

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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THE BEE ON TRAINS. All railroad newshy are supplied with enough Bee to accommodate every passenger who wants to read a newspaper.

Protection and prosperity are too powerful a combination for the calamity to buck against. When you see an eagle soaring around in Nebraska, put him down at once as a republican bird.

Our preferred candidate for sheriff on the mobocratic ticket—Edward E. Howell on a platform of vindication. The upward climb of Jack's beanstalk is not a marker beside this climb which beans have been making on the market.

The national convention season is drawing to a close, but Omaha ought to capture a few more for 1898 on the home stretch. That golden star set with diamonds presented to the new chief of police will not be complete until it is surrounded by sixteen silver stars.

William F. Harty and David E. Hill might pool issues to mutual advantage in their endeavors each to prove that he is a simon-pure democrat. The new Nebraska pictorial blanket ballot is the infliction of the late fusion legislature, and all its defects and evils should be charged up to the popocratic combination.

A little longer under the reform non-partisan police board and the Omaha police force will consist of nothing but chiefs, captains, sergeants and chiefs of detectives. With the extra precautions ordered by the federal authorities against the entry of Chinese immigrants into the United States the heathen Chinese who manages to step in in spite of the exclusion laws must be peculiar.

The ministers who signed that petition to the legislature last year should now sign a petition to the reform police commission, demanding that the commissioners try their duty and abolish slot machine gambling. The republican state convention reaffirmed the platform enunciated by the republican national convention of 1892. That ought to put Nebraska republicans squarely enough on record against the 16 to 1 free coinage delusion to suit the most fastidious.

It took the best efforts of the police to prevent the Pennsylvania state democratic convention from becoming an imitation of bedlam. And there is not the slightest possibility of the Pennsylvania democrats coming in sight of anything at the election worth fighting over. It is reported that the populists in one of the South Dakota judicial districts are expressing a willingness to agree on a gold democrat as a fusion nominee for judge on the grounds of "anything to win." The silver issue, if it ever was an issue with them, seems to have lost caste, to put it mildly, as a populistic tenet.

Senator Allen's efforts to have a cattle trail opened up through the Rosebud reservation ought to prove successful. There is no good reason why the government should block a project that promises to prove of great public benefit simply to protect the private interests of a few men who are grazing cattle on the reservation without authority of law and without payment to the Indians to whom the land belongs.

AN ALLIANCE FOR PEACE.

President Faure has returned to France and his reception showed how strong and earnest is the popular satisfaction with the result of his visit to Russia. That result, as stated in the address of the Paris Chamber of Commerce and Industry, was the "consolidation of the alliance made for the maintenance of peace."

For this the body which represents the commerce and industry of France expressed itself as deeply grateful, declaring that "peace is our dearest wish." There were two discordant incidents in connection with the reception of Mr. Faure, but perhaps neither is to be regarded very seriously. The bomb explosion may have been merely a piece of deviltry, with no worse design than to create excitement, though no doubt there are many persons in Paris among the anarchists and extreme socialists who would rejoice at the taking off of the president of the republic.

An alliance between Russia and France for the maintenance of peace, heartily approved by the popular voice of the two nations, must be reassuring to Europe, for Russia and France united can preserve the peace. But this is not all, Germany being no less solemnly pledged to peace than either of those nations. In the strongest possible terms Emperor William during his visit to the czar committed Germany to a policy of peace. Thus these three great powers, together inviolable, are agreed that there shall be no European war and so long as this agreement is adhered to there will be small danger of the peace being broken.

No nation of continental Europe will venture to do anything in contravention of the will of these powers and Great Britain, more isolated than ever before, will take no step in opposition to them. Turkey, it is safe to say, will ultimately submit to their wishes and whatever new political conditions are made in continental Europe they will make.

This is one of the fruits of the conflict between Greece and Turkey, but it is intended to reach beyond the settlement of this. It serves notice on all the minor states of Europe, which may be ambitious to extend their power, that they must behave themselves—that they will not be allowed to make trouble which might involve the greater nations in war. Another thing it means is that those powers propose to control affairs in continental Europe regardless of Great Britain. British influence in European politics probably was never weaker than now and it is very likely to decline in the future. There is no doubt of the purpose of Russia, France and Germany to isolate England so far as the affairs of continental Europe are concerned and there can be little doubt of their ability to effect this.

