THEOMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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nications relating to news and edu should be addressed: To the Editor BUSINESS LETTERS.

DURING DESTRICTS DURING STREAM Omaha. made -

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George R. Tzschuck, secretary of The Ree Pub-lishing company, being duly sworn, says that the octual number of full and complete copies of Ta Dally Morning, Evening and Sunday Ree printed during the month of Jone 1854 was as follows:

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666,46 Total Less deductions for unseld and returned 11.676

.654.78 Total sold Daily average net circulation 21,826 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Bworn to before me and subscribed in presence this 2d day of July, 1894, N. P. FEIL, Notary Public,

That last bonfire at the World's fair grounds was just a trifle late for the Fourth of July celebration.

Sympathy for the Pullman porter who is compelled to forego his accustomed tip is particularly in order.

Mr. Rheem is still playing city electrician, but it is a game of solitaire in which the winner is also the loser.

Pullman can afford to remain unconcerned when the federal government volunteers to fight his battle at its own expense. The people pay the bills.

they have persisted in treating their large Whisky and sugar are expected to make armies of operatives as if they were in the tariff bill slide through the conference committee and through both houses of congress. Whisky and sugar is a time-tried prescription that has often proved its ability could be closed at pleasure. Many if not to make things slide. most of the railroad strikes that have oc-

The laying of macadam goes merrily on in the direction of the tree claim of the gentleman from the Little Paplo. But the next big rain storm is liable to leave more rents and creases in the rocky roadway than can be repaired in a week of Sundays.

force, but how long will it be Labor day is the next public holiday on before we have another outbreak of even the list, and now that it has been made a greater violence and more damaging to the national holiday, its observance this year ought to be something out of the ordinary. amazing that in all these years of periodic Omaha must not fail to participate with tle-ups by engineers' strikes, switchmen's formal exercises and parade in this year's demonstration.

managers and their retainers in congress "Shooting the chute" is the pastime that and in the cabinet have never even sugis to supplant riding in the Ferris wheel in gested the enactment of a law defining the the amusements of the Chicago swell set. relations of public carriers to their employes. All classes in Chickgo seem bound to have Such a law is imperatively needed in the some kind of shooting in these days. Shootinterest of the railways, the public and the ing strikers, shooting soldiers and shooting railway employes. The public highways craps are the remaining varieties from which

THE BAILROADS, THE PEOPLE AND THE | effect STRIKERS The American people have always been equal to every emergency. Every great problem which confronts us today can and will doubtless be solved without the disruption of the republic or the destruction of the free institutions that have been established by patriotic Americans at a sacrifice of blood and treasure. The conflict between the railways and their operatives forcibly emphasizes the fact that railways are the arteries of commerce and industry and telegraphs the nervous system that conveys intelligence through the entire body. The contention of railroad managers that railways are purely private enterprises with which the state has no right to interfere has long since been brushed aside. Their appeals for intervention

through courts and by military force only supplement the declarations made heretofore by congress and the highest judicial tribunals that railroads are public highways and as such subject to supervision and regulation by national and state authority.

of the public to safe and uninterrupted serv-

ice with supreme indifference. Instead of

devising plans for the adjustment of differ-

ences and grievances by arbitration and mu-

tual concessions they have persisted in a

policy of domination and coercion. Ignoring

public rights and obligations to their patrons,

private employment and could be dispensed

with at any time. They have acted as if

they were managing a mill or factory that

curred within the last twenty years were

provoked by the railway managers, when

Now we have reached the stage where

something must be done that will forever do

away with railway strikes. The present

strike may be put down by main

commercial and industrial interests? It is

strikes and general railroad strikes the men

who govern the country, the corporation

they could and should have been averted.

It will thus be seen that the democratic The situation that now confronts the counsenate has made ample provision for entry is, Shall these public highways be obabling the rapacious sugar monopoly to structed and blockaded by periodic tle-ups enormously increase Its already inordinate on account of grievances of railway operaprofits, and if the sugar schedule stands as it is the trust will take millions out of the tives? Shall the people who travel by rail pockets of the consumers of sugar before the be put in jeopardy of life and limb and national treasury can derive any revenue of shall the commerce of the country be subject to periodic paralysis by these violent consequence from the sugar duties. A conflicts between railroad managers and opernumber of prominent house democrats, atives? It is as important to the country among them Chairman Wilson of the ways and means committee, who, it is presumed, that railroads shall be operated uninterrupt will be one of the house members of the edly as that the government itself shall go conference committee, have publicly exon uninterruptedly. All the business and in pressed their opposition to the senate sudustrial activities are manifestly dependent gar schedule and their determination to anupon the continuance and safe operation of tagonize it. Mr. Wilson is reported to have the railroads. When a railroad is chartered said recently that a majority of the demothe corporation which operates it assumes the obligation to supply its patrons with a crats in the house are opposed to it. Undoubtedly the principal contest in the confer commodious and reliable train service through ence committee will be over this schedule competent operatives. It behooves the manand it is very likely to be prolonged. agers of railroads therefore to organize and Speaker Crisp, it is understood, will name supervise their forces in such a way as to the house members of the conference commit make them most efficient. They tacitly astee today, and when that is done there will sume an obligation toward their patrons to be a better chance to judge as to the probprevent all interruptions of travel and traffic able nature and duration of the conflict be and by rights should be responsible for such interruptions unless they are caused by untween the two houses over fixing the ultimate form of the tariff bill. avoidable accidents. Up to this time railroad managers appear to have regarded the rights

