## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: MONDAY, JULY 20, 1891.

### THE DAILY BEE

## E. ROSEWATER EDITOR.

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### CORRESPONDENCE.

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The Bee Fublishing Company. Proprietors THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska. Coupty of Douglas. 88 George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Beo Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending July 18, 1591, was as foi-lows:

Sunday, July E	20.76	ю
Monday, July 1	1	17
Tuesday, July	4	7
	y Dommer	4
Thursday, July	16	6
Friday, July 17.	26.40	5
Saturday, July	18	9

Average. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK, subscribed in m 27.052 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 15th day of July, A. D. 1801. N. P. FEIL. Notary Public.

Notary Public. State of Nebraska, County of Dougias, 188 George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, de-poses and says that he is secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BIE for the month of July, 1890, 20,520 copies; for August, 1890, 20,550 copies; for September, 1890, 20,570 copies; for Cetaber, 1887, 23,520 copies; for No-vember, 189, 12,180 copies; for 180, December, 180, 23,471 copies; for January, 1801, 25,426 copies; for Petrunry, 1891, 25,212 copies; for March, 1891, 24,065 copies; for April, 1801, 25,028 copies; for March, 1801, 25,028 copies; for June, Norary Public.

GOOD crops, good prices and plenty of money will retire the Lincoln brand of calamity leaders into the oblivion they deserve.

It is well to keep in mind the glorious, indisputable fact that Nebraska has on deposit in her banks belonging to her citizens subject to check \$50,500,000.

THE incarceration of a reputable citizen upon a suspicion that he stole a small handbag containing jewelry without just reason for believing him guilty was an outrage which disgraces the police department of the city.

ALLIANCES with sense enough to take advantage of the new warehouse law and stamina enough to kick certain demagogues out of their midst, will accomplish something creditable to themselves and beneficial to the farmers generally.

MAJOR MCKINLEY will take off his coat about the middle of August and go into the field to gather up a harvest of votes which will retire Governor Campbell from the field as a presidential possibility. McKinley will make a speech next congress that it is safe to assume

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS. There are in operation in Nebraska upwards of twenty-five building and loan associations incorporated under the laws of the state. These are understood to be entirely safe and trustworthy institutions. They are subject to examination by the examiners of the state banking department at least once a year, and may have their affairs inspected oftener if the board deem it necessary. For several years Nebraska has been a fruitful field for the operations of alleged building and loan associations claiming incorporation under the laws of other states, an untold amount of money having been taken from our people by these institutions. They are still doing business here, it is said, in disregard of the requirements of the law relating to such associations.

An act for the government of building and loan associations was passed by the last legislature, which is very stringent in its provisions. It was designed to protect the people of the state against deception and fraud by these outside associations, and if properly enforced would be effective for this purpose. It is proposed to enforce the law, and if this is done it is not to be doubted that the state will be rid of the institutions which, according to the statements of Examiner Garber, are untrustworthy, and are collecting monthly thousands of dollars from our people without any proportionate return. The examiner has made a careful calculation of results under the plan of operation alleged to ten years last past, Iowa and Kansas be pursued by one of these associations, have been prohibition states while and he finds it to be utterly impossible Nebraska has adhered to high license. for it to fulfill the promises made to in-

vestors. The effect of the showing made by the examiner is to demonstrate that the so-called national building and loan associations are essentially dishonest and fraudulent, and this view of them is borne out by the result of investigations of their methods in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and elsewhere. In the states named the authorities have proceeded against them, and some of them have been forced to give up business there.

Properly and honestly managed buildng and loan associations are beneficial. As Examiner Garber says, "there is no other means so secure and profitable for the saving and investment of small fixed sums periodically, and certainly there is no better way for the salaried man to acquire a homestead than to become a borrower from his home association.' On the other hand no method of swindling people has been found more easy and profitable than that adopted by some alleged building and loan associations. There should be no time lost in driving all such out of Nebraska.

