

# THE DAILY BEE.

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

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### Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, ss.  
County of Douglas, ss.  
Geo. B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Sept. 9, 1887, was as follows:  
Saturday, Sept. 9, 14,300  
Sunday, Sept. 10, 14,300  
Monday, Sept. 11, 14,300  
Tuesday, Sept. 12, 14,300  
Wednesday, Sept. 13, 14,300  
Thursday, Sept. 14, 14,300  
Friday, Sept. 15, 14,300  
Average, 14,300

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 10th day of September, 1887.  
N. P. Felt, Notary Public.

(SEAL)  
State of Nebraska, ss.  
County of Douglas, ss.  
Geo. B. Tschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of September, 1887, 13,850 copies; for October, 1887, 13,850 copies; for November, 1887, 13,850 copies; for December, 1887, 13,850 copies; for January, 1888, 13,850 copies; for February, 1888, 13,850 copies; for March, 1888, 13,850 copies; for April, 1888, 13,850 copies; for May, 1888, 13,850 copies; for June, 1888, 13,850 copies; for July, 1888, 13,850 copies; for August, 1888, 13,850 copies.

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(SEAL)  
The New York socialists have changed their name to the "Progressive Labor Party." The name "socialist" was probably becoming too unpopular.

A number of railroad companies have made arrangements to begin heating their passenger cars with fuel oil this fall. The plan is generally found to be simple, feasible and inexpensive.

The council bosses want peace. There is only one way of getting peace, and that can be had only when the anarchist policy of starving the police and freezing out the commission has been abandoned.

The Union Pacific, we are told, has concluded to withdraw its objections to the building of a competing wagon bridge between Omaha and Council Bluffs. This is very generous in view of the superb wagon-bridge facilities of the Union Pacific.

That the Bee was right in the attitude it took in relation to the recent fictitious uprising of the Utes is proved, if for no other reason, by the fact that the Colorado militia, they freely denounce the late campaign as a useless and costly farce in which there was "more lying than has been done on earth since the time of Ananias." The raucous first heard that there had been "Indian Troubles," from the Colorado papers. There is nothing very commendable in such newspaper enterprises.

The woolen manufacturers of this country have applied to the secretary of the treasury for a ruling that will impose the same duty on worsted goods that is collected on wools. This is the same scheme that several high tariff members of last congress tried to rush through the legislative body, and it is wholly wrong and the secretary of the treasury to induce the secretary of the treasury to forestall the action of congress. There is no reason, except that of monopolistic greed, why the cost of clothing should be raised.

BOODLER MCGARGLE is not in Switzerland as recently reported. He is still in hiding in Canada and was seen by a Chicago man the other day. The Dominion authorities want to try him for having placed the picture of a Canadian subject in the rogue's gallery in Chicago. So he has to hide from the minions of both governments. If this sort of treatment is extended, "boodling" and skipping over the line will not be so attractive and popular hereafter.

CALIFORNIA has reason to boast of her material prosperity this year. We noted some days ago an estimate that nearly 100,000 people would be added to her population, comprising chiefly people from the New England and middle states. This has given a great stimulus to the real estate business, and has of course helped in other ways. A San Francisco paper reports that there has been an exceptional activity in all departments of trade and all interests have prospered. The fruit growers never took in so much money as they will get this season, the cannery complain that they cannot fill their orders, and the prospect for the wine men is in the highest degree favorable. California ought to be happy.

THE inter-state commission met at Minneapolis this week to listen to protests against the abolition of car load rates. Authorized representatives from the principal cities of the west and north-west united in a protest which denies that the retention of car load rates is illegal as claimed by eastern merchants and manufacturers. The commission is holding the matter under advisement. It ought not take them long to decide. The law does not establish the unit of a freight cargo. But the car load has always been so recognized. The only condition which the law imposes upon public carriers is that the same rate should be charged to all patrons for carrying freight in the same direction over a like distance. In other words, no railroad is allowed to exact a higher amount for carrying a car load of a given class of freight shipped over a given distance by one patron than it charges for transporting the same class of freight over the same road to the same destination to another, whether the latter is a heavy shipper who has formerly been favored with rebates by reason of doing heavy business.