INCOME TAX IN SIGHT. Just as the tariff bill as passed by the senate is almost 'totally different from the bill as originally reported from the senate finance committee, and the latter equally different from the Wilson bill agreed to by the house, the bill as it finally emerges from the conference committee may be unlike

when

to the benefit of the trust solely.

Iaw.

omes

what it was at any of its previous stages One feature, however, has persisted through all the changes. The income tax schedule was incorporated into the bill in the house committee on ways and means, it secured the approval of the house, kept its place through the deliberations of the senate finance committee and the amendments proposed on the floor of the senate, and still holds on in the conference committee. In the senate the income tax proved upon the vote to be stronger than the tariff bill itself, and it drew the support of both populists and republicans who opposed it on the final passage. Unless then the entire bill is defeated on a failure of one or both houses to accept the conference report, the income tax is practically certain to become law. It is plain that a considerable number of the men who voted for an income tax in

either branch of the national legislature did so not because they were convinced that the income tax is the only just tax nor that the anticipated proceeds are an absolute necessity to the public treasury, but because they knew very little about its merits or its demerits and were willing to give

it a trial as an experiment in order to see

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1894.

in furtherance of the policy of penaton rethe measure beduction, and theirafore unjustly. If the This will cut down the exmethods instituted at the beginning of this pected gains of the trust by many millions. though it will still profit largely by the administration fun reducing pension payments had been ashered to the falling off change in the tariff regarding sugar, for it has been importing all the raw sugar i would undoubtedly have been very much greater, but at the price of a much larger could obtain since it became assured that a measure of injustice than has been suffered duty would be imposed and will continue to add to its stock as rapidly as possible. Acby deserving unionisoldiers. The scheme of "purging" the fiension rolls adopted by the cording to statistics the importation of raw present commissioner, if it had been fully sugar for the eleven months ending May 31 carried out, would have saved more millions was not very much in excess of that for the to the public treasury, but it would have corresponding period of the previous year, grossly wronged thousands of the brave debut imports for June and July will undoubtfenders of the government. For the inedly very largely exceed the amount for the justice that has been done there will come a same months of last year, and on every pound of this sugar admitted free the trust time of reparation. The American people do not approve a policy that deals unfairly will get the advance incident to the duty It is therefore certain to derive an enormous with the men who preserved the union in order to save a few million dollars a year. benefit from this legislation. In addition to The country has for years witnessed a the 40 per cent ad valorem on raw sugar steady growth in pension expenditures. there is a differential duty on refined of one-Hereafter it is to see a gradual decline, eighth of a cent a pound, which will inurfrom legitimate cause, in the annual demand upon the government from this source. The next generation will not feel the payments on account of pensions to be anything of a burden.

> The leading Chicago dailles-Tribune, Her ald, Inter-Ocean and News-Record-have been hurling shot, shell and canister into the railway strikers morning, noon and night, and the strikers have now returned the fire by boycott resolutions. The Big Four of Chicago have overdone the thing in their zeal to reciprocate the favors of the railroads. The public may not be aware of the fact that the big Chicago dailies owe their extensive circulation outside of that city chiefly to the newspaper trains which are run out of Chicago, over nearly every trunk line, between midnight and 2 a. m. These special trains. which cost the Chicago morning dailles not a penny, are worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to them annually. Last year The Bee paid \$63 a day for a special newspaper train from Omaha to Plattsmouth over the Q. just twenty-one miles, and then it was considered a great favor. The Burlington road and nearly every trunk line out of Chicago runs fast newspaper trains from 300 to 500 miles distance year in and year out. The only pay they get for this service is from Uncle Sam, and that is taken out of the pockets of the taxpayers. No wonder the Chicago Big Four are willing to make themsolves useful in times when the roads want to create public opinion in their own favor.

An advance of 2 cents a gallon in the price of whisky attests the fact that the Whisky trust cannot even wait until the tariff bill is enacted into law before taking advantage of the concessions which it makes to it. So confident is the trust that the whisky schedule will not be altered by the conference committee that it no longer seeks to conceal the real effect of the promised increase of the internal revenue tax and lengthening of the bonding period. Unfortunately, there is reason to believe that the trust is not mistaken as to its power over the democratic authorities that govern the action of the present congress.

his return from Europe that he had been out of the country so long that he had almost forgotten which party was in power on this side of the water. Mr. Croker's memory may be failing, but his foresight is still quite good, as is evidenced by his insistence that he is still out of politics and intends to remain so. He would have no difficulty whatever in stating which party will be in power after the next election.

