

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.
E. ROBEWATER, EDITOR.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
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1. 26,720	10. 26,600
2. 26,720	11. 26,600
3. 26,632	12. 26,280
4. 26,610	13. 26,770
5. 26,600	14. 26,280
6. 26,700	15. 26,120
7. 26,720	16. 26,920
8. 26,750	17. 26,630
9. 26,000	18. 26,380
10. 26,750	19. 26,380
11. 26,750	20. 26,920
12. 26,750	21. 26,000
13. 26,820	22. 26,070
14. 26,820	23. 26,120
15. 26,790	24. 26,120
16. 26,790	25. 26,120
17. 26,790	26. 26,120
18. 26,790	27. 26,120
19. 26,790	28. 26,120
20. 26,790	29. 26,120
21. 26,790	30. 26,120
22. 26,790	31. 26,120
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26. 26,790	35. 26,120
27. 26,790	36. 26,120
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29. 26,790	38. 26,120
30. 26,790	39. 26,120
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41. 26,790	50. 26,120
42. 26,790	51. 26,120
43. 26,790	52. 26,120
44. 26,790	53. 26,120
45. 26,790	54. 26,120
46. 26,790	55. 26,120
47. 26,790	56. 26,120
48. 26,790	57. 26,120
49. 26,790	58. 26,120
50. 26,790	59. 26,120
61. 26,790	60. 26,120

Total 605,440
Less unsold and returned copies 6,577
Net sales 598,863
Net daily average 26,021

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of September, A. D. 1902. M. D. HIGGATE, Notary Public.

By special indulgence under the Iowa mule tax, the good ship Des Moines has been christened with the real stuff.
Peary has the advantage of us when he describes how near the north pole he reached. No one is likely to check him up.
Talk about concessions at the Christian church convention must not be misunderstood. These concessions are all harmless.
That Omaha footpad who returned the lone 5-cent piece found upon his victim has at least the milk of human kindness on the credit side of his ledger.
When it comes to moving the crops, the west does not think it necessary this year to wait for the aid or consent of the big banking institutions of the east.
Croker's successor as leader of Tammany Hall responds to the name Murphy. The up-to-date version, therefore, must be: "Great is Tammany, and Murphy is his prophet."
If Tax Commissioner Fleming should carry out the program mapped out for himself for increasing the assessment of all taxable property, he will run the risk of becoming more disliked than ever.
Ex-Speaker Reed takes the part of Speaker Henderson in the little political argument over his refusal to accept a renomination. Occupation of the speaker's chair must produce a fellow feeling.
Democratic leaders think they have found issues enough, but are unable to agree which is to be paramount this time. It would not do to have one issue remain paramount for more than one campaign.
In his joy over the railroad victory President Burt of the Union Pacific embraced Dave Mercer French fashion, but we can safely predict that Mr. Burt will not be quite so joyful after the returns are in on the 4th day of November.
Omaha public school teachers will let some one else manage their teachers' lecture course this year, although the school superintendent who ran them last year is as competent to handle a theatrical box office as he is to supervise the schools.
What does the Real Estate exchange propose to do about the flagrant evasion of local taxes by the big railroads enjoying invaluable terminal privileges in this city? If the railroad property bore its share of taxation the tax rate would come down several notches all at once.
While we would all like to see every available down town corner occupied by new eight-story blocks, building them on paper prematurely is no help to the city. Omaha's weakness in the past has consisted in erecting air castles that never materialized in stone and mortar.
Will we have to stand for the confetti throwing nuisance again at the coming street fair and carnival? The Bee voices the sentiment of the respectable element when it enters protest against this practice of refined ruffianism, which is as dangerous as it is disgusting. The management of the street fair can make a ten-strike by banning out the confetti.
It is noticeable that so far no audible complaint has arisen from any considerable number of Nebraska militia because they find themselves compelled to forego participation in the Fort Riley maneuvers. They don't seem to care what excuse the governor may have seen fit to give to keep them in the ranks of the home guard. And the biennial deficiency has been reduced by several thousand dollars.

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

The ticket placed in nomination by the republican county convention, although representing the minority of the party, is in the main made up of men well qualified for the positions to which they aspired. While no candidate on the legislative ticket can boast of experience as a lawmaker, nearly all of them have a general knowledge of the duties devolving upon legislators and are well equipped in other respects to deal with issues that come before our lawmaking bodies.

