# THE UMAHA DAILY BEE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1890.

#### THE DAILY BEE. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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The Fee Blid'g, Farnan and Seventeenth Sta

SWORN STATEMENT OF CHROULATION drof Neirnella. 1

| County of Longlan f **                                  |
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| George II. Tzschuck, sceretary of The Bee-              |
| Publishin + Company, does solutionly swear that         |
| the neural circulation of THE DALLY BRE for             |
| the week colling August 2, 1800, was as follows:        |
| Sunday, July 97   |
| Moneiny, 1010 28  |
| Tuesday July 29   |
| Working to by duly 39 areas and a service server 10,485 |
| Timesday July II  |
| Triday, August 1  |
| Saturday, August 2                                      |

20.137 Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence the 2d day of August, A. D., 180. [SHAL] N. P. FELL, Notary Public. Fate of Nobraska, 1 5 5 County of Douglas, 1 5 5

County of Foughes, 1 8.8 General B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, de-peors and says that he is we relearly of The Ree Fuhlishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of Title Daniy Ree for the nonth of August, 1886, 18-50 empley for Sep-tember, 1880, 18-70 copies, for October, 1886, 18-65 copies, for November, 1880, 19-50 copies; for December, 1880, 20-518 copies; for January, 1890, 13-556 copies; for February 1890, 19-50 copies; for March, 1890, 20-515 copies; for April, 19-66, 20-561 copies; for May, 18-70, 28-566 copies; for June, 1990, 27-51 copies; for July 18-30, 20-662 copies; General B. Tsychuck, Swort to Lefers for and subcovided to act Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of Amrust, A. D. 1860, [FEMm] N. P. FER, Notary Public.

KENMLERISM threatens to become a chronic species of scientific mania.

A MID the conflicting current of opinion and the deluge of maudlin sentiment it is comforting to know that Kemmler is past recall.

WHILE storms rage and destroy matorial things coundabout, this favored section of the footstool enjoys the good will of the weather clerk,

CONGRESSMAN BLAND of Missouri secured renomination by acclamation. The result places the Globe-Democrat in a position to appreciate condolences.

IN ten years the floating debt of Missouri increased from fifty thousand to over three millions. Democracy comes high, but the Missourians will have it at any cost.

THE chronic assailants of the west are significantly sllent, now that the statistics are at hand to prove the falsity of their assertions regarding public and private debts.

MESSRS. LEESE and Cowdrey of the state board of transportation, who were shaken up in a railway collision yesterday, are doubtless in favor of reducing the local rate-of speed.

JAY GOULD has bought a Mexican palace for a winter home, paving the trifling sum of five million dollars for it. If there is anything else in Mexico that Mr. Gould desires, he will please name it.

CANADIAN RAILROAD PRIVILEGES. Last month the senate adopted a reso spirit in which the subject is lution calling upon the secretary of the considered, and the evident desire that treasury for information regarding cernothing more serious than a diplomatic tain privileges accorded to Canadian merchandise in bond to points in the United States, and whether the revenue was thereby endangered. The answer of the secretary has just been sent to the senate, and it will not be satisfactory to the Canadian roads. Without stating specifically what is intended to be done, the obvious inference is that it is the purpose of the treasury department to change the existing method of inspecting and sealing cars at Vancouver and not to permit the United States sustom agent there to hereafter bond merchandise imported from China or Japan for transportation to the

United States in the cars of the Cana-

dian Pacific under treasury seal. It is

evidently the intention of the secretary

of the treasury to forbid the use of the

United States consular seal for any mer-

chandise imported into British Colum-

bla from China or Japan, or from any

has transported annually a vast amount

The proposed change will of course

be welcomed by the American trans-

continental lines, whose business has

been materially affected by the

competition of the Canadian Pa-

privilege of transporting merchan-

dise from foreign countries into the

United States, but whether the change

would prove to the interest of the public

is at least a debatable question. It is

claimed that this competition has re-

sulted to the benefit of consumers from

the lower rates of transportation it has

brought about, and if such is the fact the

withdrawal of the privilege will doubt-

ess soon show it. So far as the revenue

is concerned, it does not appear that the

secretary of the treasury regards it as

being endangered. It would clearly seem

to be the purpose of the administration

to show as little favor as possible to the

WHAT THEY THINK OF IT.

Canadian railroads.

United States.

road.

controversy shall grow out of the quesrailroads in the matter of transporting tion. "Anything is better," observes. one of them, "than a fratricidal war about sealskins," and this appears to reflect the sentiment of all. Since the desire on the part of the people of the United States for an amicable settlement is equally earnest, the danger of a ruptura of the friendly relations between the two governments from this cause would seem to be very remote.

