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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BER.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

Bute of Nebraska, County of Douglas. Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending July 22, 1897, was as follows:

Baturday, July 16	 14,200
Bunday, July 17	 
Monday, July 18	 
Tuesday, July 19	 
Wednesday, July 20	 
Thursday, July 21.	 
Thursday, July 21 Friday, July 22	 
writing, our warrent	 

Is a day of July, A. D. 1857. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. State of Nebraska, } Douglas County. } Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of July, 1880, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,404 copies; for Septem-ber, 1880, 13,050 copies; for October, 1895, 19,969 copies; for November, 1880, 13,343 copies; for December, 1880, 13,337 copies; for January 1887, 16,200 copies; for February, 1887, 14,195 copies; for March. 1887, 14,400 copies; for April, 1887, 14,360 copies; for May, 1887, 14,237 copies; for June 1887, 14,147 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Bubscribed and sworn to before me this ist day of July A. D., 1887. [SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

WATER seems to be a good conductor of oriminals.

BLAINE has figured out that Americans spend \$75,000,000 abroad every year. What are the returns ?

ALL the famous actresses are now said to be investing in western real estate. These real estate agents are perfectly irresisti-

THE hot weather has its compensations. It seems to have been entirely successful in dispersing the Salvation army.

A HACKMAN has been robbed in Omaha. This is a very remarkable incident-probably the first of the kind on record. Usually the hackman does the robbing.

A PLUMBER shot himself dead in Chicago last week. It must have been the hot weather that caused this rash act. No one ever heard of a plumber committing suicide in cold weather.

NEW YORK speculators have now started a corner in tobacco. The crop this year, it is anticipated, will be short, and the price of leaf tobacco has already said to have been defined by that gentle-

Foraker on the Party. The interest attracted to Governor Foraker, of Ohio, by his unanimous renomination, which gives him an increased claim to the regard of the politicians will doubtless induce a great many more people to read his paper in the current number of The Forum, on "The Return of the Republican Party,' than under ordinary circumstances would be attracted to it. It is probable that the practical managers of the magazine had this in mind in publishing the contribution at this time, and that its appearance coincident with the unanimous endorsement of its author by the republicans of Ohio was not an accident. At all events it is a timely presentation of a

topic that is of growing interest, and which is treated in a way that will not diminish the claims of Governor Foraker to the respect of the republican party in his own state and in the country.

Governor Foraker begins by saying that the reasons why the republican party should be restored to power are not wholly in what it has done, though it is justly proud of this, but in what republicans propose to do as to matters about which differences exist, "and because of what, in the second place, they are better qualified to do than their opponents, as to matters about which there is a common opinion." Briefly stated, the reasons why the republican party should be restored to full power in the government are, in the opinion of Governor Foraker. first, that the right of suffrage shall be maintained inviolate. This question, he says, outranks all others, "because it affects directly the very existence of our government." While all parties agree upon the principle, the democratic

party has not and does not respect it, and by reason of ignoring it in the south now holds control of the executive branch of the government. A LARGE number of Russians are now The second reason refers to the maintenance of a protective tariff. It is admitted that the tariff may need revision, but "when all mere phrases are swept away the result is, in declaration as well as in practice, that the republican party favors protection, and the democratic party is opposed." In order, therefore, 'that there may be no further progress toward free trade, and that the necessary revisions of the tariff, and the control of our revenue system, may be in the hands of the friends of American industry and national development," it is necessary that the republican party be restored to power. Other reasons why the republican party should be restored to power are found in the states' rights tendency of the democrats in their incapacity when dealing with the foreign interests of the country, in their lack of "comprehensive business judgment," and finally "to check the revival of the Southern Confederacy."

These several reasons Governor Foraker discusses with the earnestness of strong conviction, and it is not doubted that to most republicans they will be entirely satisfactory as showing that the mission of their party is not yet ended, but on the contrary that there are still issues enough to make a demand for its most serious and zealous labors. Re-

Governor Foraker presents his side with

vigor and ability. Powderly on Immigration. The attitude of Mr. Powderly on the

joined in the clamor for a Chinese wall against immigration to the United States. While the spirit of nativism is narrow and bigoted, there is something revolting in the selfishness of these naturalized citizens, who would push back into the Atlantic ocean the late comers who seek to share with them in the blessings and opportunities afforded by the free institutions and great natural advantages of this country." The intelligent and practical sentiment of this country can doubtless be trusted not to permit this spirit to obtain ascendancy.

