

THE DAILY BEE

R. JOSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily (without Sunday) One Year \$3.00, Six Months \$1.80, Three Months \$1.00, Single Copies 2 Cts.

OFFICES: Omaha, The Bee Building, South Omaha, corner N and 26th Streets, Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street, Des Moines, 111 Exchange Building, New York, Rooms 11, 12 and 13, Tribune Building, Washington, 414 Fourteenth Street.

BUSINESS LETTERS: All business letters and notices should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Private checks and postal orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: For the month of August, 1892. Total number of copies printed 25,000, copies distributed 24,000, copies not distributed 1,000.

POLITICS and pugilism are now dividing public attention with cholera and crops. The trouble with the people's party in this state is that they don't know what they want.

GOVERNOR BOYD has returned from his vacation, but has not yet removed his coat in Morton's behalf.

MAYOR BEHMS' speech on Labor day was eminently pointed; though brief, it was the best speech delivered that day in Omaha.

EVERY voter should read Benjamin Harrison's letter of acceptance. It is as clear as a bell and as frank and honest as its author.

THE great distinguishing difference between the campaign of this year and that of 1890 is that facts will influence voters this year, not lies.

THE great sum of \$10.10 was the tally yesterday at the western corruption fund office. But is there only one repentant democrat in Iowa?

THE more Stevenson circulates among people and makes speeches the more people wonder why the democrats did not nominate Gray or some one else.

THE democratic vote in New Jersey is badly falling off. Twenty ballot box stuffers have just been sent to prison and they are, of course, all democratic politicians.

OUR neighbor falls into the common error that "Daniel Dougherty proposed Cleveland's name to the democratic convention in 1884." That occurred at St. Louis in 1888.

JUDGE CROUNSE is now on his way to Nebraska, and the people will be glad to welcome him and hear his forcible exposition of the truth and unveiling of democratic insincerity and populist errors.

THE experiment of using hot air heat for the Windsor and Saratoga schools may result satisfactorily, but there are many misgivings about it. Still it would be given a fair trial, and this it will of course receive.

THE salary list of principals of the ward schools of Omaha, just determined upon at the last meeting of the board, will bear comparison with the list of any city in the country. Wages paid teachers are certainly liberal in Omaha.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL's father will preside over the convention which will nominate the son for governor of Massachusetts, but the republican candidate will preside over Mr. Russell's political funeral in November.

DR. JENKINS has gracefully come down from his high perch. It was a most sensible act. In these times there should be no unseemly bickering between authorities when confronted by a treacherous scourge.

THE democratic New York Herald says: "The democratic campaign in this state continues as murky as though it were entrapped in a London fog." And that fog is not the only English thing connected with this campaign.

ROGER QUABELL MILLS says he won't take any part in this campaign except to vote for Governor Hoeg, who is "an old man now and cannot make many speeches." And yet it has been only a year since he was as frisky as a colt and warranted to last forever in his contest for the speakership with Crisp. We fear Roger is lying low until the alliance storm is passed.

IT is safe to say that in no city in the United States was Labor day more appropriately celebrated than in Omaha. A fine looking body of toilers paraded, and the thousands who thronged the streets to see them were proud of this city's labor organizations.

LABOR and capital, employer and employee are on good terms in this city, and a continued observance of the principle of common interests will keep them so.

SECRETARY RUSK says that on his recent visit to Wisconsin he did not meet a single former republican who is not now a republican. There has not been a time in many years when there was less reason for a republican to withhold his support from his party, nor has there been a campaign in recent years in which such important issues were involved. Any man who has ever been a republican should consider it a privilege to support Harrison and Reid and the vital principles which they represent in this contest.

THE LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

President Harrison's letter of acceptance will be read by republicans with a keen sense of gratification. It is an able, straightforward, candid presentation to the country of the republican position on every question of public interest. It deals with actual conditions, and its statements and arguments are so plain and lucid that every voter can understand them. The president is not vague or equivocal or abstruse. He appeals to the comprehension and judgment of all the people.

President Harrison discusses the democratic proposition to restore the state bank currency and points out the evils that would result from that policy. Recalling the experiences when we had this form of currency and when "a money changer's office was the familiar neighbor of the ticket office and the lunch counter," the president expresses the opinion that the people will not consent to the reactionary proposal made by the democratic party.

President Harrison takes a very positive position in the subject of restoring the country's merchant marine. He regards it as a matter that touches not only our pockets but our national pride. He points out how entirely our people are at the mercy of the foreign ship owners, and this not alone in a commercial way, for every steamship coming into our ports from Europe may be used by the European governments in time of war to destroy our commerce.