EXPLODED BOOMS. The real estate boom which swept over the west in 1886, in many cases left in its trail financial desolution and proved

the fallacy of wildcat speculation. It proved also that fictitious values must finally surrender, and yield to the law of domand. Wiehita, Kaasas, furnished an illustration of inflated values, and speculators who bought blindly, expecting to unload at a handsome advance, were left holding the sack. "Sunnyside," or some other addition, which was about to be

other country except such as can be developed by the "Australian improvetermed a contiguous country to the ment and investment company," with its "admirably located" corner lots still lies In the opinion of the secretary it was the latent of the law to confine the privin the lone and unfrequented suburbs a few miles from the nearest house, ilege of the consular seal to cars conand the geatlemen who made the first taining merchandise of the conpayment have long ago willingly surtiguous country, and that such privilege rendered their claum and interest. In does not extend to cars containing mer-Atchison, Kansas, just now the sheriff is chandise landed in the coatiguous counselling acre property lying round about, try for trans-shipment through it to the which in 1887 was staked off and given United States. In other words, says the seductive names in the guise of an addianswer of the secretary, the Canadian tion, to the highest bidder for cash. One Pacific company will no longer be perpiece of property, embracing some fifmitted to receive freight from China and teen acres, was sold in 1887 for eleven Japan for direct importation into the thousand dollars, two thousand five hun-United States in bond. This will be a leavy blow at the Canadian road, and it | dred dollars down and the balance on time. The balance long since came due, is to be presumed that whatever loss it shall suffer will be the gain of the Amer- and to satisfy a judgment was sold the lean roads, which now complain of other day for one thousand seven hunits competition. The privilege of which dred and five dollars, some nine thousand doilars less than the original purit is proposed to deprive the foreign corporations has unquestionably been of chase price. roat value to it. The Canadian Pacific

This in no way argues, as the world might think, that real estate values in of tea, silk and other commodities from Atchison have depreciated so greatly, but simply proves that there must b China and Japan landed at Vancouver for direct importation into the United some legitimate value behind property States, and the loss of this part of its before it is worth what the intagination business will be a serious matter to the

of a greedy real estate dealer might sug-Property reached a high pitch in Omaha during the boom because back of it there were commercial and industrial interests, and a demand for homes to accommodate thousands coming in to dwell cific since it has enjoyed the among us. The boom price became the commercial value, and instead of the bottom dropping out, a steady increase has been the result. Water will seek its level, and ficti-

tious values go for naught when the excitement of speculation passes away. The fact that the real estate transfers of Thursday in this city reached close to the two hundred thousand dollar line, shows that investments in Omaha realty are safe, secure and desirable.

THE interest of Congressman Butterworth in the cause of Canadian reciprocity does not diminish, despite the fact that so few others of the statesmen

of the country can be induced to take a very deep concern in it. Without disparaging the policy of reziprocal trade with other American countries, Mr.

Extended extracts are published from Batterworth believes it to be more imthe comments of the leading London portant to effect reciprocity with Canada than with any country or perhaps all the countries of South America. Mr. McKinley recently stated in the house of representatives that under the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada the advantage was all with Canada-that we bought of them twice as much as we sold to them. Mr. Butterworth takes issue with his statement and asserts that the balance of trade was on our side during the existence of the treaty, the common impression to the contrary being due to the fact that account is ordinarily taken of the trade of only two provinces, those of Ontario and Quebec. Mr. Butterworth further says that during the last forty years, the balance of trade between Canada and the United States has been in favor of this country to an amount over one hundred and fifty million dollars. In short, the balance of trade has, with the exception of a very few years, always been in our favor. while in our trade with the nations south of the Rio Grande the balance has been against us to the extent of over two thousand million dollars during the last forty years. In this statement, does not Mr. Butterworth make out a stronge case in favor of seeking reciprocity with the southern countries than with Canada? His facts may be conclusive against any policy that would seriously disturb or disarrange our trade relations with our northern neighbors, but they are equally useful as evidence that something should be done to reduce the great annual balance against us in our trade with the nations south of the Rio Grande. IN an elaborate defense of the railways and their charges the New York Tribune lays down this startling proposition; "Before the era of railroads it used to cost \$100 to transport by wagon a ton of freight from New York to Buffalo, or about 20 cents per ton per mile. At that rate the transportation actually effected last year would have cost \$13,000,000,000 or as much as all the farms in the country are worth." This is doubtless true, but the question now is entirely different. If there were no railways there would be but little transportation compared with the vast volume of today. Before the telegraph, messenger service cost a large sum of money, and were it not for the telegraph the news of today would be limited to about what it was before the invention of telegraphy. Labor saving machinery and man's inventions have reduced the cost of most every article. What the railroads of the country must do is to demand but a reasonable charge for their services. Comparisons of the manner of doing business before the flood should not enter into the thrift and