A PROPOSED IRRIGATION CONVENTION. It is probable that the call of the governor of Utah, addressed to the governors of states and territories west of the Missouri river, for a convention to meet in Salt Lake City in September, will be favorably responded to by all the state executives addressed. The matter to be considered is of such great importance to the fifteen states and territories embraced in the invitation and there is such urgent necessity for pressing it upon the attention of the

the sum is 21,993.5. If to the 3,580 na- to the minimum. The proposition for tive paupers born of foreign parents an reform in this matter will have general equal amount be added we have 4,054.5. Add to the 27,648 foreign born paupers this sum and we have 31,702.5 paupers of foreign blood. In other words the foreign population of this country contributes directly or indirectly very nearly three-fifths of all the paupers supported in almshouses. The foreign born paupers alone outnumber all the white native paupers whose parentage is known, whether same be native or foreign, and they equal all the white native paupers of purely native origin, and the colored paupers taken together. Making a local application of the statistics furnished we find that Nobraska has 291 paupers in her almshouses; Iowa 1,621 and Kansas 293. In 1880 these states had respectively 113, 1,165 and 355. The ratio in Nebraska in 1880 was 250 to the million; in 1890 275. The ratio in Iowa, 717 in 1880 and 848 in 1890. The ratio in Kansas, 356 in 1880 and 416 in 1890. The absolute increase was 178 in Nebraska, 456 in Iowa, and 238 in Kansas; the relative increase being 25, 131 and 60 respectively. It will be observed that the census figures show that Nebraska has fewer paupers both actually and relatively than either of the other states and that the increase in ten years is proportionately very much less in Nebraska than Iowa or Kansas. Incidentally it may be remarked in view of certain arguments current in this state last fall that for

LATE FACTS ABOUT TIN. According to the San Francisco Chronicle, the Temescal tin mines of California shipped to the American tin plate company of St. Louis, 38,000 pounds of pig tin, produced, smelted and refined at Temescal. That paper also states that the company has orders on hand from newly-formed tin plate companies in the United States for over \$300,000 worth of block tin, and is running day and night with three shifts of men to meet the demand.

Persons who persist in denying that any tin is being manufactured in the United States may be interested in the information that the tinplate plant of Laufman & Co., at Apollo, Pennsylvania, is now turning out 200 boxes per day, and the capacity of the works is soon to be doubled. A Pittsburgh paper is authority for the statement that a box of the plate made at this plant was sent recently to the professor of chemistry at the university of Michigan, who made a careful test and pronounced it equal in all respects to the higher grades of imported tin, which is sold for nearly 30 cent more than is asked per for the American product. The Laufman company is receiving more orders than it can fill at the present capacity of its works, and one of the members of the company said: "Other manufacturers are also making the bright plate, and inside of six months there will be several additional plants on the market. The magnitude of the business is overwheiming." No rational man will ask any better testi-

popular approval, and it will be an ex-cellent thing if the example serve to ble of it. lessen university the pomp and circumstance too common in connection with obsequies in this country.

WHETHER Berea sandstone is good for curbing or not THE BEE cannot undertake to say. It does not know. It believes, however, that every firm which is invited to compete for bids for curbing material is entitled to fair treatment. Such treatment does not comprehend the arbitraty rejection of bids presented apparently in good faith, especially when such bids are the lowest offered. When the board invited competition it included this class of material. If it is unfit for curbing now if it was unfit at the time the bids were invited and the board is open to the charge of bad faith in asking the Berea people to compete. It is no credit to the board to explain that it invited Berea bids solely to scare the other contractors. If the material is defective it should not be used and bids for its use should not have been requested or considered.

THE coroner must greatly regret that he is not holding his office at Rock Springs where two men were blown to pieces by a powder explosion. In addition to the ordinary excitements of such an occasion post mortems could be had ad libitum and the undertakers might quarrelover every severed section of the mangled remains. Inquests could be held all over the town and the Chinese doctor be declared responsible for the accident. In Rock Springs the Chinese can be held responsible for anything evil which may happen. It would have been a great occasion for the coroner, the post mortem doctors and the under-

RUMOR has it that a majority of the board of education favor a candidate for superintendent of schools who has the reputation of being a clever lobbyist, an ex-agent of the American book trust and a manipulator of party caucuses and conventions of considerable skill. If this be correct the board of education will discover itself in the midst of a cyclone the moment after the gentleman

takers.

is elected.

CHARLES E. SQUIRES, the asphalt contractor, is one of the bondsmen of James H. Lynch, the new clerk of the police court. Mr. Lynch is a brotherin-law of Councilman Morearty. Mr. Morearty is an attorney at law and appears as counsel for the asphalt company before the board of public works. This is technically all right. It is merely a local application of the doctrine of reciprocity.

