THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing 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 as follows:

1	21,920	17	21,770
2	21,929	18	21,936
3	21,917	19	*24,640
4	21,842	20	21,909
5	*24,045	21	21,584
6	21,769	22	22,927
7	21,661	23	22,485
8	21,672	24	21,638
9	21,640	25	21,776
10	21,789	26	*23,589
11	22,102	27	21,545
12	*21,695	28	21,529
13	21,623	29	21,556
14	21,669	30	21,475
15	21,859	31	21,568
16	22,000		
Total			653,651
Less deductions for unsold and returned copies			17,857
Total sold			635,794
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* Sunday.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

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

When I am elected I propose to discharge my duty to the best of my ability. I will do everything that can be done to bring about a safe, economical and conservative administration of affairs of our state government and see to it that the faith and credit of the state are maintained.—Judge Holcomb.

Ex-Speaker Reed will now be free to carry the war into the enemy's territory.

The English court goes into mourning over the death of the Comte de Paris. In France his death is hardly an occasion of notice.

It is safe enough for Bryan to speak in Morton's preserve when the secretary of agriculture is one day out at sea on his way to Europe. Just wait till Morton gets back!

The near approach of the termination of the Breckinridge campaign in Kentucky gives rise to the hope that the ordeal may yet be passed without witnessing a general conflict at arms.

The mercury dropped only 45 degrees in some of the interior Illinois towns on Monday last. Old Probabilities is trying to make amends for some of the upward leaps which he took in July and August.

Chicago police have just made a raid against the indecent advertisements that were posted along the elevated railroad in that city. The advertisements had the tip, but they were unable to make their escape.

The congressional career of Thomas B. Reed is assured continuance for another two years. The prospects are good that it will be no longer ex-Speaker Reed, but Speaker Reed, after the next congress shall have finished its organization.

Inquiry into the ownership of the property abutting on Eighteenth street between Harney and St. Mary's avenue might possibly reveal the reason why the city council insists upon having the street cindered at the city's expense despite the objections urged by the mayor.

The national convention of Keely leagues was compelled to postpone the work of its first day's session because a large number of its members were delayed by water. A postponement was all that was necessary, because the members are no longer dismayed by so trifling a thing as water.

Mayor Gilroy, just landed from an ocean steamship, asserts that there is no corruption in the municipal government of New York, no matter what disclosures any investigating committee may have made. Mayor Gilroy is sure of this now. That is what he went to Europe to find out.

Mr. MacVeagh is starting out for the Illinois senatorship as if he were firmly convinced that he will have to make the fight of his life to get a favorable expression at the polls, and then still be in doubt whether with his best efforts he can secure enough democratic members of the legislature to elect him.

Take the silver and tariff questions out of the state campaign. Candidates on state tickets have no immediate interest in those national issues. The real issue before the people of Nebraska today is: Shall the railroads control the state government? A vote for Tom Majors is a vote for railroad government.

Pugilist Corbett says that he is disgusted at the action of his rival bruiser in connection with the proposed agreement to engage in a prize fight under the auspices of the Sioux City society for the admiration of bruisers. So are the people. But they also include Pugilist Corbett among the objects of their disgust.

That useless and disfiguring wart on the body politic, known as the State Board of Transportation, deserves attention at the hands of all party workers. For its maintenance the people are required to pay nearly $10,000 a year in order to put a block in the way of proper regulation of railroads. The board is simply a fence for railroad managers.

The law provides that executive officers and heads of state institutions shall make frequent periodic reports of the condition of their offices to the governor. Heretofore this law has not been observed. Judge Holcomb promises, when elected, to compel its faithful observance, that the people may know at all times whether or not public servants are doing their full duty.

Mayor Bemis is pre-eminently right when he says that the most important change necessary in the law governing this city is the abolition of our present unequal and unjust system of tax assessment and the substitution therefor of a city assessor who shall be held to account for fixing the real taxable value of all property within the city's jurisdiction. So long as the existing ward assessors remain, so long will our tax valuation remain at its absurd figure.

DISCONTENTED REPUBLICANS.

