

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Table with subscription rates: Daily (without Sunday) One Year \$3.00, Daily (with Sunday) One Year \$3.50, etc.

Omaha, The Bee Building, South Omaha, Singer Bldg., Cor. N and 24th Sts.

ADVERTISING RATES. All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. Omaha county, George B. Traubek, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company.

Table showing circulation statistics for Omaha county, including total copies, net daily average, and subscription figures.

Parties going out of this city for the summer may have The Bee sent to their address by leaving an order at the business office of the Bee, Telephone 238.

FOURTH OF JULY FEATURES.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

FOURTH OF JULY REMINISCENCES. FOURTH OF JULY POETRY. FOURTH OF JULY ADVICE.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

BE SURE TO READ IT.

Who said Nebraska was in the drought district?

There will be some interesting contests at Chicago, too.

Brueser Corbett need not explain. The public will prefer to waive that after-formality.

The national convention that falls to come to Omaha in 1898 will regret its lack of foresight.

The dark horse may possibly have some show at Chicago, at least to poke his head out of the stable.

Both parties in Ohio pin their faith to the Maes—the republicans to McKinley and the democrats to McLean.

Senator Peffer's Topeka organ says the situation is perilous. No doubt of it—particularly from the free silver standpoint.

Any one who wants to tamper with a Douglas county jury should first take the precaution of securing admission to the bar.

The farmer who moved away from Nebraska because he had one or two seasons of poor crops will be sorry he went when he gets the returns of this year's harvest.

What has become of those wildcat state bank note planks in the recently adopted democratic state platforms? No democratic platform can be considered complete that does not demand the immediate return to shipplaster paper currency.

Senator Peffer still adheres to his choice of Governor Holcomb for head of the populist national ticket, as expressed some months ago. The governor, however, has not yet reciprocated the compliment by suggesting the Kansas senator's name for the place.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat ventures to print a cabinet slate, which starts off with Thomas B. Reed as secretary of state and ends with John M. Thurston as secretary of agriculture. We apprehend Senator Thurston has no ambition to be transplanted from the senate to the congressional lobby and garden truck department.

Why shouldn't Colorado send to Chicago the same delegation which it sent to St. Louis? And if it doesn't succeed in making Teller the democratic nominee the delegation might as well go on to attend the populist convention. If the delegation represents, as is claimed, the entire people of Colorado, it might as well be used to represent the state in all the different national conventions.

Senator Pettigrew is not receiving the warm endorsement at home for his action in bolting the St. Louis convention which he anticipated. The republicans of South Dakota sent what they thought was a sound money delegation to the national convention. They are for sound money and for the republican presidential ticket, and Mr. Pettigrew cannot get much encouragement from them.

Already the advertising fakir is turning his footsteps toward Omaha in hopes of a rich harvest during the exposition. There will be a thousand and one advertising schemes which the exposition people will be asked to endorse officially and patronize liberally. There is not much likelihood, however, that any sane business man will permit himself to be duped by these "snap" fakirs. Every dollar spent in advertising incident to the exposition should be given to reputable newspapers in this and neighboring states whence people will come to see our great show. It is a mistake to give transient fakirs any encouragement when it comes to placing advertising matter.

ATTACKING THE GREENBACK.

The eastern democrats make a grave mistake in demanding the redemption and cancellation of the United States legal tender notes. The New York democratic platform says: "The United States notes and treasury notes, being in fact debts of the government, should be gradually paid off, retired and cancelled." This should be done, however, in a manner that will cause no contraction of the currency of the country.

The eastern democrats, or a large proportion of them, have become thoroughly impregnated with the Cleveland idea on this subject and seem blind to the fact that a very large majority of the American people do not desire the destruction of the legal tender notes, which perform perfectly the functions of money and cost the people very little.

It is true that they constitute a debt of the government, but it is a non-interest bearing debt, except as to the gold reserve for the redemption of the notes and it is only since the democratic party came into power that this has become an all burdensome. The only argument worthy of consideration for retaining the legal tender notes is that they are employed to drain the treasury of gold, but this is a trouble dating back only three years and is due to democratic policy. For thirteen years following the resumption of specie payments in 1879 there was never the least difficulty in maintaining the gold reserve. During all that period, while republican policy prevailed, the revenues of the government were ample and there was no distrust of the credit of the government, the average annual redemption of legal tender notes was only about \$3,000,000 and it was not uncommon for gold to be exchanged at the treasury for greenbacks. Not until the advent of the democratic party to power, threatening revolutionary tariff and financial legislation, was there a demand for the redemption of legal tender notes that menaced the maintenance of the gold reserve. As to this there is good democratic testimony, if any were needed, Senator Gorman of Maryland having admitted in a speech in the senate that so long as the government was receiving sufficient revenue there was no trouble experienced from a demand for the redemption of legal tender notes, while the report of the democratic United States treasurer, showing the amount of redemptions annually since the resumption of specie payments, supports this statement.

