THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

County of Douglas. Geo. R. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing commany, does soleranly swearthat the actual circulation of THE DAILY HEE for the week ending August 3), 1800, was as fol-

sunday. August 24.....
 Monday August 25
 20,295

 Thesday August 20
 20,570

 Wednesday August 27
 20,475

 Thursday August 28
 21,495

 Friday August 29
 21,495

 Baturday August 30
 20,838

Average......21,121
GEO. P. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 30th day of August, A. D., 1800.
[SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. State of Nebraska. County of Pouglas. | ss

County of Fouglas, 1, 2, 8
George R. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and snys that he is secretary of The Ree Publishing Company, that the actual average daily elevalution of Tue Datry Bes for the month of August, 1880, 18,515 copies; for September, 1880, 18,515 copies, for October, 1880, 18,66 copies, for November, 1880, 18,505 copies; for November, 1880, 18,505 copies; for November, 1880, 1850, 19,505 copies; for February 1890, 19,505 copies; for March, 1890, 20,515 copies; for April, 1890, 20,536 copies; for May, 1890, 20,180 copies; for July, 1890, 20,62 copies.

George R. Tzschuck, Sworn to before me and subscribed in my Sworn to before me and subscribed in my resence this 2d day of August, A. D. 1900, [SEAL.] N.P. FEU. Notary Public.

THE weekly bank statement shows the reserve has increased \$1,976,000. The banks now hold \$537,000 in excess of legal requirements.

THE rumor that citizens of Oklahoma are suffering is confirmed by the later report that their legislature is in session.

The crop of political sunflowers blooming for local and legislative offices in this section is sufficient to make an early frost a welcome benediction.

RECENT events suggest the necessity of the state banking board showing some evidence of life. If there has been any attempt to enforce the banking law, the fact has been jealously withheld from the press.

THE exhibits and attractions booked by the Douglas County Fair association warrant the assertion that the fair will be one of the most complete and interesting held in Omaha for years. The energy of the managers merits the substantial support and patronage of the people.

THE cold wave which is said to have congenled the parting salute of the emperors furnishes a significant explanation of the earthquake shocks felt in the valley of the Daaube. All indications worker in this branch of industry in majority. Universal manhool suffrage point to that section as the theater of parly convulsions, monarchial and other-

THE proposed exchange of French art for American pork will not strike the esthetic as a desirable trade combina tion, but it smacks of practical reciproc Ity, which is the main desideratum. Every patriotic cultivator of hogs must feel a thrill of joy over the prospect of trading his raw product for master pieces of French art for home decoration.

THE negroes of Calhoun and adjoining counties in Alabama held a convention recently and unanimously adopted a memorial which they will present to congress asking that the government make a loan of \$1,000 to each negro man with which to buy a farm, the government to take a twenty-year mortgage on the land. This is about as novel a scheme as Major Vaughn's freedman's pension law.

THE brick fight in New York grows more interesting and there seems to be no hope of stopping it soon. The price of bricks has advanced from four dollars and ninety-five cents per thousand to seven dollars and forty-five cents, and will go on up. It is simply a boycott, and thousands of laborers are out of employment who are in no way responsible for or interested in the origin of the present trouble.

WATERLOO, Ia, is the first city of that state to avail itself of the provisions of the school-book law which was passed by the last general assembly. Contracts have been made with publishers for supplying the schools of that city with bocks for five years, and after paying all expenses, they will be furnished fully thirty per cent cheaper than formerly. This is the right way to strike the schoolbook trust in its vitals.

THE National conservatory of music of America, New York, announces a most valuable addition to its faculty in Signor Romnalto Sopia as principal and professor of the vocal department. The signor is commended as an excellent musician, and the fact that he was conductor for Mme. Patti during her recent tour of the United States sufficiently attests this fact. This is an important addition to the faculty of the conservatory, and will serve to commend that admirable institution more strongly to the popular favor.

THE ex-Khedive of Egypt, Ismail Pasha, whose death by poison was reported from Constantinople a few days ago, was perhaps the most versatile and brilliant secondrel of the present century. He was a man of intelligence and enterprise, but in the furtherance of his schemes absolutely unscrupulous. He was both a thief and a murderer, his victims being estimated at hundreds of persons, while his stealings amounted to millions of dollars. As an intriguer he had few equals in modern times, and his Beath will be a relief to most of the govpraments of Europe.