When The Bee published five columns of letters and extracts from letters received from disaffected republicans who resent the nomination of the tattooed candidate for governor the railroad organ at Lincoln intimated that these letters were fabricated in this office and asked why the names of the writers were not given to the public. Now, it is well known that an expression from republicans who propose to redeem the party and state from misrule and disgrace was solicited with the promise that all such communications should be treated as confidential. Even if such a pledge had not been given the policy of printing the names of the writers would be questionable as a matter of practical politics. It would have subjected the authors to the importunities of railroad bulldozers and political swashbucklers. All the original letters that have been published are now on file and nearly every letter is written by a republican of state reputation. All anonymous letters, of which we have received a bushel, have been suppressed.

Every mail brings a score of these protests. Many are mere repetitions of what has already been said, while others embody suggestions about local conditions that we do not deem prudent to give away to the enemy. As a fair index of prevailing sentiment in the ranks the following letter from Red Cloud, written by a prominent republican under date of September 10, will suffice:

There is great dissension among the republicans of this county, just the same as in many other counties adjoining.

The popular sentiment, however, I sincerely regret to state, is suppressed by republican county papers.

The circumstances are most deplorable, as we know that every delegation from the Republican valley left their homes with the avowed intention of supporting their natural choice—Jack MacColl. But few of these delegations went into the convention for MacColl and many of them had been properly "fixed" for Majors between Lincoln and Omaha.

Good and true republicans regret this, and hence the contention and disruption in republican ranks. In other words, republicans here feel very sore that delegates, well knowing that MacColl was the popular choice from this section, would be influenced to a change by a few hours company with railroad pluggers and a liberal distribution of annual passes.

Now, in my opinion, your very plausible question, "What shall we do to be saved?" is one which should commend itself to the favorable consideration of every conscientious republican in the state. Much as I regret the state of affairs I shall be compelled to defiantly bolt Majors of tattooed fame and support Holcomb, on the grounds that he is not a political shyster, a perennial office seeker or a corporation tool. And, thanks to The Bee's general circulation, there are thousands of republicans who are just the same way.

It is whispered that already Majors is somewhat exorcised concerning his election, and well he may be. The republicans who stayed at home from the convention and viewed the disgusting proceedings from a distance are so sick that nothing but a chance to rebuke Majors at the polls in November will satisfy them that they have performed a proper duty. H. C. R.

TRADE UNDER RECIPROCITY.

The statistics showing the increase in the exports of the United States under the reciprocity agreements entered into in pursuance of the McKinley law, and which are abrogated by the new tariff law, are interesting as showing what the country will probably lose through this legislation.

The reciprocity arrangement with Spain in relation to the trade with Cuba and Porto Rico was effected February 1, 1891, four months after the McKinley law went into effect, and immediately after the arrangement became operative our exports to those islands began to grow. In 1890 the value of our exports to Cuba was a little more than $13,000,000, which up to that time was the largest for any year in the history of our trade with that island. In 1892 the amount increased to nearly $18,000,000, and in 1893 the value of our exports to Cuba was over $24,000,000, having almost doubled in the brief period of less than three years. Of this increase by far the larger part went to the benefit of our agricultural interest, the United States having practically secured the control of the Cuban market for flour, which before reciprocity could not be marketed there, owing to the high rate of duty imposed by the Spanish government. The arrangement with Brazil was entered into April 1, 1891, and although results have not been so satisfactory as was expected, our exports to that country were increased. The revolutionary outbreak there was a serious obstruction to trade and explains in part why reciprocity was not more fruitful in the advantages hoped for, while additional reason is to be found in the determined efforts of European manufacturers and merchants to defeat the American commercial policy. Anybody familiar with the powerful hold which Europeans have upon the financial and commercial affairs of Brazil will have no difficulty in appreciating the obstacles they were able to put in the way of American merchants and manufacturers in the markets of Brazil. But in the face of these and other disadvantages, not the least serious of which was the lack of information as to the requirements of that southern country, our exports increased in value from about $9,000,000 in 1889 to more than $14,000,000 in 1891 and 1892. There is every reason to believe that with the settlement of the political troubles in Brazil and the return of prosperity to that country this trade would have grown steadily if reciprocity had been left undisturbed; but, as it is, a decline is reasonably to be looked for, since the concessions made by Brazil to the United States in the matter of tariff duties will undoubtedly be withdrawn, thus giving Europeans a still more favorable opportunity to retain control of the Brazilian market. What is true of these countries as to the increase in exports from the United States applies to all others, with the exception of two, with which reciprocity arrangements were made. Our exports increased to Guatemala, Salvador, British West Indies, San Domingo, Cuba, Porto Rico, Brazil and British Guiana, the aggregate increase approximating $20,000,000, comparing the figures for 1893 with those for 1890. Only to Honduras and Nicaragua was there a decrease, and this was insignificant.

