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E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE ATTACKS ON MR. POWDERLY.

The Chicago News intimates that the Knights of Labor are persecuted by a "New York" paper.

His other name is Powderly.—OMAHA BEE, August 17.

Mr. Powderly is making forced marches to the scene of conflict in New York. As a leader of retreat, Terrence has acknowledged himself.

It is quite consistent that the organ of the republican railroad ring in Nebraska, which has been backtracking every effort of the Farmers' Alliance, should now seek to belittle the leader of the Knights of Labor in the present struggle with the Vanderbilt railroad power. Nothing else is to be expected.—World-Head.

The ardent demagogue and impostor who is conducting the acrobatic Double-ender is welcome to make all the capital he can among believing men, and Alliance farmers out of what THE BEE has said about Mr. Powderly. This paper does not have to masquerade as the champion of the producers and working people. Its course for twenty years has been consistent throughout without shedding credulous tears over imaginary wrongs, and without playing the hypocrite for the sake of credulous gulligans and infatigable subscribers.

The BEE's record up to Mr. Powderly's years ago, when he allowed the Knights to be slaughtered and mercilessly punished by Jay Gould's Missouri Pacific houses during the memorable strike led by Martin Irons. At that period the Knights were a power in the land and mustered more than a million well-organized and well-disciplined men. Under any leader that had fighting qualities in him, the Knights would have emerged from the contest with victory on their banners. They would have crowded Horne to the wall and dictated terms to Jay Gould. But like a craven Mr. Powderly did not want to fight when fighting was the Knights' only hope. He cried "peace" when there was no peace. He wanted to arbitrate when he knew that at that juncture such a proposition was a confession of weakness.

The Brotherhood of Telegraphers tried Mr. Powderly and found him wanting at the critical hour. They antagonized with the Knights and were promptly deserted and left to the tender mercy of Jay Gould, because Mr. Powderly did not see fit to give them moral and material aid.

From that day to this Powderly has been a mere figurehead posing periodically on the scenes as "the great arbitrator." Powderly appears like the railroad bosses very much like the railroad bosses by the rats. His approach is always known by the tinkling of bells. He fights with Quaker guns, and his bombastments are only "words, words, words."

In the present New York Central strike Mr. Powderly is entirely out of place. The strike is not conducted by the Knights of Labor, and if it was confined to the Knights of Labor it could easily have been snuffed out within forty-eight hours. The only formidable force are the skilled railway employees embodied in the switchmen and firemen's brotherhoods. They don't recognize Powderly as a leader and don't trust under him, and his efforts in their behalf are entirely superfluous. The proper place for Mr. Powderly is on the stump and in the lecture hall, as a professional labor agitator for so much a speech, very much like Dick Fryerick, who has worked his jaw for more than twenty years as a labor reformer, but has not done a stroke of labor with his hands since he found ready-made talking more profitable.

RESISTANCE TO PROSCRIPTION OF JEWS.

The house of representatives has called upon the president for information as to Russia's proscription of Jews, the justification of this action being in the inquiry as to whether any American citizens have fallen under the proscription. It is hardly to be supposed that there is a single citizen of the United States among those who will be affected by the Russian government's edict of expulsion, but congress could not with propriety have asked for this information except in behalf of American citizens who might be in danger. It is impossible to say how far the president will go in supplying the information called for, but at any rate the action of congress is a suggestion to the Russian government that its proscription is regarded with disfavor by the government of the United States. It is not at all likely that this will have any effect, but it puts this country on record as condemning one of the most cruel and unwarrantable persecutions in all history.