We are thus paying a vast sum annually to maintain lines of steamships which may at any time be utilized to our great injury. The president says that inasmuch as European governments in part sustain steamship lines by direct or indirect government aid, this country must adopt a similar policy in order to build up a merchant marine.

On the subject of reciprocity the president speaks in no uncertain language. He regards it as a policy that will prove of great and permanent benefit to the farmers and manufacturers of the country. We have only begun to realize the benefit of these trade arrangements, says the president, but the results already attained are such as to establish in particular favor the policy of reciprocal trade based upon the free importation of such articles as do not injure by competition the products of our own farms, mines or factories, in exchange for the free or favored introduction of our products into other countries.

President Harrison pointedly remarks respecting the democratic proposal to repeal the tariff law, including the reciprocity provision, that if no other issue would give it importance, "Are the farmers of the grain-growing states," asks the president, "willing to surrender these now large and increasing markets for their supplies?" Undoubtedly the nearly universal answer will be that they are not.

The president discusses with great force the policy of protection, vigorously pointing out the destructive character of the democratic doctrine as enunciated in the national platform of that party. The appeal of the free trader to the workman, says the president, are addressed to his prejudices or to his passions. "Our natural advantages," says the president, "our protective tariff and the reciprocity policy make it possible for us to have a large participation in the markets of the world without opening our own to competition that would destroy the comfort and independence of our nation."

Regarding the currency the president expresses the conviction that "the free coinage of silver at such a ratio to gold as will maintain the equality in the commercial uses of the two coined dollars would conduce to the prosperity of all the great commercial nations of the world." The president gives brief attention to the subject of honest elections and suggests a nonpartisan commission to consider the subject of apportionments and elections in their relation to the choice of federal officers. The president concludes his very excellent letter by pointing out the injury certain to result to the business interests of the country from a change of administration that would substitute for the safe and progressive policy of the republican party the program of reaction and demolition proposed by the democracy.

EMIGRANT DISCRIMINATION.

There will be very general approval of the views of President Harrison regarding the necessity for a careful discrimination among the emigrants seeking our shores. The president says we do not want and should not receive those who, by reason of bad character or habits, are not wanted at home. "The industrious and self-respecting," he says, "the lovers of law and liberty, should be discriminated from the pauper, the criminal and the anarchist, who come only to burden and disturb our communities."

This is the correct position, but we observe that there is a disposition to take advantage of the cholera excitement in order to create popular sentiment against immigration. The eastern newspapers, which never let go an opportunity to encourage hostility to immigration, are expressing the hope that the action of the government in practically suspending immigration will prove to be the forerunner of a permanent policy. One of these journals remarks regarding the order requiring vessels to be quarantined for a period of twenty days, in cases where there is evidence of cholera, that so long as this arrangement shall continue "it will illustrate and exemplify a condition which, in a less severe form, the country would like to see become permanent. It will emphasize the duty, if not of prohibiting, at least of more thoroughly regulating and restricting immigration." In assuming to speak for the country in this matter our eastern contemporary takes upon itself an unauthorized responsibility. There is no demand in the great west, where industrious, thrifty and law-respecting immigrants are still welcomed, for a permanent application of the restriction wisely imposed upon immigration in the present emergency. The people of the west recognize the good judgment shown by the president in making summary provision for keeping cholera out of the country, and they would approve of an absolute prohibition of immigration

while the danger continues, if that were deemed by the government to be necessary in order to protect our people from a cholera invasion, but they would demand that the precaution should not extend beyond the period of danger. President Harrison has rightly apprehended the intelligent public opinion of the country on this subject. We do not want people whose character or habits are such as to have rendered them objectionable to their own countrymen, and every practicable provision should be made to keep such people out of the country. Existing laws apply to their exclusion and they are being well enforced. Nothing more is necessary or to be desired. There is still room enough here for everybody who may come with a purpose to work, to contribute to the material development of the country, to obey the laws and to conduct themselves as good citizens. "The lovers of law and liberty," as President Harrison puts it, will be welcome to our shores and there is no danger that the number of such who come here will be too great. The west and the south needs them and will find use for them for many years to come. On this subject the president is sound and in touch with the intelligent sentiment of the country.

SEIZURE OF THE GILBERT ISLANDS.

The seizure of Great Britain of the Gilbert islands, one of the most important groups in the south seas, is described by the correspondent who witnessed the proceedings as having been effected in the most high-handed manner. Although it is not claimed that any American rights have been violated by the seizure it is nevertheless true that several American citizens who have invested their money extensively in business enterprises there are likely to see their trade seriously injured in consequence of the establishment of the English protectorate. The excuse given by the naval officer who made the seizure was that a Chinaman, who was a British subject, had suffered some wrong for which he had been unable to obtain redress at the hands of the native king. It is believed however, that the fact that the king had appealed to the government of the United States for protection from Great Britain was the real cause of the action of the latter.