Spain has officially notified our government that the former duties on American products exported to Cuba and Porto Rico have been reimposed. This means that American flour will be excluded from these markets, because with a duty of $5 per barrel it cannot be sold there. It also means a great reduction of exports of meats and provisions to those islands from the United States. These losses in trade will be felt by our agricultural interest. Our manufacturers will also be placed at a disadvantage in competition with those of Great Britain, Germany and France, with which countries Spain has a "favored nation" tariff considerably lower than the tariff applicable to American products. It is to be expected that all the other countries with which we have reciprocity arrangements will take the same course that Spain has and withdraw all the concessions made to this country under these arrangements. Thus all that has been accomplished during the last three years for the extension of American trade in this hemisphere is likely to be undone by the legislation of this democratic congress, and there is nothing to compensate for its loss. On the contrary, besides being deprived of the benefit of this trade, the basis of which was free sugar, the people of the United States will have to pay a tax of between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000 annually on the sugar they consume, and in addition an enormous tribute to the sugar refining monopoly. Is it any wonder that there is extraordinary democratic disintegration and corresponding republican gains?

GRAND ARMY STATISTICS.

Union veterans who are not so fortunate as to be present at the twenty-eighth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Pittsburg, which the dispatches describe as a notable success, will read with great interest the several official reports submitted showing the present strength of the organization and its financial condition, accompanied by pertinent observations and suggestions. The first impressive fact to be noted is that the ranks of the Grand Army are lessening from year to year. At the close of 1890 the membership reached the maximum, 409,489 members being on the rolls. One year ago, according to the report of the commander-in-chief, there were 397,223 members in good standing, and on June 30 of this year the number was 369,084. This shows a decrease in four years of 40,000. The loss by death last year was 7,283, or about 2 per cent, and it is to be expected in the nature of things that the death rate will steadily grow, for the average age of the members of the order is said to be 56, and at that age the grim reaper is very active. A feature of the commander-in-chief's statistics which will attract attention is the unusually large number of suspensions during the past year, over 34,000, which shows that the old soldiers have suffered in common with all other citizens from the depression. But, notwithstanding this, the financial condition of the organization has been well maintained and the work of charity, for which the order cannot be too warmly commended, has been well cared for, over $203,000 having been expended during the year for relief. The commander-in-chief reports unabated interest in the organization, and this is as it should be, since the Grand Army offers to the veteran not only the privilege and the pleasure of comradeship, but an influence to secure him just consideration and protection against wrong and injustice.

Referring to pensions, the commander-in-chief justly complained of the policy of the pension office. The allegation of frauds had been carefully investigated by the pension department of the order, and but few frauds were discovered, these generally being the work of dishonest agents, who had appropriated the money obtained to their own use. That the charge of fraud brought against the old soldiers by those who are opposed to the pension system and would like to see it done away with had little substantial ground, all fair-minded people are prepared to admit, but the authorities at Washington still regard with suspicion every claim presented for a pension, and no old soldier can hope to have his claim allowed if there is the slightest question respecting it. The veteran is never given the benefit of the doubt. This condition of affairs, however, will not always continue. The time is not far off when the men who preserved the union will again be enabled to secure a full and fair hearing from those commissioned by the people to take care of their interests. Nearly a third of a century has passed since the Grand Army of the Republic was organized, and next year will complete thirty years since the fall of Richmond and the overthrow of the rebellion. The youngest of those who went to battle for the union in 1861-65 cannot survive many more years. A grateful people can afford to be patient in meeting the patriotic obligation of a pension roll, certain to hereafter steadily diminish.

NEW YORK TAILORS' STRIKE ENDED.

Reports from New York indicate that the great tailors' strike against what is known as the task system has been practically ended and ended substantially in favor of the striking tailors. The justice of the strikers' demands were really admitted by the contractors from the beginning. Under a system of most keen and active competition, the work of the men and women in the clothing trades had been gradually increased, while the pay either remained stationary or actually decreased. The consequence was, that with the most steady application, laboring constantly from fifteen to eighteen hours a day, the tailors could not by any possibility raise themselves above the line of slow starvation, and at the best were expected to support themselves and their families on wages that seldom exceeded $5 or $6 a week.