The consummation of this alliance for the maintenance of peace is due chiefly if not wholly to the emperor of Russia. Nicholas has shown from the beginning of his reign that he desires peace, that he believes the interests and welfare of his country will be best promoted by peaceful methods. This has become the foremost conservator of European peace—a position which few expected him to occupy when he came to the throne—and there is no reason to doubt that so long as he reigns he will maintain this attitude. The Franco-Russian alliance and the pledge of Germany seem to assure Europe a prolonged era of peace.

WHY WAIT FOR WEBSTER?

In his plea before Judge Munger for the postponement of the hearing of the city's case against the water works company City Attorney Connell urged as the reason for his demand the absence of John L. Webster and asserted that the exposition company was very anxious to have the case disposed of regardless of what loss might be incurred to the city, that the exposition might profit thereby.

This is a very remarkable position for a city attorney to take. What has John L. Webster to do with prosecuting a case brought by the city of Omaha? Why should the attorney for parties notoriously engaged in an effort to hold up the water works company be allowed to use the city as a catspaw to pull their chestnuts out of the fire? Wherein would the interest of the city of Omaha be promoted by delaying the hearing of this case until the attorney of the men who wrecked the water works company and forced it into the hands of receivers returns from his European junket? Does not Mr. Connell's attitude support the charge that the suit brought in the name of the city was in reality instigated and instituted, not for the protection of the taxpayers, but to enable the holders of rejected claims to force a concession from the reorganized water company which the courts have refused to give them?

Even more inexplicable is the city attorney's attempt to place the exposition management in a false light by representing that it is ready to sacrifice the public interest for the profit of the exposition company. City Attorney Connell cannot be ignorant of the fact that the water supply constitutes the most difficult problem with which the exposition has to deal. Without an adequate and reliable supply of water the exposition cannot possibly be held. The controversy between the city and the water company has already involved the city in an outlay of over \$25,000. Unless the case pending in Judge Munger's court is adjudicated within thirty days the exposition must make provision for pumping its water from the river at an enormous outlay. It is not a question of profit for the exposition, but a question whether money intended for construction of buildings and improvement of grounds shall be swallowed up in the building of a special system of water works.

So far as the city is concerned, it has everything to gain and nothing to lose by expediting the decision. The rental

claims due the water works company are drawing 7 per cent interest, while the city is getting only 2 per cent on the money deposited in the banks.

THE IOWA CAMPAIGN.

The republicans of Iowa having ratified the action of their state convention, the campaign may be regarded as having opened. The ratification meetings at the home of Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, the candidate for governor, were very large and very enthusiastic and the speech of Mr. Shaw, while it did not discuss the issues that will command attention during the campaign, was judicious and well received. He extolled the history of the republican party, which he said should endear it to the heart of every loyal American citizen. He said he was satisfied with the results of the political philosophy taught in 1896, and expressed the opinion that while last year Iowa graded 65 and a fraction, this year it will be 60. "Even a 50,000 plurality," said Mr. Shaw, "will forever settle the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1."

Very naturally the republicans of Iowa are going into the campaign with absolute confidence that they will win a decisive victory, that the only question will be as to the size of their plurality. That they will win there is no doubt, but their efforts should be to make their victory overwhelming. Their plurality cannot be made too large. It may be true that 50,000 will forever settle the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, but there can be no objection to making the plurality double that, and there is reason to believe this can be done.

DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.

Police Commissioner Peabody recalls very much Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Like the good Mr. Hyde, Dr. Peabody has always been regarded as a gentleman of high moral character and the strictest integrity and veracity. Commissioner Peabody has proved himself to be a man of no moral stamina and lamentably lacking in veracity and integrity of purpose.

During the recent contest over the police chiefship Dr. Peabody was profuse in assuring the friends of good government that he desired only to know the wishes of the law-abiding and respectable elements of the community and would conscientiously discharge his sworn duty to promote the effectiveness of the police department, and in the appointment and promotion of police officers not to be actuated by political motives or considerations. In the face of his pretense of strict non-partisanship and expressed intention to live up to his oath of office, Dr. Peabody asked that the signatures of a number of prominent middle-of-the-road populists be procured to an endorsement of Martin White, and the good doctor even went so far as to write the petition to himself as police commissioner, saying that "of the various candidates that have been named, we think Mr. Martin White fully competent to fill the position to the best interest of the city and urge you to vote for him." This was Dr. Peabody acting the roll of Mr. Hyde.