London press is the generally friendly thousand. These figures are paraded as proof that prolabition is a success as a debt destroyer. It would puzzle an imported colored or a reformed major to discover the connection. But if their conclusion is true, how comes it that county indebtedness swelled from seven and a quarter millions in 1880 to thirteen and a quarter millions in 1888? Township debts increased from two to seven mil-Hons in the same time and city debts from two to five and a quarter millions. The cost of the machinery of prohibition does not come out of the state treasury. It is taxed up to counties and towns, This burden, coupled with the depreciation of values and the paralysis of business following prohibition, explains why county and municipal indebtedness, represented in bonds and warrants, increased from fourteen millions in 1880 to thirty-one millions in 1888. ----

> THERE is no room for argument on the necessity of additional elevators in Omaha. The vast grain traffic of the territory tributary to this city offers profitable inducements to capitalists. No industry could be established with greater certainty of success. The success of the Omaha elevator company demonstrates this fact. The capacity o both the Omnha and Council Bluffs ele vators is totally insufficient to meet the demand. The opportunity is therefore a most inviting one, especially since the change of ownership of the existing elevators. The one great obstacle to independent elevatorsthat of railroad control of shipments-is removed by the interstate commerce act. nor can the elevator combine much longer withstand the demand of the producers for relief and legal regulation. With the freedom of shipments practically established and discrimination removed, independent elevators have equal rights with the favored concerns. The Importance of elevators as a factor in the commercial prosperity of Omaha calls for a prompt and active effort on the part of business men to troble the present elevator capacity, and establish in the city a reliable home market for the producers of the state.

# THE democratic state central commit-

tee of Colorado recently got together, and finding the party in a deplorably hungry condition, issued a pathetic appeal for succor. The fact that republi ans are flourishing in office inspired the patriots outside the breastwork with uncommon looseness of tongue, and several large fragments of mutilated United States were fired at the voters as punishment for failing to give the democracy a turn at the official trough. In the interest of political competition it is to be hoped some distinguished bourbon leader will be singled out for promotion-to the office of constable, for instance.

DOUGLAS county republicans propos to set the pace for the campaign. The attendance, as well as the enthusiasa shown at the organization of a county club furnish the best evidence of their determination to unite and poll the full party strength in November. Organization is half the battle. A central organization with auxilaries in every precinct, insures a concert of action which cannot fail to make itself felt at the ballot box. With an early and effective union, officered by reputable, energetic men, the rapublicans of Douglas county propose to give "our friends, the enemy," the most vigorous threshing they have yet experienced.

# OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The belief prevails among weil-informed persons in Europe that Bulgaria will form the chief subject of discussion at the coming meeting of the czar and Kaiser William. If the German emperor will acquiesce in the supersession of Prince Ferdinaud by a protege of Russia, the maintenance of peace in Europe may be assured for some years longer. If, on the other hand, this concession is refused, the czar may be forced by Russian public opinion to take active measures on behalf of his partisans in Bulgaria, who, since the execution of Major Panitza, feel that they have everything to dread from the vindictive Stambuloff. The latter is the real master of Sophia, Prince Ferdinand being a more florarchead, as was shown by his pusillanimous behavior in the Panitza affair. It is Stambuloff who has brought things to a head by a peremptory demand that the sultan shall recognize Prince Ferdinand as ruler, not only of Bulgaria proper, but also of Eastern Roumelia, which was annexed in violation of the treaty of Berlin. He has also informed the parte that in case his domand is rejected, Bulgaria will cease to pay the stipulated tribute to the porte, and will formally declare itself independent. It is plain that the sultan can have no wish to impale himself on either horn of this automative. He might bring himself, indeed, to recognize accomplished facts in the matter of Eastern Roume lia, but for the fear that his assent to the rapture of the Berlin treaty in one particular would lead to fresh exactions in other quarters. The Athens government has already notified the porte that if it officially sanctions the annexation of Eastern Roumelia to Balgavia, Greece will expect additional territory on its northern frontier, and Servia, has declared that she also would require a considerable extension of her southern boundaries. Under such clicumstances the sultan would not be likely to return a favorable answer to Stambuloff, even if the Russian ambassader had not warned him that the recognition of Prince Perdinand would be followed by a firm demand for the payment of the arrears of the indemnity which Turkey owes to Russia, or an equivalent cossion of territory in Armenia. Should Turkey, however, relect the request now pressed by Stambuloff, and the latter carry out his threat of declaring Bulgaria independent, the sultan would have to assert his rights of suzerainty by war, or abandon the hope of rotaining any of his European possessions. It would be thenceforth understood in Macedonia, Albania and the Turkish remnants of Theosaly and Old Servia that revolt would be unpunished, and that nothing was needed to secure independence