**The Centenary of the Constitution.**  
For the past two days the city of Philadelphia, where 100 years ago was assembled the convention that framed the federal constitution, has been celebrating with an appropriate and elaborate display of patriotism the centenary of the adoption of that instrument. The final ceremonies of this commemorative event will take place to-day, which is shown by the constitution itself to be the date of the month on which it received the approval of all the states represented. That document says: "Done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth." Thus this day is made forever memorable in the fundamental law itself, although it does not mark the time when the constitution took effect, since the instrument was only to be binding after ratification by nine states. That was not effected until nearly a year after, and it was nearly two years and a half before all the states had ratified.

The student of American history will find no more interesting reading than the record of the proceedings of the convention which framed the constitution. That great instrument, the admiration of statesmen the world over, passed through many perils to completion and adoption. The great men who composed the convention differed radically respecting most of the provisions proposed, and several times there was imminent danger that the effort to make a constitution would be abandoned. But a "spirit of amity and of mutual deference and concession," as Washington expressed it in his letter to the congress submitting the constitution, prevailed, and as the result a numerous compromise consummated the consummation was reached. But a further conflict awaited the constitution before its ratification by the states, and this was carried on with great zeal and vigor by the opponents of the instrument, among whom were some of the most learned, brilliant and influential men of that period. They had to do battle, however, against equally strong and patriotic men, and these won.

The wisdom of the men who framed and sustained the constitution as adopted the men of to-day can fully appreciate. A great nation has grown up under it with a progress unparalleled in history, and the American people have full faith in its authority, as the supreme law of the land, to hold the union together for all time, as it was intended to do.

**The County Campaign.**  
The republicans of Douglas county will in the coming campaign start out with from 500 to 1,000 majority in their favor. They can elect their county ticket beyond a doubt, providing it is not loaded down with dead-weights. In an off year and in a local campaign the party can only hope to win by nominating men who are known to be competent and clean-handed. Republicans, as a class, are very independent when it comes to choosing county and city officials. All things being equal, they will give the preference to the republican candidates, but the party lash is powerless in dragging respectable men, for the sake of the party, into the support of disreputable characters and men of bad habits. In a national campaign party attachment often swells through local candidates, who, in an off year would be slaughtered in the house of their political friends.

We say this much because we desire a county ticket out in the field this fall that will command the undivided support of republicans of all factions and shades. We must merit success in order to achieve it. The rank and file of independent and thinking voters is altogether too numerous to be ignored or defied. When a choice of local candidates is presented men will not allow party feeling to deaden the impulse of conscience. Given the choice between a reputable democrat and a disreputable republican, hundreds of republicans will break ranks and support the candidate of the opposing party. This tendency to repudiate the bad work of conventions is in the interest of good government. It is the only safeguard taxpayers and good citizens have against combinations of jobbers and dishonest office-seekers who desire to foist themselves into positions of responsibility and trust.

It therefore behooves republicans who sincerely desire party success this fall to exercise great care in selecting delegates to the county convention and impressing upon them the necessity of nominating men only whose record can stand the test of popular criticism in the impending campaign.

### Our Tax Rates.

The reckless waste of the city's funds in keeping supernumeraries on the payroll continues in spite of all remonstrance. The city clerk keeps three deputies on the payroll, when a \$50 clerk to assist at council meeting would be ample. The city treasurer has three deputies on the payroll at \$150 each, when the charter allows him only one deputy, and at the very outside one deputy and a \$50 clerk could do the work of the office just as well as it is done by the same force in the county treasurer's office. Then we have on the payroll the alleged keeper of the post house, which has had no inmates during the past two years, and whose keeper is running at large, attending to private business. We have two janitors for the council chamber and city jail in the same building when one can do the work without straining his nerves. Then we have a paid sergeant-at-arms to wait on the council, a service that is a mere sinecure begotten by spite toward the police commission. The superintendent of buildings, who last year would have been content with one clerk, now has two inspectors at \$4 a day each, rain or shine, to wait on him, besides the office clerk to attend to calls. The street commissioner has four or five foremen on his payroll, rain or shine, some of whom never would be missed.