Contrast with this the action and talk of Commissioner Peabody in the despicable roll of Dr. Jekyll. Having voted for several different candidates for chief of police before carrying out the foreordained program to unite on Gallagher on the tenth ballot, Commissioner Peabody appears at the diamond star presentation with the declaration that the commissioners had labored for three months to please the people and had selected what they considered the best man among the applicants for the position. What arrant hypocrisy! If Gallagher is the best man, why did Commissioner Peabody vote for Dahlman, Green, Jjazo and Hunter? Why did he wait five months to discover Gallagher? And even on the night of the election, why did he wait till the tenth ballot before voting for the man he knew to be the best applicant?

What people was Dr. Jekyll-Peabody trying to please? Was it Charley Faunting? Or Jack Morrison? Or Dan Honin? The business men and taxpayers of Omaha had endorsed by petition and letter the only competent and experienced chief of police they had ever had. Nobody had thought of Gallagher for chief of police until the gang of conspirators and outlaws who want to perpetuate the rotten condition of police affairs took him up. Everybody in Omaha, including Commissioner Peabody, knows that Gallagher is simply to be the figurehead and draw the salary of chief of police, while his subordinates are to perform the work as well as they can without intelligent direction or competent supervision.

COMMISSIONER'S LIMITED POWER.

The interstate commerce commission has in effect notified the railroads of the country that they may make unreasonable and unjust rates with impunity. That is to say, if they should make such rates and there is complaint in regard to them all that the commission can do is to declare the rates unlawful and recommend that they be reduced. It cannot, as it is frequently adapted to the cold season and is a source of warmth found in none of the other cereals.

When a traveling man descended upon the vast fields of corn and meadow. Our readers of the Free Press, he described an evidence of agricultural prosperity that exists in all our grain-growing states. It is not only the corn but the wheat crop that would literally be torn to burn, and it would enter largely into the fuel supply of the west. It is not only the corn but the wheat crop that would literally be torn to burn, and it would enter largely into the fuel supply of the west.

It is probable that the commissioner's interpretation of the decision referred to is correct and assuming this to be the case it is obviously a matter which should command the carry attention of congress. A commission that has no more power than to declare rates to be unreasonable and unjust is of very little use. If, upon proper investigation, it finds that a common carrier is violating the law in the matter of charges and is powerless to apply a remedy, it is not apparent that such a commission is of any real value to the public. The truth is that the interstate commerce law, under the constructions that have been given it by the courts, has not done and is not doing what it was expected to accomplish in regulating the common carriers and it is time that congress took hold of the matter and amended

the law so that it will be effective in correcting abuses and affording better protection to the public. As it is it furnishes the opponents of railroad regulation reasons for fighting the law. They point to the fact of common knowledge with the railroads, that the law is being continually violated, while the commission created to enforce it can do practically nothing. The law must be maintained, but so changed that it can be made effective.

The more reputable members of the local democracy realize the brazen frauds and arbitrary usurpation practiced by the Herdman-Howell gang to secure convention the more convinced do they become that the only hope for the democratic party in Douglas county lies in rescuing it from ring rule at the hands of the political Mafia now using it for personal and pecuniary ends.

The democrats of Pennsylvania say in their state platform that the 4,500,000 votes captured by Bryan were cast by "free and independent voters." The populists on the other hand have been insisting that those votes were controlled by populists, while some democrats assert that they represent the democratic strength. On this point the elements of the popocratic combine might do well to get together.

The chief stock argument of the 1897 popocrit is that there is no prosperity, but if prosperity is really here it is not to be credited in any way to the republican party and cannot possibly last long at all events.

Before putting faith in any of the new predictions of popocritic leaders, the farmers will do well to compare dollar wheat with some of the dire threats made by these same calamity howlers a year ago.

Irresistible Push. Philadelphia Times. Like any other kind of pace-making, the mills and factories can't help running well when prosperity gives them a good start.

A Considerate Person.

It is very considerate on the part of Mr. Havemeyer of the Sugar trust to warn the public that the heavy fruit packing season is likely to cause an advance in the price of sugar.

The Advancing Hog.