THE general liquor law with unimimportant modifications applies to the two mile limit. The same authority for punishing persons who sell without license is granted and the same penalties are imposed. If the commissioners are in earnest they will have no difficulty in enforcing the law. The saloon keepers who comply with its terms will see to it that their neighbors engaged in the same business will do likewise.

a serious mistake if they presume too much WHEN EIGHT HOURS COME IN. on the former political standing of the state. There is sharp fighting ahead and considera-The Mill Grinds Slow. Crete Vidette. of the Short Day. The rapidity with which the Hastings in-

sane asylum managing officials are not being removed seems to indicate to the average observer that there is a screw loose somewhere and to tell the truth, it appears to be pretty nearly located in the machinery not far from

### Another Tariff Triumph.

Denver Sun (rep). The failure of carpet factories at Dresden for 1,000,000 marks is attributed to the Mc-Kinley bill. The democrats of this country will probably represent this as another reason why their party should be restored to power to do its work of tariff reform.

the capital.

The Liberal Victory.

Salt Lake iribune. It was superb! It was against every faction, Mormon, demo-mormon and republicomormon; the whole combination did its utmost and was beautifully beaten. It was the most critical election ever held in Salt Lake, and was grandly won. It must be but a prelude, however, to the grander symphony to be sung next month. \* \* \* The omens are all of good, the signs are all favorable, and with good work August will bring a triumph that will be a joy indeed.

### The West and Cleveland.

Frank Leslie's (rep.) Thus far two democratic state conventions those of Kentucky and Iowa-have been held, and the result is far from encouraging to the advocates of Cleveland's renomination. The platforms of both states distinctively favor free silver and the lowa platform demands "just and liberal pensions." This evidently settles Mr. Cleveland's chances to secure the fowa detegation. It is becoming more apparent every day that the lemocracy of the south and west do not propose to take up Mr. Cleveland. They favor free silver, and to put Mr. Cieveland on a free silver platform, in view of his strong utterances on that question, would be to run the risk of defeat both on the platform and with the candidate.

### What's the Matter with Nebraska?

Washington Post. THE OMAHA BEE rises, or rather soars, to emark that "Nebraska will harvest 50,000,000 bushels of small grain this month," worth, at the lowest calculation, \$25,000,000,

Again it says that "Nebraska farmers will market not less than \$30,000,000 worth of hogs, cattle, sheep, poultry, produce and miscellaneous products this year."

Still again, with a conscious and justifiable strain of exuitation: "Money in banks to the credit of Nebraska depositors subject to check, over \$49,000,000. A fact like this speaks for itself."

That's so. It speaks for itself, and speaks also for the energy and thrift of the people of Nebraska, who, under anything but encouraging circumstances at the beginning of the year, and with birds of evil omen croaking disaster from one end to the other of their broad prairies, have, nevertheless, plucked prosperity from a seemingly hopeless situation.

There will certainly be no need of building subtreasury warehouses out in that state to tide the farmers over their mortgages. It looks very much as though they should be lenders of money rather than borrowers.

#### PASSING JESTS.

"A pretty close scratch that," remarked a perspiring man as he emerged from his toilet

room. "Do tell." "Why, you see, I took a jaunt into the coun-try yesteriay, absorbed the air and scenery, and lolled beneath the trees. Result, curried an acquaintance with the ghiggers."

What Omaha Workers and Employers Think UNION MEN ALL FAVOR THE NEW LAW. Bricklayers and Others Will Ask Its Enforcement-Down at the Smcl-

#### CRILPS NEXT BATTLE.

A Correspondent Says it Will Take

law which becomes operative on August 1 will be the main topic of discussion. From present indications it would appear that the great prependerance of the sentiment will be in favor of enforcing the eight nour law. "The Bricklayers' union will stand for the enforcement of the eight hour iaw," suid Mr. Martin Bauer, vice president of the Bricklayers' union, to Tue Bas. "In fact all the labor unions that I know about will declare for the eight hour law. The plumbers,

the iron moulders, the carpenters, the tinners, the sheet iron workers, the cornice men, the horse shoers, the harness makers, the eigar makers, and the typographical union will all favor the enforcment of the eight hour law. The brick layers do not au-ticipate much trouble, for three of the leading contractors and bosses in the city have agreed to adopt the eight hour plan. These firms are Withnell Brothers, George Young-erman, and Martin Ittner." "Will there be any change in wages?" "Yes. The wages will be \$4.00 instead of

\$4.50 per day."

"What do the Omaha bricklayers think about the convict labor scheme at the state penitentiary !" "We think it is an outrage and will de-

ter-Among the Brewers

and Distillers.

