

THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, N. P. Felt, business manager of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending August 6, 1892, was as follows:

Average Circulation for Year 25,802.

The adjournment of congress has filled a long felt want.

Please do not talk to Omaha democrats about Nebraska politics just now for it is a sore and sad topic to them.

This is a bad year for dark horses. From Minneapolis to Lincoln not a single dark horse has been nominated for any office of importance.

WALKER MILLER is making speeches for Harrison and Platt has endorsed the ticket. The republicans of New York were never more harmonious.

TOM RIED has entered the campaign with a characteristic and center-shot epigram. "The democracy's battle cry this year is The Prophet and The Ballot Box—both stuffed."

The New York Recorder has now 100,000 subscribers and it has secured them by its brilliant and aggressive news instincts and belligerent republicanism. Good for the Recorder!

The ways and means committee sat down unanimously on the subway scheme. It is certainly a most crazy idea which even democrats cannot endorse through purblind stupidity or crafty policy.

WE PRESUME it was clearly proven by the Watson investigating committee that no such thing as brandy or alcohol in any form was ever seen or heard of in the District of Columbia. This is a strictly temperance nation.

OMAHA is bounding upward in prosperity. The bank clearances for the past week show an increase of 6.2 per cent over those of the same week of last year and that week last year was a remarkably good one for that time of year.

BECAUSE Phillips Brooks will wear a straw hat and a bob-tailed coat the clergy of New England are greatly agitated. They are now talking of making New England a province and appointing Brooks an archbishop so that he will be compelled by church law to wear a cassock.

A HAPPAHOE county, Colorado, in which Denver is situated, appropriated \$5,600 from the treasury to decorate the public buildings for the Knights Templar convocation. A daily paper in Omaha howled when this city took a few dollars out of the treasury to celebrate the anniversary of our national independence.

IOWA people in Nebraska will learn with deep regret of the suicide of Mrs. James Wilson at Ames. Mr. Wilson, popularly called "Tama Jim," was once a congressman from the Fifth district and is a man of much ability. The sad death came from illness and the fear of going insane, and the suicide of a prominent merchant of Ames on Sunday had much to do with the rash act by the unfortunate woman's meditation about it.

ONE of the noticeable features of the negotiations between the telegraphers and the Union Pacific's officers, which have resulted in the men securing a handsome increase of pay, together with satisfactory regulations concerning hours, was the persistent determination with which the men's committee stuck to the text. It took two months, but quiet, earnest application finally carried the point. That a better understanding between employer and employe has been reached is apparent.

A. B. CORNWALL of Ordway, S. D., writes to the New York Tribune paying a deserved tribute to his state's advantages to the poor, and closes with the significant and emphatic sentence, "Charities paid the poor for me a sustenance in New York would here set them up for life." This is true and as pertinent coming from Dakota as it would be coming from Seneca Chandler, his son-in-law, and the celebration of that event will serve to awaken in the minds of men a knowledge of one of the really courageous men of American history.

PREPARING FOR LABOR DAY.

The Omaha Central Labor union has issued a circular to the labor organizations of the state inviting them to join with the Central Labor union, composed of trades unions and Knights of Labor assemblies, in a grand celebration of Labor day, to take place in this city on Monday, September 5. It is expected that this will be the greatest demonstration of the kind ever witnessed west of the Missouri river.

A feature of the exercises will be a procession composed of the various trades and labor organizations. Labor day has come to be one of the red letter days on the calendar. It is the one day in all the year when workmen of all degrees meet upon a common footing to do honor to their respective callings and to proclaim their devotion to honest toil.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the editorial department. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to the business manager. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

It is well that labor unions have and elsewhere should make ample preparations for the celebration of the day especially set apart for the enjoyment and profit of the wage-earning masses.

It is well that they should magnify the dignity of labor and make public demonstration of their numerical strength, and in doing this they will do honor to themselves and to the whole country.

