

THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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CORRESPONDENCE All communications relating to news and editorial departments should be addressed to the Editor.

BUSINESS LETTERS All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending July 15, 1891, was as follows:

Sunday, July 13, 1891, 26,702

Tuesday, July 14, 26,702

Wednesday, July 15, 26,702

Thursday, July 16, 26,702

Friday, July 17, 26,702

Saturday, July 18, 26,702

Average, 26,702

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 15th day of July, A. D. 1891.

N. P. FILL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss.

George B. Tschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of July, 1891, was as follows:

Monday, July 1, 1891, 26,702

Tuesday, July 2, 1891, 26,702

Wednesday, July 3, 1891, 26,702

Thursday, July 4, 1891, 26,702

Friday, July 5, 1891, 26,702

Saturday, July 6, 1891, 26,702

Sunday, July 7, 1891, 26,702

Average, 26,702

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POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

The investigations which Mr. E. Rosewater, editor of THE BEE, is making of the operation of the European postal telegraph systems, with the sanction of the United States postoffice department, appear to have fully confirmed the views he has long entertained regarding the establishment of postal telegraph facilities in this country. For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Rosewater has held the opinion that the telegraph system of the United States should be under the control of the general government, and he has contributed to the advocacy of this view more valuable argument than perhaps any other man. During the first session of the Fifty-first congress Mr. Rosewater made a statement of his position on this question before the house committee on postoffices and roads, in which he said he believed it to be of the most vital importance to the people of the country that some step should be taken at an early day for the acquisition of the telegraph lines by the government. In this statement Mr. Rosewater considered all the questions involved and clearly pointed out how the people could be more cheaply and efficiently served by a postal telegraph system than by the existing system. A bill, the more important features of which were according to his suggestions, was introduced in congress, but although favored by a majority of the house postoffice committee was not reported for action.

Mr. Rosewater has found that the postal telegraph systems of England and France work most admirably, and that the effect of government control is to produce a very superior service. The interests of the public, and not revenue, are the first consideration. To give the people quick communication and the most efficient service, at the cheapest possible rates, is the aim of the governments. In England every community of 1,500 persons enjoys the advantage of postal telegraph facilities, and the statistics show that they are most liberally used. The government is prompt to avail itself of all improvements, and it will surprise most people to learn that in this respect England is in advance of the United States, while in France Mr. Rosewater found a machine used in telegraphing superior to any other he had seen. There is no reason to suppose that our government would not be as prompt as European governments to adopt improvements and inventions of demonstrated value. Undoubtedly this question of a postal telegraph system will be brought to the attention of the next congress, but whether it will receive from that body the consideration which its importance merits cannot be predicted with any degree of certainty. It is a subject that so vitally concerns the interests of the people, however, that agitation will not be allowed to die out, and though it may be years before the advocates of postal telegraph facilities will be victorious there can be no doubt of their eventual success.

OMAHA AND THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

While the Real Estate Owners' association and other local organizations are negotiating with eastern capitalists for the location of factories in Omaha, the smaller cities of the state are securing beet sugar factories, starch factories, fruit and vegetable canneries and similar enterprises which not only employ large numbers of persons but manufacture products grown in their communities. This class of manufactures are of the most valuable character to the localities in which they are established. They are in no sense experimental and depend solely for success upon good management.

Take the beet sugar factories of Grand Island and Norfolk for instance. Each of these industries will probably employ \$50,000 for labor the present year, to say nothing of the exchanges which the purchase of beets and sale of the beet sugar make possible and certain. Five thousand acres of land in the vicinity of Omaha ought to be very readily secured for cultivating beets. Each acre would represent about \$10 worth of cash employment for our boys and men. If a larger acreage were planted a larger sum of money would be distributed for labor. The greater part of the work is done in vacation time and our school boys could learn habits of thrift and earn considerable sums in the beet sugar fields. It ought to be a very easy matter to bring a factory to the city in view of the fact that the product of a very large institution of this character is required to supply our retail sugar trade.