The recent advance in what has almost everywhere been called, but the American hog points with pride to the fact that the price of pork has advanced nearly \$1 per 100. He stands on the prosperity platform with all four feet.

Lion Rebuts the Twit.

The British lion replies to President Kruger's protest against the law of night, Bismarck warns him to remember that he has not always had his own way in the Transvaal, and that Bismarck sees that British supremacy in South Africa is manifest destiny.

Goos Judge Jackson One Better.

Now comes an Illinois judge with an injunction, restraining the striking miners from "abusing anybody by word of mouth, or by signs, or by threats, or by any other means, or by the constant failure of them to carry passengers for nothing."

Hitting the Corporations.

Some superficial concern has been given to the Hon. William Jennings Bryan because he is said to "travel on railroad passes." What better means for induring railroad passes than the constant failure of them to carry passengers for nothing? Mr. Bryan doesn't pay his fare on the railroads, it is because he knows the wickedness of corporations and refuses to contribute to them.

The Wall of a Croaker.

Prosperity is to be found only in the columns of the gold standard press, and limited to that field it does no good. It hasn't added the slightest weight to the wages of the employes of even the progogic newspapers. It is abstract rather than real; a hope, not a fact. Under a protective tariff and the gold standard it is impossible. Producers who do not know this now will learn it later.

Trade with Gold Countries.

It is shown by recent figures issued by the Bureau of Statistics in Washington that our trade with Europe, the total foreign commerce of the United States in the fiscal year just ended amounted in round numbers to \$1,300,000,000, and of this about \$1,250,000,000 was with Europe, \$100,000,000 with South America, \$120,000,000 with Asia, and \$125,000,000 with other North American countries. An analysis of these figures shows that fully three-fourths of our foreign commerce is with gold standard countries.

AMERICAN CORN IN EUROPE.

Necessity of Missionary Work for the Great Corn.

Causes which stimulate the demand abroad for American wheat also bring about a brisk call for American corn. When a nation is hungry and food supply is limited, the masses are not in a position to gratify a critical appetite and are moved by considerations of economy to get the most possible nourishment from the least amount of food. It is not only the corn but the wheat crop that would literally be torn to burn, and it would enter largely into the fuel supply of the west.

The larger the use of our corn in other countries this year, the greater the demand from Europe is likely to be in 1898 to come. This is not a speculative prediction, but a matter of fact, based upon the merits and demerits of the product. This year, with a wide market, increased competition and more money for our farmers. During the last year of record we exported no less than 175,817,417 bushels of corn and more. Our crop this year promises to pass the high water mark and the demand for food from the other side should double the rest of the world's demand for it. It is the chance for the farmer of this country to make his foreign market for corn. Once introduced it is sure to remain in favor.

MAY APPEAL FROM DECREE.

Another Turn in the Affairs of the Union Pacific.

LIKELY TO DEFER SALE OF THE ROAD. Attorney General Anxious for Some Modifications to Further Protect the Interests of the Government.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The attorney general is considering the advisability of appealing to the circuit court of appeals from the decree of the United States circuit court recently entered at Omaha for the sale of the Union Pacific under foreclosure proceedings. The government, it is understood, desires some modifications of the decree entered by the circuit court in order to still further protect the government's interest and it is only by an appeal that such modifications can be secured. Several members of the reorganization board of the Union Pacific were here last week to consult the attorney general upon this subject.

ROBBED OF ALL ITS POWER.

Interstate Commerce Commission Can Only Recommend Rates. WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The Interstate Commerce commission today, in an opinion by Chairman Morrison, has recommended reductions in freight rates to Eureka Springs, Mo., and the Eureka Springs and St. Louis and San Francisco railroads. The Eureka Springs railway has for many years carried its terminus freight at greatly reduced rates when intended for points beyond, to be reached by wagon transportation. The commission holds this arrangement makes the railway company carriers beyond Eureka Springs and that such lower rates are a discrimination against Eureka Springs. The opinion contains:

"That transportation charges should be liberal until the earnings are fully sufficient to maintain the road, but they are not to be liberally questioned, but it does not follow that rates long maintained and grossly discriminatory should be continued and may be lawfully exacted year by year, and it must not be assumed that railroad investment property is so much more inviolable than other properties that its owners must bear none of the losses or disadvantages incident to industrial changes, and that transportation charges are a sacred monopoly when the annual net earnings are less than the amount necessary to the reasonable annual income on such property."