In order to change these conditions for the better the tailors demanded a ten-hour working day, the abolition of the task system—a system of piece-work—and its replacement by fixed rates of living wages. The contractors, very early in the strike, offered to accede to these demands on condition that the manufacturers could be induced to let their future contracts at remunerative prices. The tailors thereupon demanded in addition to this that the contractors give bonds that they would live up to their agreements. There seems to have been some hesitation about signing bonds, but at last, if the accounts have not been exaggerated, the greater number of them have been forced to give this assurance that they are acting in good faith, and in a few days, at the furthest, all the tailors will be once more at their work.

The public, however, will have gained a wrong impression if it is led to imagine that the success of the tailors' strike means the immediate and complete downfall of the much decried sweating system. The sweating system as it is carried on in the clothing trades in all the great cities is characterized by the general conditions by which the workers are surrounded rather than by the task system and the insufficient wages, although these latter are important elements. The sweating system refers to the squalid surroundings, the crowded and ill-ventilated work rooms and the high pressure work that are forced upon ignorant and helpless laborers. It is the accompaniment of a system of contracts and subcontracts in the manufacture of clothing, and this itself is the result of the insatiable demand of the people for cheap clothing. Until clothing shall be made up in factories under rigid state supervision and inspection the success of the tailors' strike can be but a partial solution of the problem.

Judge Holcomb was content to waive discussion of national issues and preferred to address himself to the issues that directly concern the people of Nebraska. He appreciates the fact that if elected to the office of governor he can have no voice in congressional legislation on the silver and tariff questions, but says he will confine himself to looking after the silver the state already possesses, and to other questions in which the voters and taxpayers of this state have vital concern. He is, we believe, the first populist candidate of any note to see the blunders of populist campaign leaders who insisted that the fight in this state must be made on national lines, thus ignoring or befogging the real issues that have divided the people of this state and made possible an independent party. Not an ounce of silver ore has ever been dug out of the Nebraska hills, and there are few industries in Nebraska affected directly by tariff legislation. These subjects may safely be left to our representatives in congress. The wealth of Nebraska is in the products of her soil and stock farms. From this source is derived the greater share of revenue for maintaining government. The prosperity and welfare of the producer and artisan are therefore the concern of every man who has an interest in the development of the state. It is the first duty of the chief executive to conserve the vast agricultural and commercial interests of Nebraska; to see that the state government is economically conducted, that the tax rate shall be kept down to reasonable limits, and above all to demand that every cent of revenue collected of the people shall be legitimately used for the purposes of state government. This is one of the paramount issues of the impending campaign, and it is creditable to Judge Holcomb that he has the ability to discern it.

We scarcely see how the members of the South Omaha Board of Education can escape unfavorable criticism of their action in accepting in a body an invitation to a banquet at the expense of the contractors who have been doing work on the schools during the past summer. The least that can be said of such conduct is that it is unwise. It will be difficult to persuade the people that the members of the school board, after being the recipients of this gift, are not more inclined to favor the interests of the contractors who contributed to the cost of the banquet than to their competitors on the outside, and the suspicion must arise that any favors shown these contractors is not necessarily in accordance with the best interests of the public. Men in public places should have more than the usual incentive not only to do no evil, but also to shun the appearance of evil.

For fifteen years Tom Majors has been plotting, scheming and trading with a view to securing the office of governor. He is a chronic office seeker. On the other hand, Judge Holcomb made no effort to get the nomination at the hands of the independent state convention. For three years he has served the people on the district bench with credit to himself and with satisfaction to his constituents. Personally he would have preferred to remain where he is. But the people sought him out and have named him for higher honors. General Grant once said that experience had taught him to look with distrust upon self-seekers, and that he had always found the most efficient men to be those who waited to be called up higher. Human nature is the same today that it was when the great captain held the destiny of the nation in his hand.

A prominent tea importer is quoted as saying that the American tea drinkers may expect soon to have tangible evidence that there is a war in progress between China and Japan. The effect of the hostilities will be to shut off the tea trade almost entirely so that the supply of new tea will be limited in the extreme, while the old tea still on hand will doubtless command higher prices owing to an increased demand. The war is so near the tea growing regions of China that it even makes the next few crops uncertain. Unless the people of the United States will accustom themselves to the teas of India and Ceylon, as the people of England have been doing in recent years, they will have nothing at their command except the high grade teas in stock, and for these they will have to pay the prices that luxuries bring.