A REACTION IN BRADFORD.

The great woolen manufacturing district of Bradford, England, is experiencing a reaction from the great activity which followed the enactment of our present tariff law. For several years before the passage of that law manufacturing in the Bradford district had been dull and depressed. There was a great deal of unemployed labor and much impoverishment among the working classes. The Bradford manufacturers were sending a comparatively small amount of their goods to the American market. As soon as the Wilson-Gorman tariff went into effect, however, the situation there changed. The mills and factories were put into active operation and worked day and night in making goods for this market. There was employment for all the available labor. The district experienced an extraordinary revival and the democratic tariff was lauded by all the people. In a brief time the exports of Bradford goods to the United States were quadrupled. That portion of England had never before known quite so great a boom.

It is now reported that there is an unprecedented falling off in the cloth trade with the United States, that mills are closed or working on short time and that great numbers of workmen have been thrown out of employment. The democratic tariff is still in operation, but the trouble is that the Bradford manufacturers overdid their trade. Long hungry for trade, when the opportunity came they carried their greed to excess. They flooded the American market with their goods and piled up stocks here which are not yet disposed of. In their anxiety to capture the American trade and bring disaster to American manufacturers they overleaped the boundaries of discreet business. They succeeded in severely damaging our industries in the same line, but they invited the inevitable reaction that has come and from which they are not likely to recover before there will be a change in our tariff that will enable American manufacturers to get on their feet again and maintain a hold upon the home market.

NO TIME TO BE LOST.

If the Transmississippi exposition is to be held during the summer of 1898 as contemplated by the act of congress granting it recognition no time should be lost in the preparatory work which devolves upon its managers. Only twenty-three months remain before the opening of the exposition and every day and every hour of that time will be precious. The most essential thing to the success of the exposition is the financing of the enterprise. In that respect the public spirit of Atlanta was exhibited in marked contrast with that of Omaha. The first suggestion of the Atlanta exposition was made in the middle of December, 1893, and within three weeks from that time the permanent organization of the project was effected and work was commenced upon a guaranteed subscription of a half million dollars, with an authorized capital of \$5,000,000. The Atlanta exposition was designed to embrace only the cotton states, but finally included exhibits from New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Illinois and California, while of the cotton states, Georgia, Alabama, North and South Carolina, Florida and Arkansas made special appropriations for their own buildings. The foreign exhibits at Atlanta comprised those from Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Russia, Mexico, Venezuela, Argentina, Salvador, Chile, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. It will thus be seen that the managers of the Atlanta exposition were in a great measure successful in making their project not only interstate, but international. This success was due to the fact that the finances of the enterprise were promptly arranged and placed upon a sound basis and thus enabled them to direct and concentrate their energies early to the great task of enlisting the co-operation of other states and foreign countries.

In view of the fact that the plan of the Transmississippi exposition must be on a more extensive scale it becomes imperative upon our citizens to delay no longer in coming to the front with their financial support. We can not invite foreign nations to participate until after the president shall have issued his proclamation announcing that the exposition is to be held and that it will be accorded all the privileges that have pertained to international expositions. The president's proclamation will not be forthcoming until the first \$250,000 of stock subscriptions or donations have been secured.

With more than twenty months at their disposal after the guarantee of the first \$500,000 had been secured, with the enthusiastic backing of the southern people and with the most energetic work, the managers were compelled to open the Atlanta exposition with several of the buildings unfinished and many exhibits not yet in place. The

TRANSMISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION WILL REQUIRE NOT ONLY LARGER RESOURCES IN MONEY AND LABOR, BUT ALSO MORE TIME FOR THE WORK OF PREPARATION.

If we are to obtain the fullest possible benefits from this great undertaking, the principal bureaus and departments should be organized immediately and set in motion. That they can not be set in motion without money goes without saying. The way to put them in motion is to complete the stock subscription list at once.

