## THE DAILY BEE

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munications relating to news and matter should be addressed to the Editorial matter shoul RUSINESS LETTERS.

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# The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors

THE BEE BUILDING. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska. | ss County of Douglas, | ss George B. Tzschuck secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly awear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending July 4, 1891, was as follows: Sunday, June 28..... Monday, June 29
Tuesday, June 29
Wednesday, July
Thursday, July 2
Friday, July 3
Saturday, July 4. ..26,663 ...27,028

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 4th day of July, 181.
N. P. FEIL.
Notary Public.

Notary Public.

Notary Public.

Notary Public.

County of Douglas. | 88

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn deposes and says that he is secretary of The Ber.

Publishing company, that the actual average dally circulation of The Dan. His. for the month of June. 1820, was 20,201 copies; for the month of June. 1820, vas 20,201 copies; for Cotober 1890, 20,522 copies; for August 1890, 20,552 copies; for November. 1890, 22, 1, copies; for December. 1890, 2,471 copies; for January, 1891, 24,46 copies; for Forwary, 1891, 25,928 copies; for March, 1891, 24,050 copies; for April, 1891, 2,928 copies; for May, 1891, 26,840 copies.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of June, A. D. 1891.

N. P. Fell.

Notary Public.

Some of the newspapers are discussing Parnell's political future. This is a waste of time. Parnell has no political

ENGLAND indulged in its first Fourth of July demonstration on Saturday in honor of the arrival of the German em-

THE state board of transportation will find it profitable to devote the time of their three secretaries to a careful study of the Iowa railroad law.

A MONUMENT to Danton and Robespierre in France will be no more shocking to the good sense of the world than one to Jeff Davis in America. Both are likely to be erected.

WALES and his son were the thick and thin of the royal family. The heir apparent was a trifle too bulky, and the heir presumptive too attenuated to fit the German uniforms they wore.

BASEBALL and the Chatauqua assemblies were the chief instrumentaliglorious Fourth in Nebraska this year. Without them the day would have been intolerably dull.

Among honest people there is but one sentiment in regard to the two officers of the Hastings asytum for incurable insane who have been on the rack of investigation for a few days. They should be removed without delay.

ACCORDING to Minister Douglas, Hippolyte is a level-headed man and he was equal to the emergency in the last riots. This must be accepted as true, for not enough rioters were left after the butchery to dispute the proposition.

AN OCALA, Fla., flisherman claims to have captured a fish in which he found a diamond ring. Ocala is responsible for Polk and the sub-treasury scheme. It has enough to answer for. It should immediately repudiate this fisherman and his prevarication.

THE Chilean insurgents are again announced to be in possession of the key to the situation. Just how many keys to the situation are required is not stated. To the foreign observer it appears that no end will come to the war until one party or the other gets a key to the deadlock.

EVERY member of the Grand Army in Nebraska favors Lincoln for the national encampment in 1892 and every veteran can do something to help secure it. Letters to old comrades and leading mes in the order will help. Write them. There are 30,000 ex-union soldiers in Nebraska and they are almost invincible if united.

Boies and his adherents went too far in their platform utterances upon the temperance issue. They have discovered their mistake and are now striving to patch it up with a declaration in favor of local of tion. The temperance question will give Iowa democrats all the trouble they care to experience between now and November.

CHRISTIANA, the capital of Norway, is boasting of a \$200,000 hotel for tourists. It is said to be the finest in the kingdom. The capitalists along the route to North Cape and the midnight sun are not parsimonious, but it is a small tourist resort in America which cannot boast a hotel costing twice as

Among the charming little cities of Nebraska Crete takes no obscure place, She is one of the several beauties of the Blue. Always enterprising, this city has never permitted herself to be overlooked by persons interested in Nebraska. As an educational center Doane college has given high rank. The first Chautauqua assembly in the state was established at Crete. . It has always been a success and set the example for at least three other cities in that direction. When thinking over the delightful places for a few days' visit or a flying trip, it will not pay to overlook Saline county's charming resort, her Chautauqua assembly grounds, her college, or her people.

NOT SATISFACTORY FIGURES. Most of the bulletins issued from the census office are models of accuracy and contain information of both interest and value. This cannot truthfully be said, however, of that issued under date of June 22, upon the very important subject of the receipts and expenditures of the municipalities of the union. The figures purport to show the receipts and expenditures of 100 principal or representative cities of the United States. If those cited for Omaha are a proper criterion from which to judge of the value of the tables, they are scarcely worth compliation.