LABOR DAY.

sponsible to no boss for his conduct.

most important particular if they fail to

convey to those who celebrate some im-

pression of the higher respect shown to

and the greater advantages it enjoys.

Despite the conflicts which sometimes

seem to indicate a deliberate purpose to

drive labor to the wall, to destroy its

organization, to break down its power,

and to deny it all rights except that

of tolling at the will of com-

bined capital, and despite the some-

times grave mistakes of labor itself,

which seriously impair confidence alike

always in hearty sympathy with every

elevation. This great country, more

than any other on the face of the globe,

represents in its unparalleled progress

and marvelous material achievement the

power and the worth of labor.

It is a nation of workers sur-

passing every other in energy

and enterprise. The foundations of its

and persistent toil, and while it may be

true that some of those who now enjoy

the rich heritage of labor forget how it

was obtained, they cannot wipe out the

fact respecting its origin. We believe

there is none who will question that

the rights of labor were never more

generally recognized and respected in

There is at present a good deal of

unrest and dissatisfaction in the ranks

of labor, both in this country and

abroad. In Belgium thousands of

that country. In England there are

threatened outbreaks which may be-

come very serious. There is hardly an

industrial center on the European con-

tinent where labor is not exhibiting

more or less unrest, and even in Aus-

stralia the labor troubles are of greater

magnitude than was ever before known

there at one time. Happily what a few

days ago threatened to be one of the

most disastrous labor disturbances in the

history of this country appears to have

practically come to an end, a situation

due to the conservative action of large

and influential bodies of workingmen.

So far as American labor is concerned

it is on the whole in a satisfactory con

dition and the outlook for it is favorable.

There is no reason to believe that

American labor will not enjoy in the

year to come as large opportunities and

as satisfactory rewards as it has had in

the past year, while it is not improbable

there will be improvement with respect

A LESSON IN PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Among the many problems that every

modern society is called upon to con-

sider is how the demands for charity

shall be best met. How are we to provide

for those in need who have a just claim

to public beneficence without offering an

encouragement to unworthy mendicancy,

and how can the public protect itself

against imposture and fraud? This

subject has been one of more

or less perplexity almost since the

organization of civilized governments,

for the truth proclaimed nearly nine-

teen hundred years ago, that "the poor

ye have always with you," was founded

upon the experience of ages and is still

being verified. The history of charac-

ter is therefore practically as old as the

history of mankind, and yet care of the

poor by the states in accordance with

general laws, is comparatively modern.

The ancient methods of providing for

the indigent were not regulated by any

well-defined system, and even when with

the growth of Christianity the church

became the center of charitable work it in-

curred the represent of encouraging

idleness by giving undeserved assist-

ance. How to relieve honest poverty

without encouraging voluntary pauper-

ism is a question that has been most seri-

ously discussed in Europe and America,

particularly during the last half century,

and while not yet satisfactorily settled

there certainly has been great progress

made towards its solution. One evi-

dence of this is in the fact that in Eng-

land a revision of the laws which took

place about the beginning of

the reign of Victoria has re-

sulted in reducing the cost of

pauperism about 40 per cent as well as

in greatly diminishing the number of

Perhaps nowhere has this matter of

public charitles been reduced to a more

satisfactory and efficient system than in

Germany, whose practical statesmen

have given great attention to it during

the past twenty years. In a late con-

sular report issued by the state depart-

ment at Washington, Consul General

paupers relatively to population.

this country than they are today.