And so the payroll of pensioners on the city is growing from month to month, and the council keeps increasing its expenses regardless of the heavy burdens caused by public improvements and increased fire hydrant tax, illuminating expense and other constantly increasing municipal demands.

According to a learned local contemporary next Sunday is "Yom Kippur," the Jewish new year, which we are told, "will, of course, be becomingly celebrated by Omaha's large Jewish population."

To the Jewish population this announcement will be a revelation. "Yom Kippur," the day of atonement, is the most solemn fast day of the Jewish creed, and occurs on the tenth day of the next lunar month. The Jewish new year, like all well-regulated new years, begins at the beginning. Instead of occurring on the first day of a calendar month as does the secular new year, it begins on the first day of the lunar month, which sets in Sunday next. This is known as "memorial day" among the Jews, and unlike atonement day, is not celebrated by fasting.

When the letter from the chief of police and the starving policemen, asking for pay had been read at the council meeting Tuesday evening, there was a scramble among the bosses as to who could fling the first shovel of dirt at it. The "gentleman" from the Third, notwithstanding that his mouth was open to be full of hot mush, got there first with a motion to table the communication. After some mumbling around the circle, which no one could understand, another motion was made to have it "referred," and referred it was to one of the committees of whisperers. Thus the farce among the law-breakers goes on.

SINCE Colonel Grant was nominated for secretary of state in New York the democratic press has commenced to run him down. Is it then a crime to be the son of a great man?

"The shrewdest rogue comes to grief at last." This might be worked into an ostentatious motto and hung up in our ostrich corral in the exposition building.

### Other Lands Than Ours.

It seems evident that a crisis of very serious character is at hand in Ireland. The sanguinary affair of Mitchellstown and the killing of Constable Whelehan are regarded as the forerunners of more serious troubles that cannot be long in developing. The most trustworthy testimony clearly fixed the responsibility for the former upon the authorities, whose unnecessary severity cost the lives of people beyond forbearance, while the latter was the work of moonlighters, for which the Irish people cannot justly be held amenable. But the government will not admit these facts. Anxious to justify its course and policy, it insists upon regarding the unfortunate occurrences as evidence of a revolutionary and criminal spirit among the Irish people which rendered the crimes both a necessity and its enforcement a duty.

The relentless attitude of the government and its harsh measures are apparently accomplishing their evident purpose in provoking the people to a violent resistance. The abuse and injury inflicted have reached the extreme limit of toleration, and it is said that neither leaders nor priests will much longer be able to prevent the pent-up passions from breaking forth in the consequences of which cannot be foreseen. Driven almost to madness by tyrannical oppression, deprived of all liberties of speech and action, without protection in their homes or their persons against the espionage and the outrages of malignant enemies, the Irish people may reason that life under such conditions is of no value and that they may as well at once challenge the worst that can come to them. If the torch of civil conflict is once lighted the disastrous consequences to Ireland will be appalling. Undoubtedly English bayonets will triumph, but it will be at a fearful cost and to the everlasting dishonor of the British nation. During the recess of parliament it is expected that the government's policy will be most vigorously pushed, Balfour having already gone to Ireland doubtless for the purpose of putting the machinery in the most effective working order for fully carrying out the programme settled upon.