The city of Omaha appears from the igures to have expended \$1,563,303 in 1889 or \$11.13 per capita basing the ratio upon the population of 1890. The approximate expenses of administration are thought to have been \$1,455,363 or \$10.36 per capita. The average for the cities of from 100,000 to 200,000 people is \$11.74 per capita, while the returns published herein show Denver to have expended but \$4.52 for administrative purposes, and Kansas City but \$7.05 per capita. On comparing the data from which these figures are deduced, it is observed that large sums are charged to both expenditures and receipts in these cities which are omitted in Omaha, and vice versa. For instance in Omaha no liquor license funds are reported as received, and no school expenditures are noted, while in Denver liquor license receipts run up to \$190,000, and receipts for schools from the state are \$33,842 The expenditures for schools are \$322,-Kansas City is represented to have received from taxes as ordinary receipts \$915,497, and Omaha \$1,263,116. But in both cases large balances are included from the year preceding, Omaha having but \$357,040, and Kansas City more than half a million. The calculations for Omaha are not upon the same basis as in other cities in several other particulars, and the results are therefore inconsistent with the facts. The following are the figures and

items appearing in the census bulleten opposite the name of Omaha: Population, 140,452; ordinary expenditures, \$1,-563,303; per capita, \$11.13; approximate administrative expenditures, \$1,455,363; per capita, \$10.36; receipts fiscal year ending December 31, 1889, aggregate, including balance on hand at begining of year, \$2,014,412; net ordinary taxes, \$1,-263,116; special assessments, streets and bridges, \$35,420; sewers, \$1,299; net licenses other than liquor, \$11,897; net fees, fines and penalties, \$13,219; interest on deposits, \$62; miscellaneous, \$79,-872; total ordinary receipts, \$1,334,885; extra ordinary receipts, ---; principal on loans, \$322,158; principal of funds and transfers, \$329; balance on hand begining of year, \$357,040; ordinary expenditures, library, \$14,018; fire, \$70,164; lighting, \$40,000; police, \$87,102; streets and bridges, \$851,090; sewers, \$154,468; public buildings and improvements, \$27,-432; parks and public grounds, \$16,475; alaries, \$150,152; water, \$66,490; miscellaneous, \$85,914; total ordinary expenditures, \$1,563,303; balance on hand end of year, \$451,109. The tables show no receipts from liquor licenses, none from state for schools; no ties in furthering celebrations of the expenditures for schools; for health; for; charitable objects; for interest on debt or for principal of loans. The figures are simply confusing and for purposes of comparison with other cities where these items are included are worthless.

# RAILROAD DISASTERS.

The two terrible railroad accidents of the past week, one in Ohio and the other in West Virginia, are well calculated to alarm the traveling public, and they ought to have the effect to induce railroad companies to require greater care and caution on the part of employes. The responsibility for the accident in Onio rests upon the brakeman who failed to flag the approaching train at a distance far enough away to enable the engineer to stop the train, and the very general opinion is that no punishment could be too severe for the man whose inattention to duty caused the frightful sacrifice of life. But it is quite possible that there are others who are somewhat to blame, for if there had been the right sort of discipline among the trainmen it is altogether probable the brakeman would not have so neglected his duty. This in nowise palliates his offense, but in the circumstances

was obviously the duty the conductor to have exercised the utmost care to see that the train known to be coming was properly signalled, instead of leaving the matter wholly to the care of an irresponsible brakeman, who proved himself to be also utterly reckless. - While, therefore, nothing can be said in mitigation of the criminal neglect of the brakeman, it is evident that the conductor is not altogether blameless. The disaster in West Virginia was not due to carelessness and is perhaps to be regarded, in the light of the facts at hand, as having been unavoidable. The sleepers burned during the night, and therefore the railroad company could obtain no information of the danger. It was one of those accidents against which

no precaution was possible. Terrible as these disasters are, they should have some compensation in leading railway companies to exercise greater care, and particularly to exact from employes the utmost vigilance and the closest attention to duty. As a rule railway employes are solicitous for the public safety; but men are apt to get careless at times if not held strictly to their duty by a policy of accountability ample as a punishment and rigidly enforced. There are too many railroad accidents in this country and the demand for remedial measures is urgent.

# HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

The death of Hannibal Hamlin, who had reached the venerable age of 82 years, removes another of the strong characters of the rebellion period. The republican national convention of 1860 did wisely in placing Mr. Hamlin on the ticket with Abraham Lincoln, for he gave valuable aid to the administration during the four years of war. As a rule, for fully half a century at least, the vice president is a mere figurehead. He presides over the senate, when disposed to exercise his prerogative, but he is rarely called into

the councils of the administration. Outside of his relations to the senate he is to all intents and purposes a nonentity. But this was not the case with Hannibal Hamlin when he was vice president. He enjoyed the confidence of President Lincoln and was frequently called upon to advise with him. He made himself constantly felt in connection with affairs, and throughout the war was an active and greatly useful force, exerting himself with zeal energy at all times to promote the cause of the union. The service rendered by Hannibal Hamlin during this period was of inestimable worth, and if his record of public usefulness were confined to that it would be entitled to very high consideration. But Mr. Hamlin had most acceptably served the people before and after his election to the vice presidency. He was not a man who commanded attention by reason of exceptional ability or the possession of brilliant qualities. His sound common sense and his strong devotion to principles enabled Mr. Hamin to secure the respect and confidence of men much abler than he. He was a safe man, well balanced, careful and judicious, and when he passed judgment on any matter it was a judgment that deserved to be considered. Mr. Hamlin had his share in the work of reconstruction, and his course was marked by a high conception of what was required in order to render the union more secure. An examination of the record during the 12 years Mr. Hamlin in the senate, from 1869 1881, will show that he was not idle, but took both an active and a prominent part in connection with the legislation of that eventful period, His place in the list of our distinguished public men is not in the first rank, but nevertheless he rendered the country faithful and valuable service, and set an example of devotion to principle and of uprightness in public office which can safely be singled out for emulation. His services were honorable and useful and his career without reproach. Of the men who figured conspicuously in the great epoch from 1861 to the close of the reconstruction period but few remain. The greatest of themnave passed from

# this world's stage.

WILLIAM IN ENGLAND. There is probably no special significance in the visit of Emperor William to England. It does not warrant the presumption that some very important political scheme, affecting the interests of all Europe, is to be pranated, for it would be of little value to anything the German emperor might wish done that he obtained the approval and support of the queen and the royal family. Her magesty has little power in affairs and the heir apparent to the throne has even less. So that if William has anything of a political nature to advance he would not look to his English grandmother or uncle for assistance. So that it must be supposed that the driebund, or the triple alliance, or any other political matter, has nothing to do with the emperors going to England, and that he is simply there to be entertained. This he will get in abundance during the week of his stay, and the dispatches report that the public is manifesting far more interest in him than it did on the occasion of his former visit, the assumed reason being that he has since developed more manliness of character.

It is a fact, that Emperor William is growing in this respect. He has stopped seeking notoriety by promulgating radical social schemes, and he seems to be giving more intelligent attention than formerly to the affairs of state. This is not to say, however, that in all respects the government is manifesting the best judgment. Maintaining a high tax on food that the country must import, and probably to a larger extent during the next year than for many years past, is obviously a very footish policy, however necessary to the treasury may be the revenue derived from it. Some recent utterances of the emperor, also, have not been altogether creditable to his judgment and probably have not made him any stronger with his people. They evidenced a tendency to arrogance which even the German people cannot admire or approve. But after all the young emperor is thoroughly German in all his instincts and desires, and nothing is more certain than that the fatherland has in him a profoundly loval son, and a ruler who will see that all her interests are jealously guarded and protected. William is not a great man, and it is not to be expected that he will ever do anything very remarkable. But it he preserve the peace of Europe, which he seems disposed to do and has the power to do, he will have a claim to an honorable place in the history of his country.

EX-SENATOR INGALLS is an icono clast by nature. This is why he permits himself to intimate in his great lecture that George Washington located the capital of the United States on its present site because it was only fifteen miles from his possessions at Mount Vernon. This suggestion is unworthy even of Mr. Ingalls. The facts of history do not confirm the intimation. If the father of our country had been of a speculative turn of mind he could just as readily have selected a site for the capital upon his own vast possessions. He had numerous and frequent opportunities to enrich himself while in command of the armies and after his election to the presidency. There is not a scrap of evidence anywhere in the history of his great career to warrant the unpatriotic hint of the Kansas ex-Senator. Washington was a disinterested patriot if one ever existed. Americans naturally resent any intimation to the contrary, especially on Independence day, and when nothing is offered in proof of it better than a contemptible innuendo.

IT is an extremely sad picture that is presented to the mind's eye by the report of Mr. Gladstone's profound grief at the death of his son. William Henry Gladstone appears not to have been a particularly remarkable man, but he evidently possessed superior qualities or his loss would hardly have been so deeply felt by his distinguished father. According to the dispatch the grief of Mr.

Gladstone was softerrible in its intensity that serious consequences are apprehended, his physical condition being so enfeebled as to make such a strain upon it dangerous. There is reason to fear that the end of Mr. Gladstone's life work is not far off.