Mason, at Frankfort-on-the-Main. pre-In twenty-three states it is provided sents a very complete account of the by statute that September 1 shall be ob-German plan, known as the "Elberserved as a holiday of labor, so that tofelder system," the name being taken morrow in more than half of this great from Elberfeld, a town in Prussia, where nation hundreds of thousands of workit first had an adequate test. Under men and workwomen, putting aside the this system it is made the duty of each implements of industry, will celebrate community, city or village to take care their lawful right to a day of freedom of the deserving poor, and the relief given is considered a loan, the person receiving it being required to pay it back if he is ever able to do so. In each community the leading citizens are selected to attend to the relief of the poor, and no one is permitted to decline or to est and attention. For twenty-four shirk the duties imposed, under a penalty of the loss of civil rights ognition of its dignity and power. With for a term of years, as well as music and banners it will peaceably and an increase of taxes. The duties, howjoyously proclaim that in this republic ever, are not especially onerous, since the workingman has a voice and an inno one is required to attend to more than fluence which all must hear and acfive indigent families Orphan children knowledge. In no other land has he a who are destitute are kept temporarily holiday distinctively his own. In other in asylums or boarded in private familands the laborer may be given opporlies, the latter system having been attunities of recreation and enjoy privitended with highly satisfactory results. leges accorded him by long-estab-The German laws combine indoor and lished custom, but in no other country is outdoor relief, but give a decided prefer-It provided by law that one day of the ence to the latter. Generally this plan year shall be his day-an occasion when has been found cheaper per head than he may go forth to the unconstrained enthe other, but it has usually been joyment of his privileges as a man and a attended with such an increase citizen, fearing no task-master and rein the number of paupers as to augment instead of diminish the nggregate expense. Although Intelligent workingmen to whom reflections of this nature must come on the highly regarded by Germay, it appears recurrence of Labor day, cannot but not to reduce the proportion of pauperhave their patriotism and their ism to a very low figure, Consul Mason devotion to free institutions stimstating that the number of persons to ulated and enlarged thereby, and whom relief is granted is a little less the exercises of tomorrow wherever than four to the one hundred, which is the day is observed will be defective in a not much below the proportions fifteen

each inhabitant in a population of fortylabor in this country than in any other seven millions. Of course it would not be practicable to apply the Elberfelder system as a whole in this country. Communities here could not, for example, require certain citizens to perform charitable duties. But there are features of the system that can be applied anywhere, and the success attained in Germany warrants attention to them on the part in its intelligence and its integrity, the of communities that will have to congreat body of the American people are sider plans of public charity, and there are few that will not have this question just and reasonable demand of labor and soon brought home to them with more earnestly desire its improvement and than ordinary urgency.

years ago. The annual cost is twenty-

one and a half million dollars, which

represents a tax of forty-six cents on

A SOUTHERN PROBLEM. The Mississippi constitutional convention now in session at Jackson, was convened estensibly to solve the franchise problem. It is sought to obtain by constitutional provisions the results which have heretofore been effected by intimistateliest fortunes were laid by hard dation and other illegal methods. But it is now found that this problem does not easily afford a satisfactory solution. While the constitution of the United

States does not establish the qualifications of the electors of the various states, it places certain restrictions upon the actions of the states in prescribing those qualifications. By providing that the electors of members of the house of representatives shall have the qualifications requisite for the most numerous branch of the state legislature. the framers of the constitution gave to miners are engaged in a contest which the states the power of extending or repromises, before it ends, to involve every stricting the franchise at the will of the was not in force at the commencement of the republic and Rhode Island retained a property qualification in her constitution for over fifty years after she had become a member of the union. But these restrictions were by degrees voluntarily done away with by the states themselves in order to afford greater inducements to immigrant settlers and later the whole people by amendment to the constitution agreed upon certain restrictions upon the power of the state to restrict the franchise. It was therefore declared that the right of citizens of the United States to vote, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The states are left to devise and put into operation any plans for restricting the right to vote upon another basis, which they

may think desirable. The abridgement of the franchise by the establishment of either property or educational qualifications or by the establishment of both, seems to afford the only methods available to the Mississippi convention; yet their adoption must necessarily be followed by several undesirable results. The most reasonable provision would be an educational qualification, for it seems no more than proper that only the intelligent voter should be permitted to take part in public affairs. But the disfranchisement of the uneducated negro must be coupled with that of the ignorant white man. By the census of 1880, of seven hundred and fifty-three thousand six hundred and ninety-three persons over ten years of age enumerated in Mississippi, forty-one and nine-tenths per cent were unable read and forty-nine and five-tenths per cent unable to write. Of the whites, sixteen and three-tenths per cent were unable to write, while of the negroes there was seventy-five and twotenths per cent in that condition. From this, it is estimated that an educational qualification would, while disfranchising some hundred thousand colored men, also deprive nearly fifteen thousand white democrats of their votes. The same unsatisfactory consequences would result from a property qualification inasmuch as nearly a like proportion of white and colored men would be disfranchised.