The laws which are now to be enforced against the Jews in Russia are not of recent enactment. They were promulgated some eight years ago, and until now the czar's ministers, it would seem, have been ashamed to carry out legislation which is almost unparalleled for barbarity in European history. There are about four million Jews in Russia, and the brutal edict against these people is, that hereafter not one is to be allowed to live in the rural districts or in any of the smaller towns, the names of the cities where they alone will be suffered to dwell being officially specified. These are confined to sixteen of the so-called governments into which Russia is divided for administrative purposes, and nowhere else in Russia is an Israelite permitted to live at all. The law not only debar Jews from the ownership or even occupancy of farms, but hereafter they will be prohibited from having anything to do with mines or mining industries, and even from holding shares in a mine. They will not be permitted to follow the profession of civil engineer or army doctor, or to hold any government post. They are practically cut off from the legal profession, because they must have the express sanction of the minister of the interior, and there is not a single instance of the sanction being given since the rule was made. The liberal policy regarding school privileges is to be rendered still more liberal, and Jews are to be barred out altogether from many of the higher educational institutions.

It is estimated that not less than a million people will suffer from the enforcement of these laws, and the question of what is to become of this multi-

lode of involuntary refugees from the rural districts and small towns is a most serious one. What makes the situation of these unfortunate people in Russia singularly tragic, observes the New York Sun, is his hopelessness. "If the ports should undertake a similarly organized and implacable persecution of Christian subjects in Armenia or Crete all the great powers of Europe would remonstrate and their protests would bear fruit. But European diplomacy has never ventured to claim the same right of interference with the home affairs of a great Christian power which it has repeatedly asserted with relation to Mohammedan countries." It has been suggested that the great Hebrew bankers of Europe might avert the proposed persecution of their people by combining to paralyze the credit and commerce of Russia, and it is believed they will exert their influence in this direction if the Russian government proceeds with the crusade against the Jews. But it is a shame to the nations that in this closing decade of the nineteenth century they witness this heathen and barbarous proscription and do not utter a word of condemnation or protest. The congress of the United States has at least given a hint of the feeling that pervades this country, and while it may have no influence it is creditably ignored what threatens to be the most cruel exercise of despotic power during the present century.

A TIMELY DEMAND.

The republican platform of Nebraska declares in favor of laws compelling railroads to adopt appliances which science supplies for the protection of its employees against accidents. The necessity for such legislation is made manifest by the recent report of the interstate commerce commission, which shows that during the year nineteen hundred and seventy-two employees of the railroads in the United States have been killed outright and twenty thousand and twenty-eight injured. This shows that of the trainmen—engineers, firemen, brakemen and conductors—one death occurs for one hundred and seventy-three employees and one injury for every thirteen men employed. There is no other business where the death rate is proportionately so large, and there should not only be state but national legislation in the matter of adopting all the appliances that science affords, and this is demanded by the Nebraska republicans. The old system of car coupling is yet in vogue on many roads, simply because to adopt the more modern appliances would entail the outlay of a few thousand dollars. Stockholders who receive their dividends of course do not care if twenty thousand men are annually injured and a thousand murdered in the performance of their duties.

Accidents will always happen to train men, but science has offered many inventions that reduce the chances of accidents very materially. The Nebraska legislature should see to it that the demand of the republican platform in this regard is heeded and a law enacted that will force the corporations to adopt whatever methods or systems there may be which will reduce the number of accidents and deaths to train men.

THE PRESS AND THE PINKERTONS.

There has been a deplorable indifference on the part of the press generally regarding the outrages committed by the Pinkerton mercenaries at Albany. Here was a case of the shooting down of inoffensive persons by armed ruffians fresh from the slums of New York which should have drawn from every newspaper concerned in the public welfare, at least in the state where the outrages occurred, indignant denunciation. But the great journals of the republic have had nothing to say about the matter, and very few elsewhere have given it the consideration it merited. Lest possible that the editors of these papers are unable to see the danger to the authority, the rights and the liberties of the people in the existence of a system which allows corporations to employ on occasion armed bands of reckless and irresponsible men to serve their will? One of the complaints of the founders of the republic against the British king was that he quartered among them large bodies of armed troops. Is it a matter any less serious that the great corporations are now permitted to command at pleasure the services of armed men, under private control, to spy upon and overawe the people?