but to holdly follow the example set by Eastern Roumelia. That such would be the result of yielding to Stambuloff is perfectly understood by the Ulemas and Softas in Constantinople, and if Abdul Hamid should permit the loss of Moslem territory without striking a blow it would probably cost him his throne, and even his life. Such being the dilemma in which the porte has been placed by Stambuloff's ultimatum, it has had recourse to its habitual policy of prograstination, in the hope that something favorable may turn up before it is forced to commit itself to either of two equally unwelcome decisions. But the time allowed it for deliberation in this instance will be short. If the German emperor, controlled by the interests and wishes of his Austrian ally, declines, in his interview with the czar, to support a Russian candidate for Bulgaria, the sultan will have to take sides at once either with the Hapsburgs or the Romanoffs. In the former event he will lose Eastern Roumella

forthwith, and the rest of his European possessions piecemeal: in the latter he will sink rapidly into complete dependence on the czar. In either case he will have, like Abdul Aziz, to reckon with the wrath of Moslem fanatics.

All that France has so far really got as her share in the African partition is the protectorate over Madagascar, and some concessions in the Niger country. What she wants in addition is the confirmation of her title to Tunis. But if England and Germany would nsent to this, Italy would not. Crispi has notified Germany and Austria that their consent to the annexation of Tunis by France would disturb the harmony of the triple alliance. Italy would be apt to resist such annexation, because there is a large Italian population in Tunis, who have never submitted to the French rule, and it is only a couple of years since the two nations became in volved in a hot dispute over the attempt to substitute the French language for Italian in the schools at Tunis. The Italians resisted the change, and France yielded. It will not be easy to dislodge either nation from Tunis, certainly not France. She has her army there and controls the government, her minister resident being practically supreme, subloct only to the foreign office at Paris. The courts are presided over by French judges, and the bey and the minor native officers are subsidized with French money. Moreover Tunis is too near the French province of Aigiers to have it the possession of a rival nation. At the same time the French hold upon Tunis is so far precarious that its stability private. depends upon the consent of England and Italy. By treaty obligations with the bey, to which these other nations are parties, France must cease her occupation when!"the French and Tunisan authorities shall agree that the local government is capable of maintaining order." It is not at all likely that this agree ment will be reached so long as the local gov ernment exists only in name as at present In the meantime France is trying to get England to induce Italy to release her claims on Tunis and take Tripolior some other territory instead; England is clinging to Egypt in spite of French protests, and half Europe is bothered to know how it will all end.

Whatever the truth of the rumor that England and Italy are considering a plan for a joint campaign to reconquer the Soudan during the coming autumn, there can be no doubt that the time is more favorable for such a scheme now than in the past. Italy has settled her troubles in Abyssinia, and has a firm ally in the present Negus, who would probably furnish a large contingent for such an enterprise. The Abyssinians and Arabs are frequently at war with each other, and it was in such hostilities that King John perished. Religious and race animosity could also be relied on to secure the participation of the Abyssialans in the proposed campaign. Another favoring element is the Somassi movement in the western and central Soudan, which has not only set bounds apon the extension of Mahdism, but has almost threatened it with destruction. It is hardly probable that the followers of Sheik El enussi would eater into any arrangement with the English and the Italians; yet they would be none the less fighting the battles of the latter. Still, in view of the memories oth of Hicks Pasha's Kordofan campalign

and Lord Wolseley's Gordon relief campaign, the British war office as well as the British taxpayer, will probably pause long before taking up the cry again, "On to Khartoum." The latest mail advices from Panama con-

ain a sensational account of the last hours of President Meneudez. It is alloged that he was polsoned at the public banquet which preceded the revolution in Salvador. He was present at the ball, but remained only a short time, complaining of feeling very ill. Leaving the ballroom suddenly he encountered in a narrow covered way the insurgents, who had already killed several soldiers of the guard of honor and imprisoned the ministers. Cruzed by suspicion that his illness was caused by poisoning, he bared his breast, exlaiming: "Dispatch me, traitors, assassins !" He then fell to the floor and Immediately expired; but whether he was poisoned or assasinated, or whother his death was caused by excitement, has not been authoritatively de termined. There can be no doubt, however that he was a generous and enlightened rales who fell a victim to the treachery and Ingratitude of a soldier of fortune. General Ereta whom he had anded and befriended in ever ossible way. The circumstances of the leath of President Menendez will probably always remain an inexplicable mystery fraught with lamentable consequences to the