But there is another and more potential argument against the restriction of the suffrage by the Mississippi convention. Before the civil war, the slaveholding states were accorded representation in the federal congress according to their respective numbers which was determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. Thus the white people were enabled to elect representatives for themselves and also three-fifths of their slaves. Emancipation not only failed to rectfy this injustice, but the white voters, by the adoption of intimidating methods, virtually obtained the right to elect representatives for themselves and the whole number of negroes. The disfranchise-

ment of any part of the negro voters would seriously endanger this privilege as now enjoyed.

In adopting the fourteenth amendment, it was egacted into the constitution that "when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice president of the United States, repreentatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of opresentation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twentyone years of age in such state." In disfranchising any considerable number of voters, Mississippi would reduce the number of congressional representatives accorded to it. Instead of retaining the seven congressmen which Mississippi now has, an educational qualification would lessen the apportionment by over forty per cent, leaving not more than four members. Such a thing is not contemplated by the constitutional convention. As yet the shot-gun policy is the only way which has been invented to disfranchise the negroes without depriving the white men of their votes and to retain at the same time a full representation in congress. The question is: Can the Mississippi convention discover a new and more peaceful method of accomplishing the same thing?

A WINDFALL FOR IMPORTERS.

There is nothing more disgusting than

the demagogy of some of our public men. A striking instance is afforded by the recent gyrations of Senator Plumb in his frantic effort to work up popularity among the voters of Kansas. Mr. Plumb is known to be the richest man in Kansas, and his close association with monopolists, bonanza kings and money lenders is an open secret at Washington, if not among the members of the Farmers' Alliance in Kansas. But today Mr. Plumb is the most rantankerous antimonopolist in the United States senate. His latest performance is on a par with all his recent exploits. When the section of the McKinley tariff bill that embodies imported wines and liquors came up in the senate, Mr. Plumb threw a sop to the prohibitionists by offering an amendment to raise the duty on champagne one dollar per bottle, and make a corresponding increase in duties on Jamaica rum, Rhine wine, Holland gin and other liquors that are imported from foreign countries. These amendments were adopted and Mr. Plumb has put another feather in his prohibition cap.

But what does prohibition or temper ance gain by raising these duties? People who drink champagne, Jamaica rum or Holland gin are not likely to substitute Kentucky whisky or Milwaukee beer for them. . But there is a small fortune in this raise for the importers and liquor dealers who have a large supply of foreign wines and liquors on It is a windfall for them. The importers can well afford to be liberal and keep the senators' wine cellars filled with the choicest brands of Widow Cliuot, Burgundy and Johanisberger for the next five years.

ARE WOMEN OPPRESSED?

A paragraph which recently appeared in THE BEE has stirred a member of the gentle sex to her innermost depths. This paragraph was nothing more nor less than a casual and perhaps dippant remark that the republicans of South Dakota, who were wrestling with an equal suffrage plank, would furnish women in pants another chance for excitement and agitation.

Some Nebraska fairy who signs her self "Aurora," takes this as an affront, and talks wildly about the sombre darkness which envelops THE BEE. Now the poets have represented Aurora as arising out of the ocean in a chariot with rosy fingers dropping gentle dew. This is evidently not our Aurora whose carmine-tipped fingers have dipped the pen into vitriol.

She asks indignantly and with scorn "Where is the logical connection between au interest in good government, just laws pure living, advanced civilization, andpants! Is the wearer of pants only affected by legislation! Why should not a woman be equally interested with men in the solution of all the great questions which vitally con-cern humanity? Nothing better could possibly happen to the human race than an wakening on the part of all women to the fact of their rights, duties and responsibility How can a world be expected to be a succes when it ignores one-half of itself! How can men rise to the full stature of not.c, true and free manhood when women with whom they are so closely connected are ignorant and en slavedi

Aurora's plea is the old, old story of oppression, of degradation, of denied rights and the unbearable tyranny of brutal man over helpless woman. When the question of equal suffrage was before the people of Nebraska in 1882 the issue was thoroughly discussed and effectively disposed of through the ballot box. It is hardly necessary to reopen the debate at this time. THE BEE opposed female suffrage because it sin cerely believed that it would decrease the happiness of woman herself. Society is founded on the family relation, which in turn finds its basis in sexual relations. The demands of the family relation upon woman must monopolize her time and strength, and necessarily prevent her sharing with man the duties im-