THE DECLINING RESERVE.

But three more business days remain of the current fiscal year and it will close with the treasury gold reserve, as now appears probable, a little above the \$100,000,000. It will not stand there, however, a great while. On July 1 about \$7,000,000 will be paid on account of quarterly interest on the 4 per cent bonds and the semi-annual interest on the Pacific railroad debt. These payments will compel an invasion of the reserve, but not to any dangerous extent, and if the opening of the new fiscal year does not develop any considerable export demand for gold there will be reason to regard the situation hopefully. An eastern paper suggests that since the adoption of a gold plank at St. Louis the tendency to hoard gold, or export it, may be expected to diminish and this would be a national view. Certainly the excellent prospect of republican success ought to put an end to the hoarding of gold, but there will continue some demand for export so long as the balance in international exchange is against us. It is possible, however, that under the circumstances the banks will be more disposed to supply at least a part of this demand. The withdrawals of gold from the treasury during the last six months have aggregated over \$77,000,000, about \$35,000,000 of which was for export. The remainder was withdrawn to pay for the last bonds.

THE HONORS LEVEE TRIBUTE.

The production of anthracite coal is a natural monopoly. It is made so by the limited area in which it is found, the limited property of the mines, and the competition of the many companies that transport it. But there is a limit also to public endurance. The monopolists should be satisfied to enjoy their monopoly without too greedily an assertion of their power. The proposition to advance prices in July is not based upon any other consideration than ability to enforce an extortion. It would be better in the long run to go slow and safe.

TOO MUCH OF A LEAD.

It will be well to let the proposal for an increase in the salary of the vice president stand until the treasury convention has been wiped out. As matters stand now, the vice president might feel, in case of an increase in his salary, as did the country clergyman who did not know whether it was Grover Cleveland's brother or not—who staggered into the presence of his wife and burst into tears, explaining the grief which he suffered by remarking that the statement that the deacons had voted an increase of \$100 a year in his salary, "it was more than I could bear, and I don't know whether it was before or this additional burden will kill me."

THE SOUND MONEY VICTORY.

The republican party has pledged itself to the maintenance of the gold standard. This is a great and glorious victory for those who have made constant and vigorous war upon the silver heresy, and who have at last secured the triumph which they have long and justly deserved. The republican party has been forced at last to listen and heed. The great issue of the day is no longer the question of the gold standard, but the question of the free and independent coinage of silver by the country. The republican party has been forced to listen and heed. The great issue of the day is no longer the question of the gold standard, but the question of the free and independent coinage of silver by the country. The republican party has been forced to listen and heed. The great issue of the day is no longer the question of the gold standard, but the question of the free and independent coinage of silver by the country.

A PUBLIC EVIL.

The LaSalle County grange, in session at Waltham, Ill., recently, adopted the following resolutions: Whereas, it is generally conceded to be a serious evil that the members of legislative bodies are often in opposition to the public welfare. It is especially incumbent upon legislators who ride on free passes that they should receive mileage from the public treasury. The above is widespread. Therefore, the plan suggested by the LaSalle County grange may be productive of some good, but it is more important to secure the election to the legislature of men who will work for legislation against indiscriminate pass-giving, when public sentiment can be prevailed upon to demand the enforcement of a law to this effect.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

States Which Are Reasonably Certain to Go Republican. We observe that none of the prominent republican newspapers, in their estimates of the electoral vote for each party in November, are putting the republican majority at a large figure. The Globe-Democrat in a table published a day after the close of the convention, placed eighteen states—the New England states, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa—in the republican column. This would give the republicans 238 electoral votes, or fourteen more than

THE 224 NECESSARY TO ELECT, AND IT PLACES IN THE DEMOCRATIC, POPULIST AND DOUBTFUL COLUMN 209 VOTES.

The divisions and estimates made by the other republican papers do not differ materially from this. All the papers which have been except a very few put the states here named in the republican division. These few omit Delaware, Maryland or Indiana, while claiming West Virginia, Kansas or Nebraska, or all three of them. None of these forecasts is the majority large. All the estimates, democratic as well as republican, made four or five months ago, put the probable republican majority at a much higher figure than this. It is conceded on all sides that the silver bull has altered the situation and has made half a dozen states populistic, democratic or doubtful which were deemed sure for the republicans until the St. Louis convention.