Of the three candidates for the senate, Matthew A. Hall is an attorney in good standing, who has been active in the Ak-Sar-Ben and other organizations. R. B. Howell is a graduate of the Annapolis Naval Academy, has seen some service in the navy and served as city engineer of Omaha in the last majority term of W. J. Broatch. Charles L. Saunders has a broad education and is familiar with legislative usage acquired by residence at the national capital. The only public position he has filled is that of deputy city treasurer, in which capacity he rendered satisfactory service.

Three of the nine candidates for the house, namely, Messrs. Morsman, Nelson and Ten Eyck, are young attorneys. Mr. Ten Eyck was city prosecutor under Mayor Broatch, while the others have never occupied any official position. Messrs. Koetter, Gilbert and Wallace are mechanics, named to represent the working classes. Mr. Shelley is a well-known and prominent live stock commission man. Mr. Mangold a country banker and merchant, and Mr. Rigg the editor of a country newspaper, the Waterloo Gazette.

Of the two candidates for county commissioner, Henry McDonald, for the Fifth district, resides in the Sixth ward and has served as deputy sheriff during the incumbency of his brother, John McDonald, now a business partner of W. J. Broatch. Henry Denker, formerly nominated for commissioner in the Third district, is one of the most successful German-American farmers in the county, who has been an active republican for many years and is most favorably known in the neighborhood where he resides, near Elkhorst station.

A. W. Jeffers, the candidate for county attorney, is eminently qualified for the position, having served as deputy under County Attorney Howard H. Baldrige.

PANAMA CANAL CONCESSION.

Attorney General Knox has returned from Paris, where he made an investigation respecting the title of the Panama Canal company, but he declined to make public the result. There have been reports to the effect that serious obstacles were discovered to the purchase by the United States of the rights of the canal company. It was said that one difficulty is the fact that the original concession was extended by the executive of Colombia without the endorsement of the Colombian congress, but it appears that the executive had constitutional authority for this action. Another thing reported to have been discovered by the attorney general is that the revolutionists in Colombia have warned the Panama company that if they secure control of the government—as it now appears probable they may—they will repudiate the extension of the canal concession. That might create a disagreeable situation.

There may be no substantial foundation for these reports and it is not worth while to attach any importance to them. The investigation made by the officials of the Department of Justice, is the understanding, had reference entirely to the right of the Panama Canal company to dispose of its property and franchise free of French incumbrances, and not to the relations between the company and the Colombian government. There will probably be no definite information as to the result of the investigation until Attorney General Knox makes his report to the president, which may not be done for several weeks.

EXCLUDING AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

There continues to be more or less discussion abroad of the question of excluding American products, but no one has yet proposed any practicable method of doing this. In a recent address Mr. Austin, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, said that the fact that Europe took in the latest year for which the detailed statistics are available more than one-half the exportation of manufactures from the United States, justifies the belief that American manufacturers can hold their own in the world's markets and also indicates that the often-repeated suggestions of European exclusion of American products have not been justified by developments up to the present time.

In the opinion of Mr. Austin, combinations or concerted movements for the exclusion of our products from the world's markets seem improbable. He points out that the exclusion from the great markets of the world of the products of a country which supplies so large a proportion of the consumption of those markets would have the effect of advancing prices of those articles in other parts of the world, and thus the effort to exclude American products would compel the nation excluding them to pay higher prices for those products when obtained elsewhere. European economists, particularly in Germany where the sentiment for exclusion is strongest, have urged that the inevitable effect of shutting out the products of this country would be to raise the prices of such products abroad and under existing conditions this would be a very serious matter for a large majority of European consumers. In most of Europe the situation of the working classes at present is bad and a policy that would increase the cost of living would cause widespread distress.

Doubtless, however, the idea of excluding American products, which has taken a pretty firm hold, will continue

to be discussed and schemes suggested for checking the "American invasion."

There seems to be little danger, however, of anything serious to our trade being accomplished, at least so long as prevailing industrial and economic conditions in Europe continue.

PHILIP SPEAKS ON TARIFF.

Whatever understanding may have been reached at the recent conference between President Roosevelt and republican senators, it is evident there was no agreement, as has been intimated, that the president was not to refer to the tariff on his western trip. In his speech at Cincinnati Saturday Mr. Roosevelt clearly defined his position in regard to the proposed removal of tariff duties on trust-made goods as a remedy for trust evils.