Collapsed. Denver Times-Sun. Mrs. Gougar's campaign of spleen, mis-representation and villification, seems to have fallen by the wayside.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

gonlans, consisting of clubs and other mis-silos, bows and arrows, wooden spears and Although the question of an international wooden cannon, showing that the improv-armamenta of the modern period have a some considerable spaces of the world agreement among the European powers to secure the gradual reduction of their stupendous milltary establishments is no longer being discus ed in the sensational manner which characterized the debate several months ago. It would be a mistake to suppose that the movement had been abandoned According to well informed observers who are familiar with the inner workings of continental politics the project is assuming practical shape in a proposal to establish the present rate of expenditure by the powers for military purposes as a maximum not to be exceeded by either of them during remaining six years of the century While the command to halt has not bee uttered, the word is in the air. It was hear proved variety. in the promise recently made by Sig. Crispl to curtail the expenditures for the Italian army. Among the military spirits of rope, however, the belief is still strong that an occasional "blood-letting" is necessar to insure the welfare of a nation, or, as i has been said more wittily and less brutall by an American epigrammatist, "civilizatio sometimes take, a lift on the powder cart, But the feeling is also growing that if th whole resources of the nations of Europ shall continue to be squandered upon powde carts there will soon be no civilization to ...

The antagonism between the Czech and German elements in the population of Bohemia is becoming continually more acute. In Prague, where the Germans are outnum bored by the Czechs in the proportion of five to one, the municipal council recently ordained that the names of the street should be printed in Czech only. The mat ter was taken into the courts, which de cided that it was one for the local author ties to decide. To spite the Germans i great many Czechs have put up tablets co taining the names of the streets in Rus-sian, Greek, French, Italian and Latin. Thus at the present moment may be seen I the neighborhood of the fruit market tablet bearing a double inscription in Latin and Italian. In conversation with foreigners the Czechs affect the use of French or Russian and are reluctant to converse in Ger The Latin language is also spoken A stranger asking his way in German in

the streets of Prague risks receiving an abrupt answer or none at all. The munici pal council only accepts petitions written in Czech, and only employs clerks of that nationality in the postoffice and in the com-munal administration. A short time ago the fire brigade of Prague had to purchase number of horses. These might have been conveniently procured in Poland or Gallela, but the Prague municipality preferred buy them in Russia. More recently the cor poration wanted to change the titles of mos of the streets and public squares of the town, but the stathalter of Bohemia told them that they had better attend to more pressing business, and that it would perhaps be as well to give their attention improving the water supply of Prague. ...

The troubles in Corea have largely grown out of the efforts of a party which is supposed to be under Chinese influence to prevent the introduction of western or European ideas into the penin-ula. Japan, which is progressive, favors the spread of such ideas as being helpful to the increase of her very large trade with Corea, while China sides with the old-time or conservative party. That the Corean government, too, is gresive is shown in the fact that the king asked the United States government to interfere. This, of course, it could not do further than to tender its good offices should any effort be made to settle the difficulty so that Corea, with a small army and no navy, would seem to be at the mercy of any strong power bent upon its conquest. But there is another factor in the affair which must not be lost signt of, because so much hinges on it. A southern strip of Siberia adjoins Corea on the north, and Russia, it is believed, has long wished to gain a foot-hold on the peninsula. Vladivostock, her only port in eastern Asia, is in a high latitude, and is ice-bound for a large part of the year. If she could secure Corea's splendid harbor of Fusan, which has no such natural disadvantage, a great gain would accrue to her both commercially and strategically, and her southward progress would be unobstructed. She is not likely to stand by quietly and see Corea absorbed by an Asiatle power. If Japan should make such an attempt it would have to be with Rus-

these weapons is that a given number soldiers will go farther with them and last onger many times than with the variety. Chine e commanders and armies until recently relied a great deal upon noise in warfare and upon the exposition of large dragons made of teakwood and pasteboard, but have learned by experience against for-eign invaders to distrust the efficacy of both, and have adopted the arms of their enc mics. The Coreans have similar lessons t learn; that their bows and arrows and wooden guis are what are known as back numbers, and if they wish to shine in arms and computst they must import the im-

Tlinklits or the Quichias, or

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

the Pata-

Improved

New Zealand uses Philadelphia locomotives Missouri produces 1,200 tons of zinc a year America makes 10,000 tons of paper a day Over 4,000,000 people in this country live tion the wages paid by railroad companies. The value of the steel manufactured in th United States every year is about \$500,000, A Latah, Wash., man has invented a biycle which he claims will successfully rut on the single track of a railroad.