A few more speeches by Judge Holcomb will forever quiet the insinuations that as governor he would by official acts destroy the good name and credit of Nebraska. On the other hand, the judge will convince our people of his determination to dislodge the leeches that have for years subsisted upon the money of the taxpayers and scatter the ringsters who have hound down and controlled state officials the past ten years. The judge concedes, and it is doubtless true, that a majority of state officials have been disposed to be honest, but were as clay in the hands of railroad managers, who, in reality, have been the power behind the throne at Lincoln. With the election of Majors their reign will be continued; with his defeat they will be overthrown.

The Pullman company pays an annual dividend to its stockholders of 8 per cent on a capitalization of $36,000,000. The property of the company is said to be assessed at $1,695,000, while the annual dividend reaches a total of nearly twice that amount. For nearly ten years the Pullman company has evaded the payment of taxes in this city on the ground of excessive assessments. Its property in this city and county has not paid its due share of taxes, and the valuation placed upon it is fair and reasonable. It is the duty of city and county officials to force the issue in the courts to a speedy determination.

The charter revision committee should lose no time in getting together. There is imperative need of certain amendments to our city charter, and they should be formulated long enough before election day to enable the voters to pledge legislative candidates to their support. The Douglas delegation must be informed and instructed that the people shall demand of them important changes in the charter, and that this subject will claim their careful attention at the outset of the legislative session.

The communication of President Miller of the Milwaukee company to the city council is another reminder that there are other interests than those of the Union Pacific and Burlington along to be considered in connection with any depot project. A union depot must, to be of greatest service, be one to which all railroads may have access upon the payment of reasonable charges. The city does not propose to relinquish its right to enforce this obligation in any event.

Well, who did it? McKinley or Reed? This is the one question the people of Maine forgot to answer.

POLITICAL POTPOURRI.

The rumor floating up from Otoe county that General Van Wyck will be a candidate for the state senate on the populist ticket is believed to be without foundation.

C. D. Shrader, who once occupied a seat in the state legislature and ran for lieutenant governor in 1892, is the candidate of the populists of the fifteenth district for the state senate.

South Sioux City Argus: Editor Rosewater is not the only republican that is falling out of line. Many of the honest members of the party declare that they cannot support Tom Majors for governor.

Tom Majors opened his campaign at Lincoln by taking a ride behind four prancing white horses. Grover Cleveland opened his unsuccessful campaign for the presidency in 1888 in the same way, and the "smutty" tale that is told of that occurrence is one of Majors' favorite stories.

Silver Creek Times: Thomas J. Majors aspires to be the best governor Nebraska ever had. He wants to serve the people so bad that his bowels fairly yearn. At the last session of the legislature Thomas had an opportunity to serve the people, but instead he served the railroads and the state house thieves. Over against the name of Thomas J. Majors is written: "Mene, Mene, Tekel Upharsin."

The smouldering dissatisfaction among some of the republicans of Gage county because of the manipulation of the primaries that selected delegates to the county convention broke out into an open flame during a ratification meeting at Wymore. After some of the candidates had made their speeches, Hon. C. C. Gafford arose, and after stating some plain facts, proceeded to scathingly arraign the political tricksters. No names were mentioned, but Mr. Gafford's words went home so straight that several of the men present arose and tried to defend themselves.

Kearney Hub: The frequently reiterated assurance of the Lincoln Journal that Hon. W. S. Summers intends to support the entire republican ticket this fall has lifted a great load from the mind of the republicans of western Nebraska. There were none of us that had any doubt on that score, but it is pleasant, nevertheless, to be frequently reminded that Mr. Summers will stay with the party. Now if the Journal will look up the balance of the many candidates for state offices who were not nominated and inform a waiting public what they are going to do about it that paper will perform a service for the party that every republican will really and truly appreciate.