Another change in the French ministry is said to be imminent, the report being that Rouvier desires to withdraw. The surface indications have been that the ministry was getting on much better than was expected, but there have evidently been inside dissensions of which the public have obtained no knowledge. France's greatest misfortune and danger are in the frequency of these ministerial crises. The manifesto of the Comte de Paris is the present subject of chief interest to the French people, and its possible effect is still matter of conjecture. Under different conditions the ministry probably have received only a passing regard, but the count seems to have wisely selected his opportunity and may win a much larger favor than the friends of the republic would wish. The French people seem to be entirely satisfied with the success of their mobilization experiment, which has been great, and very patriotic pleasures by arresting as spies all the innocent travelers who wear spectacles or show any other signs of German origin. They do not get any of the real spies, although they have been plentiful around the scene of the military experiments. The spies volunteer from the ranks of most intelligent young German officers. When they become spies they lose their rank in the German army. The government declares all respondents to them. If successful they are awarded with money, higher than that which they hold. They are outraged with some special sort of espionage, and do not go about taking notes publicly and at random, of the manner of the innocents captured by the country's enemies. The German government has had good and thorough reports of the mobilization from unsuspected spies. In one case a young German officer speaking French fluently actually got employment as correspondent on a French newspaper, which gave him access everywhere. He sent long reports to his paper and very long ones to the German embassy in London, from which he received his instructions.

The kingdom of Saxony is richer in railroads than any other German state, containing 195 meters of track on every square kilometer of ground, as against 134 meters in Bavaria, 74 in Wurtemberg, 88 in Baden, 100 in Hesse, 105 in Saxony, 106 in Anhalt, 88 in Saxony-Weimar, etc. Saxony enjoys also the distinction of being the most saving of all German countries, 40 out of every 100 inhabitants being depositors in savings banks. In Prussia the proportion is 14 in 100, in Bavaria 8 in 100.

### PROMINENT PERSONS.

Senator Jones of Nevada, is said to be richer to-day than ever.

Governor Hill was never in such robust health as he is at present.

Bill Nye gets \$150 a week for writing exclusively for the New York World.

Attorney General Garland is at Hominy Hill, Ark., making preparations for an extended excursion to the Ouachitas.

Edward V. Valentine, the Richmond sculptor, has completed the statue of John C. Breckinridge in clay for the capitol square at Frankfort, Ky.

George Potocsek, playing Catherine in "Evangelina," weighs between 400 and 500 pounds, and is the heaviest man in the theatrical business.

Henry W. Grady, of the Atlanta Constitution, is said to have been offered by a lecturer \$10,000 to tell the north this winter the story of the new south.

John E. Parsons got \$20,000; Albert Stickney, \$20,000; ex-Judge William A. Fullerton, \$10,000; and Peter Mitchell and ex-Judge Homer A. Nelson, \$5,000 each—\$60,000 in all.

Mayor Hewitt has promised to review the New York Italian parade to be given September 20 in celebration of the entry of the Italians into Rome, but when he was asked to fly the Italian flag from the City hall on that occasion he warmly replied: "No, sir; while I am mayor no flag but the American flag shall be put on the City hall."

Zebehr Pasha, who has just been released from a three years' imprisonment at Gibraltar, has played an important part in African politics for many years past. He has been an English prisoner ever since his capture by General Gordon over ten years ago. He was on parole in Cairo for eight years until his intrigues in behalf of the Mahdi obliged the English to shut him up at Gibraltar.

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### To-Day.

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Macon (Ga.) Telegraph: The discussion over the alleged simultaneous appearance upon the streets of white horses has been a most curious one. In the west that reminds one of the day of the thirteen, fourteen, fifteen puzzle, the chestnut bell and the "punch conductor" song. The superstition is neatly hit off by a Kansas paper as follows: "Whoever says 'red-headed girl,' roared a choicer old gentleman from Dexter one morning, standing in front of the city hall. 'These stories are got up to play upon the credulity of the country people. I'm getting tired.' 'Look there now,' he shouted, 'there's a red-headed girl; red-headed till you can't rest. Where's your white horse? Just as easy as rolling out a log, to prove the original of a red head. I don't believe there's a white horse within a mile.' But changing to gaze in the direction of the high school, he heard a voice say, 'which, not one, but two milk-white steeds were hitched. The Dexter man fainted.' To this may be added that columns have been written in explanatory of the white-horse coincidence without satisfying the public.