In one respect Labor day will be an occasion of more than ordinary interest this year. Owing to labor difficulties unusual in their extent and very serious in their consequences there has arisen of late in the minds of some people a mistaken notion that organized labor has placed itself in an attitude of antagonism toward vested interests; that it refuses to recognize the rights of employers, and that it menaces the peace and security of society.

It is to be hoped that the call of the Omaha Central Labor union will meet with a generous response and that citizens of all classes will endeavor to make the celebration in this city a memorable one.

OUR NORTHERN NEIGHBORS.

The attention of the New York Chamber of Commerce has been called to the movement now on foot in North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Manitoba looking to the establishment of closer trade relations between this country and Canada.

Among the prominent advocates of the extension of trade relations who are expected to be present are Joseph Nimmo, jr., Erastus Wiman and ex-Congressman W. D. Hill from the United States, and Consul Taylor of Winnipeg and Premier Greenway and others from Manitoba.

An effort is being made by our northern neighbors to create a general interest throughout the country in this movement. For the localities in which it originated it is particularly important, and even in Nebraska the convention will be looked forward to with some interest, as we have a trade of growing importance in the Canadian northwest which might be promoted by a successful issue of the efforts which are being made in behalf of closer trade relations between the two countries.

FACTS AGAINST THEORIES.

The New York Journal of Finance, which may be presumed to know something about the condition of the country, has the following editorial comment upon the outlook for the year: "Our agricultural classes are prosperous. Corn will not be burned next winter because it lacks a market. We hear less of what we have become familiar with as grangerism—the bitterness of unhappy farmers seeking vengeance on vested interests. Our mechanics are employed. Wages are good. Manufacturers are busy. Such labor troubles as appear do not in any way reflect upon our people. Indeed, all strikers now in sight are relying upon their prosperity to enable them to gain what they are contending for. Probably our crops this year will be greater than they were last. Europe will need as much of our grain as she did then. In our trade with the world the balance is heavily in our favor."

The journal quoted undoubtedly understands the business situation, for it is devoted to that and nothing else; but perhaps it is at fault in its assumption that there is less now than formerly of what it calls "the bitterness of unhappy farmers seeking vengeance on vested interests." It seems to take it for granted that the prosperous condition of the country to which it refers must have dissipated the discontent that gave rise to the farmers' alliance, now called the people's party; but that is not true.

Little time to think the matter over. It is to be hoped that the more rational and cool headed of them will become sufficiently calm to give a little attention to facts before next November. They will be subjected to all the influences which professional demagogues can bring to bear upon them, but it will not doubt be found that many of them will come to their senses at length and see the folly of the course which they are pursuing.

THE OCEAN RECORD BREAKERS.

Most people take pride in the wonderful progress that is being made by the greyhounds of the sea in reducing the time required for passage across the Atlantic, but no nervous person who has occasion to take the trip can fail to be slightly apprehensive when he knows that he is on board of a racer that is bent on breaking records. A few days ago the Inman liner City of Paris arrived at Sandy Hook after a voyage of five days, fifteen hours and fifty-eight minutes, beating the record of the Teutonic, of the White Star line, by thirty-three minutes. The Teutonic had for some time enjoyed the distinction of being the fastest of the transatlantic flyers, and when her record was beaten her skipper resolved to put her through for a quicker passage than that of the City of Paris.

The effort was made on the Teutonic's last voyage from the other side. She not only failed to beat the time of the City of Paris but she disabled one of her engines and reached New York considerably behind her own regular time. Before she was crippled, however, she made one day's run of 523 knots, which is eight knots better than the best previous day's run ever made.

THE TENDENCY OF TRADE.

The weekly trade reviews are interesting reading to all who desire information concerning the condition of business throughout the country. This week R. G. Dun & Co's report is fully as encouraging as it was last, and shows that trade is everywhere active and the outlook for the fall business very bright. The report for Omaha is flattering, as it has been for several weeks past, and the cities of the west and south generally appear to be doing well. This is due to various causes, most important of which is the excellent crop prospect. The volume of trade is reported to be 15 per cent greater during July than during the same month last year, and greater than in any previous year in the history of the country.