Holdrege Citizen: Prof. W. E. Andrews has begun his campaign in this district, and is doing it in such a way as to entitle him to the respect of all men. He is a thoroughly representative man, a scholar and a natural leader, and he is entitled to the vote of every one who believes in the principles of republicanism, and every one who believes that we need honest, capable men in congress. The man who wants to see a representative in congress who has no taint of corruption about him, no scandal, no stories of drunken brawls, whose every action, public and private, has been straightforward and upright, should work for W. E. Andrews from now till next November.

Lincoln News: Governor Thayer has been interviewed by the Chicago Tribune on the political situation in Nebraska, and he roasts Rosewater to a turn, booms Majors enthusiastically, and predicts republican victory by a largely increased vote. All good republicans will trust that the general is diagnosing the situation correctly, but they should remember that Mr. Thayer is so intense a partisan that it necessarily warps his judgment, and no sleeping upon arms should be permitted under the belief that all that is necessary to achieve victory is to go out and pick it up. It is interesting to learn via the general, however, that the Burlington railroad fought Tom Majors two years ago, and was enthusiastically in favor of Crounse for governor. The general's memory is getting treacherous. Crounse has always been an anti-monopolist, and he could not have gotten the Burlington's support unless he had promised to veto a maximum rate bill. Instead he approved one, which demonstrated no railroad had any strings on him. The general also forgets that J. H. Ager, the Burlington's special political agent, was in charge of the Majors campaign two years ago. How does he reconcile these facts? While we are making political history let us get it straight.

Bennett News: The republican party stands for the right. Each year's experience demonstrates the correctness of its position. It is a party of the people; it stands opposed to unlawful corporations; it is the avowed champion of labor; it favors a free ballot; it stands opposed to bribery; it concedes to every man the right to cast his vote according to his best judgment, and condemns as a traitor the man who willfully sells that vote to aid any measure detrimental to the country's welfare. Just so truly as tares will be found in wheat, men will be found in the republican party who are for the most part opposed to every principle advocated by that party. They are not republicans, but whitewashed hypocrites, who cover themselves with the cloak of the dominant party in order to secure the loaves and fishes. Occasionally one of these republicans-for-revenue-only—through unscrupulous methods and a complete surrender to the corporation influence—secure the endorsement of the party convention for office. He is not the choice of a majority of the party, but through a combination of circumstances and much wire-pulling secures the nomination. Whenever a man comes before the people who is completely under the control of corporation influence—who barters away his vote against the best interests of the people, who makes merchandise of his ballot, and whose opinion on every question is measured by the amount of money he receives for his vote—no amount of endorsement can make him a republican, and no man can be accused of unfaithfulness to his party who refuses to support such a man. The News glories in republican success. It has always worked for republican success, but it would regret to see the day when the whitewashed hypocrites creep into office and bring condemnation upon the party. The election of such men to office means destruction to any party and only through the exercise of good judgment on the part of the men who love party principle more than the spoils of office can these men be kept down. Temporary victory with such men means ultimate defeat. Keep them down.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

Joseph Kressler, residing near Orleans, has built an artificial lake and will stock it with German carp.

The old settlers of northwestern Custer county will hold a reunion seven miles west of Merna September 26.

It is said that Adams county farmers will sow a larger acreage of rye and wheat this fall than ever before.

Farmer Kramer of Otoe county had his jaw broken and his face otherwise disfigured by the kick of a horse. He will recover.

The old settlers of Nuckolls county will hold their annual reunion at Nelson September 20 in connection with the tournament of the Nelson Wheel club.

The premium list of the Otoe county fair has just been issued. It will be held at Sycamore September 25 to 28, and the purses are large enough to insure good racing.

A school of pike became entangled in the water wheel of the mill at Milford and the plant was forced to shut down temporarily. The employes feasted on fish for several days.

The gasoline stove in the residence of Fred Bill at Guide Rock exploded the other day, but Mrs. Bill rushed in and carried out the burning tank and prevented the house from being destroyed. She was quite badly burned about the face and hands.

A new Winnebago Indian council has been elected by the red men of the tribe in Nebraska. Gray Wolf, Young Prophet, One Horn, Henry Ricehill, Gray Hair, Louis Hatchet, Walking Priest, James Smith, Louis Buchanan, Charles Mallery, Chief Walker and Whitebreast are the twelve chiefs composing the council. One member is a polygamist.

MAINE TALKS LOUD.