SECOND-HAND GOODS.

It seems fashionable among the democrats this year to wear the old clothes of populism. But it may be well to understand now as in November that a policy that will win one populist vote will drive off two democratic votes.

THE TRUTH IN FEW WORDS.

The chairman of the Altgeld convalescent in Illinois said at our national convention that he would be 16 to 1 bimetallic, what will be the result? God only knows. Oh, yes! Every man of sense east of the Mississippi knows that the democratic party has experienced since 1872.

CHINA SPOILING UP.

China was trounced by Japan as few nations have ever been before, and China, through its avowed government is bent on one set purpose of trying to wipe out that disgrace. There is no reason why China should not have a million trained fighters and two million warships and a navy that would be the aim of Li Hung Chang. When it is reached, and it may be sooner than we think, it will be a square dollar when there is as in 1896, a square cent between them, but in order to make victory sure every republican must go to the polls.

DEMOCRACY'S DOOM.

The democracy has not a record or a tradition prior to the present war era that does not record heroic devotion to honest money. For the sixty years before its demoralization by civil war it was the one party of the country that taught and maintained the gold standard of value, and gold as the money of the country, to which every other form of circulating medium must be subordinated. It yielded largely to the greed for silver and later has been swept from its moorings in the south and west by the free silver fanaticism that is today organizing against honest values, against the rights of property, and against the rights of every honest citizen of the country. This is the issue that must be and determined at Chicago. Today the chances seem largely against the success of the right, but courage vanquished cowardice at the battle of 1896, and the patriotic citizens of money deliverance that none can misunderstand, and like courage and earnest effort lay half the tide of reputation that is now surging against the democratic battlements. With a declaration in favor of the gold standard at Chicago, the money question should be entirely eliminated from the battle of 1896, and the patriotic citizens of every faith would be free to follow their own judgment in deciding the important economic issue that is before them. There are great questions that must be considered in this struggle, but which must be entirely overlooked until the credit of the nation shall be so securely established at home and abroad that it will command the absolute trust of every citizen.

LAY OF A LAUGH.

George Newell Tovey in Judge. Here I am, perched at my open easement, Enjoying the laugh of some unseen miss, Thus come tripping up from a room in the basement. Just below this, Morning, noon and night I can hear her Rabbling away with her chatter and chaff, And it seems as if all creation near her Were like me, and was just one laugh.

Picture her! Isn't her face just made for a laugh? Crinkled and curved for the laughing fit, Could she be solemn, do you think, it paid for it? Devil a bit!

I can fancy the dimples her cheeks imprinting, And see the mouth corners upward run; I can catch her eyes with the frolic glint— Brimful of fun, She must be pretty to laugh so prettily— Such a laugh couldn't belong to a frump! Humorous, too, to see "blinks wittily"— Probably plump!

There—now she's off again! Peal upon peal of it! Clear as a clarion, soft as a bell! Why, it's infectious! I'm catching the feel of it! Chuckling as well!

What—was I dreaming? That musical melody Trips up the scale arpeggio? So she—she voice that was hushed—ah! well—a day— Long, long ago!

Heigh-ho! To think of what little straws Just a girl's laugh—and my laughing one! Silent, and I—well, now, this is ridiculous— Tears in my eyes!

BUILT FOR FUN.

Indianapolis Journal: "Tommy—Paw, what is a 'damn' at a 'damn'?" Mr. Furg—Grass widower, I suppose.

Philadelphia North American: Jim Senn—Why do they call money the "long green"? Joe Case—Negatively, I suppose; because without it you are short and blue.

Detroit Press: "Sho—And will you buy me a pony, dearest, when we are married?" He (absently)—Wouldn't you rather have a schooner?

Cincinnati Enquirer: "Maud is studying election now." "Going on the stage?" "No, but she thinks she may be able to more easily make the editors discern the beauties of her poems."

Chicago Post: "How pretty?" she exclaimed. "It's to be worn at the seashore, I presume." "Oh, no, on the stage."

Somerville Journal: Business Manager—What does this last paragraph of yours mean, Whittier? I can't see any point to it. Whittier (showing)—Thanks for the implied compliment.

Yonkers Statesman: You—Did you ever notice how long it has been since the dollar was the wamp-wamp? "Crimson, black—Well, I can't say that I ever noticed it, but I have often heard of the 'wamp-wamp' and the 'wamp-wamp'."

