACK.

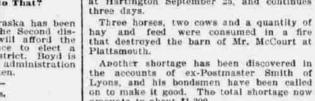


Hand-in-hand

That's the way our new fall suits come in with the tariff bill, thus enabling us to give you better material, with our absolutely perfect workmanship and style, than ever before. The very nicest suits there are; and don't forget our "Stetson Special"the very best hard hat on the face of this earth.

Browning, King & Co.,

Reliable Clothiers, S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas.



qualities."

amounts to about \$1,200. A huge rattlesnake sunk its fangs into the hand of the 6-year-old son of C. F. Prietauer of Gothenburg while the boy was in the cabpage patch picking a leaf for his pet rabbit Prompt measures were taken and the lad's life was saved.

As the result of a drunken spree, Andrew Hamling, a farmer, ran amuck and during his flight he stabbed Bert Wilsey. an 18-year-old boy, the knife entering under the shoulder blade. Hamling then (s

caped, but offic rs have started in pursuit. A Custer county drouth sufferer went to Callaway the other day and applied for re-lief, receiving a sack of flour, The man was so elated over his success that he went out and filled up on beer, and the Callaway Courier says there ought to be a smelling committee appointed to sample the breath of applicants for aid. People who irrigate do not need any assistance.

Grant Cody, a resident of Sherman county, has been brought home from the sand hills country a corpse. He went out to cut hay and was shot while sitting on his reaper. It is supposed he had by mistake trespassed on land owned by other parties and that he was shot by them. Several other shootings are reported from the same locality, but no arrests have been made.

citizens have been forced to emigrate because they did not irrigate. An extended premium list of the Cedar county fair has been issued. The fair opens at Hartington September 25, and continues and feed were consumed in a fire