# welfare of Central America. There has been a failure of the rice crop In

Japan and at last accounts from Toldo starva tion had become the cause of many daily deaths. Why an enlightened and progressive people like the Japanese are content to depend so largely on a single staple for their ustenance that when that fails them they are reduced to starvation, can only be explained by hearing in mind the intense con servatism characteristic of all Asiatic people The men of education advance, but the masse of the population remain in the old roads which their forefathers time out of mind have traveled before them. Yet there is always enough food produced each year for the world's needs, and in ten years to come whe the means of transporting the surplus of on country so that it may make good the deficit of another have been secured there will be

no famines in Japan because the rice cron has failed or in India because the yield of wheat is short. The problem of feeding the nations is a problem of distribution, and Americans have done more toward solving it than any other people.

#### Roger is Right. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Roger Q. Mills, in assuming that Missouri will be a very doubtful state this year, is "sizing up" the situation pretty correctly.

#### Miss Kelsey's Meteor Rights. New York World.

They are having a hard time out in Washington, Kan., over a meteor. It fell on Miss Kelsev's farm, and a hired man named Jan uary, who saw it fall, dug it out. He thought meteors a profitable crop, bought it from Miss Kelsey's agent for \$25 and sold it to the state university for \$600. Miss Kelsey was away from home when the thing was sold, and now comes back and claims that her agent had no right to dispose of it. She proposes if necessary to bring suit for it on the ground that in Kaasas meteors come properly under the general head of farm products, claiming it as her just and due meteor right. so to speak.

#### LOBSTER SALAD.

Omaha's claims as a summer resort lose no strength in the face of the fact that Omaha policemen batter down doors to arrest wife beaters.

Corpulency has its uses after all. In addition to swelling tallor bills, a well-rounded front acts as a species of life preserver in cortain emergencies. The experience of an inflated New Yorker affort on the Atlantic proves him to be one of the buoys.

A hackman at Council Bluffshas been find \$50. No matter what for, or how it cause about. The law is finally avenged.

Now that war has been declared at Cut-Off lake, the Omaha Guards should get their Gatling gun.

There is talk of trouble at Lincoln because one of the candidates for the legislature on the republican ticket refuses to cough up the required amount to defray the expense of his campaign. It is said that Captain Billingsley and Colonel Charley Crow see a gap that should be filled, and they think that if the aspiring young man does not come to taxy, then must follow a revelation horrible and ghastly. .

General Van Wyck gave a party to the young people of Nebraska City Thursday vening, and it may be taken from this that the ex-senator has fired the first gun of the umpaign.

During the two days before the nomination for governor was made MacColl's friends had countless hundreds of silk badges, which they distributed, bearing the legend:

"We are all "For Jack MacColl."

These were worn by many of the misguided patriots, and the seatiment was echoed by many newspapers over the state. But the sentiment appears to be changed new, and the general verdict is that they are all for Richards, but there is nothing of the Runic rhyma in the proposition.

People who want to pay for and smolte Havana clears will be delighted to hear that the Cuban manufacturers of these rare manufactured goods have adopted a label which will attest their geauineness and which to counterfeit will be rather a risky business. It is a reproduction of the great seal of Spain, and it is predicted that the cabbage market will be glutted from this on.

New Hampshire has gained 30,000 people in ten years according to the census report, and the natives are trembling lest a new court is ordered and the mistake discovered.

Gerenome's squaw and papeose have just been baptized at Mount Verson, Alabama. Geronomo witnessed the affair painted in the highest colors, and the parson escaped without being scalped.

Judge McKelghan continues in his wild and wantou pleasantry of making democratic speeches in the Second district and republican alliance mea who thought the war was over, are wondering if Harlan, whese record as an anti-monopolist is uncruestioned, would not make a much better congressman than the flat money preacher who captured the convention by the aid of Dave Butler.

Theadvice of Thomas C. Platt of New York to all young men to go into politics, should be carefally studied by Orlando Teft.

## COUNTY HOSPITAL FURNISHINGS.

Commissioners Consider Bids in Committee of the Whole.

At 2 o'clock yestering afternoon the county commissioners met and at once resolved\_\_\_ themselves into a committee of the whole with Mr. O'Keeffe in the chuir.