The position of the president, taken with mature deliberation, is fully shown in the following sentence: "The trusts can be damaged by depriving them of the benefits of a protective tariff only on condition of damaging all their smaller competitors and all the wage workers employed in the industry." He went on to say that he was not considering the general question whether or not it would be well, regardless of the trusts, to lower duties on various schedules, either by direct legislation or reciprocity treaties, but simply presented the point that "changes in the tariff would have little appreciable effect on the trusts, save as they shared in the general harm or good proceeding from such changes." In a case where the tariff fosters monopoly the president would favor modification, but at present the only monopolies there are have no tariff protection. It is the mistake of many to suppose that the industrial combinations have no competition, whereas there are hundreds of individual manufacturers all over the country competing with them. And competition with the great combinations develops pretty fast and on no inconsiderable scale. Huge as is the capitalization of many of the combinations, rivals with capitals of much more modest proportions are not afraid to engage in competition with them.

It is these individual enterprises, existing everywhere throughout the country which it is necessary to foster. They are a bulwark against monopoly and to destroy them would be to leave the field clear for the creation of monopolies. Removing the tariff duties from trust-made goods would be a blow to these individual industries which few if any of them could survive. The great combinations could doubtless withstand the competition of foreign combinations, but not the enterprises with comparatively small capital. They would be forced out of business, throwing hundreds of thousands of wage workers out of employment and sacrificing hundreds of millions of invested capital.

President Roosevelt and the republican party desire the preservation of these industries, as being most essential to the continued development and the prosperity of the country. They desire it in the interest of American labor and the agricultural producers of the country. In the language of the president, "In dealing with the big corporations we intend to proceed, not by revolution, but by evolution." The trusts must be controlled and regulated so as to remedy evils and abuses, but in a way that will not be destructive of the entire industrial system of the country.

MERCER AND HIS MACHINE.

"Down with the machine" was the battle-cry of Mercer and the corporation mercenaries at the republican primaries last Friday. "Up with the machine" was the watchword of Mercer and the corporation benchmen at the county convention. And such a machine as they constructed was never seen in this or any other county in Nebraska since the overthrow of the Jay Gould regime that ruled this city and state with an iron hand twenty-five years ago.

The terrible Moores-Rosewater machine, that has done service as a bugbear in two or three campaigns, always respected the right of every ward and precinct delegation to name the members to represent the republicans of their respective wards, or precincts, on the committee, regardless of faction. The Mercer machine, in defiance of established usage and precedent, foisted upon the county committee men who had been defeated at the polls in Omaha, South Omaha and the country precincts, thus over-riding the will of the republican voters as expressed through the ballot box.

The horrible Moores-Rosewater machine always endeavored in the division of representation on the ticket to recognize the claims of the various sections of the county to fair representation, as well as to recognize the various nationalities that constitute the rank and file of the party. The Mercer machine, on the contrary, has deliberately disfranchised the 1,800 republicans of South Omaha by refusing them any representation whatever on the ticket and by apportioning the entire senatorial delegation to which Douglas county is entitled to the city of Omaha, when by right and precedent South Omaha and the country were entitled to at least one of the three senators.

The same purblind policy has been pursued in regard to the division of the legislative ticket among a very large portion of the following of the party and without which the party could not possibly elect a single candidate. The manifest intent and purpose of Mercer and his campaign manager is to organize a solid phalanx for his own support and deliberately to sacrifice all the rest of the ticket in his desperate attempt to secure a re-election.

Having come into power by wholesale corruption, rank perjury, and repeatings imported from Council Bluffs, the Mercer machine has overshot the mark in trying to ride rough shod over the large majority of the party that does not propose to play political serf

to the corporations or allow anybody to fasten a brass collar around its neck.

Clerks in railroad headquarters and clerks in banks and jobbing houses, who were afraid of losing their jobs, are responsible for Mercer majorities at the primary election in the upper wards. How any man who knows that Mercer has pocketed the \$100 a month clerk hire which rightfully belongs to such direct republican could allow himself to be dragged into supporting Mercer's ambition for re-election to a sixth term passes all comprehension.

The World-Herald wants Mercer to define his position on the Fowler currency bill.

What Mercer thinks about the Fowler bill is of comparatively small importance. But what he thinks about the coercion of railroad employees and the restriction of railroads to their legitimate functions as public carriers would be of greater concern to a large majority of his constituents.

Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews, in his new role as a herald of expansion and expediency, exhibits signs of breaking away from his former associations with free coinage and calumny. The chancellor advises every young man to be an optimist. That is equivalent to warning every young man against the bourgeoisie of democracy.

Both the campaign handbooks labor under the unfortunate handicap that they were compiled and published without the slightest anticipation of several recent political events that have changed the relative importance of various topics of public moment.

But there is no time to get out a revision of the handbooks.

The Bee invites comparison of its special Ak-Sar-Ben number with issues of other papers purporting to make Ak-Sar-Ben the special feature. When it comes to getting out distinctive gala numbers in honor of any notable occasion, The Bee is unapproached by any of its competitors.

And He Winked the Other Eye.

Chicago News. In regard to his opponent's withdrawal your uncle Horace Boies will only say that the crops are looking fine.

Chicago Post. We violate no confidence in saying that the announcement that Mr. Peary did not quite reach the pole has occasioned no great surprise.

The Expected Happened.

Chicago Post. We violate no confidence in saying that the announcement that Mr. Peary did not quite reach the pole has occasioned no great surprise.

Keeping in Sight.

Kansas City Star. Ever since the first eruption of Mount Pelee Coppras mountain in Ohio has been emitting gases and showing signs of disturbance. It is a very dull day indeed when the great Buckeye state doesn't feel called upon to "smoke up."

And Forgetful, Too.

Washington Post. Mr. Bryan continues to fulminate against the acquisition of new territory. Had it not been for the delegates from Hawaii, the Kansas City convention might have adopted a different sort of platform. How ungrateful some people are.

Why the Pole is Undiscovered.

Baltimore American. We gather from the remarks of Mr. Zeigler that the north pole never will be discovered on a cigarette and pie diet. We should think not. An explorer who clamors for cigarettes and pies, and smiffs at pemmican and bootleg soup, is not hardy enough to withstand the rigors of an expedition, imaginative enough to do the hardy series of magazine articles nor ingenious enough to let what-to do with the pole if he should find it.

Havages of Forest Fires.

Portland Oregonian. Investigation as it proceeds continues to disclose sad and painful conditions as the result of the forest fires that have swept various rural and suburban communities of western Oregon within the past week. The story is close at hand, and the homeless sufferers appeal by their apparent distress to public generosity. It is gratifying to note that such measures of relief as the occasion demands have already been inaugurated and that the bounty of pity will be disbursed in accordance with individual and family needs.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Judge Henry S. Dewey, a cousin of Admiral Dewey, is mentioned as a republican candidate for mayor of Boston.

The National Dressmakers' convention in Chicago is devising ways and means to reduce the cost of dresses to dressmakers.

Captain Charles D. Sigbee has just issued a book, "Notes on Naval Progress," dealing with work accomplished by foreign navies during the last fiscal year. It is the largest volume of his kind ever issued by the Washington Navy Club.

Wu Chao Chu, son of Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese minister, has been admitted as a student in the high school at Atlantic City, N. J. He entered the junior class and will remain in the city until he graduates, which he expects to do in two years.

Lieutenant Colonel Horatio A. Yerke, chief inspector of railways for the London Board of Trade, is coming to this country to inspect American lines, and on his return will make a report which will decide whether the board will adopt American methods.

Before sailing for England the Duchess of Marlborough made this somewhat pathetic declaration: "I never had such a good time in my life as I have enjoyed while home on this visit. America has quite spoiled me, which he expects to do in two years."

Prof. James Dewar, president of the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Belfast, has pointed out in the boldest language that while Englishmen have recently discovered scientific principles and laws of great importance the Germans and Americans have been making the practical applications of them, leaving England behind in reaping the advantages.

Theodore Sandford, Justice of the peace in Bellevue, N. J., is 82 years old, but nevertheless he expects to do in two years.

A man of about 30, addressed some impatient remark to Miss Bessie Reynolds, who ran to "Squire Sandford's" office and complained. His hands slipped down stairs and in less than a minute faced O'Rourke. The latter aimed a blow at the justice, who ducked in approved pugilistic fashion, at the same time landing on the ruffian's chin and knocking him down. Then the old gentleman tried to arrest the fellow, but owing to "a touch of rheumatism" was unable to hold him and O'Rourke escaped.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Alliance Times: The republican party asks your suffrage for a clean, new man, J. H. Micky, for governor.