Kansas City Star: The election in Maine has caused Tom Reed to shoot several laps ahead of Governor McKinley in the presidential race. Don Cameron is not in it, at all. His boom has struck what the wheelmen call a slow leak.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: Maine follows Vermont in holding the republican banner aloft as a signal and a guide for the grand procession of republican states which will fall into line in November. The Maine republicans elect their governor by a majority of over 37,000 in a total vote of 110,000.

Minneapolis Tribune: Vermont and Maine have answered the challenge of the men who framed the Wilson act and passed the Brice-Gorman bill, and who are still threatening to keep the country in a perpetual turmoil by continued tariff agitation. The flockmasters, quarrymen, lumbermen and fruit truck and dairy farmers have expressed their opinion on the question of turning over the American market to the Canadian producers and the cheaper labor which exists across the northern boundaries of those states.

The Output of Gold.

Globe-Democrat.

The output of gold in South Africa and Australia is increasing at a rapid rate, some of the late discoveries equaling those of the best days in California. Perhaps the silver problem will be solved, after all, by the production of a surplus of the yellow metal.

The Byke Has Come to Stay.

Kansas City Star.

A lieutenant stationed at Fort Russell made the trip from Cheyenne to Omaha on a bicycle. The average rate of speed was eighty-five miles per day over bad roads. The journey was taken for the purpose of demonstrating the utility of bicycles as carriers in the military service, and it is expected that they will come largely into use for that purpose. The public may as well begin to take the "wheel" seriously, for it has come to stay.

Villard's Moderate Haul.

Minneapolis Journal.

It has been shown by the Oakes investigation that Henry Villard screened $363,691.70 out of the Northern Pacific Railway company. This wasn't as much of a haul as the public expected would be charged to Henry. He was quite moderate in his requirements, but still, $363,691.70 was a pretty heavy shave of the stockholders, who can only congratulate themselves that it was no worse. It takes a good deal of cash to support Henry Villard.

A Constitutional Drag.

Chicago Herald.

According to law the delegates to the New York constitutional convention will draw no salary after September 15. It was supposed when the convention was called by the legislature that its business would be completed before the date named and it would be ready to adjourn at that time. But, as a matter of fact, only two or three provisions in the new constitution have been adopted and the remainder of the propositions cannot be considered deliberately in weeks. The whole affair is not much different from a disgraceful failure.

A Merry War of Monarchs.

Minneapolis Times.

The compact announced not long ago between the Standard Oil company and the Russian petroleum barons has not been effected as yet and the Russians have reduced freight rates on oil 50 per cent and have also greatly reduced the export duty on oil, with a view of shutting out the Standard Oil company from Europe. Rockefeller hasn't succeeded in stopping this embarrassing backset. The proposed combine with the Russians would give one combine the oil supremacy of the world. Russia's oil interests are very extensive and the cost of production is very low.

Disastrous Effect of Spoils.

Washington Post.

One democratic member of the house from the south who was recently defeated for a renomination explained to a number of his associates what had caused his downfall. He said one town in his district had twenty voters, and there were thirteen persons in the town who wanted him to appoint them to a $50 place in one of the departments in Washington. This one place was all he could get for the town. He gave it to one of the thirteen, and the remaining dozen turned loose on him in the primaries. This ratio held good in other parts of the district, and when the convention was called to nominate a candidate the only friends he had were those whom he had appointed, and, as they were in Washington, his enemies carried the day.

IN SEPTEMBER.

Somerville Journal.

The days are growing shorter now,
The nights are growing cool;
The children, all unwillingly,
Are toddling off to school.
The rattling sound of winter coal
On every side you hear—
All evidence that winter grim
Is swiftly drawing near.

The bathing beach is lonely now;
Old ocean's empty arms
Outstretches vainly, for the girls
No longer yield their charms
To his embrace. They've hurried home,
In all their loveliness,
And when the world shall see them next
'Twill be in ball-room dress.

The hammock swinging in the breeze
No double burden bears.
Gladys and her young man prefer
The red piazza chairs.
Soon they will have to go indoors,
And then, by lamplight dim,
He will expound his love for her,
And she her love for him.

Yes, the glad summer time is gone
And autumn now is here.
It's both the saddest season and
The gladdest of the year;
For though the leaves are turning brown,
The grapes are getting sweet,
And soon roast chestnuts will appear
For sale upon the street.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Joe Manley never misses the Maine chance in booming a presidential candidate.