The committee meeting was for the purpose of considering the bids that had been presented for furnishing the county hospital, The bid of N. B. Falconer for furnishing window shades was read. They agreed to furnish the shades for 17 cents each.

Mr. Corrigan thought the bid was low enough, and moved its acceptance.

Mr. Berlin thought that as there was only one bidder, the bid was not under the head of competitive bids and should not be accepted, id to add force to his point that he was mak ng, remarked, "If any ------ foot put in a bid for carpets, you would not accept it." "This captured the committee, and the bid This captured the committee, and the bid was rejected, but it did not stay rejected, as the motion was reconsidered. The other bids were opened, and when the committee reports it will show the following named firms agree to furnish material to the aconty at the following prices: Dewey & Stons, iron bedisteads, \$7 to \$8 each; cotton felt matresses, \$5 each; feather pillows, 50 cents per pound ; wooden 40 cents each. Falconer, unbleached chuirs. ing, 7 cents per yard; table linen, 30 cents to

THE discovery of a bunch of land swindlers in Minneapolis is made the text for a sensation, doubtless to convey the impression that rascality is an unknown quantity in that inflated burg.

THERE is no longer any doubt that the growing crops of Kansas have been seriously injured by drought, intense heat and hot winds. The state board of agriculture reports that the corn crop will not exceed seventy-five million bushels, less than half the amount produced in 1888. The crop of wheat and oats exceeds expectations.

THE official report of the financial condition of the Panama canal shows that the enormous sum of two hundred and sixty-two million six hundred thoufand dollars has been squandered on that work, the bulk of which was drawn from the tollers of France. A more scandalous confidence game was never played on a confiding people.

THE authorities in Spain are doing all within their power, reliable reports claim, to suppress information concerning the cholera epidemic in that country. The disease is unquestionably spreading rapidly, and it is thought that a large era of Europe will be infected before frost. It may visit this country, and precautionary measures against the disease and its ravages will be timely.

THE wholesale desertions of sailors from the famous white squadron, and the difficulty of securing a full complement of men for the new cruisers recently put in commission, seriously impairs the officiency of the new navy. If present conditions continue, the government will soon find itself overburdened with vessels and officers, but without

privates to do the hard work.

FOLLOWING the example of the federal commission, the railroad commissioners of Kansas have ordered a sweeping reduction of local rates, bringing them to the level of the Iown schedule. The Nebraska board continues to slumber in the cooling bowers of the corporations. No harsh sounds are permitted to disturb or distract it, and it is questionable whether a toot from Gabriel's trumpet will reach the members six months hence.

THE farmers of Georgia, who have wrestled with the jute trust for years, and finally won, have discarded the use substitute can be found. Jute is cheaper their cotton, and a home demand has judgment. The prominent fact, howong been desirable.

journals on the Behring sea corresponlence, of which the abstracts furnished by telegraph were very meagre. For the most part these English papers express their views cautiously and conservatively, and all of them voice a desire to have the dispute amicably settled, though none of them manifest any confidence that this is likely to be speedily accomplished. The Times remarks that the last word in the controversy is far from reassuring, yet it thinks things have gone better then could be predicted from stiffly worded dispatches and proclamation. and it suggests that circumstances never more favored a settlement if only extraneous influences could be excluded and lobbyists and party leaders could be compelled to stand aside. The Globe says Lord Salisbury is perfectly justified in taking a firm and decided tone, and while it will be matter for regret if an early understanding cannot be come to. the fault will not rest with the British government. The Chronicle regrets that the dispute has ended in a deadlock, but says it cannot be denied that the British government is somewhat to blame for the course which events have taken. "The provoking thing for us," says that journal, "is that Mr. Blaine in an encounter with Lord Salisbury happens to be the abler man of the two; in fact, though he has the worse case, yet in diplomatic controversy the representatives of this country seem to be like mere babies in his hands." It thinks it obvious that Lord Salisbury early in the discussion became sensible of his own in feriority in dialectic skill to his opponeut, because he very soon lost his temper, and falling into a furious passion insulted Mr. Blaine by declaring that the American secretary of state suspended negotlations not in the interests of his country, but of his political party. The Telegraph regards the position of Mr. Blaine as very cleverly taken, but