When the aluminium cap was put on the Washington monument It cost \$8 a pound Now it can be bought for 67 cents a pound An electric mosquito bar has been invented by a Frenchman. Just as the ouches it the insect receives a death shock By an English invention camel's hair, cot a plant and chemicals are being substituted for leather in machinery belting with con siderable success

A combined land and water cycle is a new

French invention, while a water and land boat has just been built in Sweden. The boat is provided with six wheels, enablin it to run on the rails which connect the two lakes on which it plies, suitable gearing quickly transferring the engine power from erew to wheels. Aluminium is gradually working its way

into various products in the iron line. Ex-periment has proved that aluminium mixed with iron makes the latter metal pour smoothly, prevents blowholes and liability of cracking, and benefits the iron in every way. Such experiments have been suc fully made by the Michigan Stove company

at Chicago. The Effel tower built wholly of metal, it an example, and a good example, of a in the direction which architects will b driven to follow in the future. The great railway stations, exhibition buildings and other structures of steel, concrete, paper and glass, which the needs and inventions of our day have called into existence, show which way flows the stream of tendency. The new building material has come to stay. In an other century houses may not mercly be built with steel girders; they may be made

of metal frames bolted together, and gripping walls of papiermache. Then the age the tent will return. A man will buy his house from a manufacturer and will hire a site to set it upon. When he moves from one place to another, he will take his home Building leases will die a nathim.

ural death. Towns will wander about, and

a great many curious results will arise

American Lumber in Demand.

Philadelphia Ledger. An unusually valuable and suggestive An unusually valuable and suggestive government report has just been issued by the State department, showing the magni-tude of our foreign export trade in lumber. The work consists of the reports of United States consuls in every country and it re-veals the fact that we are shipping tim-ber to every nation, and in many countries our wood shippers control the trade. This trade, while very extensive, is small to what it would be if more vessels could be procured for transportation. The lack of transportation facilities alone, it is said, prevents the substitution of wooden houses for those of other material in many coun-tries. From this exhibit a still greater development of our lumber trade may take place, but its effect upon our already too rapidly diminishing wooded area would be disastrous unless the restoration of the denuded area is conducted on a more exten-sive scale than has yet been attempted. One of the consuls sounds a timely note of alarm, and predicts the destruction of our forests if we continue to sell our lum-ber to other countries.

THE SUNDAY BRE.

Special attention is called to a few of the oteworthy features of The Sunday Bee:

As Zola's story, "Lourdes," nears completion it grows in dramatic power. It is onquer. The only advantageous thing about the literary sensation of Paris today. For brilliancy and unabated interest it has rarely been equaled.

Frank Carpenter in his Peking letter tells of the terrible plague now raging in Canton and Hong Kong, where coffins cannot be provided fast enough to meet the demand. 'Carp" portrays scenes of the epidemic that re most horrifying in detail. The United States commissioner of edu-

ation sets forth the demands for educational reform-Character More Important than Knowledge-The New Education vs. the Old.

An article of unusual interest on noted cabinet officers, men distinguished in the executive departments of the government, with a review of the changes in cabinet

life during recent administrations. On the woman's page will be found a liberal budget of timely and interesting matter. The sweet telephone girl divulges secrets picked up on the wire, and tells of men who try to "get comic" with central. The sporting department will cover the week's news and gossip. It is designed to interest the devotees of all outdoor sports. Social and musical circles will have a faithful chronicle in The Sunday Bee, while secret societies and labor circles will be fully represented.

past few days have demonstrated to the average reader the great superiority of The Bee's strike news. No other paper in this section is covering the matter ade-quately. The Sunday Bee promises the best reports, local and telegraph. F the world see The Sunday Bee. For news of

JOKERS' WRITES.

Life: Rightcous Wife (at breakfast)-Henry, will you ask a blessing? Henry (examining hash)-We've blessed everything here before, dear.

Arkansaw Tom Cat: Neber measure a man's intellec' by his size. I hab observed dat fine wine is mos' allus served up in small glasses, w'le it p b er is invariably paraded n schooners

Chips: Stock Exchange Man-Money is awfully tight now, don'chaino -1 wish some of it would stagger Johnn my way, then

Indianapolis Journal: "My dear brother, "And In a point of the seven of

Atchison Globe: "How," writes a dis-tracted parent to this office, "shall I con-vince my daughter that the young man she goes with is a worthless rake?" Have her

marry him.

Buffalo Courier: "So old Tightfist is dead! Never did a thing for the benefit of the town, did he?" "No; never before."

prokers and quite despise the creatures, we must confess their business has its re-deeming features.

Life: "Does Miss Hudson smile on Daw-son, Mr. Jay?" "Well, he says he feels somewhat encour-

"Has she said anything?" "No. But when he put his arm around her waist last night her lapdog licked his hand."

Indianapolis Journal: One Instance-"Do you mean to tell me," said the soulful young woman, "that you have never yet met the woman whose presence and touch

met the woman whose presence and touch thrilled your whole being in an utterly in "Only once," said the weary young man, "It was when I was in the hands of .

THE FIENDISH IMPULSE Washington Star.

The boy stood on the burning deck; He would not stir an inch; But those who left that awful wreck Saw him turn pale and flinch.