One of the most interesting features of the report is the information given covering the wool and cotton market. In the former the transactions are large and the prices firm, as manufacturers are buying freely. The cotton mills are sold out of stock for several weeks ahead and the southern cotton markets are active in consequence of the demands of the manufacturers. In the boot and shoe business trade is active, as it has been for many weeks past. The significance of this steady and large demand for woolen and cotton goods, boots and shoes and other articles which the people consume in greater or less quantities according to their ability to buy, will be readily understood.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The first session of the Fifty-second congress will be more memorable for what it did not do than for what it accomplished. No house of representatives ever met under conditions more favorable for making a good legislative record than did the house of the present congress, yet what a contrast it presents to the splendid record of the preceding congress. In the house of the Fifty-first congress the republicans had a comparatively meager majority, and owing to the revolutionary methods resorted to by the democrats to obstruct legislation the majority met with obstacles in the way of the transaction of business such as no other house had ever encountered in the history of the country. The present house met with a democratic majority, including the alliance votes, of 157, the democrats thus having the power to do practically as they pleased. But with a two-thirds majority the record of the house finds a parallel only in the Fiftyth congress, which went down to history as that of the great "do-nothing house."

When the present house met it proposed to distinguish itself in the matter of economical appropriations, but its economies were chiefly in the direction of putting a check upon public work, most of which will probably have to be provided for at the next session or by the next congress, and with all the efforts in this direction the appropriations exceed in amount those of the first session of the preceding congress by \$44,000,000. Beyond the appropriation bills not a single measure of great importance will go on the statute book as the result of the work of this house.

WHAT CHICAGO SHOULD DO.

After days of blustering, which has brought reproach upon the country, congress finally agreed to appropriate \$2,500,000 to aid in defraying the cost of completing the work of preparation for the World's Columbian exposition. This is half the amount which the directors of the great enterprise asked for, but the stubborn democratic opposition to any appropriation compelled a compromise, which was finally accepted by the friends of the fair in congress. This donation, thrown ungraciously to Chicago, as was said by Senator Sherman, like a bone to a dog, is burdened with a condition which would result in a loss to the fair of several times the amount. It is provided that if the appropriation be accepted the exposition shall be

closed on Sunday. According to conservative estimates this would entail a loss of from \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000 of revenue and it would exclude hundreds of thousands of people from the fair on the one day of the week when they could attend without loss of time and income. Every consideration in the interest of the exposition and of the masses of the people who will be most largely benefited by the educational influence of the exposition dictates that the Columbian commission should reject this appropriation and appeal to the generosity and patriotism of the people of Chicago to provide the additional amount necessary to complete the work of preparation. There can be no doubt that such an appeal would meet with prompt and hearty response. If \$5,000,000 is still required Chicago must provide half of it if the appropriation of congress be accepted, and she can easily raise the whole amount. Let the people of that great city say to the democrats of the house of representatives, who from sectional prejudice or in the spirit of a narrow and unpatriotic economy refused to give the needed aid to the World's exposition, that Chicago can carry it to success without their help, and will manage it without their dictation. Having raised \$10,000,000 for this purpose her resources are not yet exhausted and she can raise half as much more without exhausting them. Such action would rebound more to the honor of the city than what has already been done, and it would have the approval of liberal minded people everywhere.

A POET'S CENTENARY.

Thursday, August 4, was the centenary of Shelley, and wherever the English tongue is spoken and English literature is loved, the day was observed in public or in private. Numberless Shelley societies on both sides of the Atlantic eulogized and lauded the genius which their ancestors and his contemporaries exorated. The greatest poet of his time and one of the few truly immortal of all time, it was not until the short span of his life was crossed that he received more than the partial recognition of the world, save from a few personal acquaintances. Born at a time when the spirit of the French revolution quickened into life the genius of independence and free thought, his innate hatred of tyranny in all its forms voiced itself in a manner especially detested by the representatives of the rotten aristocracy of the time, and his outspoken utterance of the truth brought upon him a storm of denunciation whose echoes may still be heard from the bigots of our day. But today no one questions his sincerity, no one doubts his philanthropy, none dare belittle his genius. That he did not always act in accordance with the established code is true, but in all he was true to his honest and deep-seated convictions.