# How to Foretell Tornadoes.

Lieutenant John Finley, of the United-States signal service corps, who has for a number of years studied the subject of tornadoes, and is therefore an authority on the subject, gives the following signs by which the approach of one may be foretold, and intimates how an escape may be effected: The air becomes strangely hot and oppressive; in the afternoon masses of clouds form in the southwest and northwest and rush together in great confusion and with a roaring noise. Generally, following closely upon the existence of this condition, the funnel-shaped tornado cloud appears against the western sky, moving boldly to the front from without this confused mass of flying clouds. The tornado invariably moves to the northeast, and no building can withstand it. Its track is narrow, and those persons on whom it is advancing may escape it by running north or south. To run to the east or to

the northeast is to invite death. If there is not time to run away from it. retiring to a cellar and standing against its west wall or lying flat on the ground in the open air are the best means of escaping its fury.

living in New York and Brooklyn and it is proposed to form a Russian society and to edit a paper in that language to be called Kolokolo (The Bell.) A few of these Slavs are spies in the pay of the government, whose duty it is to report the doings of escaped convicts, for a large number of these Russians are refugees from Siberia and Russian prisons, principally political offenders. Should any of these return to their native country and fail into the clutches of their gov-

ernment, their chance of escaping with their lives would be small. In former times postal communication between that country and this was very difficult. The Russian officials would open all the letters and retain or destroy the contents, as they saw fit. Now, however, the refugees have hit upon the plan of establishing postoflices just within the boundary lines of the countries adjoining Russia. from which letters are secretly dispatched

to their destinations. Sunday evening receptions have been established for Russians in New York by Princess Anna Palowna Tarakanowa, in whose veins flows the bluest of Slavonic blood.

THE Bankers' club, of Chicago, suggests that an effort be made to have all checks and drafts used throughout the country uniform in certain particulars in garded simply as a political argument, order to secure greater rapidity and certainty in their handling. They recommend uniformity as to the position of the number and the amount expressed in figures; that all line or lathe work, where used as a background for the amount, be immigration question, so far as it can be discarded; that the use of all perforators

cause many naturalized citizens have of population, but oh, how she is spoiling tor a fight.

> THE work now being done in the streets of the city by the waterworks company is necessary, but it may not be amiss to suggest that in completing it the streets should be left in at least as good condition as before the work was begun. This is not always done, with the result of sooner or later involving an expense to the city which it should not be called upon to bear. The duty of seeing to this matter rests with the board of city improvements.

> THE prospect for a fine exhibit at the fair in September is reported to be most favorable. Merchants who are hesitating about securing space should reflect that there is every assurance of a larger number of visitors to Omaha during the period of the fair than has ever come to the city at any one time, so that the most attractive exhibit they can make will certainly pay.

### It is interesting to note the exhilerating effect that is produced upon all street car patrons by every announcement that promises an early addition to the faciliities for this kind of travel. It can be fully appreciated only by those who have had their forbearance taxed Sto its uttermost by having to travel in close and packed cars running on a ten minutes' schedule.

SENATOR STANFORD has been trying to make the Pacific railroad investigating committee believe that the government owes the Central Pacific \$63,000,000. Stanford is a daisy. We now shall expect Charles Francis Adams to attempt to show that the government owes the Union Pacific about a hundred millions.

MAJOR A. MACKENZIE, United States engineer upon the improvements of the Mississippi, wants an appropriation of \$1,500,000 to be expended upon the river between St. Paul and Des Moines during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889. The engineer's wants seem to be constructed on a large scale.

FRESH eggs cannot be obtained at any price in eastern markets on account of the hot weather, but there is no dearth of omlets in the 10-cent restaurants. Chickens hatched by the heat are said to be escaping from the egg crates in all

NINETREN new policemen will be assigned to duty on the 1st of August. This is making progress, though slowly, as with this addition the city will still have less than half the police force it should have, and a large area of territory will still remain unprotected.