What depth of angry woe was his! A number of the crew Stole up to him and murmured, "Is It hot enough for you?"

Federal Control and Obligation. New York World.

operating railroads is a public service

Honors to a Colored Philanthropist. sia's consent, and this she is not likely to

Kausas City Star. The Louisiana legislature has voted an The Louisiana legislature has voted an appropriation for a bust of Thomy Lafon, a negro, who left a fortune of \$600,000 to local charities. Louisiana had before ac-knowledged the generosity of Julah Touro, a member of a race not many centurles ago in Christian countries despised and "baited with the rabble's curse," and now returns thanks to one allied to what was but yesterilay a race of shaves. The gifts prove that charity, like mercy, "drops as the gentle dew from heaven," and the se-quel shows that it is not in the heart of man to remain unresponsive to the touch of quel shows that it is not in the heart of man to remain unresponsive to the touch of benevolence, no matter from what source it comes. The distinctions of religion and of race vanish before the "one touch of na-ture"

Senatorial Cowardice.

Chicago Herald.

SHOT HIS TWO BROTHERS.

Fatal Accident Occurs.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 6 .- (Special

Iowa Republicans Meet at Malvern.

Parker, A. W. Culver. Congressional convention, Council Bluffs

July 18: W. D. Evans, William Swarts Mr. Burton, Robert Patrick, A. J. Tolles, J.

E. Wickham, A. Purcell, John Dyson and

The delegates go uninstructed, but their choice of W. S. Lewis for judge and A. L. Hager for congressman is assured.

SHENANDOAH, Ia., July 6 .- (Special to

The Bee.)-Walter H. Taylor of St. Louis

and Maud T. McCormick were married today by Rev. A. E. Griffith of the Methodist

Much Damage in the Hills.

DEADWOOD, S. D., July 6 .- (Special Tele

gram to The Bee.)-A heavy rain storm has

prevailed in this section all day, and dam

age along the railroad has been considerable

At Eik Creek, on the Black Hills & Fort

loudburst did considerable damage, wash

ing out bridges and many narrow escapes are reported, and it is still thought some

All Quiet in Corea

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6 .- The steam

ship Oceanic, thirteen days from Yokohama,

arrived this morning. Since the landing of

Japanese troops in Corea and the marching

people have been caught by the flood.

Pierre, twelve miles from Deadwood,

Married at Shenandoah

two others.

Episcopal church.

Boss Croker is credited with saying or

the gay Chicagoan may choose. -

The refusal of Mme. Carnot, the widow of the late president of France, to accept a pension from the government because she considers the honors paid to her husband sufficient testimonial of the nation's appreciation ought to be heralded aloud throughout the length and breadth of the land. Examples of this kind are altogether too scarce in this great republic.

What a pity that the impeachment of the mayor is no longer vested in the city councill How happy Hascall and Wheeler would be if they could sit in judgment on their own charges and hand down a decision formed in advance of the trial. But under the present charter their connection with the case, except as prosecuting witnesses, ceases with the filing of the papers with the district court.

Money ought to be more plentiful just now than it has been for weeks past. All the holders of public and private bonds upon which semi-annual interest is due July 1 have received their payments and ought to be in a mood to spend some of it. At the same time the corporations who had to pay the interest have ceased locking their money up in anticipation of it. The change ought to be noticeable.

-Brazil's congratulations to the United States on the occasion of the one hundred and eighteenth anniversary of the birth of the nation shows the friendly feeling that exists between the two greatest American republics. It shows also that Brazil still remembers the impartial treatment accorded her by our government during her insurrectionary troubles last year. Such interphanges of international courtesies deserve general approval and encouragement.

The Board of Health seems to consider the interests of the garbage men only, to the utter exclusion of the demands of the public. The people have a right to have their refuse collected regularly and disposed of in an inoffensive manner. This subject comes properly under the supervision of the health board, but that board has persisted in letting things drift along without taking any decisive action. If any members of the board do not care to attend to business lot them resign and make way for some one who will perform the duties of the office. Further unnecessary delay will no longer be regarded as a joking matter.

-The teachers in the public schools object to having the school year shortened because they fear that with less work they will be riven a corresponding decreased pay. shorter school year would be very welcome to them provided they can have the assur ance that they will draw the same salaries as at present. This is, in fact, what we have had the past year. By having a nominal school year of forty weeks the school board has enabled the teachers to draw forty weeks' pay, but near the close of the year It has knocked off the last week, thus lessening the work. If we are to have this performance every spring we might as well make the official school year shorter and let the taxpayers have the benefit of it rather than the teachers. The people certainly should not be called upon to pay for work that is never done.