posed upon the full-fledged citizen. Woman's position before the law is not a degraded or enslaved one. In the matter of law she has an advantage of three years over men who become of age only when twenty-one, while women are legally recognized as individually responsible at eighteen. The laws of Nebraska give to woman whatever she could want or reasonably ask for. All the property that a woman owns before marriage, personal and real, can be retained by her after marriage and willed away if she sees fit. But how is it with men? When a man marries, the moment that the marriage is solemnized, the woman becomes the absolute owner of one-third of his real property. He cannot dispose of any of his real estate or mortgage it without his wife's consent. And why? Because it is the simple recognition by

desire to protect her. It does not intimate slavery or degradation or abridgment of liberty as the female suffragists will have it. Under our laws a married woman may sell or convey her property, she may dispose of it at pleasure, she may, if she desire, go into business-in short, she is at liberty to do anything that she wants to with her property and no man can legally interfere with herand yet a few of the gentle creatures

call this bondage and shudder at their

abject slavery.

With these generous laws, made by men for the protection of women, Aurora contends that women should be equally interested and intimates that the world is not a success. But this is moonshine on a shovel. Suffrage is not an inherent right. It is simply a privilege conferred upon men in exchange for the discharge of duties for which men alone are fitted by reason of their physical condition. Those who make our laws should be ever ready and able to enforce them. Sexual differences which render women, as a whole, incapable of performing the political duties required of men, need not be discussed, but cannot be overlooked in determining the question. From the standpoint of womanhood itself, female suffrage would be equally inexpedient. Woman is by nature the custodian of the nation's morals. The home is the natural center around which the hopes and aspirations of womanly women cluster. The home work is the woman's work-it is there she naturally belongs. As Artemus Ward said, "when woman

emphatic nuisance." HUMANITY'S GENTLE HAND.

behaves herself she is an angel, but

when she gets into my pantaloons, meta-

phorically speaking, and tries to play

the man, she plays the devil and is an

A dozen fashionable women residing in New York have undertaken a some what novel scheme. It is nothing of greater importance than founding an asylum for itigerant cats and homeless dogs. A building is to be erected, and the countless curs which erstwhile bayed the moon will be provided with a place to sleep and plenty to eat. The cats and kittens are to have a separate apartment, and the women having charge of the asylum for these unfortunate orphans, and also those with families unable to support themselves, will employ assistants whose duty it will be to see that the cats conduct themselves in a manner becoming the demands of civilization. This will certainly prove a sweet boon, and is well worthy of the willing hands and hearts which have undertaken to relieve the vagrant animals. The old cats which have been known as rounders, and which have sat on the back porch or the front porch and poured out their souls to their lost mates in the darkness of the night, will find their occupation gone, but the man with the loaded bootjack can slumber on and on, while the rounder sleeps sweetly in the corral provided by the humane women. Of course the countless waifs-human waifs-in the streets of New York who go to bed hungry, and are ragged and miserable, did not appeal to the sympathy of these noble women. But the cats and dogs, with their fleas and fits, struck them in a tender place, and they will care for

FROM the variety of reports that come from Europe regarding the results, or probable results, of the conference between the ezar and Emperor William, it is quite impossible to determine whether the chances are more favorable to peace or war. For instance, it was reported from Vienna that the czar had refused to consent to the German-emperor's proposition that the forces of Russia, Austria and Germany stationed on the boundary between the three countries be withdrawn, which would indicate that the conference was a failure. while on the other hand the advices from St. Petersburg breathe nothing but peace, and those from Berlin are non-committal or doubtful. The fact of the matter is that all these reports are the merest conjecture, no one but the two emperors and their most confidential advisers having the least knowledge of what transpired in the conference, and they will take care that the secret does not get out until they are ready to divulge it. The fact that everything on the surface appears calm should perhaps be accepted as an assurance that there is no immediate danger ahead,

pulmonary consumption in Europe is discredited by the press of Colorado. In exhaustive articles on the subject, the politico-medical writers of the state cough up the significant information that the ozone of Colorado is the one great specific for patching shattered lungs. It must be admitted that the scribes of the centennial state are authorities on the disease. No other like aggregation has had the opportunities to watch its progress. It has been their melancholy duty to chronicle the demise of more consumptive victims than any equal number of obituary writers in the country. But before they proclaim Colorado as the pulmonary sanitarium of the world, the vital statistics of the state should be suppressed or published in one of the dead languages.