The opinion is, however, particularly noticeable in that it calls attention to and interprets the recent decision of the supreme court as to the power of the commission to fix rates which shall control in the future. Of this decision the opinion says: "Under the law as construed by the court this morning which can stand in the way of the past, was reasonable and just, but, as to rates complained of as unreasonable, unjust and unlawful, and so found to be by the commission, it can make no provision or order for the reduction of such rates, but it is required to enforce or the carriers obliged to obey. When the rates are found to be unreasonable the commission may declare them unlawful and recommend the reduction, and where after investigation, rates of carriers complained of are found to have been in violation of the law, it is the duty of the commission to notify and request carriers to cease and desist from such violations."

SUPREME COURT CATCHING UP.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The docket for the next term of the United States supreme court, which will begin on October 11, is being prepared. It contains to date 416 cases, showing an addition of sixty-three cases since the adjournment of the court in May. Of these cases 128 are from the state courts, 119 from the new federal courts of appeal, forty-nine from the United States circuit courts, forty-six from the territorial courts, thirty-five from the district of Columbia, twenty-nine from the court of claims, twenty-six from the private land court, and seventeen from the United States district courts. The docket contains on the docket when the court convened in October, 1896. This year the number will be fully 100 less. The constant falling off indicates that the court will soon be quite up to date with its business. The diminution of business coming to this tribunal has caused principally by the creation of the United States courts of appeals, causing a falling off of from 1,000 to 1,500 cases per year in the cases brought to this court from the United States circuit court.

Naval Officer for Port of New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The president has appointed Henry Demas as naval officer in charge of the port of New Orleans, La. Albert Row was nominated commander of the United States navy; Howell P. Myler, commissioner to allot lands to the Uncomphagre Indians in Utah. Postmasters: Lee McLaughlin, San Francisco, Cal.; George A. Perdy, Pierre, S. D.; E. W. McKelvey, Madison, Ill.; Samuel S. Mangrove, Wilmet, Ill.; Everett Osgood, Winnetka, Ill.

SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

Discuss Treatment of Criminals, Insane and Epileptics. SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 1.—This is the third year of the session of the American Social Science Association. The session of the department of health was opened with remarks by Dr. Stephen Smith of New York on the importance of a high grade of physical health among the inmates of public institutions, with a view to cure, development or reformation, and the best method of securing such health. The following papers were read this forenoon, followed by a general discussion of the same: Dr. P. M. Wise, president New York Lunacy commission, on "The Same"; Dr. W. O. Spratt, superintendent Craig colony, on "The Same"; Dr. Everett Flood, superintendent Hospital Cottages for Children, Baldwinville, Mass., on "Home Cure of Epileptic Children"; Dr. J. C. Carson, superintendent Syracuse State asylum, on "The Same"; and Dr. H. E. Allen, medical superintendent Mattawan state hospital for insane criminals, on "Same Convicts."

HIG RECORD FOR AUGUST EXPORTS.

Shipments of Baltimore Greater in Both Volume and Value. BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—August of 1897 was the banner month in the history of the port of Baltimore so far as exports are concerned. Their value amounted to the enormous sum of \$10,243,391, figures never before reached. Of the exports, grain formed the largest part, aggregating 2,200,000 bushels, breaking record of the port for shipments of this character. There were made up as follows: 5,475,861 bushels of wheat; 3,575,793 bushels of corn; 105,536 bushels of rye; 90,229 bushels of oats. There were forty-seven full cargoes of grain. Among these the Knight Bachelor took to Antwerp 326,693 bushels, the largest cargo of cereals that ever left an American port in one ship.

WARN NEGROES OUT OF THE TOWN.

Will Not Be Allowed to Make Elwood Their Home. ELWOOD, Ind., Sept. 1.—The negroes residing in Elwood have been warned to leave and serious trouble is threatened if they are not gone by the middle of this week. On numerous occasions during the past twelve years colored people have made efforts to establish permanent residences here but were invariably driven away. Two months ago a colony of fifty negroes came here and expressed a determination to have all dangers and make Elwood their home. A number secured employment, and then warnings began to be served on them. A few of them departed, but the others remained.

THE BUSINESS REVIVAL.

Evidence of It Seen Plain that the Blind May See.