IF KANSAS ever again expects people in the east to respect her intelligence or believe in her resources and prosperity she should call in her whiskered Peffer, her sockless Simpson, her ironjawed femining orator and such other calamity specimens as have been permitted for some eight months to run at large. They are blasting the reputation of the state, maligning its people and making conspicuous cranks of themselves in regions against which Kansas has no right to be at-emnity.

## Ready to Aid Omaha.

Hastings Nebraskan. Every city and town in Nebraska will take pleasure in doing everything possible to secure the national republican convention for

### Enough and to Spare.

Boston Advertiser. The United States now has enough territory and certainly need not enter into any plans for the annexation of countries, whose people are alien in race, language and fundamental ideas.

#### Omaha Will Have It.

Norfolk News. Iowa swings into line in favor of Omaha as the place for holding the republican national convention. The metropolis of this state ought to go into the convention with the solid northwest at her back.

#### Political Tidal Waves.

St. Louis Globe-Democray. In 1890, when there was a big democratic tidal wave all over the country, the republicans carried Iowa for their state ticket by a plurality of 3,366. Their lead this year will probably be at least three times as great as this.

#### Wake Up the Board. Broken Rose Leader.

The republican state central committee is called to meet at Lincoln July 7. They should bring such a pressure to bear upon our state board of transportation as to result in waking it up to its plain duty to the people of this state.

#### Cruel and Unusual.

Detroit Free Press. Herr Most will be compelled to submit to to the taking of fifty-two baths within the year to come, for he must go to prison for twelve mouths and it is required that convicts take at least one bath a week. He might take another appeal, asserting that the forcing of a bath upon an anarchist is a cruel and unusual punishment, such as is prohibited by the constitution.

### An Imperative Demand.

Neligh Advocate. The repulican state central committee have been called to meet some time this month. While in session they should make an imperative demand upon the state board of transportation to meet and formulate a maximum rate bill that will do justice to both the people and railroads, and enforce it to the letter. It is about time the wishes of the rank and file of the party in this matter should be carried out.

## Character stics of Immigration.

Philadelphia Record. During the last cleven months the immigration to this country amounted to 487,179, against 401,600 in the same period of last year. The largest relative increases are from Italy, Anstein-Hungary and Russian Poland For merly the largest accessions of foreign population were from the best governments of Europe. Now precisely the reverse is the case. Government oppression and persecution are the chief agents of European immigration to the United States.

#### Republican Courage. Harper's Weekly.

The republicans, by nominating Mr. Mo-Kinley in Ohio, have set a good example They have shown their confidence and courage. They have presented what every election ought to present-a definite issue and a representative candidate. The decision will be unembarrassed by personal considerations. That is the situation which is desirable in next year's general election. If the democrats propose to make the word "democracy" the issue, and run in a fog, they should no ninate a caudidate who is no a representatives of distinct policies. But if they mean to ask the country to approve certain intelligible and beneficent legislative measures, they should nominate a candidate whose name personifies them.

#### A Word With the Farmer. New York Advertiser

Our friends, the agriculturalists, should be careful that they do not neglect this fine farming weather to give too much attention to the organization of new parties. A very good time for political subsoil

plowing is in the winter, when the corn is in the crib and there is too much frost in the ground for any other kind of plowing. It is a pity to waste the clover-scented

days of June in adopting resolutions and permitting the Canada thistle to get a start, And yet that is what several farming communities are doing.

It is a good thing for the farmers to keep an eye on the country at large, and regulate government affairs when need be; but they can select a time to do this when the crops will not suffer.

#### Opens a Vast Field. Kearney Hul

Great efforts are being put forth at Omaha to provide that city with an elevator system that will make it the grain market of the state. These efforts should and will undoubtedly succeed, as the average Omaha rustler has faith in, the destiny of the city and is built on the biggest plan going. The stock market at Omaha is sufficient evidence that a grain market can be built up there if her capitalists set out to do it, and it is a consummation in which of of the state is dievery farmer rectly and deeply interested, now that the warehouse law of Nebraska has opened up a vast field of possible benefits benefits that will be made certain with a great storage system perfected in Omaha, with auxiliaries spread out over the state where they will do the most good.