THE reported discovery of a cure for

WE have been asked to publish the full text of the Connell labor bill that passed the lower house last Thursday, and point out the benefits which workingmen will derive from it when it becomes a law. We shall do so just as soon as the official copy of the bill as amended by the house can be procured. There is already an eight hour law on the statutes of the United States, and we cannot possibly point out the scope of the proposed legislation without first making a comparison with the law now

A Practical Fact.

The silver dollar was worth only 71 cents when Cleveland retired; now it is worth 93 cents. This is one of the practical facts that will help to keep the republican party in control of the legislation of the country.

Now, Mr. Tolstoi. Chicago Neses

M. Emille Zola has criticised the "Kreutzer Sonata," and gives it as his deliberate opinion that the author of the book must be insane. Will some one please interview Count man of woman's dependence and man's | Tolstol as to his opinion of Zola!

LOBSTER SALAD.

The giasticutus which is to be placed over the main entrance of the city hall will make a street parade on Tuesday at 10 o'clock. several visiting giasticutuses will be present from abroad, and the procession will be a blaze of giory. Major John B. Furay will head the procession, followed by the giasticutus, it followed by Messrs, Birkhauser, Blumer, Chaffe and Davis. The procession will form at block 86, and march around the entire square. Mr. Birkhauser will make the opening address and introduce the strange pre-historic beast. By permission we are permitted to print his speech. which abounds in stirring sentiment. He will say:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I have the honor to introduce to you the great glasticutus. It has eyes but it sees not, ears but it hears not, claws but it claws not, scales but it weighs not and wings but it flies not. At this june ture Count Pulaski, the pound master, will authorize a dog catcher to poke the pea-green stuffing out of the giasticutus and the meeting will adjours to the city hall, where the rare piece of art will be placed in its proper position.

One of the most novel features of the camnaign is said to have been introduced by Farmer Edgerton, the foot-sore and horny handed son of toil. The nearest he ever got to a plow was is a picture book, but when he commences to harangue the farmers he always speaks of "we." For fear that he may e called upon to "show his hand" and the bunions of toll upon it, he has had an artificial arm and hand made, all covered with warts and bunious and blisters. During his speech he takes his artificial arm from out his cost sleeve, leaving his real arm hanging at his side, and passes it through the audience for careful inspection. Dave Butler was carrying it through the audience the other day with tears in his eyes, when a small boy discovered that the busions were made of putty.

Dictator Burrows, in the last issue of his personal organ, withdraws Senator Van Wyck from the race and calls upon the congressional committee to put a new candidate in the field. The committee, which is made up principally of Allen Root, will now call upon Allen Root to take the position for which nature and nature's God have fitted him-the people's candidate for congress. Mr. Root's election is a foregone con-

The majesty of the law has been invoked by two Long Island citizens to settle a dispute such as perhaps was never brought into a court before. Neighbor No. 1 owned a her that laid eggs which he claimed belonged to him. The hea of neighbor No. 2 hatched the eggs, and a law suit, which is attracting great attention, is the result. The eminent judge is asked to decide which one of the disputants owns the chickens which were hatched. From a strictly legal point of view THE BEE ventures the opinion that the hen owned by neighbor No. 2 has a mechanic's lien on the chickens.

A barber trust has been formed in Chicago with a capital of \$25,000. The trust proposes to operate shops in various cities in the state

The yield of prunes in California this year is estimated at 15,000,000 pounds, or more than a pound for each family in the country. It is to be hoped that the Nebraska states men who are demanding a division of all wealth will see to it that each family gets its pound of prunes. If they are not forthcoming the government should be called upon for an appropriation to purchase a pound of dried apples for each family.

An Atlanta, Ga., preacher delivered a sermon in Washington last Sunday, in which he bitterly opposed the custom of the people paying for the congressional chaplain. He contended that if the members wanted to hear a prayer, or be prayed for, they should pay for it out of their own pockets. The Atlanta divine should go slow. Congress is bad enough with a parson to help it, and withou one there's no telling what would happen.

After an exhaustive investigation the Berlin Telephone company pronounces women superior to men as telephone employes. As no particular reason is given for the decision, it is presumed woman's natural ability to "talk back" distanced the sterner sex.

The advocates of Volapuk have reason to feel gratified with the spread of the universal language. At a late convention of its votaries in Boston, statistics were produced to show the wonderful favor with which Volapuk is received throughout the world It has five millions of students, twelve thousand business houses use it in fifty different countries, and two and a half million people speak it. For a language of comparatively re ent origin, the spreak of Volapuk is cer tainly remarkable. It commends itself specially to the "people's candidates" in the present campaign. The universal language will enable them to make their wants known to the Poles, Bohemians, Russians, Germans and Scandinavians of the Second congres sional district without having an interpreter

A Leader Who Doesn't Lead. New York Sun.