Philadelphia Ledger. No one examines trade reports any more for signs of returning prosperity. They see evidence of it on every hand—in the activity of shippers of goods, the busy crowds on the streets—and many have felt it through finding employment after a long season of idleness. But the trade reports are nevertheless interesting because they confirm by statistics a general impression. Trade reports are full of reports of the beginning of an advance in the prices of staples. Steel affords a pretty good barometer. Steel billets are now \$1.20 above the price of \$1.10, and plates \$1.15 above the price of \$1.00, and foundry a like amount. The rise in wheat is an old story, but prices are higher for nearly all farm products, and cotton has advanced \$1.16 per pound. This country, it is said, will have the largest total yield on record coming at a time when the world's stock in the lowest, and cotton crops, improved prices will, therefore, be obtained notwithstanding the large crops. Dun's agency reports the starting up of sixteen new works, fifteen steel mills and many other industrial establishments.

Very seldom in the history of the country have the conditions been so favorable through finding employment after a long season of idleness. Stocks have been greatly reduced by a long period of depression. Various causes have combined to produce a very large demand for wheat and cotton produced in this country at a time when the crops of both are exceptionally large. The result will necessarily be prosperity for the western farmer and the southern planter, reflected by orders for supplies which must be produced, the stocks being low. All these conditions would have existed though congress should have left the tariff laws unchanged or provided for the free coinage of silver. But they are the result of having for some time an effect in restoring prosperity, for the revision of the tariff has made it more protective of home industries, and our standard of value has risen. The result is that a license has been restored and capitalists are prepared to start the wheels of industry to meet prospective demands. The good times are following with a vengeance. A whole series of false declines will be swept aside by the return of prosperity with silver a drug on the market. That the business revival will be worth millions of dollars to this country.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEBRASKA.

Prosperity and Republicanism Marching Arm in Arm.

Chicago Tribune. The Nebraska republicans made a gallant fight in the national election, but they were handicapped by the nomination of a Nebraska candidate for the presidency and his endorsement by the populists as well as by the multiple claims of honesty and integrity, more clamorous than in Nebraska. The demagogue-populist combination, abiding the elections equally, overcame them by 12,900 plurality in Bryan carried the state. The Nebraska republicans, however, will go into the next election under different circumstances, and if they do they will have a telling victory and a complete and equitable repudiation of Bryan and Bryanism. The republicans have shown both honesty and integrity for honest money. The democrats, who are outnumbered by the populists, are discouraged while the populists themselves are elated. They are no longer their party by training any longer with the democrats, and are ready to cut loose from them, while the democrats are just as ready to break away from the populists. They are both ready to be gained by slaying any bridge with them. Bryan, meanwhile, is traveling over the country making a show of himself for money and has deserted both actions of the fusion party. They have no further use for a man who is begging railroad passes and leaving corrupt rates upon his scant aid, and even to the limits of extortion, while the wave of prosperity under a republican administration has struck Nebraska, and the farmers are too busy availing themselves of it to give a thought or cast a vote for the 16 to 1 lunacy. They know it is a dead issue and that silver as standard money is doomed. They are only concerned with the welfare of the state and the welfare of the people. The wheat crop of Nebraska this year will roll up 209,000,000 bushels, the wheat crop 30,000,000, the oat crop 25,000,000, and the hay crop 1,000,000 tons, and that the wheat crop will be 100,000,000 in enhanced prices in 100-cent dollar. There is no answer to such an accumulation of wealth. The wave of prosperity, if the republicans do their duty, will help them bury Bryanism out of sight.