The mass meeting of laborers to be held at

the Grand opera house tonight promises to

be a very interesting one. The eight hour

nounce it at the meeting Monday night." The question of how to adjust the eight-hour law to the employment of firemen and bers of the board of fire and police commissioners a good deal to think about. "I am of the opinion," said Mayor Cushing, "that the eight-hour law applies to both firemen and pollcemen, and the best way to ac-just the difficulty, I think, will be to hire the

men by the hour. The firemen, of course, are obliged to be on duty all the time. There is notning in the law to prevent us from pay ing them by the hour and leave the wage practically the same as they are at present." An effort will probably be made to make An effort will probably be made to make three shifts of the police force, giving each shift eight hours for duty, thus complying with the law. To do this, however, without increasing the expense of the department by employing more men, it would be necessary to cut down the actual force on duty. That is a difficult matter to arrange without endangering the safety and quiet of the city. Secretary E. W. Nash of the smelting works was asked about what his company

intended to do about the eight hour law. He replied that he had not given the matter any thought, and it had not been mentioned by

any of the company. "The thing is all buncombe anyway," said Mr. Nash, ash, "and is manifestly unconstitu-We shall commence paying our men tional. by the hour after August 1, and if the men we have don't want to work ten hours per day, we can easily get plenty who will be glad to do so. We are paying higher wages now than our competitors, and we have five applications for every position in our works. W. V. Morse said he had not give the new law any consideration. Nearly all the people in the company's shoe factory, he said, worked by the piece, and he did not believe they would want to shorten the hours and thereby lessen the amount of work and, cor

It is stated that all the railroad companies operating in the state have held consultations on the eight-hour law, but no decision has been rendered as yet. The consensus of opinion, however, seems to be in favor of paying the employes by the hour and having them work the same as usual. About two hundred or two hundred and fifty men are employed in the various breweries and at the distillery in the | tain month except at the advance order for city. The managers of the concerns were

of the tent, and enough reserve seats sold, scemingly, to have filled every bench. There could be no show, of course, with the rings overrun with a surging mass of people, overrun with a surging mass of people. Occasionally one caught sight of a pair of Occasionally one caught sight of a pair of tights on the trapeze or a man on stilts, as some conscientious performer would try to go through with his act, but the crowd, when it realized how badly it had been sold, cared for nothing but to get ont alive, and the place was a howing pandemonium? every man for himself and the devil take the women and column. Adam he it rememwomen and children. Adam, be it remem-bored, retained our dollars. We have had our little air ship joke and it strikes me that it is someone's duty to protect us-the ignorant, confiding populace, from any more frauds for this season at least. Whose is the duty, and will it be done! A. P. C - 41

Place at Coquimbo.

NEW YORK, July 18,-A correspondent at Valparaiso, Chili, writes: "As I stated in a previous letter Coquimbo will be the scene of the next battle, and then Talcahuano for the final march on to the capital. They will never attempt to take Valparaiso unless they can depend on the gunners in the forts turning over to them. The bay is exceedingly well fortified. The guns are placed in positions to command the landing places, and, moreover, at this time of the year the northerly wind which blows right home into the bay might suspend operations for several days at a critical time. The forts moun thirty guns, among which number are a teninch muzzle loader, eleven eight-inch and nine-inch breach loaders, five Krupp guns of twenty-one centimetres calibre and the remainder 300 pounders. The guns are mostly masked and are a very small target for the ships to fire at. The gunners have been practicing lately and exceedingly good shooting they made, small casks with a flag at-tached being sunk. They know the distances across the bay and practice on steamers entering, so that the ship will have a warm time should they attempt to sileuce them. The opposition fleet muster between them nineteen guns, comprising 10-inch. s-inch and 6-inch breechloaders. Altachuno a large harbor some miles to the southward of Valparaiso, would form an excellent base. Here the transports might he secure from al winds. It is practically undefended and is within reasonable distance of Santiago, Tele graphic news was received here today of the safe arrival at Coquimbo of the Lynch and Condell, which were escorting the transports failed to effect a landing at Iquique and moved further down the coast. The flect which had assembled at Iquique to receive them were unable to steam after them fast evough, and they had matters nearly their own way. The Condell had a narrow escape at one of the small ports, anchoring under a gun which was masked, and only found it out on being fired at, the shot passing right over

her, when she steamed away. The fleet will have to take the Lynch and Condell before they can move with any safety south.'