The Knights of Labor have passed that portion of their career which has been prominent to the eyes of the public as the most headless labor organization ever known During all that period their executive ruler has been Mr. Terence V. Powderly, a vain and nincompospish person, lacking in every characteristic that could justify the respect of his followers or give effective counsel and direction to their efforts.

Must Draw the Line.

"The protective tariff, as I understand it," says Senator Hoar, "is a measure to increase the wages of American labor, that thereby American citizenship and American manhood may be exalted." There can be no ob ection by any republican to such a definition. But when duties are imposed or increased merely to swell the already sufficient profits of manufacturers, the policy is perverted to false and unjust uses.

Given Out of Gratitude.

Kate Field's Washington Speaking of the grand army encampment Major McKinley made a strong point in his controversy with General Butler, where he defended the veterans of our civil war against the imputation of sordid motives be hind their services to their country. There is not an American patriot who would begrudge to the old soldiers all the kindness and care they need to make their lives comfortable. But there are a great many of uwho hate to see a disposition, on the part of any of them, to put a mere money value or what they did for the union-to spoil a glorious record of unselfish devotion by demanding a special reward for what they supposed to have offered as a free gift. Major McKin ley's manly statement that the volunteer sol dier only did his duty as a citizen may call down on him a vast deal of abuse from pen sion sharks and cranks of all orders, but it will also draw forth a hearty response of approval from the better class of Americans, is the Grand Army and out of it. What the government of this country gives to its de fenders, it gives out of the fullhess of its gratitude and not because a writ has been served on it. The government accepted the services of loyal and patriotic citizens to fight its battles in the war of secession, because those services were freely offered. If it had wanted simply to buy food for confederate powder, it would have gone to Heese for its

STRANGE DEATH IN LINCOLN

Ott Frow Found Dying From the Effects of Chloroform.

MRS. HENRY MOHR STILL ALIVE,

How Gillespie Got a Bill Settled-Other News in the Capital City-State House Notes.

Lincoln, Neb., August 30. - [Specia to Tun Ben. |-Otto H. Frow, a well known and popular young man of twentyseven years, came to his death this morning by taking chloroform. No satisfactory reason can be assigned for the act. Last evening he was bright and cheerful as usual and at 8 o'clock he attired himself in his best suit of ciothes as though he was going to make a call. Thirty minutes later he purchased half an ounce of chloreform at Steiner & Schultz's drug store. He returned to his home at 1205 Q street so late that neither his father nor mother heard him come in. At 7:30 this morning he was found on his bed dying. His clothes were still on and close to his face was the empty bottle of chloreform and his handkerchief into which he had poured the drug. A physician was called, but in fifteen minutes Frow was dead. The fact that he had heart trouble is attributed as the reason that such a small quanlity of the sodative killed him, as ordinarily it is claimed a full ounce or more is necessary, The deceased was one of the head clerks at

Miller & Paine's dry goods store, and a great favorite there. He has not enjoyed the best of health, as he was afflicted with dyspepsia. Still this has never interfered with his work nor his cheerfulness. He suffered with a se-vere toothache about a week ago and his father and mother wish to believe that probably he had another attack last evening and took the fatal drug for relief. But no one can be found who heard him complain of pain last evening, and the fact that he emptied the bottle makes the theory of suicide look very probable. None of the members of the family an assign any reason for his purposely takcan assign any reason for his purposely taking his lite in case it was intentional suicide.

Last evening he took support at the Bond
hotel with Charley Bond, and was at that
time in the best of spirits. Later he met
Bob Wilson, one of his chums, and was then in his usual joking mood. Where he went after he put on his best clothes at 8 o'clock is not known, but it is presumed that he carled upon some young lady, but who the person is has not been ascertained. Whether such oung lady had anything to do with his tak ing the chloroform is, of course, also veiled in mystery, but that belief is expressed by some, although his relatives say he never kept steady company with any young lady.