# LIGHT ON A \* DARK SUBJECT.

Hastings Nobraskasi Tue Bee's motto seems to be to "let none guity escare." Papallion Times: THE OMAHA BEE is routing the Hastings insane asylum thieves. Neligh Leader: The more the Hastings asylum is investigated the deeper seems the rottenness of the whole institution and

its management. Crete Vidette: THE OMAHA BES'S expose of the rotten management of the insune asy lum at Hastings should result in the dismis sal of the whole gang, from the superintend-

ent down. Grand Island Independent: It looks as if there had been a bad mess somewhere in the Hastings asylum—a sort of a laxity in morals not altogether creditable for "pillars of the church," but just where this looseness of morals is, is a question of veracity between two sets of accusors. It is evident, however, has somewhere there

has been conduct awfully unbecoming, and upon the one side or the other the asylum force some terrible lying. It appears that all did not continue of the mind to "be good to each other." It is a disgusting state of affairs from any point

viewed. Sutton Advertiser: Governor Thayer, in instituting and crowding the investigation into the crookedness and numerous steals of Dr. Test and his steward, of the Hastings asylum, has shown himself to be a republican of the better sort. The old man has blood in his eye, and gets around very lively for a political corpse, as his enemies claim him

to be. Broken Bow Republican: The investigation into the management of the Hastings asylum is developing some sensational matter in which Dr. Test and Steward Liveringhouse are implicated. Thus star the in vestigation shows very dark against Liver inghouse and Test and places them in a situ ation anything but enviable. That they have proved recreant to their trust, from the light of the evidence, there can be no question The board will go to the bottom of the whole matter which no doubt will result in the suspension of Superintendent Test and Steward Liveringhouse and Mrs. Livering-

## SNAP SHOTS AT POSSIBILITIES.

Globe Democrat (rep.): Cleveland's latest speech resembles all his previous ones in the fact that there is not enough yeast in it for the dough.

New York Recorder (rep.): David Bennett Hill is running the machine, but from a calm review of the July political situation Grover Cleveland appears to be running the

St. Paul Pioneer Press: Cleveland has some reason to fear that when he uttered those anti-free silver sentiments he unwittingly precipitated himself outside the democratic breastworks.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat (rep.): That sucking zephyr known as the Cullom boom is not strong enough to stir the grass on the Illinois prairies. And it will never be any stronger than it is today. This may be sad,

Chicago Herald (dem.): Chicago can heartily approve of Uncle Jerry Rusk's management of the weather bureau, thus far, Continued cool, summer weather, light, refreshing showers, and double rainbows for Chicago would give his presidential boom a big start in the western metropolis.

New York Recorder (rep.): In eulogy and admiration of Mr. Biaine the republicans of Iowa surpass their brethren of Ohio. Less than two weeks ago the state which has won the proud title of the mother of republican presidents, as old Virginia, of which Ohio was once a part, was the mother of democratic presidents, declared for the man from Maine.

Harper's Weekly (mug.): Governor Hill has made himself master of a strong and efficient machine, while the friends of Mr. Cleveland trust largely to the logic of the situation. They anticipate a contest upon the question of tariff revision, and they naturally hold that in such a contest Mr. Cleveland is the inevitable party leader. To put him aside would be a confession of doubt and an abandonment of the issue. They look, therefore, for Mr. Cleveland's nomination by acclamation.

#### THE IOWA DILEMMA.

Minneapolis Journal (rep): The Iowa republicans, in reaffirming their allegiance to prohibition, took too many words to do it. If they believe in it they should not have resorted to circumlocution, but should have come out squarely and decidedly for the principle and without any semblance of an apology. It is somewhat unfortunate that the resolution on liquor is flavored that way. It weakens the position of the party. Chicago Herald (dem): The republicans

of Iowa are to be admired more for their obstinacy than for their discretion. They stick to their prohibition folly with the blind courage of fanaticism. They have no apolo gies to offer for their course on that subject but they have plenty of stupid charges against the democratic party, which they accuse of nullifying the law-as though the law had not been practically a dead letter when the execution was in their own hands. They ought to know by this time that prohibition does not prohibit, no matter what party tries to enforce it.

Chicago Tribune (rep.): The men who are nanaging the party in Iowa cannot help see ing that it is their obedience to the dictation of the rabid prohibitionists which has cut down their majorities so that two years ago the democrats were able to elect a governor. For years there has been a steady migration from the republican party into the opposing camp. Republican teaders deplore this, and would be gind to have these emigrants back again. Odd as it seems, there are many lowans who prefer paper prohibition all ever the state and free rum in a good part of it to effectual prohibition in communities where it can be enforced and the taxation and regulation of the liquor traffic in communities where the sale cannot be stopped though an army reinforced the civil officers of the law.

# PASSING JESTS.

Brooklyn Life: "Look here." said an excited man to a druggist, "you gave me morphine for quinine this morning!" "Is that so?" replied the druggist; "then you owe me 25 cents. That's the difference in the price."

Washington Post: "You are posted on music, are you not?" said one man to the friend he had just met at the ciub.
"I should say so. I have a clear idea of the location of every brass band and piano school in town. Whenever I go out walkin: I can avoid them with neatness and certainty."

Smith Gray & Co.'s Monthly: Pat-Are yez good in arithmetic, siker

Mike—Oi om.