Holdrege Citizen: If anyone is tempted to vote the fusion ticket, think of the experiment made in 1892 and what happened during the next few years.

Monroe Republican: Summing up the charges made by the World-Herald against Micky, the result is that they have proved him to be a shrewd and careful business man.

Lynch Journal: Mr. Micky is making a very energetic campaign for governor and very clean, honorable one, and daily makes friends among the voters of the state.

Benedict News-Herald: Dietrich was not moral enough to suit the people and Micky is too moral to suit them. The republican having just the requisite amount of morals to suit them would be a daisy and no mistake.

Arcadia Champion: The attempt to slander the honest name of J. H. Micky is proving a flat failure. The people of Nebraska are not to be fooled by a demagogic lawyer, whose only excuse for the text of most of his speeches is to catch the farmer vote. And he attends to get even if he does have to trade off Honest John Powers to do it.

Beatrice Express: The people who know J. H. Micky best are most enthusiastic over his candidacy. There was a gentleman in Beatrice last week who has been intimately acquainted with the republican candidate for governor for many years, and he expressed the opinion that a better man could not have been found anywhere.

Falls City Journal: A vote for Micky will be a vote for common decency.

As long as opposition have been fit to make his Christian character and moral virtue the issue in this campaign they have simply placed the voter in a position where a vote for Micky is a vote for sobriety, honesty and uprightness of living, and a vote against Micky is a vote for intemperance and all that is dishonorable and disreputable. Mr. Votter, which class do you want the next governor of Nebraska to represent?

Blair Pilot: The fusionists are using every effort possible to defeat J. H. Micky for governor, but their efforts seem fruitless. They cannot appeal successfully to the moral men, for Mr. Micky has traits in common with all of these, and the appeals made to the baser element are such as will add strength to Micky's cause. Micky is a good, clean, able man, one who has made a large amount of business ability, and whether you vote for Micky or against him it is well to bear in mind that you are dealing with a good man.

Minden News: The fusionists are making lots of fuss over the report that three republicans of Polk county have said they will not vote for Mr. Micky. Did you know that the fusionist party has a moral man, for Mr. Micky has traits in common with all of these, and the appeals made to the baser element are such as will add strength to Micky's cause. Micky is a good, clean, able man, one who has made a large amount of business ability, and whether you vote for Micky or against him it is well to bear in mind that you are dealing with a good man.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

Workmen are putting the finishing touches on the new government printing office and in a few months what is pronounced the largest printing shop on the globe will be in operation. "Foremost among the many improvements introduced in the new printing house," writes the correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle, "is the freepress feature. The floors are designed to sustain heavy loads and the brick and steel walls are two feet seven inches thick throughout the entire height. The windows, which is 408 feet in length on the G street side and 175 feet and three inches on the north Capitol front, is seven stories high beside cellar and loft, the latter portions to be used as air spaces in connection with the modern system of ventilation that has been adopted. Four hundred thousand feet of floor space are provided and this is divided up in such manner as to furnish the best facilities for the prompt dispatch of government work. Instead of water coolers a refrigerating plant will be installed and the fluid, after being filtered, will run through pipes to drinking fountains in generous numbers throughout the building.

"The amount appropriated for the building was \$2,500,000. Captain Sewell, the army engineer officer in charge of the construction, hopes to turn back \$2,000,000, this making the total cost \$2,400,000. Already installed in the building in a very handsome engine room are the engines, four in number, two of 800-horse power, one of 400 and one of 250. There are eight boilers of 300-horse power each. A traveling crane is a part of the engine room equipment, being there to be used in lifting any part of the huge machinery in case of necessary repairs.

"The new building, it is estimated, is large enough for present needs, with surplus room for future growth. Public Printer Palmer hopes to have the present old printing office building torn down and the present building, which is the site of the 1854, 1855 and 1856 enlargements and repairs were made to the present printing office. The site of the new building was purchased in 1858 and 1859.

"As now constituted the office numbers about 4,000 employees, of which about one-third are women. The book bindery, a part of the government printing office, employs about 900. Compositors number about 1,200. One hundred pressmen and 200 press feeders, in all branches, are employed. There are about 500 folders and 250 typesetters. Of stereotypers and electrotypers there are fifty-five. The remainder of the force includes hydraulic pressmen, engineers, firemen, electricians, boxers, counters, watchmen, helpers and laborers."

