

THE DAILY BEE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Morning Edition including Sunday... For Six Months... For One Year...

There is no excuse for a failure to get THE BEE on the trains. All newspapers have been notified...

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Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, ss. George B. Teschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company...

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows include Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Average.

There is nothing about Missouri river water that would indicate there has been so many appropriations dissolved in it.

SNOW is reported to have fallen in northern Dakota. For all that the crops of the country are out of danger from any visit of Mr. Jack Frost.

A TIN famine is threatened in New York. Maybe this fact has something to do with the present investigations of the Hon. Amos J. Cummings into the conditions of Dakota's tin crop?

Now that the Nebraska state board of agriculture has passed a resolution endorsing Chicago as the location for the World's fair, the Garden City may feel assured that the end of the struggle is in sight.

THE annual slaughter of about five hundred brakemen in this country on account of defective car appliances should be argument enough to induce the railroad companies to introduce some new car coupling.

THE decision has been reached that a viaduct must be built on Tenth street. It now simply remains to decide whether the city or the railroad companies shall pay for it directly or indirectly, and the work can go merrily on.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND estimates that Americans have spent one hundred million dollars in Europe this year. This amount ought to furnish pocket money for the kings and queens of the old country for a little while.

THE exposition at the Coliseum is still a drawing card. Why not make Sunday, the closing day, of particular interest to the people of Council Bluffs and South Omaha, by making special rates to visitors from those cities on the motor and dummy?

IF THE Union Pacific should follow the map of new roads built in the columns of a local paper, bankruptcy would confront the company inside of thirty days. It is one thing to trace a line on an engraver's block, but quite another affair to build it with steel and wood.

THE welcome news comes from the New Mexico constitutional convention now in session that "the amendments disenfranchising duellists and prize fighters and enfranchising women were defeated." With such a platform it is evident that New Mexican statesmen are taking a step forward which will land them into the cradles of liberty and fame simultaneously.

THE death of Samuel S. Cox makes the fifth vacancy in the Fifty-first congress, those who have previously died being Congressman Burns, of Missouri; Gay, of Louisiana; Townsend, of Illinois; and Laird, of Nebraska. There is likely to be no change in the political complexion of the coming session due to these deaths, as New York will in all probability return a democrat to succeed Mr. Cox.

SIR JOHN McDONALD, the Canadian premier, is said to be seriously considering whether he will or will not present a claim of one hundred thousand dollars against this country for the seizure of English sealers in Behring sea. The nerve exhibited in a demand of this sort would equal the audacity of the sealers themselves. Uncle Sam will receive the demand kindly and allow his office cat to pass upon its merits.

BOSS MAHONE is evidently not going to lord it over the republican party of Virginia in his gubernatorial canvass. There is already a good sized breach in his support, coming from the restless and ambitious young spirits of his party who do not propose to swallow Mahone, although he has been tickled and lured by the republican state convention. The little general will have a hard road to travel to the governor's chair.

FAVORING RECIPROCITY.

The senate committee investigating our trade relations with Canada resumed its labors a few days ago in Boston. It has since obtained the views of a considerable number of representative men in various departments of business and industry, and the interesting fact has been disclosed that there is a very general sentiment in favor of commercial reciprocity with Canada.

THE bureau of animal industry has opportunely published a report of the number and value of cattle in the United States for 1887 and 1888. In connection with the examination now being made by the senate beef investigating committee the report will be of great value in determining disputed questions. It will certainly open the eyes of many people to learn that since 1885 the number of cattle in the country devoted to the beef supply increased from seventeen millions to nearly forty-nine millions. This strengthens the position of those who claim that the low price of cattle is due to overproduction.

THE Denver News is considerably wrought up because western railroads continue to use the Missouri river as a basis for western freight rates. As a matter of fact, the roads could not do otherwise, as the Missouri has always been regarded as the dividing line between eastern and western business. Then, too, its geographical location adds force to the position taken by trans-Missouri roads, and as the different western trunk line systems terminate at points on the river the managers could not, if they wished, make a different arrangement than the one now in force.

TO the honor of the officers of the regular army and to the high civilians from the states of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa and Colorado, who took part in the project, a fitting monument to the memory of General Grant is to be unveiled to-day at Fort Leavenworth. The event will prove of national importance and will put to shame those cities whose abortive attempts to erect a memorial to the hero of Appomattox have ended in failure.