nust be kept clear whether for the passage of a mail car or a freight car. The country can no more tolerate the holding up of a train by strikers than by road agents. Such a thing simply means anarchy in its most destructive form. On the other hand the railway employe has rights which the railway managers must be taught and forced to respect. These rights should be defined by law and enforced by government supervisors. The railway operatives should be enrolled under conditions that will insure for them employment during good behavior at fair wages; promotion from the ranks based on length of service and merit and a reasonable allowance in case of disability in the performance of duty or in old age. The army of railway operatives exceeds 700,000. They naturally form an integral part of the army of organized labor. The great body of these men are thrifty, sober, intelligent Ameri cans. They are not inclined to lawlessness except under extraordinary provocation With proper recognition of their rights they can be induced to submit to such reasonable regulations as would absolutely insure im munity from railroad strikes. This, in our judgment, is the solution of the problem. But if the railroad managers stubbornly persist in ignoring the conditions under which the railroads of this country must be operated government ownership of railroads will be forced upon the country as a matter of self-preservation.

SUGAR IN THE HOUSE. If there is any substantial ground for the reports that come from Washington a majority of the house democrats are not disposed to accept the sugar schedule of the senate bill, and a vigorous fight over it in the conference committee is expected. The chances are, however, that it will remain without material modification, and that in order that it shall do so the senate members of the conference committee will make concessions to the house as to other schedules. The opinion is that the democrats of the senate are prepared to sacrifice almost any other industry, or more than one, in order to retain the sugar duties as they passed the senate, and as the trust, in the opinion of nearly everybody, desires they shall stand. The tenacity of the senate democrats in this matter has been marked, and it is not believed they will yield anything now if they can possibly help doing so. Whether or not this schedule is the result of a bargain with the Sugar trust, as has been charged, the course of democratic senators

regarding it invites the belief that there is ground for the charge. But should the sugar schedule remain as it is the trust will not fare so well as was promised that monopoly when the schedule was adopted in committee of the whole. It was then provided that it was not to go into effect until January 1, 1895, which would have enabled the trust to import a full supply of raw sugar for next year free of duty and sell it at the advance which will take place as soon as the duty goes into effect. To have done this would have been to practically present the trust with tens of millions of dollars, while the treasury would have realized nothing from the sugar duty for nearly a year. The vigorous and persistent protest against this proposal to enormously earich the monopoly at the expense of the people and the treasury had the desired effect and the bill was amended so as to provide that the sugar duty shall go into deprived of this governmental beneficence

how it will work in this country. Even if it proves to be a failure they argue that it cannot do much harm before another congress is ready to repeal it. Whether or not the income tax is to be a permanent feature of our financial administration depends upon how it is received by the country and whether the returns are commensurate with the cost of collection. Restricted as it is to incomes in excess of \$4,000, except when derived from corporate investments, it will strike so small a proportion of the people directly that there is little chance for general dissatisfaction. Only with a complete reorganization of our revenue system can the income tax, however unjust, be eliminated. In the meanwhile the people may prepare to keep account of their annual incomes for the benefit of the federal income

PENSION REDUCTION. The falling off in pension expenditures is one of the striking features of the monthly statements issued by the Treasury department. The complete record of pension disbursements for the twelve months ending June 30 shows a reduction as compared with the payments of the previous year of \$18,000,000, and the figures show that the falling off in the monthly payments has become a fixed feature of the situation and is no occasional accident, as was thought might be the case when the falling off first began to appear. The figures vary somewhat from month to month because they do

tax collector.

not represent monthly payments to the same pensioners at the same agencies, but quarterly payments at different agencies The agencies are divided so as to make the monthly payments as nearly equal as may be, and a proper comparison can only be made by taking figures three months apart The pension appropriation for the next fiscal year has been passed by the house at a larger figure than the actual expenditures for the year just closed, but the probability is that there will be a further falling off, and it is estimated that the pension expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1895, will not exceed \$135,000,000, or a little more than an average of \$11,000,000 per month.

There is good reason to expect that from this time on there will be a steady decline in the amount of the annual pension payments, provided that no changes are made in existing laws for increasing pensions It is probably safe to say that no such changes will be made and that the pension system will remain as it is for some years to come. Certainly nobody would propose to cut down pensions, and on the other hand

it seems to be the opinion of men of all parties that the laws as they stand are fair and just. This being the case, and the maximum of expenditure having been reached under these laws, annual payments on this account, which is the largest single obligation the government has to provide for, ought to become less from year to year. and doubtless will do so. It is not to be expected, of course, that the annual decrease will be to any such amount as the falling off during the last fiscal year, because a considerable part of that was unquestionably secured by a policy which will not prevail hereafter, or at any rate beyond the life of the present administration. There is not a reasonable doubt that many worthy pensioners and others who were justly entitled to be placed on the pension rolls have been

The Ups and Domas.

Philadelphia Times. The action of the senate on whisky has made it go up 3 cents on a gallon. Which way their individual action makes it go is merely a matter of speculation.

St. Paul Globe. If the government owned the railroads "few employes would die and none re-sign," no matter what the wages or the hours. The postmasters of the country are not overwhelmingly paid, but they never "strike."

Too Much Paternalism. Philadelphia Record.