There are about 500 folders and 250 typesetters. Of stereotypers and electrotypers there are fifty-five. The remainder of the force includes hydraulic pressmen, engineers, firemen, electricians, boxers, counters, watchmen, helpers and laborers."

What the Government is Doing.

Stromsburg Journal: George Beebe of Hackberry precinct, one of the men alleged to have been interviewed by the World-Herald reporter, now says that he did not see the reporter at all and that the story said to have come from him was purely a fabrication. It is no more than we expected, and if the matter was sifted to the bottom we believe that the balance of the interview will be found in a great measure to be a fake. There are very few of the best lived men in Polk county that will go back on John Micky.

Rushville Recorder: We could not help being impressed recently when we heard Dr. Huntington at Chadron pay his homage to Hon. J. H. Micky as a friend of education in general and the Nebraska university in particular. The doctor never said a word about politics, but merely referred to Mr. Micky as a man. Nebraska has never had a cleaner or more conscientious man seeking the public vote than Mr. Micky, and it is a pleasure to be able to dissociate the claims of such a one to the governorship of a great state.

Central City Republican: As the state campaign progresses it becomes evident that the fusionists have no new ammunition and have to use that which has been condemned. They prate about the railroads, about what the neighbors say, about lawyers, bankers and chattel mortgage sharks, striving to forget that when they have been tried on these charges they have been found more culpable than their opponents. They will find out on election day what his old neighbors think of Micky, the old soldier, the politician, the philanthropist, in a way that will fill them with dismay and regret.

Mullen Tribune: The populists are going to try to defeat Micky by charging that he is better than his party. Who ever heard of such decomposed political argument? His party has preserved the union, actually saved the nation and no one claims the honor or disputes the fact—only populists. However, we wish we could conscientiously accuse them of advocating a single method superior to the minutest fraction of Micky's party. All questions of religion, discontent, pride and rivalry are harmoniously feeling among the people should be declared off.

Columbus Times: Hon. John H. Micky, candidate for governor on the republican ticket, was in the city recently, greeting old friends and making new ones. In the early part of Columbus was the nearest railway station and most available trading point for Polk county settlers, and for many years Mr. Micky was an almost weekly visitor here. He was well known as an honest, honorable, prompt paying and just man in all his dealings and commanded the respect and acquaintance of a very large number of the "old days" are his firm friends now, and will vote for him regardless of politics.

Alliance Times: John H. Powers, the only real representative of original populist ideas on the fusion state ticket, is being traded for Thompson whenever it can be done. The democrats are bending every effort to secure the election of Thompson, for if elected he would have more patronage to bestow than all of the congressmen in the state. Thompson is bragging that the brewers and saloon men of Omaha are being organized. In his belief that it will be given a tremendous majority in Douglas county. Well, it may be true, but it would be no more than poetic justice if the friends of good government would take a notion next spring that they would try the experiment of seeing how they would get along for a year without any saloons. Mr. Thompson's saloon friends would then have a whole twelvemonth for meditation, and they would probably conclude that it does not pay to combine for some mercenary motive regardless of the principle of the thing.

Stromsburg Journal: It has been charged by the opposition that Mr. Micky purchased the Polk County Republic for his brother-in-law, the editor of the Recorder, who ducked in approved pugilistic fashion, at the same time landing on the ruffian's chin and knocking him down. Then the old gentleman tried to arrest the fellow, but owing to "a touch of rheumatism" was unable to hold him and O'Rourke escaped.

less paper in the town and that Mr. Waltham yet owns a one-half interest in the concern, which he will not deny if approached on the subject.

So there is another he naffed—and there are others that will show up as the campaign progresses. All stories derogatory to Micky coming from the opposition and especially from vicious persons, should be thoroughly sifted.

Norfolk News: The Grand Island Independent warns the fusionists who believe in signs and omens not to place too much of their money on the apparent forecast of the incident that happened at the Hastings reunion the other day. The speakers of the occasion were Hons. J. H. Micky and W. H. Thompson, candidates for governor, and Governor Savage. When Governor Dietrich was also present. When it came Governor Savage's turn to address the multitude he referred to the fact that a past, present and—turning to a chair which had been occupied by Mr. Micky, but then supported by Mr. Thompson, was about to add—future governors are present." But he stopped short, much embarrassed. The crowd was quick to see the joke and laughed uproariously at the governor's marked embarrassment. The Independent says the incident signifies nothing except that Savage has been guilty of adding other to the long string of "breaks" he has made since occupying the office of chief executive.