### ANTHRACITE COAL.

#### Uneasy Feeling Among Dealers as to Future Prices.

" NEW YORK, July 19 .-- There is some uneasy feeling among the managers of the anthracite coal producing companies as to the future of prices. Most of the men deny that there is imminent danger of a sharp break and surprise is expressed that the market remains in good condition in spite of the production having run ahead of agreed allotments. Each company says that it is not guilty of selling coal below schedule prices, but there seem to be a general suspicion that "the other fellow" is doing so.

Rumors were circulated vesterday to the effect that the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western was cutting rates. Some persons explained them as being founded on the following incident: Vice President Holden of the Lackawanna road, who has charge of the coal department, has always been strict in refusing to furnish coal to customers who failed to take their agreed amount in a certhe new month. It was discovered, the

every day until election and every speech he makes will increase his majority.

SLEEPLESS vigilance is the price of prosperity in these days of aggressive competition between commercial centers. Omaha must not forget that Kansas City, Minneapolis and Denver are tireless in their enterprise. Our business men must be energetic, persistent and public spirited to keep at the head of the proces-610**n**.

THE alleged leader of the farmers in Nebraska loses his temper entirely over the fact that there are deposits in the banks of the state equal to \$47 per capita of the population. This great, starry truth rolling toward that individual assumes a threatening aspect, and once it becomes known throughout the state will knock both the calamity crutches from under his arms.

THE first cargo of American wheat leaves Galveston for Europe today. This was grown the present season and its shipment marks the beginning of an export trade from Galveston harbor in which the states of Texas, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota and Iowa are deeply interested. With a deep water harbor at Galveston a large part of the grain of that region must go via that port to European markets.

IT is unfortunate that the board of trade cannot immediately accept the cordial and courteous invitation of the Helena business men to visit their city and confer upon railroad matters. There is nothing more important to the welfare of this city than a direct rail connection with Helena and the sooner the two cities take hold of the question in earnest, the sooner will the road be constructed.

STRANGELY enough in view of the fears that the young emperor of Germany would plunge the continent into war when he succeeded to the throne, the first royal suggestion for general disarmament comes from him. He desires England to take the official initiative but gives ample assurance of his desire to bring this about. Germany is the best armed nation in Europe. The emperor's suggestion is significant.

A BOSTON paper appeals to the authorities of that city to construct boulevards, and the arguments it presents are of general application. It remarks that in Washington property on the broad, handsome streets commands a broad, handsome price, as does property on nearly all of the beautiful boulevards of the country. Anybody familiar with Chicago knows this to be true of that city, and on the finer streets of Cleveland property is more sought for and sells at higher prices than elsewhere outside of the business district. A good deal has been heard within the last year or two about opening boulevards in Omaha, but nothing practical has yet been done. The present season should not be allowed to pass without steps being taken to give this city at least one extended boulevard.

that all the governors will use whatever authority they possess to have their commonwealths properly represented in the proposed convention.

The present year has been exceptionally favorable throughout most of the arid region in the matter of rainfall, but this is no reason why the agitation for a general system of irrigation should not be continued. The fortunate experience of next year may not be repeated this year, or for several years, and it is necessary that steps be taken to provide against future drouths and their disastrous results. Artificial irrigation in North America had its first successful application in Utah, and it is therefore appropriate that a convention to discuss the subject should be held in that territory.

The New York Sun, which has manifested an active interest in western irrigation, says in referring to the projected convention that in the eastern states the full significance of artificial irrigation is as yet imperfectly understood. Not only are two blades of grass thereby made to success of the tin industry in the United grow where none grow before, says our New York contemporary, but six acres may be made to support a family where a thousand acres barely sustain a herd of cattle and two or three ranchmen now. By artificial irrigation man is given control over the climate that could not be obtained otherwise. A certainty and adequacy of moisture is secured by this means to the arid lands that makes them, with their greater heat and no

less productive soil, not only equal but superior for the culture of grain, fruits and sub-tropical plants to the naturally irrigated lands of the eastern and central parts of the continent. All this is well known to those famil-

lar with artificial irrigation, but it is interesting to reproduce it from the Sun as evidence of a desire to have the true value of this method of reclaiming a vast area of the nation, soon to become necessary to meet the demands of a rapidly growing population, better understood in a section where artificial irrigation is not at present popular. The proposed convention ought to be largely attended and exert a valuable influence.

PAUPERS IN ALMSHOUSES.

From a special census bulletin it is learned that there were 73,045 inmates of almshouses in this country in 1800, 6.842 more than in 1880. This represents a ratio of 1,166 to the million iahabitants against 1,320 to the million in 1880, a gratifying relative decrease in the ratio of pauperism to the population at large.