It is gratifying to be able to say that there are a few influential newspapers which have not permitted the Pinkerton outrages to pass without notice, and such journals have treated these outrages as they deserved. The Springfield, Massachusetts, Republican, referring to the occurrence at Albany, says:

"The New York Central railroad company may be absolutely right on the issue raised by its striking employees, but the managers have changed the position for quite another by hiring Pinkerton's private army. The events of Saturday and Sunday in the freight yards at Albany repeat and deepen impressions produced at Chicago and elsewhere by this gross usurpation of the police and military powers of the municipality and state. It is the function of the police and, in extremity, of the militia, to protect property, whether of an individual or a corporation, against the cost of life and limb. It is the legitimate resource always to be had by these legitimate arms of social order. The right of a man to protect his own, or to arm a watchman to defend his house or bank or factory, has been maintained by law. But the right to call in an organized band of mercenaries, who must from the circumstances of their employment be despotic and who have no standing as representatives of law, is not to be conceded. If it is conceded, we have the feudal age back again and our railroad stations are as lawless as the castles of barons who held 'by the sword hand.'"

The New York Commercial Advertiser, after a candid consideration of all the circumstances, reaches the following conclusion:

"The employment of the armed Pinkerton men by the Chicago, therefore, was justifiable neither by the law of self-protection nor by the emergency of the situation. It was done in the face of experience, which taught that a hired gang with a rifle cannot be trusted to keep his temper when threatened by an angry crowd. If the railroad author-

ities who employ the Pinkerton men did not know this it is an extraordinary lack of observation. If they did know it they cannot be so severely blamed for what has occurred.

These are the views of papers that hold no sentiments hostile to the corporations, and which have uttered no word in approval or defense of the action of the striking employees of the New York Central. But independently of their views regarding the merits of the controversy regarding the railroad company and its men, they are able to see that such an organization as the Pinkerton private army is not only out of place in our social order, but is a menace to it which should be removed as promptly as legislation can accomplish it.

OMAHA AND DENVER.

Recently the board of public works of Denver advertised for bids for a quarter of a million of public improvement bonds. Despite the widespread notice of the sale, not a solitary bidder appeared at the office of the board at the hour set for opening the bids, nor was one received by mail or telegraph. This is a startling condition of affairs, and is particularly injurious to Denver, which was about to inaugurate an extensive system of street paving.

The financial analysis of the chief city of Colorado is in striking contrast with the splendid position of Omaha in the monetary world. During 1880 Omaha disposed of public improvement bonds aggregating seven hundred and ninety-seven thousand, nine hundred and fifty dollars, bearing five and six per cent interest. Four-fifths of the amount were short-time sewer and paving bonds, one-tenth of which due annually, and are secured by liens on the property of the respective paving and sewer districts. These bonds did not go begging for bidders. On the contrary, the demand was so great that a premium as high as eight and one-eighth per cent was netted on one bunch of one hundred thousand dollars. The total premium with accrued interest realized on the year's sales reached the magnificent sum of fifty-two thousand one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty-three cents. Omaha paid a half per cent short-time bonds sold during the present month at a premium of two and three-quarters per cent.

These figures forcibly demonstrate the gilt-edged credit of Omaha at home and abroad. Of the millions expended on all classes of public improvements, and the various bonded obligations incurred, not one penny has been repudiated. Every evidence of public indebtedness has been promptly met at maturity, and the city is in position today to cancel considerable of its outstanding indebtedness if the bondholders would sell.

The financial operations of the city challenge comparison with any city in the country.

SINCE MARCH 1

the total number of hogs marketed at the packing centers of the country reached the enormous number of six million six hundred and fifty thousand, an increase of a million and a half over the corresponding period of 1889. Of this number Omaha scores an increase of nearly two hundred thousand. The abnormal increase in the number marketed is largely due to the reduced crops in the west. The shortage of corn will undoubtedly swell the rush to market during the fall months. It does not pay to turn forty cent corn into pork, or beef, and farmers are wisely taking advantage of the present steady prices to dispose of their marketable stock.

THE YOUTH OF FATE.

It seems a cruel fate that takes off John Boyle O'Reilly and leaves us Mike McDonald.

Justice the Best Policy.

A strike ordered to earth may rise again. Justice is the simplest remedy and the best.

Mr. Butler is Posted.