# Other Lands Than Ours.

There was great significance in the warning given by Lord Salisbury on Thursday at Norwich to the conservatives in telling them to prepare for a possible dissolution of parliament. The situation has been growing steadily more serious for the conservatives, as shown by the late elections, and by other indications of the growth of hostile popular feeling, and it is not surprising that Salisbury should begin to see that it may be expedient to dissolve parliament in order to bring the whole conservative influence directly to bear upon the people. We have no doubt, however, that nothing the tories could do would better please the opposition. It would be of the nature of a retreat which Mr. Gladstone and the liberal leaders would make available to the fullest extent, and which they could not fail to make of telling effect before the people. The discussion of the land bill is still on, and has been characterized during the week by a number of senatorial incidents. One of these resulted on Thursday in the suppression of Mr. Healy, the Irish cause thereby losing from the floor of the house of commons an able and aggressive. though at times somewhat indiscreet champion. The concessions, or surrenders, made by the tories on the land bill are the best evidence of the reactionary tendency, and it is naturally wondered what the effect must be when the measure goes to the house of lords. It is said a large number of peers have already announced their resolve to refrain from voting-fifty it is claimed, and there is even talk of an open revolt. If the upper house surrenders as Salisbury has, then there will be no longer a tory party, and politically all things will become new. The Churchill school of politics will come to the surface, and a reconstruction of the cabinet must follow If, however, the bill is rejected, the combat will thicken. The situation, in any event, is simply astounding, when the speeches of the tories, not a month old, are remembered. These tories are accepting from Parnell amendments which were denounced as robbery and open miles before breakfast, because rheumadisunion a few weeks ago. This apostle tism has now got the better of his legs of treason of yesterday is the accepted statesman of to-day on Irish affairs, and Nevertheless he does enough to be the original oldest inhabitant now living, they who ridiculed and denounced Mr. and we can forgive his lying in bed all Giadstone for consorting with murderers. now accept the ideas of these so-called murderers, and give thanks that the day of another election has not yet come. The whole of Ireland, except the county of Antrim, has been proclaimed under the crimes law. When the chief secretary for Ireland was asked in the house of commons why this had been done when the government had as-sured the house that the law was as well obeyed in some parts of Ireland as in any part of Great Britain, Balfour replied that he had no reason to change his opinion that parts of Ireland were as quiet as parts of England, and that what the government had done was not to apply the whole crimes act to Ireland generally, but only mose sub-sections dealing with rioting, inlawful assemblies and obstruction of police. Such offenses against public order, ac-cording to the gentleman's own statement, do not exist in certain districts; yet those districts have been placed under the ban of proclamation. According to this sapient reasoning the riot act ought to be read daily in London, Manchester, and other peaceably disposed cities, where rioting, unlawful assemblies and obstruction of police might occur at any time. The chief secretary's logic is as false as the method of its application is mischievous and brutal. The specially proclaimed counties number twenty-four. Taken in connection with other proposed measures of the govof mutual advantage to all cannot be ernment, it is not difficult to see in it a made. policy of exasperation designed to incite resistance, which the government may

make the excuse for the extremes of tyranny.

A blow has been struck in the British many. For years the chancellor has house of lords at primogeniture, the law striven for new spirit and sugar taxes, and for a tobacco monopoly such as is enjoyed with so much profit to themof inheritance under which the elder son of a landed proprietor is enabled to appropriate the real estate of his father, selves by some of the neighboring nawhile his brothers are left to grapple tions. He has obtained a part of his obwith the stern realities of life and starve or prosper as luck or their abilities may dictate. The peers have voted by a majority of eleven that where a man dies without taking the trouble to make a will the succession to his real property shall be governed by the rules which now apply to personalty, or, in other words,

that the law of primogeniture shall not apply, and the elder son shall not be empire, though regarded by many as the given the whole loaf. Of course, principal cause of Germany's industrial if the house of commons approve expansion, is not capable of being rethis bill and it become the law of the sorted to again and again for revenue realm it will not prevent the owners of purposes. Special duties, like those upon large estates from bequeathing them to grain, cattle, or the proposed duty on the elder son, and thus keeping the land together, which is the great ambition of not revenue, but protection; and it is an the ordinary Englishman of means, but old maxim that where protection begins, in cases of intestacy it will give the younger boys a chance. It is one barrier swept from the path of the younger son and an earnest of the final disappearance of the whole system under which the tremendous landlord power of Great Britain has flourished and grown, and in this sense the action of the peers will be hailed with approbation by the common people of the country. tial to the support of the German popula-