thinks the dispute should be referred to arbitration, thereby indicating a convietion that it is likely never to be peacefully settled otherwise. None of these London papers show a very thorough acqualatance with the question, and for this reason or from a want of caudor one or two of them do not fairly state the position of the American government, though in any event they may be pardoned for this in view of the fact that they may find warrant in the way in which certain American newspapers have misrepresented the attitude and contention of this government. Foreign journals may reasonably be expected to adopt opinions expressed here favorable of jute, and this year's crop of cotton to their side of the controversy, whether will be entirely covered with cotton bag- upon a careful investigation they find ging. This is the most effective way to such opinions to be justified or not, and fight a trust-find some substitute for the quotations made in the English its wares. But it is seldom that a papers from American journals unfriendly to the administration show than the bagging, but by the use of the whence came the inducace that in part, latter the farmers see a new use for and perhaps very largely directed their

ever, in the comments of

enterprise of the nineteenth century. IT is so seldom that prohibitionists secure a lonesome fact to sustain their cause, that they may be pardoned for the hilarity indulged in over the debt statement of Kansas. In 1880 the state debt of Kansas amounted to one and a half millions. Advance census tables pince the present debt of nine hundred the

WHEN it is remembered that it costs but forty-nine cents per one hundred pounds to ship packing house products from Omaha to Liverpool, England, and seventy-five cents per one hundred pounds to ship the same goods to Denver, Colo., from Omaha, it is time that a readjustment of rates were demanded. The Denver rate is plainly exorbitant. -

THE democratic state convention which meets in Omaha the 14th inst, has already caused more Richmonds to get in the field than ever before. Democratic lightning rods are almost as numerous as were those of the dominant party. And what is refreshing about it is, the Omaha democrats are growing ambitious.

THE squatter war on Cut-Off island emphasizes the growing value of property thereabouts. As values increase the struggle for a slice will grow in bitterness. The contest suggests the necessity, as a measure of peace, that steps be taken to secure police jurisdiction on the island.

OMAHA's junketing councilmen have been heard from. They were at Cheyonne Thursday, and from the fact that they "closely examined the underground system of waterworks," there is a grave suspicion that their several cases of beer have been exhausted.

INDUSTRIAL schemes of great magnitude are rapidly developing on the island. The managers of Omaha's industrial annex are incubating several important surprises for the public.

BRADSTREET's report of the population of Omaha, as shown by the schedules in the census office, provoked a series of painful spasms in Kansas City and Denvor. -----

# You Have the Majority, Mr. Smith.

Chicago News Prof. Goodwin Smith, the emircut sociolo gist, does not think that Bellamy has solved problem of the ideal government. Dr. Smith may assure himself that he is entitled to say, with the bishop of Southwell; "I feel a feeling which I feel you all feel."

### An Improbable Yarn.

Louisville Carler-Journol. Nobody really believed the story that Uncle Jerry Rusk was wearing a sush. He might for a few days wear a silken wrapping of some sort, just to encourage the cocoon busi ness among our depressed farmers, but he would never do it to merely ornament his aiready graceful figure."

The Passing of the Boycott. Chicago Tribuse. Down went the boycott to the bottom of the

soup, And it must be very wet. For it's staying down there yet; That self-same boycott that was started with

a whoop. Dropped with a dull sickening thud.

The general election which took place in are not parchasers now would become a Japan last month was the first attempt by an oriental nation to establish representative government. The Japanese parliament will open on November 1. The emperor in 1881 promised the people that at the end of eight years he would give them a constitution The promise had been before made in 1868 and again in 1874 and 1875. But this time it was fulfilled, and in February of last year a constitution was promulgated, to take effect in 1890. The election took place on July 7 All the members of the house of representa tives were voted for, and a certain number of members of the house of nobles. In the upper house the emperor retains the right of making a certain number of nominations.

The Japanese have gone into the business of making a constitution with character istic enthusiasm. Already many parties have risen and vanished, but somethin, like a score now remain. The history of these parties has apparently been that a few persons get together about a leader who has espoused some opinion. The party grows and increases with the rapidity of a musbroom, but in the course of a few months the leader or his adherents tire of their occupation and the party disappears as quickly as it has arisen. But these many shades of opinion have now apparently crystallized into three or four divisions of public sontiment. The new parliament will have especially to consider three great questions. Two of these are the reduction of taxation, which h very high, and social reform, particularly us to the judiciary. But the question of most interest to the world without is that of treaty revision. Seventeen powers have extra-territorial jurisdictions in Japan. She is denied by the favored nation clause the right to make a special treaty with any foreign power

Wild Demands. Chicago Tribune. The Farmers' Alliance of Nebraska de-

nands that our financial system should be reformed by the restoration of silver to its oldtime place in the currency and its free and

unlimited coinage on an equality with gold, and by the increase of the money circulation until it reaches \$50 per capita, and that all paper issues accessary to seeme that amount should be made by the government alone and be full legal tender for all debts, public and