In respect to nativity and not including the colored paupers numbering 6,467, of the 66,578 white paupers 36,658 are native born, 27,648 foreign born and 2.274 whose place of birth is unknown. Of those native born 21,519 had both parof ents native, 949 had one parent native and one foreign, 3,580 had both parents foreign born and in 10,608 cases the nativity of one or both parents is unknown. Adding to the 21,519 native paupers one-half of the

eing made in this country and that the industry is highly profitable at prices for the product no higher, at least, than the Welsh tin trust asks for an article

mony than this to the fact that tin is

no better. In view of such facts, well known, doubtless, to the foreign manufacturers, for they are sparing no effort to keep themselves informed as to what is going on here in connection with the development of the tin industry, it is not surprising that there is great anxiety among the Welch manufacturers, and that they are at sea as to what course to pursue in order to maintain their indus try. A London dispatch of a week stated that on August 1 ago the owners of the Welsh plants will decide whether the factories will be reopened or not, and that many are in favor of flooding the American market and keeping prices so low as to discourage home efforts at manufacturing. It is hardly probable, however, that so radical an expedient as this will be adopted, and if it should be it could not be long maintained. Every day strengthens assurance of the ultimate

States. THE best information regarding the political situation in Iowa is to the effect that the reports of republican disaffection are grossly exaggerated. The fact is that very few of the republicans who voted for Boies two years ago on the prohibition issue will support him this year, for the reason that they desire to prevent lowa from getting into the democratic column the year preceding the presidential election. It is the opinion of the best informed judges of the situation that more republicans will vote for democratic legislative candidates than for Boies, but some of the most ardent anti-prohibition repub-

licans see that it would be a mistake to allow Iowa to be carried by the democ racy this year. It is altogether probable that as the campaign progresses the now disaffected republicans will see the expediency\* of saving the state to their party for national reasons. Greatly as they desire to get rid of the prohibitory law, they may conclude that it is more important to maintain the control of the republican party in the country, and democratic victory in Iowa this year might prove a serious menace to repub-

tican success in the national battle of

1892.

IT IS said that the committee on rules of the United States senate has agreed to report an amendment to the rules which will bring about a reform in senatorial funerals. There has been some scandal in connection with the funerals of public officials, and it appears to be the determination of the sepate committee to institute such changes as will obvinte this complaint in future so far as the funerals of members that body are concerned. The details of the reform have not been formulated, but one thing docided upon is a reduction of the expenses of senatorial burials, and the committee will recommend that the number of members detailed to accompany the reGENERAL SUPERINTENDENTCALVERT

of the Burlington is said to have a three months' trip laid out in the wilds of northern Wyoming and Montana, Of course this trip is made for the purpose of recreation. A general superintendent who is also a practical civil engineer would enjoy such an outing.

PERHAPS if the Barber asphalt company's paving bids were rejected by the board that somewhat avarieious paving trust would be taught a lesson which it will not forget, and would in the future offer to lay pavement at reasonable figures, even though it is without competition.

PERHAPS if the Union Pacific would invite Omaha job printers to compete with the Chicago, St. Louis & Buffalo firms, the general passenger agent could get out harvest excursion dodgers enough in a week to reach every section of the east and south.

IT WOULD not be a bad idea for the other wards to follow the example of the Fifth and hold meetings to discuss municipal and county affairs. Taxpayers could correct a good many abuses in this way.

THE idea of inviting bids upon paving and curbing material before submitting to the taxpayers of the districts the question of the kind to be selected, is good.

THE great trouble with the secretaries of the board of transportation is that the railway companies have not consented to a reduction in rates.

IT IS a very deliberate passenger agent indeed who cannot cover this country with harvest excursion circulars inside of ten days.

THE railroads have at last decided to take THE BEE's advice and run harvest excursions. There was no other way out of it.

A PUBLIC official has no legal or moral right to use his office as a means of venting personal malice.

THE Fifth ward taxpayers are kickers, but they do their kicking to some purpose.

#### All at Sea. New York World.

Cleveland and Hill have been yachting to Newport, Harrison bathes at Cape May and Blame drives at Bar Harbor. The fact is the president-prophets are all at sea.

> "On with the Dance." New York Advertiser (dem.).

If Major McKiniey is really any relation to Napoleon, now is the time to show it. And if Mr. Campbell should be any kin to Wellington, of course he will endeavor to make that fact apparent also. In the mean time let the band play "Yankee Doodle."

Must Not Bank on Faction.