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**The Area and Population of Europe.**  
London Times: General Streblitzki, who was selected by the International Statistical congress, held at the Hague, to prepare a report on the area and population of the different countries of Europe, has completed his labors, the gist of them being that the total area of Europe is 6,338,060 square miles, of which 3,428,185 square miles belong to Russia, 391,000 to Austria-Hungary, 338,000 to Germany, 333,435 to France, 312,810 to Spain, 281,615 to Sweden, 337,375 to Norway, 194,615 to Great Britain and Ireland, 130,319 to Italy, 103,350 to Turkey in Europe and Bosnia, 88,810 to Denmark, 82,135 to Rumania, 55,890 to Portugal, 40,425 to Greece, 30,375 to Serbia, 25,875 to Switzerland, 20,265 to Holland, 18,430 to Belgium, 17,000 to the Russian empire in Europe alone covers more than half of the whole continent, embracing the Kingdom of Poland, the Grand Duchy of Finland, and part of the Caucasus. Russia also stands far in advance of all the other nations in respect to her population, which is given by Gen. Streblitzki at 94,000,000, the countries which come next being the German Empire, 47,300,000; Austria, 46,900,000; France (37,300,000); Great Britain and Ireland (37,300,000); Italy (30,000,000); Spain (16,000,000); Switzerland (7,900,000); Belgium (5,850,000); Rumania (5,400,000); Turkey in Europe (4,700,000); Sweden (4,700,000); Holland and Portugal (4,400,000); Denmark (2,100,000); Servia (2,000,000); and Norway (1,900,000). The density of the population is very different, while Belgium has 301 inhabitants to the square kilometer (five-eighths of a mile), Holland, 138; Great Britain and Ireland, 119; Italy, 105; the German Empire, 88; Switzerland, 71; and Austria-Hungary, 59. Spain has only 35, Turkey 27, Russia 17, Denmark 15, and

Norway 6. But the population of Russia is increasing at the rate of 1,350,000 a year, and in half a century it will, at this rate, exceed 150,000,000.

### The New Literary Giant.

T. W. Higginson in Harper's Bazar: Theodore Parker used to exasperate his friends, thirty or forty years ago, by devoting his summer vacations, not to rest, but to the study of the Russian language. He was justified on the ground that we had no right to remain in utter ignorance of the vocabulary of a nation of 60,000,000 people. At that time there was, among English speaking people, a complete ignorance of Russian literature, except as this darkness was broken by a little volume translated by Sir John Bowring from the Russian poets. Nobody could possibly have foreseen a period when France, England and America should turn to this neglected region for a new inspiration; when the most fastidious literary men of the Old World should recognize the importance of this literature, but as their chief; and the foremost novelist of the New World should place Tolstoi at the head of all writers of fiction, living or dead. Never, perhaps, was so great a wave swept so short a time through the medium of translations only. The number of those who actually read Russian, though greater than in the case of any other language, is still absurdly small, and is rapidly increasing. During the short-lived enthusiasm for Frederika Bremer's novels, forty years ago, a good many persons learned Swedish in order to be able to read the original; but even those most eager to read the Russian writers rarely attack them in their own tongue, being content to receive them often through a double translation, first from French and then from English. What is to be the end of the new enthusiasm? Is it to pass wholly away, like the zeal for Miss Bremer's books, or are these writers to constitute a permanent literature for the future? So long as Tolstoi's was the only voice that reached us, there was an impression of something unique and individual; he seemed to triumph in spite of Russia, not to be a Russian, but to be a man of the world, first of all, and then a Russian. What is to be the end of the new enthusiasm? Is it to pass wholly away, like the zeal for Miss Bremer's books, or are these writers to constitute a permanent literature for the future? So long as Tolstoi's was the only voice that reached us, there was an impression of something unique and individual; he seemed to triumph in spite of Russia, not to be a Russian, but to be a man of the world, first of all, and then a Russian.