The father and mother were very averse to a post mortem examination, and consequently none will be held. The relatives were also opposed to an inquest, owing to the publicity it would give the unfortunate affair. So there probably will not be any. There are conflicting reports concerning the young man's heart and lungs being effected, but the fact that half an ounce of chloroform killed him shows that one or the other of these vital organs or both were affected. A sister of his died six years ago with heart disease and his married sister is afflicted with heart trouble. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Frow, the father and mother, say that Ott frequently complained of his heart, and if this is true, there is no doubt that but that he was aware of the effect of chloroform on him, as once a dentist refused his request to use chloroform after learning that young Frow's heart was not in a healthy condition.

MRS. MORR STILL ALIVE. The physician in attendance upon Mrs. Henry Mohr, who was shot in the abdomes by her husband, says that the reports cur-rent in Lincoln last evening about Mrs. Mohr's condition were exaggerated. He admits that she is in a dangerous condition but denies that mortification has set in. The reports were believed in West Lincoln, however, and secret arrangements were effected for a lynching party. The doctor says that there are some hopes of the poor woman's re-

HOW GILLISPIE COLLECTED A BILL. John Dendican, who runs a feed store, is

yery angry over the trick played on him by John S. Parks to square a dept owed by Don-dican to a man named Gillisple. Parks is a drayman who called at Dondican's place and ordered a lead of oats. The wagon was filled and weighed, when it was discovered that there were thirty-two bushels in the load and that it would come to \$14.28. Parks shook his head dubiously and claimed that the weight was not correct. Dondican then alowed Parks to drive to another set of scales and there the weight registered was identical with that of the other scales. Parks then aughingly told Dondican that the oats were for Gillispic, and as he owed Gillispic over \$14.28 he could charge it to that account. Be-fore the chagrined Dondican could do anything the fellow drove away with the cerea Dondican then repaired to Justice Brown's office and swore out a warrant for Park's arest on the charge of getting goods under

WANT THEM TO SLOW UP. At the special meeting of the city council last evening a resolution was introduced favoring the placing of a watchman at the dif erent crossings to see that the railroad companies comply with the laws governing the speed of trains inside the city limits.

STATE HOUSE NOTES. The Bank of Berlin incorporated this morning with \$25,030 capital. The incorporators are N. A. Duff, A. M. Cook, Fred Shrader, J. H. Young, O. M. Young, Conrad Fartenau, F. L. Hillmanns, W. E. Duff, David

Governor Thayer is expected back from the ast this evening or tomorrow. Mrs. Thayer a still in bad health and will not return for a umber of weeks.

Tom Benton, state auditor, is back at his sk again. The grounds about the state house are

finally in splendid condition and attract con-siderable favorable comment on account of their beauty. ODDS AND ENDS.

Charles Zulker, a clerk at the store of

Heffley & Son, got angry last night at a little L. D. T. boy named Charles Gieenan, who happened to run against him, and administered a beating to the lad. Today Zulker paid the police judge \$5.60 for his actions. THE BEE correspondent would be pleased to meet J. A. Adams, who seat a communica-tion to this paper for publication. Call at 226 S street. The Nebraska Wesleyan university has

ommenced suit against Captain Carder the police for the collection of \$50 subscribed by him toward the erection of the new uni-versity building. The captain is very indig-nant, and says it was his intention to pay the same, but of late the payments on his torise have taken all the money he could possibly spare, and he wanted the university people to give him a little more, time, which then he notice for the collection of \$50 subscrib o give him a little more time, which they have refused him. The wife of Officer Keane is dangerously

il with typnoid fever, and has been taken to he hospital for treatment. Mr. H. G. McVicker has returned from a delightful ten days' outling in the western part of the state.

OMAHA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Subscribed and Guaranteed Capital \$500,000 Paid in Capital 350,000 Buys and sells stocks and bonds; negotiates commercial paper; receives and executes commercial paper; receives and executes trusts; nots as transfer agent and trustee of corporations, takes charge of property, col-

Omaha Loan & Trust Co SAVINGS BANK.

S E Corner 16th and Douglas Sta Paid in Capital \$50,000 Subscribed and Guaranteed Capital 100,000 Liability of Stockholders 200,000

5 Per Cent Interest Paid on Deposits. FRANK J. LANGE, Cashier. Officers: A. U. Wyman, president; J. J. Brown, vice-president, W. T. Wyman, treasurer. Directors:—A.U. Wyman, J. H. Millard, J. J. Brown, Guy C. Barton, E. W. Nash. Thom. J. Kimball, George B. Lake.