His poetry is that of a real singer, not the sensuous swoopings of Keats, not the mere strains that disfigure Byron's brightest verses, but lofty in purpose, brilliant in imagery, grand in diction. He was no illiterate savor of rhythms, but a poet in the highest, purest sense. The general tendency to honor his centenary while that of Byron was barely recognized shows the development of literary taste since their day and is of the highest credit to the intelligent civilization of this age. His faults in teaching and life were faults of his time and the best of his thoughts and poetry is that by which he will and should be judged.

A WELSHMAN'S VIEWS.

One of the most prominent men engaged in manufacturing in Great Britain is J. H. Rogers, chairman of the Welsh Tin Plate Makers association, who has recently been in this country to look into the growth and development of the tin plate industry here. Since his return to Wales Mr. Rogers has been interviewed upon the subject of his investigations by the Swansea Intelligencer, the official organ of the association with which he is connected.

In reply to the question, "Supposing Mr. Cleveland were elected, what would be the effect of his policy?" Mr. Rogers replied: "I think the result would be that the tariff would be lowered and that wages would consequently fall. The working classes would, of course, not be willing to remain without work, and the manufacturers would have to reduce wages to enable them to compete successfully with other countries. Wages in America are at present double what they are here, but if America adopted free trade they would probably be reduced by one-half, and thus become equal to the wages paid here."

He further stated that from his own observations in the United States he could say that the working classes earn higher wages and the cost of living is so little more than it is in Wales that the Americans have much greater comfort and are able to save more rapidly. Rents are higher in America, but the necessities of life to workmen and families are cheaper.

The visit of Mr. Rogers to this country was occasioned by the apprehension of the Welsh tin plate manufacturers that the growth of the industry in the United States would prove serious to them. The condition which he found here explained to his mind why so many workmen from foreign countries have sought employment here, and why the condition of the American working classes is so much better than that of the same class in Europe. The prediction as to the effect that democratic success in the coming election would have upon the American manufacturer and wage worker is apparently an entirely independent and disinterested one. It is worthy of the attention of all who are in search of the truth concerning the influence of the protective tariff.

THE CORSED COBB.

Philadelphia Record: The insinuation that Cobb was corned has been promptly stripped of its base. Philadelphia Times: What if it was the case with Congressman Cobb? As a representative from Georgia is there anything to prevent his being on intimate speaking terms with the governors of both the Carolinas? Philadelphia Ledger: Judge Cobb of Alabama threatens to speak the effusive young "Tom" Watson of Georgia. If the judge really resorts to such a stern measure, Mr. Watson will have no occasion to inquire "where is he at?" New York Advertiser: The Kentucky game, it is probably known, is the ability of the drinker to hold on to the ground. Since, with a democratic majority in congress, unless a specific definition is made, in the rules, the Kentucky game prevails, Judge Cobb was not drunk. He only held on to the floor.

delivered his Sunday morning sermon by the hour made by a couple of dozen fighting near one of the open windows, it being in the summer time. He thought one of the cubs was his own property and dashed out to stop the fight. When he returned to the pulpit he was puzzled to know where to take up the thread of his discourse and leaned over to the clerk, asking: "Where was I, Roger?" The response came back a short, sharp and decisive: "Down in the churchyard parting the dogs, master."

SMILE TROVOKERS.