tion. True the average rate of taxation The achievements of explorers in the under the German tariff is not very high independent Congo state are eloquently when measured by numbers of populatold in a map just published, after great tion; it is about the same as the per labor of preparation, at Brussels. The capita tax levied through the customs in Congo basin, so recently a great, white Italy, and less than that collected in blank on our maps, is now two-thirds ex-France. At the same time the rate in plored. The tracing of its wonderful net-Germany has almost doubled since 1879, work of waterway and the study of its and there is a strong opposition to further teeming life are now far advanced. The increase. map shows the names of scores of tribes.

numbering millions of people, of whose The tariff conflict in Europe, which has existence the world was ignorant five been growing for ten years, does not years ago. It shows that the height show any signs of abatement though above the sea of hundreds of places has it is hardly possible that it can be mainbeen ascertained, Though the Congo tained many years longer on present basin has no towering Alpine region, its lines, and a zollverein, or commercial mean elevation is more than double that union, is a possibility of the not remote of Europe, Lake Superior, the source of future. Italy in 1878 raised her tariff, the greatest water system emptying and thus began the change before the in the northwestern Atlantie, is only 601 passage of the German law in 1879; but feet above the ocean. The altitude she has recently again modified it in the of the Congo, only 800 miles from its direction of higher duties. In 1891 France mouth, is more than one and a half times increased import duties by charging the that of Lake Superior, and its various rates from ad valorem to specific form. head waters, from 2,000 to 5,500 feet Austria-Hungary followed these examabove the Atlantic, pour over many a ples in 1882, Switzerland in 1885, and Roucataract and hiss through many a rapid mania in 1886. Each nation is engaged before they reach the sea. It is the lofty in raising barrier after barrier against plateaus of the Congo basin that have the competition of other nations. In fitted it to be the home of millions of 1885 Germany deliberately excluded Belpeople, while the low-lying Amazon valgian linen from her markets, inviting ley, in the same latitude, only about 500 reprisals, which have not yet been defeet above the sea at the foothills of the termined by the injured country, but in Cordilleras is very sparsely settled. A raising the duties on grain she was new world has been opened to view by promptly imitated by Austria-Hungary, the researches of these brave explorers. whose export of cereals was seriously They have already laid down a part of impaired by the increased charges. And the Congo's long course as accurately, it Switzerland, after two years' experience is believed, as our own coast line is of her new tariff, is overrun by German mapped. They have given us the most goods and is seeking new means remarkable geographical surprises of for removing the pressure of that competition, The duties upon this age, and the world will study with great interest the future researches of wool which a party in Germany these men, whose past labors have been is advocating, are really levelled against so rich in results.

The Anglo-Russian agreement as to the Afghan frontier will, of course, be subject to "misunderstandings" like preceding compacts, but in general seems to consist in the concession of Russian

marck, now supposed to be under considtillity toward President Cleveland are not only extremely bitter, but that he makes no eration and taking shape, are a secret of his determination to oppose his matter of interest not confined to Gerrenomination and not to support him it he should be a candidate for a second term.

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# General Black's Variable Boomlet.

New York Tribune. General Black's "boomiet" for the vice presidency, which shrunk somewhat on the receipt of the intelligence that First Assistjects, though not in the form which be ant Postmaster General Stevenson had deproposed; and a tobacco monopoly, cerclared in favor of Vilas, has suddenly astainly a fiscal expedient of no sumed more portentious dimensions than ever on account of the declaration of ex-Govsmall importance, is yet open to agitation, however great has been ernor Glick, of Kansas, in tavor of "Clevethe opposition it has encoun-tered in the past. The belief largely land, Black and Reform." By the way, Glick is the man whom Black had appointed United States pension agent at Topeka, Kan., with a salary of \$4,000 a year. He can obtains that Bismarck now contemplates an excise duty. The tariff policy of the afford to be for Cleveland and Black.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