What is this "government control" that the paternalists and protectionists prate about as the cure-all for industrial or po-litical evils? It is simply a central despot-ism. We have too much government med-dling, not too little.

Keep Off the Grass. Denver Times-Sun.

It takes all sorts of kickers to make up the world. A man writes the New York Herald complaining because George Fran-cis Train occupies a bench in Central park to the exclusion of all others. This kicker would find a congenial home with the pop-ulist party. ulist party.

Two of a Kind Placated. New York Sun.

New York Sun. The Sugar trust has been pacified and fattened. Unless the senate reverses the course of the senate in committee of the whole, the Whisky trust will be allowed to take its toil, too. Whisky and sugar; a mixture that will prove very unhealthful to the democrats at the polls. The democrats in the senate evidently have a platform of their own as to trusts, and it reads: "We recognize trusts and sweeten them every time."

The House and the Tariff.

The House and the Tariff. Chicago Record. How far the house will be able to undo the workings of the senate is, of course, a matter of speculation. The one fact most apparent now is that the measure as it stands can hardly fall to be highly unsatisfactory to the democrats of the house. If it is accepted without numerous and liberal changes it will probably be be-cause of the assumed necessity of relieving the country of suspense by the passage of some sort of bill, whether or not it be in accord with the principles avowed by the majority in congress.

Pullman Profits.

Fullman Profits. Exchange. Pullman's Palaxe Car company was or-ganized under the Jaws of Illinois in 1867. It is engaged in the sleeping and parlor car business, and manufactures all other kinds of railway curs. The number of cars em-ployed in the service at present is about 5.00. The company is business extends over about 125.111 milles of the principal railways throughout the Datted States. Canada and Mexico; also to some extent in Europe. The annual income is enormous. Poor's Manual for 1855 gives the figures for 1892 as follows: Gross earnings, 38,061,081, on patents, 321,537; minufacturing and other profits, \$1,919,521; total income, \$10,002,336; operating expenses, including taxes, legal expenses, furtance, etc., \$4,535,862; pro-portion of maintabiling and operating other sleeping car aspectations, \$347,504; total, ex-penses, \$4,386,395; bet earnings, \$5,615,989; interest on bonds, \$25,00; dividend on stock. \$2,300,000; surplus, \$35,250,389.

Discovery of Ancient Coins.

New York Tribune

New York Tribune. New York Tribune. At Monteverde, in France, Hannibal's war chest turns up full of Tarantine coins, still worth par after 2000 years of burial, the metal of which they are compased remaining uncorroded and the Punic de-vices stamped upon them retaining their primal legibility. They were probably de-posited in the soil then in some unrecorded assoon of panic, fiscal or military, and in the pressure and confusion of after events forgotten. If they could have drawn in-terest during the Interval the increment would rebuild Carthage and restore the mosaic pavements and sculptured friezes of the temples of Baal and Mielcarth, and set adrift again the flottilas of the Byrsa and unroll the banners of Dido above the citadel. But they reappear without usufruct, dim with burial and disease, and will find their way finto museums and re-positories of such ware, not helping any modern problem of finance or circulation, but pointing over again the moral that The bust outlasts the throne, The coin, Tiberius.

intimations recently that a secret treaty had been concluded between China and Russia by which the latter power would have possession of the disputed Pamirs, thus giving her a highway to India. Thus Great Britain's Asiatic empire would be menaced, and the imbroglio would deepen. If there should be war in the Orient, it may be set down as being certain that the Mu-cavite will be central figure in the conflict. ...

hand there have bee

Both China and Japan have been providing themselves with armies and navies organized and equipped on the European plan. ture.