Pat—Well, if ye had \$10 an oi exed yer for
the lend of foive, how much would ye hov
left?

Mike (strongly)—\$10.

Pat—Ah, yer don't seem ter kitch onter my

ides.

Mike—No; an' you don't seem to kitch onter
my folve dollars.

Poor Adam! What a fate he found, With miles of building room. And not sufficient public round To organize a boom. Detroit Free Press: At the military ball

He-You look so fascinating tonight that I expect you will capture everything; the other girls won't stand any sort of a chance. She-Oh, yes; I'll divide with them. I'll take the colonels and leave them the shells. THE SUMMER HUMMER. Washington Post.

When evening breezes gently blow And stars uegin to come. There is a music soft and slow In the mosquito's hum. But when at night, full many a bis Has left you sore and glum; A war tune full of wee and fright Is this mesquite's hum.

Somerville Journal: "Why don't you took for work?" asked the philanthropic old gen-tieman who had just given a dollar to one of the Sons of Rest. "I've been lying on my back under an apple tree looking up into the sky all the marning after work." said the member of the noble order plaintively. "but I haven't seen any."

"Does your husband take much interest in rikes?" asked the woman who reads the wapapers of a neighbor. "Do they affect his business?" "I should think so. You couldn't keep him

in his office when there is a base soing on." Kate Field's Washington: First Fisherman -What kind of a haul old you have today? Second Fisnerman—Alco-hol!

# CUT DOWN BY THE ELEMENTS,

Old Soldiers' Emcampment at Lincoln Shortened One Day by Rain.

ENJOYABLE TIME HAD NEVERTHELESS.

Active Work Begun to Secure the Next National Encampment at the State Capital-Ex-President Hayes.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 5 .- [Special to THE BEE. |-Owing to continued rains the reunion and encampment of the old soldiers at Cushman park was curtailed one day. Nevertheless a pleasant time was enjoyed by the five hundred veterans in attendance.

At the annual business meeting the follow-

ng officers were elected: Harry Hotchkiss,

Lincoln, president; J. P. Clark, Cheney, vicepresident; J. W. Bowen, Lincoln, secretary; L. Hermance, Lincoln, quartermaster; Henry Masterman, Lincoln, chaplain; J. P. Woods, Lincoln, surgeon.
Among the closing events of the encampment was a characteristic speech by Hon. I. W. Lansing. Rev. Hewitt also made an equally interesting talk, as he had served in the confederate army, and yet after the war was over he was tutor to General Grant's children.

Other speakers followed and the exercises were varied with the singing of old war ongs. Altogetaer the encampment proved decided success. All the old boys were enthusiastically in favor of Lincoln getting the national encampment.
A large number of the veterans dropped into The Bee headquarters to ask concerning the Bes's bureau of claims. They could scarcely believe that for the more price of

subscription they not only got the best paper in Nebraska but also would have their pen-sion claims attended to free of cost. AFTER THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, The general committee appointed to direct the work of securing the national encampnent of the Grand Army of the Republic for Lincoln next year met last evening and finshed the organization of a system to push the matter. First it was decided to distribute the work among a number of sub-committees. each of which is to present to the main com-mittee the best plans the members can devise or suggest. These sub-committees are as follows: Finance, J. H. McClay, A. C. Ziemer and C. E. Montgomery; railroads, J. D. McFarland, R. H. Oakley and F. W. Little;

legal incorporation, C. A. Atkinson, J. H. Mc-Clay and E. R. Sizer; public tion, H. M. Bushnell, C. A. Atkinson and E. R. Sizer. When these various committees are ready to report the general committee will meet and listen to the various plans and then comnence in earnest the real work of endeavoring to secure the great encampment.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES. Ex-President Haves of Ohio was at the Lincoln hotel last evening and this morning. He was on his way home from the Chautaujus assembly at Beatrice and decided to put a a night of rest at the Hotel Lincoln. Naturally his presence attracted a good many people to that hostelry, but the expresident was too tired to do much talking or visiting. This morning the distinguished gentleman left on the 8 o'clock train for the

#### AMONG THE MONTHLIES.

AMERICAN SHIPS AND CUBAN COMMERCE. "Our Cuban Commerce," writes General Thomas Jordan in the July Forum, has exercised a manifest influence in the maintenance of our shipping interests. In 1875, when the total imports from Cuba aggregated \$35,455,285, no least than \$25,602,735,65 gated \$66,445,536, no less than \$52,637,276 of that amount, or 7914 per cent reached our shores on American ships; and for the same year, 901% per cent of our export trade with that island was like-wise under our flag. Moreover, of the American ships engaged in foreign commerce that were entered in the ports of the United States for the quarter ending June 30, no less than 26 per cent were employed in the Cuban trade, carrying 25 per cent of the whole tonnage thus freighted. It is also to be noted that comparitively little of the sugar imported from other places than Cuba has reached our ports under the American flag, while in 1886, 67% per cent of Cuban exports to this country were in American vessels. THE AREA OF PARIS.