### Facts Regarding Improvements Now in Progress.

CONTRACTS IN PART. Recently there was a meeting of conwool, may be urged, but their purpose is tractors and one of the most important resolutions adopted was one favoring revenue ends. As it is, the most producthe letting of the contracts for the new tive duties from a revenae point of view city hall to the lowest bidder for each kind of work which enters into its conto protect home industry, and more than struction. In the event, however, of 8 per cent of the total customs revenue there being a bid from one individual in 1884 was collected from the four for all the work, lower in the aggregate than the combined lowest bids of indicommodities, coffee, tobacco, petroleum, and wines. The grain duties supplied vidual contractors, then they favor the nearly one-eighth of the total. A proof letting of the contract to such an in-dividual. that foreign supplies of grain are essen-

This resolution is known to voice the feelings of a number of contractors, several of whom claim that injustice is being done them in the matter of letting being done them in the matter Andreen, contracts. One of these is Gus Andreen, desired to bid contracts. One of these is Gus Andreen, the safe man who desired to bid on the iron work of the city. He, of course, expected competition from abroad, and said that he might, notwith-standing he being the lowest bidder for the iron work and yet not get the con-tract, if the general bidder who incor-porated his (Andreen's) iron bid should not be as low as some other contractor. not be as low as some other contractor. He did not know why, when the city ap-pointed an inspector, that officer could not watch the manner in which the different kinds of work was being done by several contractors as well as by one.

COUNTY HOSPITAL. Contractor Ryan yesterday said that he was ready to commence the work on the new county hospital just as soon as the commissioners surveyed the site. This would be done so that he would surely be able to commence on Monday next.

### A PUBLIC MARKET.

How Money Might be Baved If One Existed Here.

Commissioner Corliss was in town yesterday, for the first time in many days. He was looking sun-browned as if from exposure to the sun on his Waterloo heaths. The customary dvillities had hardly been exchanged before he asked: "Why does not the like continue to agitate the question of a market house? I want to tell you that you don't know what the people of this city lose yearly by its absence, and at the same time per-haps you might underrate the conveni-ence it would afford as a place in which duct. Your people are crying for fresh vegetables, and but few grocers can keep them as fresh as is desired, unless they are sold early in the day. If they are not bought long before noon, the best are gone, and the late-comer is compelled to take articles which have lost their native freshness and wholesomeness. Take tomatoes for in-stance. What do they sell for per bushel in this city?" France. The result of such a conflict of

in this city?" "About \$1.25," answered the reporter. "That is about it," said Corliss. "Now tariffs must be the same as followed a like policy so freely applied under the old mercantile system. Restriction and old mercantile system. Restriction and prohibition generally enforced must react so injuriously upon the manufacturs and can satisfy the dealer as well as the raiser. Just the cost of production an the profit of the dealer, which I can tel you is enormous. 1 can deliver at the cars the same tomatoes you now cat, for twenty cents a bushel. The expressage on them to Omaha would be eight cents per bushel. The cost to the jobber there-fore is less than thirty cents per bushel. He sells for \$1.25 and makes a profit of nincty-five cents per bushel.

directions.

been forced up 50 to 100 per cent.

The plank sidewalks laid by city contractors should be models of good work manship. Generally they are not so. Improvement in this matter is called for, even though the contractors' profits should be somewhat reduced.

At the session of the council a week ago last Tuesday resolutions were adopted instructing the board of city improvements to have several streets put in a passable condition that were not so at that time. Has this requirement been attended to?

REV. DR. EDWARD McGLYNN has an article entitled "The New Know-Nothingism and the Old" in the August number of the North American Review. He gives a strong representation of the evils that in his opinion threaten American nationality and American institutions.

THE Germans are dropping dynamite from baloons at Metz, so that they may be ready to light the Frenchmen in this way if a war between them should break out. From experiments it has been determined that a baloon may be brought down by a howitzer at an altitude of 2,000 yards. So baloonists can't have things altogether their own way.

THE re-survey of the boundary between the United States and Mexico has been pending for three or four years, but the work has not yet been begun because congress has neglected to appropriate the small outlay necessary. The line of the boundary as originally surveyed is marked by wooden posts which were placed more than thirty years ago and many of these have disappeared. The Mexican government claims to be ready to begin the work any time.