and, in immediate readiness for war, they are not ill-matched, though China, of course Chicago Herald. The indictment by the Washington grand jury of Edwards and Schriver, the two bombastic newspaper correspondents, and the practical exoneration of Sugar Trust Havemeyer is another instance of the cow-ardice and hypocrisy that taint everything connected with the United States senate. Of course, the newspaper men will never be besent to teled. Noticher would Here has much the greater resources with which to carry on a prolonged contest. The Chinese northern squadron, which is the one that would first be called into service, consists of four armor-clads of about 9,000 tons cruisers and about forty torpedo boats and of course, the newspaper men will never be brought to trial. Neither would Have meyer had he been indicted. But the syco-phancy which cringes to the millionairs while pretending to reprobate a bloviating correspondent is sickening, nauseating and gunboats. The Foochow, Shanghai and Canton fleets contain altogether about twonty-five vessels, but most of them are small or are intended only for coast defense. China has well-equipped arsenals and dock correspondent is sickening, hauseating an disgraceful beyond expression. yards which are capable of turning out mod-ern warships, and the work and superin-tendence is all done now by Chinese. The Chinese have also made great progress in the use of modern weapons. Foreign experts In the Absence of John Hesse and Wife ; who saw the naval maneuvers this year de clared that the next European nation which gets into war with China will not find the Telegram to The Bee.)-During the absence Celestial gunners shooting wild. The mer handled their pieces like veterans, and the of John Hesse and wife from their home, near the average practice of this kind in European batteries. The Chinese army of the Green Flag numbers 539,000 men. They have been organized on the European against armed with modern guns and drilled by English and Greens fragments. Jessup, their oldest son, a boy of 13, got his father's gun. It was discharged accidentally, the charge striking his two younger brothers in the head. When Mr. and Mrs Hesse returned home in the evening they drilled by English and German officers. There are several other armies and militia found one of the boys lying on the floor unconscious and the other badly hurt. The organizations, the total number of Chinese troop: being about 1.038,000 men, of whom older of the two boys will probably die. 387,000 are regarded as fit to meet European soldiers. Japan's navy is little, if any, ferior to China. It comprises thirty-MALVERN, Ia., July 6 .- (Special Telegram ferior to China. It comprises thirty-five modern vessels, and their crews, like the to The Bee.)-The republican convention met at Glenwood today and selected delegates to Chinese, have been drilled by Europeana. Japan's army, however, is much weaker, the various conventions as follows: State con the total force being not more than 300,000 vention at Des Moines, July 11: Hon. John men, with a peace effective of 50,000. Their Y. Stone, Colonel A. G. Chantry, C. G. equipment and drill have received the sam Greenwood, I. Phillips, W. S. Goodell, John attention from European instructors as have the Chinese. Either power can muster a Sunderland, John Junquist, D. L. Heinshimer, Dr. Powell, Mr. Bolleau. Judicial convention at Red Oak, July 17 very respectable force on land or sea, and the if war there should be, would be no . J. Chantry, Dr. Powell, John Y. Stone petty struggle. D. L. Heinshimer, W. M. Evans, O. R. Pat-rick, S. Gilliland, E. B. Woodruff, John

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There have been persistent reports of late that Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is about to be recognized by the European powers in general and Russia in particular. On this point the correspondent of the London T mesin Vienna writes: "I am enabled to state positively that the situation remains unaltered. During the past seven years the czar has refused to recognize Prince Ferdinand as the legitimate reler of Bulgaria, and the more diamis al of one of the prince's minis-ters could scarcely be expected to alter the Russian emperor's resolve. It is said that he will never recognize any Cathelic prince as Bulgarian sovereign. But, however this may be, there is not a particle of evidence to show that M. Stambuloff's resignation is in any way likely to induce the czar to relent. The position of affairs has been de-scribed to me as the status quo ante, with no probability whatever of any change. Many people were doubtless pleased to see M. Stambuloff relinquish office, as for a long time he had set Russia at defiance; but ther is nothing in either private or official ac-counts received here to inspire a glimpse of hope that the czar will ever modify his at tude towards the present prince of Bulgaria. According to the treaty of Berlin, the formality that has to be gone through consist.

in the confirmation of the prince's election by the porte with the assent of the powers. The first move, therefore, would have to come from the sultan, but there is the bes reason to believe that the idea of taking any initiative in that direction is us remote a heretofore from his Ottoman majesty's in tentions."

....

of a force of 1,500 Japanese to Zoul for the alleged purpose of protecting the Japanese legation, there have been no startling In the present Corean war the weapons used are almost as primitive as those of the changes in Corean affairs.

New York World. If operating railroads is a public service and railroad men are public servants in any sense that can justify federal control of their acts, then the federal sovernment must not only protect the railroad compa-mies against their employes when there is a quartel between them—it must also pro-tect the employes in all their rights and privileges as public servants. It must guar-antee them adequate wages, reasonable hours of work, proper variations and all else that it guarantees to other persons in the public service. It must stand security for their wages if the companies default. It must restrain railroad managers from nagging interference with them. It must forbid wage reductions except by consent of congress. It must insure railroad em-ployes as secure a tenure of office as it insures other government employes. If the government interferes in behalf of the railway companies to prevent railway employees from enforcing their demands in ways permitted to all other workmen, it must he common fairness interfere to pro-tect them against oppression on the part of their employers. Either they stand to-wards the government as other workmen, it must he comon fairness interfere to pro-tect them against oppression on the part of their employers. Either they stand to-wards the government as other workmen, it must he comon fairness interfere to pro-tect their status in one which entities them to peculiar protection, while sup-pieting them to peculiar control.

A RUDE AWAKENING.

New York Press.

Beneath the shade of the apple tree The maid in her hammock swung And lent her car to the melody That the feathered warblers sung.

It was a day and a place for rest, For the mercury soared high, And the breeze scarce rippled the grassy preast

Of the pool as it went by.

As we watched the swallows 'round her fly, She was dreaming a sweet day dream, But she suddenly rose with startled eye, And uttered a piercing scream.

What caused the fright of the maiden A grub in a coat of fur, A squirming caterpillar there Had just got the drop on her.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live bet-ter than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly Adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kid-neyr, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is mannfactured by the California Fig Syrap Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.