The chief product of the Gilbert group is copra, in which a very large and valuable trade is carried on. The American government has not coveted these islands nor made any movement whatever toward taking possession of them, but American interests were rapidly growing there. The seizure of the islands by Great Britain is in line with her policy of greed, and while there may have been a faint shadow of excuse for the action it was not based upon justice or necessity.

SPEED ON RAILROADS.

A writer in the Engineering Magazine expresses the belief that "there is no inherent mechanical reason why we should not, on absolutely clear stretches of track, obtain a velocity approaching 200 miles an hour," the propelling force being the electric current. This dream of fabulous speed for railway trains is indulged in by many people, but the idea is not so popular with the general traveling public as it is with the theorists themselves. Moreover, it is yet an open question whether it is within the limits of possibility to attain anything like the speed which this writer suggests. Not long ago a distinguished English engineering authority entered into a somewhat elaborate and very plausible argument to prove that a speed above eighty miles an hour was impossible, for the reason that no known metal or composition could resist the heat that would be generated in the journals under the cars. It was claimed that such rapid revolutions of the wheels as would be necessary to the attainment of the great velocity talked of by the theorists would simply melt the boxes and result in disaster.

But whether such speed is possible or not it seems hardly practicable, and as travelers are few whose necessities would ever be urgent enough to induce them to patronize a train running 200 miles an hour it is not likely that such speed will be witnessed. It remains to be demonstrated that electricity is a safer motive power than the steam locomotive now in use, though its possibilities of speed are much greater. The expense of running fast trains is enormously in excess of that of running the trains at ordinary speed, and the traveler who wishes to ride on the "flyers" is usually required to pay extra for the privilege. As the tendency of the time is toward cheapness it is doubtful whether public patronage of trains run at lightning speed would ever be sufficiently liberal to make them practicable, taking into consideration the great cost which they would entail upon the railroad companies. It is often argued that it is as safe to travel 100 miles an hour as fifty, but very few people can be made to believe it. What the traveling public wants is careful and intelligent management of the train service, as it is more desirable than such prodigious speed as some of the theoretical engineers are now contemplating.

WHENEVER any of our people who have been away from home on a visit to eastern or western cities the thing that most forcibly strikes them on their return to Omaha is the unsightly and promiscuous pole nuisance. There is not another city of 25,000 people or more on the face of the globe that is so disfigured by a horrible network of wires and poles—long poles, short poles, crooked poles, unpainted poles and untrimmed poles. And the few that have been painted are even more unsightly than those that have never been touched by the brush. This state of affairs should not be permitted to continue. It would not be submitted to in any other city and why should it be in Omaha?

AT THIS season of the year the jobbing business of Omaha usually begins to show great activity in consequence of the approaching fall trade. In midsummer business commonly becomes slack and therefore it feels the stimulus of the fall buying, so that September brings a decided boom. This year, however, the jobbing trade of Omaha has suffered no falling off during the

summer months, and the local merchants say that they cannot see how it can possibly be better than it has been. The people have been buying steadily, and while it is somewhat in excess of that of the heated term it will not take the form of a boom. This is exactly the state of affairs that suits the merchant. He is never so prosperous as when he has a steady, even-paced trade, free from the fluctuations which cause uncertainty. The business men of Omaha are well pleased with the condition of trade, and that being the case all classes have reason to be contented.

THE extensive transaction by which a valuable mining property in the Bald Mountain region in the Black Hills has passed into the hands of an English syndicate may result in the rapid development of a territory that has been inviting capitalists to invest for some time past. As the region is within easy reach of Omaha and forms part of the natural territory of our jobbers, its development will be an advantage to this city.

THE audience that hissed the American flag in a Montreal theater must have labored under the impression that war has been declared between the United States and Canada. Will the Canadian Tories never learn that they only bring contempt upon themselves when they insult the Stars and Stripes? The matter may not be very serious, but it affords an illustration of the bad manners of a certain class in Canada.