The candidates to be elected this year are not so much in the line of the fusion party as this should make no difference. They should go into the campaign just as earnestly and enthusiastically as work just as hard and as faithfully as if the highest offices were at stake. The fight must be made on principles, not on offices. They must declare themselves for honest money, which they have done so nobly and persistently adhered during the last two years, and roll up a majority so big that Bryan and Bryanism will never be heard of again.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Oysters and theaters are opening up rapidly. The corn crop in Nebraska is going republican by a comfortable majority. The wheat man is evidently disposed to fuse, judging by the way he turned on the steam. If two or more things can be fused without losing its distinctive characteristics, then scientists have talked and taught in vain. The spirit of Mrs. Bloomer is marching on. All the delegates to the British congress of women in behalf of dress reform will wear bloomers. A Canadian financier who paid \$12,000 for a gold brick spoiled his chance for the job of looking after the interests of the Canadian government on the Klondike. A herd of buffalo brought from New Hampshire to Central park, New York City, is diminishing rapidly by death. Foreign warbling debilitates the noblest beast of the plains. Russell Sage said to a reporter a few days ago: "I'll give you a point; Mr. Gould once gave it me. The following papers were read this forenoon, followed by a general discussion of the same: Dr. P. M. Wise, president New York Lunacy commission, on "The Same"; Dr. W. O. Spratt, superintendent Craig colony, on "The Same"; Dr. Everett Flood, superintendent Hospital Cottages for Children, Baldwinville, Mass., on "Home Cure of Epileptic Children"; Dr. J. C. Carson, superintendent Syracuse State asylum, on "The Same"; and Dr. H. E. Allen, medical superintendent Mattawan state hospital for insane criminals, on "Same Convicts."

The Cleveland Leader asserts that the American scientists who attended the recent session of the British congress at Toronto were shabbily treated. Dr. William Clark of Berea college, near Cleveland, reported that the Americans, after paying a fee of \$5, were shown to state at the extreme rear, and

spite of the fact that the greater part of the hall was empty. No civilities were tendered them, and no opportunity was given them to exhibit anything. Dr. Clark took with him some of his finest specimens, showing new groups of ancient fishes from the shales of Cayuga county, but Sir William Dawson, president of the association, refused to announce the fact or to allow him to do so. Prof. George Frederick Wright, the eminent authority on glaciers, says Prof. Clark was treated in the same manner, and immediately returned home. A tourist who has been looking over Daniel Webster's big farm at Marshfield, Mass., found but one person who was acquainted with the statesman. A former superintendent of the farm still survives, and relates how he drove the oxen past Webster's window in order to gratify the dying man's desire to see them once more. The old superintendent denies that Webster was a hard drinker and insists that the only trouble was that "he did not have as much money as he needed."

FOUNDED REMARKS.

Boston Traveler: Mother—Dear me! The boys have swallowed that piece of warped silver!—That's nothing, but the stars should have to swallow it she lives to grow up. Detroit Journal: "Whatever impropriety there is in having a shanty reputation," testified George Frederick Wright, the eminent authority on glaciers, says Prof. Clark was treated in the same manner, and immediately returned home. A tourist who has been looking over Daniel Webster's big farm at Marshfield, Mass., found but one person who was acquainted with the statesman. A former superintendent of the farm still survives, and relates how he drove the oxen past Webster's window in order to gratify the dying man's desire to see them once more. The old superintendent denies that Webster was a hard drinker and insists that the only trouble was that "he did not have as much money as he needed."

Chicago Post: "Just to blame the men," she said, and she looked at him fixedly as she said it. "The women of Trenton, N. J., are to be envied. They are more apt to be familiar with that line of work."

STILL A FAILURE.

"I am wealthy," he said, "but unburied. My children are lovely and dear. My wife would be wifely and kind. Had they any advantages?—I am young, and I'm healthy and handsome. I've a true and a beautiful wife. But, oh, I never have broken. A record in my life!"

A MODERN INSTANCE.

Washington Star. Mand Muller on a summer's day was helping to get the wheat away. And she signed sometimes for distant lands where the girls don't assist the harvest hand. And he craved a drink and she coyly laughed. At his compliment as he gazed and quaffed, His heart beat fast. But he said "good day." Then remarked, "Gibbet!" and pursued his way.

She watched him go and she softly smiled. "The lucky lady who becomes his bride." And the judge sighed, too, with his brain aching. "Maud Muller's a stunningly handsome girl." The years passed on and the usual fate. Came to those who mix in affairs of state. Maud's father labored from dawn till dark. As the price of wheat rose the dollar mark. And her bright eyes shone with a fresher charm. As she tried the mortgage off the farm. While the judge, he owned with a dismal sob, Was a politician without a job.



School Suits

Possibly the boy is needing a new suit to start to school in. If such is the case we desire to call your attention to the excellent suitings we are offering the youths and little fellows in our children's department this week. Good, strong, well made garments in all the prevailing styles and textures, just the thing to stand the wear and tear they are subjected to by a lively, wide-awake school boy, and at prices that show them to be unusual values.

"Early fall novelties in hats are now open for your inspection."



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