A UNIQUE plan to prevent private soldiers from deserting from the regular army has been submitted to the war department. It proposes that the officers receive sufficient advances in salary as will tend to make them more gentlemanly towards their subordinates. If such a course were pursued the entire right wing of the treasury building would hardly be sufficient to meet the requirement of even a second lieutenant.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

THE pertinacity with which the scions of royal families cling to ideas which are of another age and which are wholly at variance with the general sentiment of the present age, is curiously illustrated by the manifesto which the Comte de Paris has issued to the people of France. In it he not only ignores the most recent political spirit of the age of the nineteenth century, which is that of the inherent right of popular government, but he ignores as well those events of the last ten or twenty years in France which have demonstrated the certain passing of personal government. He speaks of the peasantry of France in the tone of a master, or rather of an owner, as if they and all that is theirs belonged to him.

THE London dock strikers complain because they have received no pecuniary aid from workingmen in this country. There is not a single instance on record where British workingmen ever helped American strikers in their struggles for better pay in this country. While the press and people of the United States recognize that the London men have a real grievance, and that outside of a question of poor wages it has been shown that a dock laborer's work has a tendency to shorten life, there is no reason why the men should expect American workingmen to assist them particularly, while they are receiving contributions amounting to about thirty-five thousand dollars a day. Mr. Burns' sententious remark: "D— your pity; give us your bob," applies well enough to English workingmen, but not to those who labor for their living in this country.

THE United States did not feel called upon to retaliate when Germany and France, a few years ago, made their war on American pork. In both of these cases the injury done the foreign countries was much greater than to our produce shippers, because other markets were ready and anxious to receive all the surplus available. Now that Mexico feels called upon to place herself in a position with regard to our pork products equally as false as that occupied by both France and Germany, it will be an easy matter for the United States, if, after a survey of the situation, the proper authorities think it wise, to retaliate in a manner both effective and damaging to the interests of our southern neighbor. It is to be hoped that no such contingency will arise.

THE last number of Bradstreet's compiles the losses caused by the floods in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia

greatest volume of national bank circulation was in 1878, when the amount was in round numbers three hundred and forty-two million dollars. Last July the circulation of the national banks was one hundred and twenty-eight millions. The high price of government bonds has made the issue of notes based upon bond deposits unprofitable, and as the national bank notes have been redeemed, their place has been filled by the issue of coin certificates. An important question of the not remote future will be that of providing a security as a basis for national bank notes, if the issuing of notes by national banks is not to be wholly abandoned. The coming convention will doubtless have something to say on this subject.

THE New York Sun warns the virtualizers that the holding of the fair in that city will involve an enormous increase in the demand for food of all kinds. "The daily consumption," it says, "of meat in Paris, exclusive of chickens and tripe, has risen from nine hundred and fifty thousand pounds to far above one million pounds." Considering that the world's fair has not yet been located, the butchers may wait a short time before they commence enlarging their refrigerators for the extra supply.

SUSPICIONS are well founded that signatures of property owners have been put upon petitions for paving without their knowledge or consent. There can be little doubt that if interested taxpayers would consult the paving petitions on file at the city clerk's office, more revelations of an astounding character would come to light. Forgery is a crime which cannot be palliated, and in this instance there are grounds to believe that a great many fingers have been burnt.

AN ALASKA correspondent of the New York Times states that while there is plenty of gold in Alaska, it is hard to get at. Gold was ever hard to get at, and the fact makes people more anxious to obtain it. It is alleged that at present but one Alaskan mine pays. With improved machinery, however, enterprising men will doubtless see that the mountains give up their treasures and further enrich this great and glorious country.

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TIPPO TIB's loyalty to King Leopold, of Belgium, and his friendship for Stanley have not led him to an indiscriminate admiration of the white race. He evidently shares to some extent that dislike for both English and Germans which he imputes to the natives of Africa. But his theory that the influence of the Arabs tends to put an end to slavery by introducing the more civilized ideas of a more equitable life, is the Arabs who invade peaceful villages, killing those who resist and carrying off to a horrible fate all who can march or be dragged. The Arab caravan tracked from the ruined African settlement to the slave markets on the coast by the bones of its victims is one of the most hideous spectacles of inhumanity presented by greed of money that the earth still furnishes. Tippo Tib had become notorious in the business, and Stanley, in calling him to his aid, as Gordon had called upon Zehlehr, did so because he felt compelled to make use of the enormous power the Arab chief possessed. Stanley is said to have procured a stipulation from him to suppress the slave traffic in the Stanley Falls region, but probably his heart is with his countrymen. If Tippo Tib's son shares the parental ideas about Germans and Arabs, the project to make him mediator between Captain Wissmann and Hushmi may not be acceptable to the former at least.