In an elaborate article on "The Typical Modern City," in July Century, Dr. Albert Shaw says: "The existing Paris covers 19,-275 acres, or about 30 square miles, while netropolitan London with 4,000,000 population contains 118 square miles, and Chicago, as recently enlarged, provides an area about as extensive for 1,-000,000. The average distance from the center of Paris to the circumference is only three iles Minneapolis with only 165 000 people, has a municipal area more than twice as large as that of Paris. Almost the entire population of Paris is housed in the flats of ement structures averaging from four to five steries in height. According to the revised figures of the census of 1886 there were nearly 75,000 houses in Paris, and the average number of people in each house was about 30. In the old arrondissements of the inner Paris there are probably about thirty thousand houses, accommodating about one million people. For a total contrast in the plan of house construction we have only o cross the channel and to examine Londo where we find an average of about eight perions to a house for the whole metropolis. But he people of Paris are better housed, all things considered, than those of London. A population of 2,500,000 within a circle whose radius is only three miles is certainly very dense, but it must be remembered that Paris s a many storied city." HOW PARIS IS GOVERNED.

In the same paper Dr. Shaw commends the simplicity of French municipal govern-ment. The people elect a council, varying in numbers according to population upon a scale fixed by general law. In all but the large places the council is elected upon a general ticket. The important cities are usually ticket. The important cities are usually divided into sections, or large wards, to each of which several councilors are assigned, and the ward chooses its councilors general ticket. The councilor general councilors office for four years, and all retire together—being, of course, eligible for re-election. The English and Amercan system of partial renewal annually or piennially is contrary to French habits and deas. The council names the mayor, and also his executive assistants, from its own membership. The mayor is the presiding officer of the council, as well as the executive head of the municipality. His adjuncts, or executive assistants, are designated by their fellow councilors. In large place number ten or twelve, and have no executive duties except such are specifically assigned to them by the mayor. The council holds four ordinary sessions every year, each of which may last for fifteen days, while the one in which the annual budget is discussed may last for six weeks. But the mayor may call extra ses sions at any time, and he is obliged to conthe councilors. The council appoints consultative committees which meet ad libitum between sessions, with the mayor as nomi-nal chairman of each, while one of his adjuncts is more usually the actual chairman. The mayor has the appointing power, and names the minor officials of the commune, subject in some cases, however, to the ap-proval of the prefect of the department. With the advice of the council, and under the surveillance of the departmental authorities, the mayor executes the business of the The council has a large authority in the levying of taxes, authorization of pubic works, provision for education, etc., but

in most of these things its decisions must be approved by the higher authorities.

BISMARCK IN THE OPPOSITION. "It is certainly to be desired," says Privy councillor Geffcken in the July Forum, Councillor Geffeken in the July Forum, "that a man of Bismarch's importance should have a seat in parliament, and much better that he should have occasion to speak his mind publicly than that he should exhals his wrath in anonymous newspaper articles and conversations with reporters. he will be very much mistaken if expects to exercise great influence in he will be very much mistaken if he expects to exercise great influence in the reichstag. Just as Antæus derived his strength from contact with the earth, Bismarcs was only all powerful at the head of the enormous government apparatus which he had built up, and by which he denied his sovereign as well as parliament. But as a simple member he will be comparatively powerless. He will stand alone; his speeches eriess. He will stand alone; his speeches will be instened to attentively. but they will be answered respectfully yet conclusively by the government and very broadly by liberal speakers such as Richter, Bamberger and Rickert, whom the chancellor formerly treated with contempt or as ene-mies of the empire. Besides, Bismarck is no orator; his speeches are the product of much thought and full of incisive argument as well as sophistical casuastry, but they derive their real importance from the fact that they were uttered by the emnipitent minister. Bismarck's opposition, therefore, is not to be feered, and will only force the government to take a more decisive position.