DEFENSE AGAINST HARD TIMES.

Portland Oregonian. The industrial condition of the country are such that no able-bodied, willing laborer need be idle. The wage scale, from skilled to unskilled labor and at all intermediate points, is, if not satisfactory to farmers, more so than any other class, but is expected ever to become so. Simply put, work is plenty and wages are good. Nations have learned by experience that it is wise in time of peace to prepare for war. Having individuals learned the similarly important lesson, a trifle better than any other, "in time of adversity, they are the working people of the country saving in just and wise proportion to their earnings? It may well be feared that they are not. The lesson of the hard times, so recent and so bitter, has, to all appearances, been practically forgotten, and when the receding wave comes and come it surely will; when industrial depression follows industrial activity, as it has done in times past, and is at least likely to do again, will the working people be any better prepared for a season of enforced idleness or low wages than they were when in 1833 the doors of thousands of workshops closed suddenly and did not open to the laborer for many months? It is well to be hopeful. But it is well also to fortify upon with prudence, since thereby its fruition may be to some extent insured. No man who maintains his family, or even himself, alone by his labor should live up to his earnings from week to week. Under the present scale of wages this is not, except in extreme cases, necessary, and certainly it is, generally speaking, most imprudent. Extravagance is the bane of prosperity as pinching economy is the bitter portion of adversity. Systematic saving when work is plenty and wages are good is the only insurance against "hard times" to be made by the laborer. Thoughtlessness inclines to the one; miserly vanity upon the other.

President Roosevelt has, during his tour of New England, said many brave and just and some wise things. Matters of national and international interest, industrial and financial importance, have been treated as well as fearlessly treated. It is too much to say that his speech at Providence, in which he took occasion to advise and even to exhort the working people of the country (since wherever he speaks he speaks to the entire country), to be tardily as well as industriously; to save as well as to earn; to use the weapons of prosperity as a safe defense against the stings of adversity, was of the widest significance of all to the American people? Many people are interested in the president's utterances upon the Cuban question and in his interpretation of the Monroe doctrine and the various other topics upon which he has spoken. Yet, though these form an army of multitude, they are few as compared with the hosts of labor, to whom the simple explanation to economy of present abundant resources was addressed. Wise will be the workmen who heed the president's advice, thereby extending the blessings of prosperity in perpetuity to themselves and their families.

BITTS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

Workmen are putting the finishing touches on the new government printing office and in a few months what is pronounced the largest printing shop on the globe will be in operation. "Foremost among the many improvements introduced in the new printing house," writes the correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle, "is the freepress feature. The floors are designed to sustain heavy loads and the brick and steel walls are two feet seven inches thick throughout the entire height. The windows, which is 408 feet in length on the G street side and 175 feet and three inches on the north Capitol front, is seven stories high beside cellar and loft, the latter portions to be used as air spaces in connection with the modern system of ventilation that has been adopted. Four hundred thousand feet of floor space are provided and this is divided up in such manner as to furnish the best facilities for the prompt dispatch of government work. Instead of water coolers a refrigerating plant will be installed and the fluid, after being filtered, will run through pipes to drinking fountains in generous numbers throughout the building.

"The amount appropriated for the building was \$2,500,000. Captain Sewell, the army engineer officer in charge of the construction, hopes to turn back \$2,000,000, this making the total cost \$2,400,000. Already installed in the building in a very handsome engine room are the engines, four in number, two of 800-horse power, one of 400 and one of 250. There are eight boilers of 300-horse power each. A traveling crane is a part of the engine room equipment, being there to be used in lifting any part of the huge machinery in case of necessary repairs.

"The new building, it is estimated, is large enough for present needs, with surplus room for future growth. Public Printer Palmer hopes to have the present old printing office building torn down and the present building, which is the site of the 1854, 1855 and 1856 enlargements and repairs were made to the present printing office. The site of the new building was purchased in 1858 and 1859.

"As now constituted the office numbers about 4,000 employees, of which about one-third are women. The book bindery, a part of the government printing office, employs about 900. Compositors number about 1,200. One hundred pressmen and 200 press feeders, in all branches, are employed. There are about 500 folders and 250 typesetters. Of stereotypers and electrotypers there are fifty-five. The remainder of the force includes hydraulic pressmen, engineers, firemen, electricians, boxers, counters, watchmen, helpers and laborers."

What the Government is