Indianapolis Journal: Pentecost—Who is the fat figure that Uncle Sam is jumping on in the picture? "That is the fat figure of a dollar when there is as in 1896, a square cent between them, but in order to make victory sure every republican must go to the polls."

Free Silver Declaration Likened to a Death Warrant. Philadelphia Times (idea).

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Let the democratic leaders look the fact in the face that the Chicago battle is one of life or death for the democratic party. It cannot survive the degradation and shame of submission to populism and destruction of national credit can turn to the right, and it needs but to take a brave stand, and declare its faith in the clear terms of Jefferson and Jackson, who are its confessed apostles, to change the aspect of the national contest in an hour, and assure an honored and successful future for the country. The crossroads have been reached and the road is open to the right, and the highest tribunal of the democratic party must choose between them.

LEADING SPECIAL FEATURES.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

BOUNTY STONE.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE RING. BY A. CONAN DOYLE. A new story about the late Eastern Sunday to continue the series begun with 'The Hound of the Baskinville' and 'The Sign of the Cross'. The title is told by the hero himself, a retired naval officer, and he recalls the incidents of the ring with a dramatic effect. The story has been pronounced by competent critics to be one written in Dr. Doyle's very best style.

PAST DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

The story of each national convention of the democratic party, beginning with 1856, graphically told, with appropriate comments by distinguished participants—of particular interest just at this time in view of the near approach of the coming democratic national convention.

GLOOMY FOURTH OF '96.

The story of the Independence day forty years ago, when freed Americans wondered if there would ever be another 4th of July. The Fourth of July of the republicans—One of the largest celebrations was held at Princeton, Ill., where Lincoln was the orator of the day—Abstract of his speech.

WAR TIME TELEGRAMS.

Behind the scenes with Lincoln in the War department telegraph office—Impressions of the war—The story of the telegrams sent to the president and his cabinet—Stories about the president and his cabinet—The telegrams sent to the president and his cabinet—The telegrams sent to the president and his cabinet.

WITH THE WHIRRING WHEEL.

Political candidates who are devotees of the wheel—American boys and girls in foreign markets—Medical advice on the use of the wheel—The story of the bicycle—The story of the bicycle—The story of the bicycle.

THE COMING GENERATION.

The High School Pennant! A Fourth of July story about Ned Larkins' lesson of the Fourth of July on the Fourth of July—How to make them effective—Literary free-lancers for Young America—A youth's department unexcelled for entertaining and wholesome reading.

IN WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

Light twinges the thing for summer household—Luxurious lounging brought out by the season—Archery as a hot weather diversion—Summer medicine—Women at the great St. Louis convention—Latest fashion notes from the fashion centers—Gossip about well known women at home and abroad.

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY.

The Croquet-Nash wedding—the social event of the week—Still other notable weddings on the list for the week—Futuro—More people going away for summer vacations—A few out-of-town visitors still here—Friendly gossip about Omaha society folks.

IN THE FIELD OF SPORT.

Newspaper on current sporting topics about events past, present and to come—Latest in the base ball situation—Chatty review of college athletics—Gleanings from the horseman and the turf—A page of reading that will make the eyes of the genuine sport gladden.

UNEXCELLED NEWS SERVICE.

Pull Associated press foreign cable and domestic telegraph service—The New York World's special foreign correspondence—Unrivaled special news service from Nebraska, Iowa and the western states—Well written and accurate local news reports.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

THE BEST NEWSPAPER.

THE BEE'S ANNIVERSARY NUMBER.

A few copies of this excellent edition of The Bee are still to be had at the business office of The Bee. Send a few copies of this souvenir number to your friends. 5 cents per copy.

We have decided to begin remodeling our store immediately after the Fourth, and every effort must be made to clear away the stock. In order to add interest to the sale we have decided to put in

All Straw Hats

Of every description for Boys and Men at

20% DISCOUNT

From the Plain Marked Figures.

Table listing various hats and their discounted prices: Boys' \$12.50 Suits for \$10.00, Men's \$25.00 Suits for \$20.00, Men's \$7.50 Trousers for \$6.00, etc.

A genuine sweeping reduction of 20 per cent on everything in the house except Furnishing Goods and Cloth Hats.

Browning, King & Co., RELIABLE CLOTHIERS, S. W. Corner 15th and Douglas.

Royal Baking Powder. Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report. ABSOLUTELY PURE.