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**The Area and Population of Europe.**  
London Times: General Streblitzki, who was selected by the International Statistical congress, held at the Hague, to prepare a report on the area and population of the different countries of Europe, has completed his labors, the gist of them being that the total area of Europe is 6,338,060 square miles, of which 3,428,185 square miles belong to Russia, 391,000 to Austria-Hungary, 338,000 to Germany, 333,435 to France, 312,810 to Spain, 281,615 to Sweden, 337,375 to Norway, 194,615 to Great Britain and Ireland, 130,319 to Italy, 103,350 to Turkey in Europe and Bosnia, 88,810 to Denmark, 82,135 to Rumania, 55,890 to Portugal, 40,425 to Greece, 30,375 to Serbia, 25,875 to Switzerland, 20,265 to Holland, 18,430 to Belgium, 17,000 to the Russian empire in Europe alone covers more than half of the whole continent, embracing the Kingdom of Poland, the Grand Duchy of Finland, and part of the Caucasus. Russia also stands far in advance of all the other nations in respect to her population, which is given by Gen. Streblitzki at 94,000,000, the countries which come next being the German Empire, 47,300,000; Austria, 46,900,000; France (37,300,000); Great Britain and Ireland (37,300,000); Italy (30,000,000); Spain (16,000,000); Switzerland (7,900,000); Belgium (5,850,000); Rumania (5,400,000); Turkey in Europe (4,700,000); Sweden (4,700,000); Holland and Portugal (4,400,000); Denmark (2,100,000); Servia (2,000,000); and Norway (1,900,000). The density of the population is very different, while Belgium has 301 inhabitants to the square kilometer (five-eighths of a mile), Holland, 138; Great Britain and Ireland, 119; Italy, 105; the German Empire, 88; Switzerland, 71; and Austria-Hungary, 59. Spain has only 35, Turkey 27, Russia 17, Denmark 15, and

Norway 6. But the population of Russia is increasing at the rate of 1,350,000 a year, and in half a century it will, at this rate, exceed 150,000,000.

### The New Literary Giant.

T. W. Higginson in Harper's Bazar: Theodore Parker used to exasperate his friends, thirty or forty years ago, by devoting his summer vacations, not to rest, but to the study of the Russian language. He was justified on the ground that we had no right to remain in utter ignorance of the vocabulary of a nation of 60,000,000 people. At that time there was, among English speaking people, a complete ignorance of Russian literature, except as this darkness was broken by a little volume translated by Sir John Bowring from the Russian poets. Nobody could possibly have foreseen a period when France, England and America should turn to this neglected region for a new inspiration; when the most fastidious literary men of the Old World should recognize the importance of this literature, but as their chief; and the foremost novelist of the New World should place Tolstoi at the head of all writers of fiction, living or dead. Never, perhaps, was so great a wave swept so short a time through the medium of translations only. The number of those who actually read Russian, though greater than in the case of any other language, is still absurdly small, and is rapidly increasing. During the short-lived enthusiasm for Frederika Bremer's novels, forty years ago, a good many persons learned Swedish in order to be able to read the original; but even those most eager to read the Russian writers rarely attack them in their own tongue, being content to receive them often through a double translation, first from French and then from English. What is to be the end of the new enthusiasm? Is it to pass wholly away, like the zeal for Miss Bremer's books, or are these writers to constitute a permanent literature for the future? So long as Tolstoi's was the only voice that reached us, there was an impression of something unique and individual; he seemed to triumph in spite of Russia, not to be a Russian, but to be a man of the world, first of all, and then a Russian. What is to be the end of the new enthusiasm? Is it to pass wholly away, like the zeal for Miss Bremer's books, or are these writers to constitute a permanent literature for the future? So long as Tolstoi's was the only voice that reached us, there was an impression of something unique and individual; he seemed to triumph in spite of Russia, not to be a Russian, but to be a man of the world, first of all, and then a Russian.

There are two ways in which an author can be noticed by a bad name, or by licentiousness of detail. Provided neither of these errors is committed to the mere choice of illicit love as a theme does not make a book inadmissible, else must the story of the love of a man and a woman be stories of this description Tolstoi has written the most powerful, the most meretricious; there is not a moment when the reader does not foresee a tragedy at the end of the path on which the characters of the lovers enter; nor is there any voluptuousness of description to beguile the senses. The very fact that these