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REPUBLICANS MUCH PLEASED

President Harrison's Letter of Acceptance Pronounced a Masterpiece. POLICY OF THE PARTY CLEARLY DEFINED. Generally Regarded as Embodying Every-thing of Importance Pertaining to the Situation—Senator Paddock's View of the Document.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 518 FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6. President Harrison's letter of acceptance published this morning has been the one topic of discussion in Washington today. It is pronounced by all republicans a masterpiece of concision in the use of actualities. It shows the president's strong mind and patriotism in every instance. The letter is regarded as the most comprehensive document of its character ever written. It has put a damper upon the hopes of the democrats in their efforts to fraternize the farmer with the democratic party through the alliance pipeline by making them believe the tariff law was not enacted for them. This evening's conservative Star says it is the best written of all the president's public papers, and that it is difficult to see how he will find anything more to say in his next message to congress.

Senator Paddock of Nebraska, who is at the head of the agricultural committee of the senate and therefore close to the interests of the farmers, said of the letter tonight: "It is a masterpiece of the republican faith and policy. If it could be carefully read by every voter it would be quite sufficient without speeches from the stump to give all a correct idea of the aims and purposes of the party in the exact issues and the desirability of continuing the republican party in power with President Harrison in his present position. It is a statesman's review of the political situation, embracing everything that emanates from Mr. Harrison, whether written or spoken. It is direct, vigorous, incisive and of the first order of literary merit. It will be an inspiration to his party friends and cannot fail to bring him compliments from his political opponents for its clearness."

Assistant Secretary Cronse will leave Washington tomorrow morning for Nebraska. He will arrive at Omaha on Friday morning and leave that night for Fremont where he specializes in the "soldiers' and soldiers' meeting. The meeting he says, being nonpolitical, will elicit from his remarks of a nonpartisan character. Judge Cronse will not therefore deliver a campaign speech at Fremont. Judge Cronse expressed himself to THE BEE correspondent today as more than pleased with President Harrison's letter of acceptance. He said the letter was a thorough American document and fairly represented the real feeling of the people. He said that the sergeant-at-arms Valentine of the senate said the letter was the best ever written by a president and would make votes for the republican party.

Date of Switchmen's Meeting Changed. Augustus D. Shaw, formerly a well known railroad man of Indianapolis, now third deputy auditor of the treasury, who was one of the delegates to the switchmen's recent convention at Lincoln, Neb., and is an officer of the national organization of railroad operatives, has been requested by several of the local organizations to deliver a speech at their committee to attend to the safety appliances meeting at Chicago, to change the date from the 15th inst. to the 25th inst., which he said today he had done, and that all have been so advised. This change is made, he explains, so that the time of the meeting will not interfere with the annual conventions of the various orders. All the railroad labor organizations will be represented, of which there are eight.

Quite an interest is being taken in this meeting, Mr. Shaw says, and the interest is on the increase, brought about by the great number of railroad employees injured in the recent strike, and the increase in the death rate is enormous, caused by the great number and variety of patent couplers. The delegates are men of practical knowledge in railroad service. The meeting will be held at the Commercial hotel, Chicago, at 10 o'clock a. m., September 28.

Miscellaneous. Salpio Dundy of Omaha is in the city. General W. W. Dudley, formerly of Indiana and for years a prominent republican campaign manager, who has been reported to be politically sailing between a strange-ness which arose between him and the president at the close of the campaign of 1888, announces himself in strong language in favor of the president's re-election.

A. D. Russell, Davis county, Ia., and F. E. Horton at Maurice, Sioux county, Ia. Acting Secretary Chandler today affirmed the decision of the commission in the desert land case of Edward F. Dillon against William D. Coulton, from Salt Lake, U. T., holding the entry for cancellation. He also confirmed the decision in the case of Erwin Clark against Ella Garnet, from Cheyenne, Wyo., holding the entry for cancellation. P. S. H.

NEWS FOR THE ARMY.

Complete List of Changes in the Regular Service. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—The following army orders were issued yesterday: Captain Charles A. Booth, Seventh in-

Notes and Personal. Miss Clara Pierce of Grand Island is visiting her sister, Mrs. Captain Van Wier. Harry Kelly is home from a visit to Tipton, Ia., and has resumed his duties in the post-office.

TOOK A STROLL IN HIS SLEEP.

Yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, Officer Thomas found Lawrence Goei on N street in a very bewildered state of mind. Goei is a somnambulist of the most pronounced type, and frequently takes long strolls while asleep. Goei is employed by the Cudahy Packing company, and Monday evening went to his home at Thirteenth and Pierce streets, Omaha, and retired for the night about 9 o'clock. Some time during the night he arose, put on a pair of pants and shoes, and issued forth. When Goei awoke from his sleep he found himself near Bellevue, tramping along the road. He was a very much frightened individual and the glare of the electric lights in the north gave him a cue as to which way to turn. He hastened toward the city, and when he reached N street he came across Officer Thomas who kindly gave him shelter in his room until daylight appeared and the motor trains began running, when he returned home.

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