Humphrey or Humphreys island and Rierson island, the two latest of the little tracts of land in the Pacific which the British have annexed to her majesty's domains, will no doubt be grabbed without opposition. They do not lie in the field which Germany has seized, and indeed, they are rather within that region which some mapmakers have been in the habit of assigning to the United States, in consequence of either original discovery or visits of American navigators, or of occupation by our countrymen for collecting and shipping guano. But as our government has never set up any possessory title to this region, which lies between the Sandwich and Sancho islands in latitude east from the Gilbert and Ellice groups, there is not the slightest danger of objection from that source. Fanning and Penrhyn islands in this locality not long ago had the British flag hoisted over them, and near the latter are the two new acquisitions, which lie in about 107° south latitude and 169° west longitude. There is some plausibility in the theory that they are annexed with a view to possibly making them stations in the proposed ocean cable line between British Columbia and Australia, although they are rather far east of a direct route from Honolulu to the Philippines, or even from the former point to Samoa by way of Fanning island.

THE suggestion that the Salisbury government shall propose the endowment of a Roman Catholic university in Ireland indicates a repetition of the same tactics of outbidding the liberals that were successfully employed by Disraeli twenty years ago. It is not only a thoroughly unchristian and nobody to anything, and has probably been put forward for the purpose of feeding public opinion. If this was the purpose, it has succeeded, and though the result is what might have been expected, it is none the less instructive. As to the Parsonells, they are perfectly prepared to accept concessions from other English parties, and they would, of course, support a proposal to endow an Irish university in which the national religion was professed, from whatever quarter the proposal might come. They are under some obligation to the Gladstonian liberals for the fight those liberals have made in behalf of home rule, but they do not profess to be bound by gratitude in their political action. They represent Ireland, and it is their business to obtain any concessions they can for Ireland, whoever offers them. Doubtless if Ireland were self-governed, it would set up a Catholic university. Certainly, it would set up a Catholic university if the money of Lord Leopold II. runs short of endowing such a university with "impe-

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SEPTEMBER 23 the general election of a new chamber of deputies will take place in France, and the outcome of this interesting political contest will be scarcely any difference of opinion among foreign onlookers. The opponents of Boulanger are supposed to have succeeded in thoroughly discrediting and disabling him. Nevertheless, certain recent incidents in Paris suggest that it may be still prudent to refrain from prediction. It should be remembered in considering the play of forces in the coming election that, although the opportunists and the radicals have joined hands in the effort to get rid of Boulanger, they can hardly unite on candidates for the chamber of deputies. Their political programmes are antagonistic. The opportunists are satisfied with the French constitution as it is, and they especially insist on the retention of the senate. The radicals are as distinctly pledged as Boulanger himself to a thorough revision of the organic law, and particularly to the summary abolition of the upper house. Again, the radicals desire to repudiate the concordat, which the opportunists, on the contrary, prefer to uphold, having satiated or outgrown their former hostility to clericalism. That parties with views so conflicting should agree upon a common list of candidates seems impracticable; yet, in the absence of such an agreement, the conservatives are certain to carry every arrondissement in which the combined republican majority is small. The recent election of councillors general in a large number of cantons does not help us to forecast the result of the approaching contest for the control of the chamber. Opportunists and radicals combined upon candidates for these local offices. Could they do this on September 23, they would unquestionably carry a large majority of the arrondissements. There is, however, but little chance of such a union.

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rial" money, of course they will accept it, but without abating any of their other demands or committing themselves to the support of the party which offers this concession. It is a case in which there is no occasion to distrust the Greeks regarding gifts. The trouble would rise with British and not with Irish opinion, and the liberal party in England and in Scotland would doubtless oppose such a scheme with vehemence. The conservatives proper would have no particular objection to allowing a Roman Catholic people to have a Roman Catholic university, but the liberal unionists would probably open such an issue desert the conservative to a man. In fact, it is far more a religious sentiment than one properly political that makes the strength of the opposition in England to home rule.