Atchison Globe: Some men have such bad consciences that they cover them with whiskers. New York Herald: Jess—I don't believe in long engagements, do you? Jess—No; still my wife is to make it three months—for a solitaire. Philadelphia Times: "There is no easier oil than," says the New York Tribune. We are glad of it. It is good policy to purchase the commercial market reports of such laxative rumors. Life: Responder—Miss Proprietrix, give me your hand. Dressing maid: Proprietrix, give me the last time—Oh, Mr. Manly, this is so sudden! So unexpected! You will have to ask mamma. New York Sun: Some fish are game, although they are always taking water.

STILL A MYSTERY.

Fall River, Mass., Still in the Dark as to the Borden Murders. FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 6.—The latest development in the Borden murders relating particularly to the theory of poisoning has given way today to the talk of the funeral, which took place this morning. Miss Lizzie and Miss Emma Borden were, of course, the principal mourners. Miss Lizzie went out of the house first leaning on the underkeeper's arm. She was self-conscious, but her nerves were completely unstrung, as was shown by the great trembling of her body and the manner in which she bore down on her supporter. When she reached her carriage she fell back exhausted on the cushion. Miss Emma, the other sister, was much calmer, and walked quietly and took her seat without hardly glancing at the crowd staring at her. Miss Lizzie Borden is a very pretty woman and quite fleshy. Her face showed traces of the intense suffering she had borne for three days.

I CAN WAIT.

Give thee treasure hours by hour. And old-time princes asked in vain, And pined for in their useless power. Give thee love as God gives light. Asle from merit or from prayer; Rejoicing in its own delight, And free from the lavish air. Give thee prayers like jewels strung— On golden beads of love and fear, And tender thoughts than ever hung In a sad angel's plying tear. As earth's poor freely to the sea Her thousand streams of wealth untold, So flows my silent life to thee— Glad that its very sands are gold. What care I for thy carelessness? I give from thee that overflow, Regardless that their power be thine. Thy spirit cannot sound or know. For lingering on a distant dawn My triumph shines more sweet than late, When from these mortal limbs withdrew, Thy heart shall know me—I can wait.

AN EASTERN VIEW OF THE RAINMAKERS.

The "rainmakers" have made several thousands of dollars out of the Nebraska and Kansas farmers, and the season is still young. There was a general rain through all that region recently, for which only God Almighty could be thanked, yet these rainmaking charlatans got the credit of it. The gullibility of those farmers is colossal.

END OF A CELEBRATED CASE.

"End of the Gains case"—The lawyers got more than two-thirds of the money recovered from the city of New Orleans. This is the headline over the newspaper announcement of the termination of litigation that has outlasted an ordinary lifetime. There is a lesson in it for those who are getting ready to go to law. The only thing strange about it is that the lawyers should have been satisfied with two-thirds of the money recovered. Their self-denial and moderation under the circumstances is, perhaps, without parallel.

CALIFORNIA STRIKE TO COIN.

The sweating of coin is one of the evils which the use of a metallic money brings in its train. The loss from abrasion is also a serious matter, but unavailable when coins are circulated from hand to hand. It is a curious commentary on the conservatism of the Pacific coast that in spite of these acknowledged drawbacks people persist in the daily use of metallic money. If they were sagacious they would use greenbacks, which can be renewed without expense when worn, are not easily counterfeited and are absolutely proof against the sweater's industry.

PHILADELPHIA RECORD.

Philadelphia Record: The insinuation that Cobb was corned has been promptly stripped of its base. Philadelphia Times: What if it was the case with Congressman Cobb? As a representative from Georgia is there anything to prevent his being on intimate speaking terms with the governors of both the Carolinas? Philadelphia Ledger: Judge Cobb of Alabama threatens to speak the effusive young "Tom" Watson of Georgia. If the judge really resorts to such a stern measure, Mr. Watson will have no occasion to inquire "where is he at?" New York Advertiser: The Kentucky game, it is probably known, is the ability of the drinker to hold on to the ground. Since, with a democratic majority in congress, unless a specific definition is made, in the rules, the Kentucky game prevails, Judge Cobb was not drunk. He only held on to the floor.