CARTER HARRISON, ex-mayor of Chicago, is a curious man in some respects. and he bids a curious farewell to his fellow citizens before starting on his globeencircling trot. He says: "McGarigle is a good-natured fellow, and not the scheming rogue that he has been painted. and I don't know but 1 am glad he got off. Nine out of every ten men in Chicago are glad that he got away. And why is it? Just because they know that the meanest scoundrels in the city are the men who are trying to send him up.' The "scoundrels," no doubt, helped to snow him under at the ballot-box.

A FORMER lowan, writing to the lows Messenger from Florence, Arizona, says the country along the Gila river in that territory is the country that comes as near being what man wants here below, as any land under the sun. All known tropical fruits flourish there, the climate is dry aud wholesome for affected throats and lungs and the soil costs but twentyfive cents per acre. There is no dampness, no chilliness, scarcely any ice in winter, and probably no sin and sorrow, though it is but far to the writer to say that this last assertion is an interpolation. But one thing is evident, that he was once, no doubt, a real estate agent. It looks as though he might be one still

man, is perhaps receiving rather more attention than it is entitled to. It is apparent that the subject is one regarding which Mr. Powderly has to a large extent "jumped to conclusions," and having already amended or denied some statements made respecting his views, it may be well to wait until he can carefully and fully formulate his opinions before giving them attention, lest too much space be consumed in recantations and explanations. However, Mr. Powderly himself evidently needs enlightenment on this question, and good may be done in this direction by discussing his

opinions in order to show how ill digested and impracticable some of them are. We referred briefly some days ago to Mr. Powderly's letter, in which, among other things, he said he

"did not want the immigrant until he can be sure of employment without robbing another of it," a requirement obvi ously absurd, but not more so than some of the other conditions suggested in the same letter. Referring to the Powderly

scheme for restricting immigration, the Philadelphia Record says: If the conditions of this country were such as to invite European immigration twentyive or fifty years ago, these conditions renain but little changed to-day. But for this immigration wealthy and populous states that now greatly contribute to the world's supply of bread would still be huntingrounds for savages. If by encouraging imnigration prosperous commonwealths, the nomes of multitudes of happy people, have arisen in the wilderness as if by magic, the arrest of this policy by unwise interference of the government would be great national calamity. But Mr. Powderly eems to think that there is danger of crowd ing unless the government shall establish commissions to tell the intending immigrant when he may and when he may not make this free country his home. A brief compar ison of populations, in this country and in Europe to the square mile ought to tend greatly to dissipate any alarm on this score. The population of the United States in 1880 was a little less than 14 to the square mile. Massachusetts has 214 inhabitants to the square mile, and there is not yet any great complaint of overcrowding in that busy

industrial state. Pennsylvania has 64 inhabitants to the square mile, but the population of Minnesota under the last census was less than 10 to the square mile: that of California less than 6, and that of Oregon less than 2. In most of the states there is still room for a great increase in population, Belgium, the most populous country of Europe, has 431 inhabitants to the square mile. Great Britain and Ireland sustain a population of 259 to the square mile, and Austria Hungary, whose contribution to the population of the United States inspire Mr. Pow derly with so much solicitude, has 156 inhab itants to the square mile. These figures indicate that there is little danger of overcrowding in this country for a long time to

This view is exactly in line with what the BEE has said in connection with this question, and it is unquestionably the proper and rational view, sustained by experience and every prectical consideration. The existing laws for excluding objectionable immigrants, if properly and justly enforced, are well enough, but there is no necessity and would be no wisdom in extending the policy of restriction as Mr. Powderly and some others would have it done. "The new know-nothingism," justly remarks the Record, "is none the less obnoxious be-

which pit, raise or roughen that part of the check or draft upon which the amount is to be placed be discontinued. It is recommended that the number be always placed in the upper right hand corner and that the amount expressed in figures be written under the number at the end of the line on which the name of the payee is placed, and the amount expressed in words on the line following. The committee of the club having this matter in charge, will send a circular and sample forms to every banker in the country on the 1st of August, together with a blauk form of agreement for signature and return. All the national banks and bankers of Chicago have already agreed to use this form of check

and draft. THERE is a negro named James James, at Santa Rosa, Mexico, who claims to be

135 years old and therefore the "oldest inhabitant" of this planet. He was born near Dorchester, South Carolina, in 1752, and is therefore as old as the lightning rod, for it was about that time that Franklin tapped the thunder clouds. He took part in many of the battles in the south during the revolution in company with his master. He was forty years of age when Washington was inaugurated president for the first time, and distinctly remembers the general rejoicing produced by that event. Mr. James at the present time does not cut the amount of cord-wood the public might have a right to expect from a man of his age, neither does he walk the regulation number of

the time.