With the prestige of the largest convention ever held in the state, the management of such men as Campbell, Brice, Neal, Mo-Manon and other shrawd politicians, the Ohlo democrats are in a position to make a number with one parent foreign born, mains of deceased senators be reduced hard fight. The Ohio republicans will make

New York Herald: The clam's historic sil-ence is probably owing to the fact that the world is full of people who are ready to open their mouths for him.

Express Gazette: Proprietor of railroad restaurant (to hungry traveler)—Sir, those are cranberries, and not eram-berries. Hungry traveler—I am perfectly aware that these are cranberries, and not cram-berries. You must think I am awfully ignorant. Proprietor—Ob! no: I only thought by the way you were eiting them, that you thought they were cram-berries.

THE FORGOTTEN GAME.

law.

them, who

Shenan Z:a. Now in the glamor of an emperor's all wel-

come visit, Parade of battle ships and men at arms in To huzza and loud salute, the populace all

'Tis England's day, a welcome and royal res-

ice and emperor's royal standards now Priň Forgotten be the Doncaster and all at Tranby-

Baltimore American: "You know so much, Miss Vassar." said young Pert, "that I though perhaps you could tell me why the senside?" "Certainly." she replied equal to the emergen-cy: "doubtless it was because the sea was

Kate Field's Washington: "Really, sir, you call on me with your bill at the most inoppor-"Ah, indeed! Pray when will be an oppor-"When it's outlawed."

In a letter to an American friend, a Frenct In a letter to an American friend, a French gentleman of some literary note in his own country, says that he is learning English by the aid of a small text book and a dictionary, without any other instructor, and he adds: "In small time I can learn so many English as I think I will come at the America and to go on the scaffold to lecture."

THE AGED TYPEWRITER.

New York World.

She was old, and broken, and bent with years, And 'twas little she'd learned 'mong the But the faculty bowed to her prayers and

And with her diploma she went away.

The young ones laughed as they saw her go. "There's no situation for her," said they: "Dictation's beyond her, she is so slow. And what man would hire her, anyway?"

But she feebly went to the wife of a man Whose charming typewriter stood in her way. And got the job by the simplest plan, Ane has nothing to do but to draw her pay.

Binghamton Republican: "Did you speak o me when you asked for the Billy Fatr?" in uired the blonde waiter. "No, I dida' acnu." replied the saucy maiden. Mr. Watterson dragging out the old skeleto. of disloyaity and putting life into it again The contest has ovidently begun and its pro

Pitisburg Telegraph: "Oh, Uncle George," excinined Miss Gaswell, "why didn't you come a mouth azo? I graduated last June." "Ah," replied Uncle George, who takes a recat interest in his noice's education, "what bit you graduate in?" did you graduate in?" "Why, in the loveliest white India mull, made up over the sweetest white silk."

ATCHISON GLUBULES.

circus, it seems pertinent to inquire whether Occasionally the wisest owl hoots at the wrong time.

There is nothing more difficult to guard against than deceit, unless it is flattery. There is the wiscat kind of philosophy in letting the other feliow do the worrying.

The safest and best of all God's creatures is the woman who is happily married.

Every man has an axe to grind, and looks upon every other man with an eye to induc-ing him to turn the handle.

It is as easy to forgive the faults of those who admire you as it is difficult to believe in the virtues of those who dislike you. When a man becomes so worthless that he is of no further use in a community, he is just

story goes, that after having cut off one buyer who did not take his full quota for seen by a BEE reporter in regard to the eight hour law. All the representatives of the concerns mentioned stated that they had not May, Mr. Holden allowed the man to take given any thought to the new law. They 3,000 tons within a few days at the May igure that their men work about ten hour schedule on the ground that it was due a day, but they could not say what would be him on deficiency of deliveries in May. The May prices were 25 to 3) cents under the now existing schedule. This done in reference to following out the requirements of the law. It is probable though that if the men work only eight hours reversal of Mr. Holden's usual policy excited the pay will be reduced to correspond with the time worked. ively comment, but it was reported that he had quioted coal circles by stopping the de The street railway officials state that they

liveries of coal to this individual. Mr. Holpay their employes by the hour, and do not see how they can be affected by the new len yesterday declined to discuss this incldent. He suggested that when it was mentioned to a reporter the latter might inquire: "Don't you do the same thing ?" Mr. Holden WATTERSON AND HILL. emphatically denied that the Lackawahda

was selling coal below the established tariff. He refused to speak of his neighbors. "When Philadelphia Press (rep.): If Henry Watthere were indications in May of an advance in prices," he added, "speculative buyers made many contracts. They wanted to buy terson had taken a contract to keep alive the bitter feeling that is known to exist between the Hill and Cleveland factions in the democratic party he could not work more assiduthe world and there were some people who sold it to them. I said all the time that there ously than he does to that end. would be trouble when the deliveries were made. The month of May has been a re-markably long one in the coal trade."