A NEW DRESS FROM PARIS.

European fashion New York Herald. A Princesse dress. A Suggestion. Demoralized Condition of the Country—An Immense Debt. El Paso, Tex., Aug. 6.—The Times of tomorrow will contain a long interview with General Luis Sandoval, in which the revolutionary leader accuses the army of Texas deputy marshals arresting Catarino Garza. But the most important feature of the interview is a discussion of the financial condition of Mexico. He says that the affairs of Mexico are not thoroughly understood by the people of the United States because the newspapers are subsidized by the Mexican government.

A PRINCESSE DRESS.

A Princesse dress of maize colored petit du soie; cravat of Alencon point lace, little capote of gold relieved with Alencon point lace.

A SUGGESTION.

Somerville Journal. They strolled together on the beach. Far from the noisy crowd, the stars were bright, the night was clear, Without a single cloud. A meteor shot across the sky "An omen such as this," Said he, "cannot be overlooked," And then he claimed a kiss.

MEXICO'S FINANCES.

Demoralized Condition of the Country—An Immense Debt. El Paso, Tex., Aug. 6.—The Times of tomorrow will contain a long interview with General Luis Sandoval, in which the revolutionary leader accuses the army of Texas deputy marshals arresting Catarino Garza. But the most important feature of the interview is a discussion of the financial condition of Mexico. He says that the affairs of Mexico are not thoroughly understood by the people of the United States because the newspapers are subsidized by the Mexican government.

DISGUSTING CEREMONIES OF THE NEWLY ARRIVED HOWLING DERIVISHES.

New York, Aug. 6.—The thirty howling derivishes who arrived here a few days ago enroute for Chicago, where they will indulge in their religious services for the public amusement, gave a thanksgiving performance this afternoon in the Madison Square garden. The spectacle was a shocking one, and those who came to be amused went away disgusted. The derivishes abused themselves with sharp pointed instruments, swung their bodies violently until they dropped from exhaustion, ate glass and tortured a big snake for several minutes, when they proceeded to eat it. The whirling derivishes were less horrid, and those who came to be amused were so dizzy that they nearly swooned and groveled at the feet of the high priest.

WHAT CARE I FOR THY CARELESSNESS?

Give thee love as God gives light. Asle from merit or from prayer; Rejoicing in its own delight, And free from the lavish air. Give thee prayers like jewels strung— On golden beads of love and fear, And tender thoughts than ever hung In a sad angel's plying tear. As earth's poor freely to the sea Her thousand streams of wealth untold, So flows my silent life to thee— Glad that its very sands are gold. What care I for thy carelessness? I give from thee that overflow, Regardless that their power be thine. Thy spirit cannot sound or know. For lingering on a distant dawn My triumph shines more sweet than late, When from these mortal limbs withdrew, Thy heart shall know me—I can wait.

RESTING EASY.

Because we have not a very big stock of summer suits on hand, and we won't have them long, because we don't carry over any goods. We make prices to sell them now. We might sell them next year, but we have a reputation for selling new and desirable suits, and we don't propose to lose it. There are suits for men, boys and children, at all prices—any price you want. Profit cuts no figure. We want to sell and sell now. Everything is of the very best quality. We handle nothing else and we have put prices on them that will sell them and sell them now before our new fall goods arrive to take their place.

BROWNING, KING & CO. Largest Manufacturers and Retailers of Clothing in the World. Resting Easy. Because we have not a very big stock of summer suits on hand, and we won't have them long, because we don't carry over any goods. We make prices to sell them now. We might sell them next year, but we have a reputation for selling new and desirable suits, and we don't propose to lose it. There are suits for men, boys and children, at all prices—any price you want. Profit cuts no figure. We want to sell and sell now. Everything is of the very best quality. We handle nothing else and we have put prices on them that will sell them and sell them now before our new fall goods arrive to take their place. Browning, King & Co. S.W. Cor. 15th & Douglas St.