Two wonderful air voyages are advertised to take place in the future. One is from Chicago to the north pole and the other from St. Mazaire, France, to New York. The date assigned for the former is next June, while the trans-Atlantic voyage may take place this fall. There s, consequently, no hurry about preparing the head lines for describing the catastrophes naturally expected to be part of such undertakings. We can understand why the man from Chicago would risk an aerial escape to the north pole from that city during the summer. but why the other man wants to take a header into the Atlantic from the clouds, has not been disclosed. The Chicago aeronaut proposes to use a thin steel cyinder from which the air has partly been exhausted, instead of a gas balloon and for propulsion, screws driven by electric batteries. Can it be possible that McGarigle appropriated this machine and is at this moment coolly perched

upon a peak of the circumpolar ice bergs? Oun fisheries troubles with Canada are opening up again with renewed vigor. It seems as though it is abont time for Uncle Sam to take John Bull's belligerent western step-child across the knee and teach it some manners. Not only does the Canadian government seize upon our fishing vessels, but refuses to allow captured fishermen to be returned home in American fishing vessels. Canada is not so very big looked at from the standpoint

claims to territory along the Murghab and the abandonment of claims to territory on the Oxus. The practical effect will be to bring Russia closer to Herat. This point, which of late has been recognized on all hands as the one whose possession would be aimed at by Russia, ought to be capable of successful defense at the only two practicable approaches against a Russian advance, but the recent agreement, sa far as it has any effect, makes such an advance easier. If is perhaps for this reason that the Ameer, whose cause the British commissioners have represented, is thought to be dissatisfied with the result of the long conference. Now by seizure and now by agreement Russia pushes her way steadily southward, and the Ameer may well dread a progress that is so persistent and so menacing.

A good deal of interest is being shown by the governments of Great Britain and Germany, which is shared in also by the United States, in the affairs of the Samoan islands, the subject in which they have a common interest being the title to the lands. The land area of the Samoan group contains over one million acres. Nearly all of this is susceptible of cultivation in some form. Large tracts have been sold by the natives to foreigners (75,000 acres having been sold in one body to Germans) at very low prices. In some instances for not more than \$1 an acre. The consideration has often been ammunition and articles of barter, but the title to the lands, owing to the communistic system in which families frequently live, are not clear. There has been a disposition to postpone the evil day, and as foreign countries, rivals to each other, are conconstantly acquiring larger possessions in the islands, it is deemed of importance that there should be some adjustment of the difficulties. So great have been the complications that the natives have been forbidden by the Samoan government to sell their lands, but they have not strictly obeyed this order. Gustavus Goward. United States commercial agent, who, in 1878, carried the treaty between the United States and Samoan to the islands, and took possession of the coaling station there in the name of the United States, in his report to the state department, suggested that the difficulties as to the land titles which were even then very great, might be removed by the appointment of a board of commissioners ap pointed by the representatites of the nationalities of the parties in interest who should act upon an agreed basis of settlement. It was suggested that "the decisions of this board could be strengthened by the issue to the various parties of land grants, or quit-claims, by the Samoan government, to whom previously the contestants should conditionally quitclaim." The complications within the last ten years have increased, and, it is understood, that the three great powers named have deemed the present the fitting time to consider whether some international arrangement, which will be

The future financial schemes of Bis-

trade of each nation that means must be sought to remove them and make trade more free, either by the reduction of duties, a concession applying equally to all nations, or by the formation of commercial treaties in which trade privileges are exchanged reciprocally.

## PROMINENT PERSONS.

Ex-Sepator Mahone, of Virginia, is a nervous, forcible talker.

W. W. Corcoran is rapidily gaining strength at Deer Park and is now able to take short walks.

Judge Hilton keeps twenty-six horses at Saratoga and yet he walks a great deal in fine weather. John Koch, once one of New York's mil-

ionaires, now keeps a little beer shop in the metropolis. Patti's refusal to sing at a recent state con-

cert in London indicates that the queen of song considers herself a greater monarch than the queen of England. She at least has more jubilees.