THE MEN WHO BUILT CANADA. In "A Brief for Continental Unity" in the New England Magazine, Walter Blackburn Harte maintains that the "Canadians as peo-ple laugh to scorn any idea of closer political relations with England. The whole trend of public opinion is in the opposite direction. The most popular and influential leaders in Canada are already openly looking forward to a severance of the tie with Great Britain. The conservative government only retains power by a curious compound of loyalty and nationalism, which, reduced to plain English means: Canada for the Canadians. Sir John Macdonald in the discussion over toe national policy, was warned by the imperial conservatives that a protective policy for Canada would injure the British connection; and his emphatic response was, "So much the worse for the British connection." Those friends of unrestricted reciprocity who are dubbed "traitors" by the government or rans retort by reminding them of Sir John's famous and popular ceply to the imperial croakers. Canadians are essentially democratic in their ideas. The English, Scotch and Irish emigrants who have built up Canada were not recruited from the aristocratic classes, and they came here disgusted with the social gulfs and poverty of Europe, with the deter-mination to establish homes in the new world where aristocratic and monarchial institutions would not grind them in the slough of despond forever.

PARAGUAYAN IDEAS OF WORK. Theodore Child writes entertainingly in

Harper's of the characteristics of Paraguayans. "A French gentleman," he says, "who has recently organized a colony called Villa Sana, about twenty leagues northeast of Villa Concepcion, on land belonging to the Paraguayo-Argentine land company, told me that in the beginning, when he went to survey the ground and to acertain its exact whereabouts-always a troublesome business in these countries, where there is as yet no topographical survey he had the grestest difficulty in inducing half a dozen Paraguayans to accompany him. They told him that be would never find the land, that ho would be unable to cross the river Aquidaban, and, in short, that his was a wild-goose chase. However, when they arrived at the river, and the Frenchman simply jumped in and swam across, their amour propre was touched, and they swam after him. These half-dozen Paraguayans have remained attached to the colony, but they have lost the esteem of their countrymen When, after the exploring expedition, our Frenchman started from Villa Concepcion with his sixty colonists and his train of bul-lock carts and impedimenta, the loafers of the town said to the few Paraguayans who accompanied him and were belping in the loading: "What! Are you as big fools as those Europeans, to work like that?" PREE COINAGE.

"All Europe has stopped the free coinage of silver," says ex-Secretary Fairchild in the Forum, "which it would have not done had it believed that it, in conjunction with us, could maintain the old ratio of the precious metals. The countries of the Latin union have a vast amount of silver, and it is much more important to them to maintain the equality of silver with gold than it is to us even yet, and still they are not willing to do so with our help; how much less then must they believe in our power to de this unnided! approach of silver mono-metallism in this country, they would also think that our gold coins were better property than our silver coins, and would take steps at once to get our gold and save themselves from the possibility of getting our silver. They would do this by selling all the securities created in this country for which they could find a market. They would seek that market here, and the result try would have the use of much less fereign capital than it has now. Cortainly the first result of this action on the part of foreigners would be to depress all values here, and to create more or less scarcity of money in this country. Every one can answer for himthis country. self whether this condition would be well for

MUNICIPAL BOSSES. John Coleman Adams thus pictures in the

New England magazine characters familiar to all who watch local political affairs:-"A power as real, as active, as dangerous as that which fostered the spirit which broke out in the rabellion is at work in every considerable city and town, grasping the powers and usurping the functions of the people. is not yet a combined power, and in this is our chief hope. But it is taking the control of the municipalities out of the hands of the people. Our municipal governments are ceasing to be "a government are ceasing to be "a government by the people, of the people, for the people." They are govern-ments now "by the boodlers, of the boodlers, and for the boodlers." Our cities and towns are in the hands of oligarchies made up for the most part of men who make a trade of politics for what it will bring. The citizens of our larger towns have handed over their rights and privileges to a small and select chas of professional politicians. They have created for themselves a name, and side by side with "the barons of the wouth" who breatened the perpetuity of the union trying to subvert the bonds which held it, will go down the "bosses" of our cities and owns, who are sapping the self-government of the local bodies. This is the new threat to the national life."

Mrs. Minister Lincoln's Reception. London, July 5 .- Mr. Lincoln, the United States minister, gave a reception last evening at the legation in bonor of the Fourth. Mrs. Lincoln and her daughters received the guests,

among whom were the most prominent members of the American colony. Mrs. Lincoln wore a rich black silk dress with white vest. One of her daughters was attired in a gray crepe and the other were a grey cambric. The rooms were beautifully decorated with rare exotic plants and immense bowls of roses. Among the guests were Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Justice Fuller, Captain Thomas and Mrs. Thomas, Senator Cameron and Mrs. Cameron, Senator Cullom, Colonel Ochiltree and Dr. Chamberlain of the Rome legation. General Roddy brought Miss Marita Magale, grand-daughter of the late em-peror of Brazil. There was a crowd of pretty rirls and the ladies mentioned displayed Worth's latest fashions.

Washington Post (rep.): Mr. Cleveland's most enthusiastic friends must admit that he would not appear to advantage in a tean is

Highest of all in Leavening Power. Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