The California raisin trust comprises 95 per cent of the growers in that state.

It is a question which is more wearying, a tariff speech or the mouthings of the pugilists.

Herr Most threatens to break into the galaxy of dramatic stars actively engaged in blowing up the stage.

The Germans of Baltimore are going to raise money for a monument to the poet Heine, to be placed in New York.

Civilization continues its onward march in the dark continent. Boston has sent out another consignment of rum, rifles and missionaries.

Senator Peffer pronounces the last congress "a stupendous failure." It appears one of the senator's sons was dropped from the senate pay roll.

The average Kentuckian can turn away from political strife and garner fresh pride from the report that the son of York is tugging at the bottle.

Oswald Ottendorfer, the distinguished editor of the New York Staats-Zeitung, is slowly recovering from the illness which at first threatened to end fatally.

Mrs. Anna L. Diggs fell out of a hammock at Lawrence and Mrs. Mary E. Lease fell out with a fee clerk in Kansas City, Kan. The concussion suggests a clue to the astonishing electrical storms in Illinois.

Enterprising Ohioans propose to pump wind into the bowels of the earth, hoping to increase thereby the flow of natural gas. Evidently a lively inflation campaign will be the leading fall feature of the Buckeye state.

Near Bethel church in Sycamore township, South Carolina, lives Charles Brandt. He is 83 years old. He has never bought a pound of corn, bacon or fertilizers. He has never borrowed money. He never took any medicine.

"If I had the making of a party platform," observed Prof. Gilbschin, in one of his peculiar fits of mental abstraction, "I would give precedence to this plank, conspicuous for its ingrained, stimulating patriotism—American mint for American juleps."

The youngest railway manager in the world is Archie Cowley of Dellwood, Minn., who is 7 years old. His father, who is a St. Paul banker, has had built for him an electric railway one-tenth of a mile in length, of which he is the manager, owner and company.

"People lift their eyebrows," says William Morris, the English poet, "over women mastering the higher mathematics. Why, it is indefinitely more difficult to learn the details of good housekeeping. Anybody can learn mathematics, but it takes a lot of skill to manage a house well." William is a lovely talker and sings beautifully.

He was floating wearily about the corner, a political derelict left ruminating alone. What was once an immaculate front was tattooed with choatic designs of navy plug. His eyes wore an anxious look and a dry smile hovered over his whiskers. Passers-by stopped, not to look upon him, but to listen to the quaint song he hummed. The words of the verses were inaudible, but the chorus, after successive repetitions, became intelligible, and explained his longing. And these were the touching words: "Tickle me, Tommy, come tickle me—You know where!"

NATURAL GAS.

Galveston News: Some people practice humility in order to get the under hold.

Chicago Record: The Baron—I believe that in this country you have to get along without pedigrees.

The American Girl—Not at all. We use pedigrees for our horses.

Syracuse Post: Mrs. Younglove—I purchased some very tender beef today, dear; how do you prefer it? Mr. Younglove—Really, I don't know, love, but where I boarded that sort of beef was always rare.

Chicago Tribune: "I hate to part with that looking-glass," said the retired barber, with a suspicious moisture in his eyes. "It's like an old friend. I've watched myself growing old in it right along for thirty-seven years."

Buffalo Courier: She (meditatively)—I wonder how the expression "facing the music" ever came to be used in indicating courage. He—The man who originated it had probably sat through a Wagner concert.

Cincinnati Tribune: Tommy—Paw, why do the democrats have the rooster for their emblem? Mr. Figg—Because he shows off to the best advantage only when he is on the fence.

Puck: Mother—And what did you do when he kissed you? I hope you showed him you were angry and indignant.
Daughter—Yes, indeed! I was up in arms at once.

Harper's Bazar: "Is your baby strong?" "Well, I should say so. He raised the whole family out of bed at 3 o'clock this morning and scientists say that that's the hour when every one's strength is at its lowest point."

Washington Star: "What made Columbus use an egg in his argument?" asked the professor.
"I don't know," replied Miss Pallette, "unless he was in the habit of using lay figures."

NO GOOD.

Brooklyn Life.

Four little queens to me were dealt,
With which the game to win,
And just imagine how I felt
When every one stayed in.
Four little queens. Oh, Mistress Fate,
How longed I to rebuke her,
For sadly here I wish to state
That we were playing euchre.