SEPTEMBER 23 the general election of a new chamber of deputies will take place in France, and the outcome of this interesting political contest will be scarcely any difference of opinion among foreign onlookers. The opponents of Boulanger are supposed to have succeeded in thoroughly discrediting and disabling him. Nevertheless, certain recent incidents in Paris suggest that it may be still prudent to refrain from prediction. It should be remembered in considering the play of forces in the coming election that, although the opportunists and the radicals have joined hands in the effort to get rid of Boulanger, they can hardly unite on candidates for the chamber of deputies. Their political programmes are antagonistic. The opportunists are satisfied with the French constitution as it is, and they especially insist on the retention of the senate. The radicals are as distinctly pledged as Boulanger himself to a thorough revision of the organic law, and particularly to the summary abolition of the upper house. Again, the radicals desire to repudiate the concordat, which the opportunists, on the contrary, prefer to uphold, having satiated or outgrown their former hostility to clericalism. That parties with views so conflicting should agree upon a common list of candidates seems impracticable; yet, in the absence of such an agreement, the conservatives are certain to carry every arrondissement in which the combined republican majority is small. The recent election of councillors general in a large number of cantons does not help us to forecast the result of the approaching contest for the control of the chamber. Opportunists and radicals combined upon candidates for these local offices. Could they do this on September 23, they would unquestionably carry a large majority of the arrondissements. There is, however, but little chance of such a union.

THE German reichstag will soon begin its last session before the elections, and much curiosity is felt as to the legislation to be proposed by the government. Emperor William has shown in various ways that his great concern next to the condition of his army is the labor situation. In this he is doctored in aid of his chancellor, whose distrust of the workmen of the empire amounts to a mania. But in view of another appeal to the country the government must be prepared to show some quid pro quo for the vast sums expended upon armaments. Some importance may therefore be attached to the assertions made in Herlin that Bismarck is preparing a number of social reforms. Legislation in favor of the working classes will figure prominently in this program. Money lenders now oppress the small borrowers by exacting heavy interest, and capital in Germany, as in some other lands, holds the laborer down to the lowest wage figure, even if it is below decent living wages. Bismarck is anxious to prevent strikes, and to prevent usurious interest. This will not relieve the foreign situation, but may serve to hold the reichstag well up to the part it must play in the drama of the balance of power in Europe.

TIPPO TIB's loyalty to King Leopold, of Belgium, and his friendship for Stanley have not led him to an indiscriminate admiration of the white race. He evidently shares to some extent that dislike for both English and Germans which he imputes to the natives of Africa. But his theory that the influence of the Arabs tends to put an end to slavery by introducing the more civilized ideas of a more equitable life, is the Arabs who invade peaceful villages, killing those who resist and carrying off to a horrible fate all who can march or be dragged. The Arab caravan tracked from the ruined African settlement to the slave markets on the coast by the bones of its victims is one of the most hideous spectacles of inhumanity presented by greed of money that the earth still furnishes. Tippo Tib had become notorious in the business, and Stanley, in calling him to his aid, as Gordon had called upon Zehlehr, did so because he felt compelled to make use of the enormous power the Arab chief possessed. Stanley is said to have procured a stipulation from him to suppress the slave traffic in the Stanley Falls region, but probably his heart is with his countrymen. If Tippo Tib's son shares the parental ideas about Germans and Arabs, the project to make him mediator between Captain Wissmann and Hushmi may not be acceptable to the former at least.

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CONGRESS ADOPTS NEW RULES.

Washington Capital. The congress closes his annual now and opens parliamentary session. With the member from Boston they'll all have to bow.

THE "CODE" IN DEEP CONTEMPT.

Memphis Avalanche. Georgian idiots who vote as duellists should be kept out of the newspapers and put in the workhouse.

AN INCONGRUOUS COMBINATION.

St. Louis Democrat. Corporal Tanner perished as a public officer in a desperate effort to run a hair-trigger mouth in conjunction with a flint-lock brain.

EARNED MISSOURI'S GRATITUDE.

St. Louis Republic. We renew to Hon. David R. Francis, governor of Missouri, the assurance of our admiration. His staff is a thing of beauty and a joy forever. The governor who makes two Missouri colonels where only one was before is a benefactor to his race.

THIS AND THAT.

Omaha has foreclosed her mortgage on the pennant. The piano trust will probably be established on a sound basis. The refining influences of Omaha are very apparent on the silver ore which is smelted here.

The latest discovery of Tascott in China did not in any degree lessen the future prospects of that industry. Judge Lynch continues to hold court in all parts of the country. Most of his sentences have strings tied to them.

And now an Omaha type writer breaks the record in his line of business. As a record breaker Omaha has no equal anywhere in the country. A stone at Woodville, N. H., marks the boundary of two states, three counties and four towns, and yet it could hardly be called a bounding stone.

If the man who was fined in police court along with a lot of other unclean people