Mrs. Grant is at Long Branch. She is expecting a visit from her daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, in August. Mrs. Sartoris is now at Southampton, England, at the home of her husband's father.

The reports from the white house no longer speak of Colonel "Dan" Lamont, but invariably of Colonel D. S. Lamont, which is taken as an indication that the gallant private secretary of the president begins to feel that he is too big to wear a nickname.

Albert Stevens is No. 5 in the 'varsity crew of Columbia college and is also captain of the foot ball team and short stop of the base ball nine. In view of all these attractions the fact that he is worth \$7,000,000 is considered of minor importance.

> A Rival Western Industry. Rochester Post-Express.

Up in Washington territory there is a ranch where they shear 2,300 sheep in one day. This threatens to rival the business done in Wall street.

### Hoist With His Own Petard. New York Herald.

It is whispered in Washington that President Cleveland regrets having issued his famous civil service order, as it now tends to handicap him in his race tor a renomination. Probably he had then no expectation of a second term. It would not be strange if he should allow it to sink into innocuous desuetude.

Could Not Keep the Secret. "Yes, my lips to-night have spoken Words I said they should not speak; And I would I could recall them --Would I had not been so weak. Oh! that one unguarded moment! ere it mine to live again. All the strength of its temptation Would appeal to me in vain.

"True, my lips have only uttered What is ever in my hear I am happy when beside him, Wretched when we are apart. Though 1 listen to his praises Always longer than I should, et my heart can never hear them Half so often as it would.

"And I would not, could not pain him, ld not for the world offend uld have him know 1 like him As a brother as a triend; But I meant to keep one secret In my bosom always hid. For I never meant to tell him That I loved him-but I did."

Hewitt's Hostility Toward Cleveland. New York Tribune.

Several friends of Abram S. Hewitt, who have conversed with him on the subject recently, report that his expressions of hos-

"The same is true of a number of other articles of consumption, and the best way to remedy it is that of a public market, proposed some time ago by the

New Members of the Finest.

The newly appointed police officers, as may be learned from another page of the BEE, per an order from Chief Seavey, will all report at the police station

this morning at 9 o'clock and be sworn in and receive their stars and instructions for service. Notwithstanding the edict promulgated, or alleged to have been promulgated, by the sovereign of the municipal government, W. F.

Bechel, the new members of the police force will step right in to harness and begin service, just as if the decree above mentioned came from the supposed specimen of the genus homo that inhabits the moon, and not from such an

august source as the head and front of council of the Omaha. The newly the common council of the great city of Omaha. The newly appointed will don their badges seize their locusts, and join right in with cohelon of the brigade under Chief Sea-yey, and Deputies Cormick and Green,

just as if the city council were off recuper-ating their tired brains within sound of the moaning of the sad sea waves, and in due course of time they will step up to City Clerk Southard and receive warrants for their pay just like the rest of the city officials.

Very Fair Dog Days.

About noon yesterday the mercury was threatening to run out of the top of the tube, and it was the unanimous declaration on all hands that the day was the hottest of the season. . This, however, is a mistake, for while the thermometer only registered ninety-seven degrees in the shade as the caloric maximum, it went this and saw it three degrees better, just one week ago. However, two or three degrees in a little meteorological matter like this, don't make any material difference one way or the other, a man will perspire just as lavishly, fan just as vigorously and swear just as robustly, be it 97 or 102. One supernal feature of our Ne braskan weather is, that a cool, revivifying breeze flows perennially, and makes life fairly endurable. For four long weeks now the atmos-pheric condition has been simply incinerating, but throughout this prolonged period of intense and ex-cessive heat, the refreshing winds have but throughout come in without cessation from the nor'west, acting as a febrifuge to suffering humanity, and keeping the parched foliage of the trees in gentle motion. However these must be dog days, and the dogs are welcome to them.

Taken to Lincola.

John Rasmussen, the unfortunate young man who became insane last Saturday and was adjudged a fit subject for the state insane hospital, was taken to that institution by Deputy Sheriff Grebe yesterday morning. His insanity is said to have been caused by eye troubles, for which he had been treated for some time by Dr. Graddy. Young Rasmussen's cccentric actions on the car drew a large crowd of curious people. The parting with his father was very affecting. It is thought his case is not incurable