General Butler admits that he was not a great soldier, which goes to show that he has read the history of the war in an intelligent and impartial way.

The Southern Method.

Mississippi democrats killed Marsh Cook because he tried to be elected a republican to the Mississippi constitutional convention.

Hope Even for Fairfax.

Mr. Fairfax accuses Mr. Gladstone of attacking the English government for following precedents set by himself years ago. If Mr. Bismarck were as bold as Mr. Gladstone he would doubtless change his views on some subject on which, in the language of Meaulieu, he now feels "voicé-sure."

To Much Democracy.

Indiana had all the states in debt increase in the last decade. This occurred in the face of great material prosperity. The yield of agricultural crops, minerals, natural gas, and manufactures generally has been unusually good. It is asked why Indiana should, under the circumstances, increase her debt more than 100 per cent while other states have been paying off theirs. We fear Indiana has been speculating too much in democratic politics.

Missionaries Die of African Fever.

Deaths, August 21.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—The bishop of Switzerland has received news confirming the reports of the deaths of Messrs. Gies and Jelenysek and Mrs. Kingman, members of the party of nine missionaries who left the United States some months ago with the object of teaching in the Sudan. They died at Sierra Leone from African fever.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Kick from the Drivers on the Standard Street Railway.

HOW STOLEN BEER CAUSED TROUBLE.

The Mysterious Robbery of Tuesday Night Still Unsolved—Another Divorce Case Bobs Up—A Woman Run Over.

Lincoln, Neb., August 21.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—It has been noticed late that few men employed by the Standard street railway company are remaining in the city, a matter which well qualified they were for the position, but the frequent change could not be explained. The mystery was explained today to THE BEE in a couple of the drivers who were among the few who have remained. The story is best told in the words of one of them:

"No man," said he, "can remain in the employ of the Standard street railway company unless he virtually agrees to give back to the company half his salary for nearly three years in advance. The scheme of these robbers is this: When they employ a new man they let him run for about a week and then they come to him and inform him that if he will agree to buy a worthless lot for \$300 on the banks of Salt creek and allow the company to take from \$10 to \$15 out of his wages of \$5 a week, he will allow him to remain in the employ of the company. If he refuses to pay \$300 for a lot of sand hills that will not worth 30 cents, he is immediately fired. There is no compromise. You must either give a mortgage on half of your salary for two or three years or you get your walking papers. I tell you \$5 a month is small enough wages to support a large family, and if any money is left over I prefer to give it to the poor. I don't care if John Nichol with only one leg. The heartless managers were cruel enough to make this proposition to him and because he said he would not do it, they fired him. I am consequently could not invest in property in the bottom, he was fired. He is another of the men who are all the same thing."

"The most unfair part of the business is that no guarantee is given that the driver will be retained in service long enough to be paid for the lot. The lot is contracted for. If a man is discharged and unable to find other employment the company bids a mortgage in the name of the driver and can make the poor ex-driver lose every cent put into it. They of course can discharge any man they wish, even if he has nearly paid for the lot, and they can get away with it. Through this scheme they can get men to work for the starvation figure of \$3 a week, and they can get rid of themselves. I tell you this is pretty rotten."

THE MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY.

The strange robbery of an old man of his house and buggy on First and J streets Tuesday night about 11 o'clock, still shrouded in mystery. The chief of police and sheriff have spent considerable time in attempting to learn something more about the old man who was probably a miser, but as yet the affair is as mysterious as ever. Mr. Coats, who lives on First and J, and who witnessed the robbery, says he saw the man who was robbed, but he is unable to give a description of the man. He says he was one of the persons who witnessed the robbery. He saw the old man jump up after the robbery and he saw the man who was robbed, shouting that he had been robbed and yelling for assistance in stopping the thieves. Coats with others joined in the chase, but they could not catch the man as the animal was turned south on Second street, but he was afraid the thieves might shoot him. He followed the old man in the chase, but he was unable to give a description of the man. He says he saw the man who was robbed, but he is unable to give a description of the man. He says he was one of the persons who witnessed the robbery. He saw the old man jump up after the robbery and he saw the man who