New York Advertisor (dem.): This is the skyrockety season for Editor Watterson of Kentucky. It is also the silly season. The two seasons naturally go hand in hand, and we have them with us every year at exactly this period. They serve to help us through the dog days; otherwise they would cause pain.

Minneapolis Tribune (rep.): A most un-pleasant picture to be sure, but what are the good, generous, unselfish, far-seeing demo-

crats going to do about it! Governor Hill has control of the machine in New York at

the present writing and his grasp grows

firmer day by day. The prophet's future is far from rosy, and the convention may be compelled to take up Mr. Watterson's second choice, John G. Carlisle.

New York Recorder (rep.): But here h

gress will be watched with interest in every

part of the country. To the republican part the spectacle will be amusing. Was Hill

traitor to Cleveland | has become one of the

Forepaugh's Old Trick.

OMAHA, July 18 .- To the Editor of THE

BEE: In view of the advent of Forepaugh's

the "powers" have taken any precautions to

prevent a repetition of the disgraceful

swindle which this company perpetrated

when last here. As will be remembered by

all who were so unfortunate as to have been

there, admission tickets were sold far in ex-

cess of the senting, or even standing capacity

burning questions of democratic politics.

Bridge Washed Out. Denver Sun (rep.): But in case the por PITTSBURG, Pa., July 19.-The temporary derous ex-president is renominated, can Mr Hill, resting under the clear imputation o trestle of the new Panhandle railroad bridge across Cork's run, six miles below this city, bad faith, be expected to come up with th most generous and effusive zeal to his was washed away by a sudden flood shortly port and also to bring up his friends in abso before noon yesterday, and three workmen inte, enthusiastic solidity. Could not the adroit governor, in fact, easily play the game he is accused of operating in 1888? There were drowned. The body of one was recovered and identified as that of Thomas Coleman. have, indeed, long been indications that Cleveland and Hill might mutually kill each The two others were foreigners and their Ames have not been learned. About the same time an immense landslide other as presidential nominees. And after

came down the hill below Duquesno Heights and fell on a Charles street car. The can was crushed in, but none of the passengers car. The car St. Paul Pioneer Press (rep.): Henry Watterson, while rubbing the nose of Dave were mojured. It has been raining nard since 11 o'clock last night, and considerable damage by washouts and landslides is re-Hill in the dust of vituperation, should bear in mind the tale of the fellow who performed a similar office for a bull. After Boyus had ported along the lines of railroads. All the small streams are running bankfull, but no pitched the fellow over the garden wall he ose to rub his bruises and reflect what a fin other accidents of a serious nature have been thing it was he chuckled before he tried the reported. oke, instead of waiting until afterward.

Funeral of General Kelley.

THREE WORKMEN DROWNED.

Temporary Trestle of a Railroad

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., July 19.-The funeral of General E, F, Kelley took place this morning at 9:30 o'clock from St. Matthew's Episcopal church, Rev. S. F. Simpkins officiating. The children of Genwest, were not present at the funeral.

#### A PLAINTIVE APPEAL.

A farmer sat on his back board fence With a smile severe and grim, And vowed that Jerry's grasshopper men, With theory line and fountain pen To copy their data again and again, Shouldn't come bothering him.

He said if the grasshoppers were to come

This year, they wouldn't hurt. As sure as you're alive The hoppers can't dive, And there's no other way, Contrive as they may, To get their chops into the dirt.

And so, O, uncle," the farmer cried, "The boon for which we grieve Is that you hunt out The leaks in the spout That heaven's turned out, And plug up the holes in the sleve,"

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



# The best friends are the friends who have been through a trouble togethe. We wonder if the oldest settlers in heaven are as proud of the fact as are the old settlers onearth

Your enemy will admire you if you defy him, and desp.se you if you humble yourself before him.

right to post up as a danger signal for the

The old can't be young again, and the young will not learn by the wisdom and ex-perience of the old, so trouble will continue to troubles.

There is a suggestion of a skeleton covering itself with gay colors and flowers when an old woman tries to make the world believe that she is young and gay.