This means simply an overwholming flood of paper money. The present circulation is about \$1,420,000,000, and its proper increase h provided for by existing laws. The circula tion asked for by the farmers would be \$3,995. 000,000, or nearly three times the present quantity. If the entire silver product of the world were bought and coined by the United States it would take thirteen years to make up the 850 per capita on the basis of the population of today. But that is not what the farmers are driving at. They think that if there were more carrency in the country. whether "flat" or not, they would have more: that if there were more there would be a better demand for their crops, and that men who

merely because of an expansion of the currency. Such would not be the case, however, and the farmers' condition would not be bettered. If the currency were in excess of the logitimate demands of trade it would drop out of circulation as the silver of France has denc. If the contemplated inflation were in inconvertible paper, which is probably what the farmers want, silver and gold would disappear. The prices of their products would go up, but what they bought would be proportionately dearer. There would be a seem ng prosperity, followed by wild speculation and then a disastrous smash.

Army Orders. Leave of absence for one month has been granted Captain John Simpson, audstant quartermaster, United States army, Omaha, Neb., with permission to apply tarough headquarters division of the Missouri for an extension of one month. On completion of their duties at the Belle vue rifle range, in connection with the cavalry and department rifle competitions, the following named officers will proceed to join their respective stations; First Lientenant John Pitcher, First cavalry, Fort Custer, Mont.; First Lieutenant Charles R. Tyler, Sixteenth infantry, Fort Du Chesne, Utah: First Lieutenant Robert Dowdy, Seventeenth infantry, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; First Lieutenast John S Parke, ir., Twenty-first infantry, Fort Sid-ney, Neb.; Second Lieutenant James M. Arney, Neb.; Second Lieutenant James M. Ar-rasmith, Second infantry, Fort Omaha, Neb.; Second Lieutenant Maury Nichols, Sixteenth infantry, Fort Douglas, Utah: Second Lieu-tenant Fredorick L. Palmer, Twenty-first in-fantry, Fort Sidney, Nob.; Second Lieuten-ant Philip A. Bettens, jr., Ninth cavalry, Fort Robinson, Neb.; Second Lieutenant Joseph C. Byron, Eighth cavairy, Fort Meade, S. D.; Second Lieutenant Edward U. Brooks, Elephth cavairy, Fort Yates N. D.

by which she can secure privileges for her-Brooks, Eighth cavairy, Fort Yates, N. D.; Second Lieutenant James W. McAndrew, self in consideration of special grants. Treaty revision is insisted upon by the moderates, Twenty-first infantry, Fort Sidney, Neb.

\$1 per yard; napkins, 75 cents per dozen. The majority of the members of the com mittee will report to the board and ask that these bids be accepted, reserving the right to name the quality and quantity. Mr. Berlin will tura in a minority report, fiving us his reason for so doing that the

giving as his reason for so doing that the board has no right to award a contract where but one bis has been received.

# \* Death of a Faster.

PARIS, August 8 .- [Special Cablegram to Tire Ban |- Mme. Bourrion, the fasting roman of Bourdenilles, has died from Inability to digest food. She had abstained for thirty-three days.

### The French Press Approves.

PARIS, August 8.-[Special Cablogram to THE BEE.]-The French press is almost manimous in approving the agreement with England.

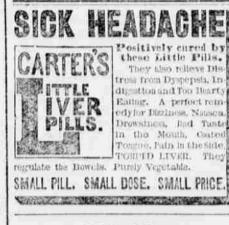
#### The Strike at Cardiff.

Loxbon, August 8 .- [Special Cablegram to Tur Bre. - A dispatch from Cardiff dated midnight says the strike will probably end today

#### Death of a Poet.

Lospos, August 8 .- [Special Cablegram to THE BEE. |-Edward De Bauernfeld, the poet, is dead. He was born in Vienna in 1802.

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# OMAHA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Paid in Capital ..... Buys and sells stocks and bonds; negotiates commercial paper; receives and londs; negotiates transis; nots as transfer agent and trastee of corporations, takes charge of property, col-lects taxes.

## Omaha Loan & Trust Co SAVINGS BANK.

S E Corner 16th and Douglas Sta Padd in Capital 5 50,000 Subscribed and Guaraniced Capital 100,00 Liability of Stockholders 200,00 5 Per Cant Interest Pald on Deposits. FRANK J. LANGE, Cashier

Officers: A. U. Wyman, president; J. J. Brows, vice-president, W. T. Wyman, treasurer. Directors: - A. U. Wyman, J. H. Millard, J. J. Brown, Guy C. Bartson, E. W. Nash, Thom, J. Kimball, George B. Lake 1 int 2