The sugar beet industry is no longer an experiment in Nebraska. The conditions are favorable for its rapid growth, and each year will see the growing of beets and manufacturing of sugar increase. Omaha should therefore look ahead to the establishment of a large refinery where the raw sugar of twenty-five sugar factories could be refined. This city is the natural center for the distribution of the refined article, and with the certainty of a rapid development of the sugar manufacturing industry in Nebraska, such a refinery here is almost a necessity.

The Real Estate Owners' association would be well to take up the subject and investigate it thoroughly and intelligently. No other enterprise offers better immediate prospects of success.

VERY SMALL POLITICS.

If the democratic state central committee of Iowa is responsible, as charged, for the statement recently published regarding the private business affairs of Mr. Wheeler, the republican candidate for governor, it is guilty of what every fair-minded man must regard as very small politics. The principal feature of this statement was that the extensive farm of Mr. Wheeler, which comprises several thousand acres, is heavily mortgaged, as if this were immoral or criminal. During the 30 years that Mr. Wheeler has been identified with the agricultural interests of Iowa he has met his obligations, and nobody has questioned that he is in a position to continue to do so. He is the largest farmer in the state, and his broad and

well-ventilated acres, his fine stock, his comfortable home reflecting intelligence and taste, and all the evidences of success with which he is surrounded, attest that Mr. Wheeler is a capable business man. There are millions of such men in the country who carry mortgages, not necessarily because they are compelled to do so, but for the reason that they find it profitable to borrow money for promoting their enterprises. Such transactions are not regarded by intelligent people as derogatory to the men who make them.

But the real motive for this statement was to show that farming in Iowa is not profitable, for, the implied argument is, if the largest and apparently the most prosperous farmer in the state has his lands mortgaged, even to the extent of one-fourth their value, obviously agriculture is unprofitable. The absurdity of any such assumption need not be pointed out to practical men. But this sort of thing is exactly in line with what Iowa democrats have been talking ever since Governor Boies, in his address at the New York free trade banquet last December, declared that for five years the farmers of Iowa had been going steadily from bad to worse, and pictured their condition as deserving the commiseration of the country. This gross misrepresentation, based upon the testimony of an insignificant fraction of the farmers of the state, it is apparently the intention of the democratic central committee to stick to, regardless of facts or of possible consequences, affecting the welfare of the agricultural interests of Iowa. Fortunately the prevailing conditions are such that misrepresentation of the Boies kind is not likely to do much injury. No one of ordinary intelligence will believe that this year farming in Iowa is a losing industry.

So far as the republican candidate for governor is concerned, he may naturally feel some annoyance at having his private affairs spread before the public eye, but the fact that he has a mortgage on his farm, undoubtedly negotiated for sound business reasons, will not lose him a single vote. On the contrary it ought to gain him votes from fair-minded democrats who have no sympathy with such a flagrant and unjustifiable violation of the proprieties of honorable political warfare.

GARDENS AND ORCHARDS NEEDED.

All around Omaha are hills and valleys uncultivated, but as fertile as any under the sun. They represent values from \$100 to \$1,000 per acre. They are worth too much to their owners to be devoted to corn and small grain. They should be converted into gardens, orchards and vineyards.

Over in Potawatamie county there are precipitous hills covered with grapes, small fruits and vegetables, which yield to their owners profits ranging from \$100 to \$500 per acre. In some cases the returns exceed even these figures. One man who conducts an eighteen acre garden and small fruit farm, employs ten men throughout the season, and his net profits in a single year reach \$5,000.

Omaha is a splendid market for vegetables and fruits. This will be clear to any man who cares to observe the steady stream of market wagons which cross the Douglas street bridge every morning. The prices paid here for these products are higher than in any other city along the river. The produce commission business in Omaha which is chiefly fruits, vegetables, poultry and eggs reaches annually the enormous volume of \$3,150,000. A very large part of this is paid to producers outside of Nebraska.

Hon. John Y. Stone, of Glenwood, Ia., has a fruit farm of 800 acres, on which are growing 85,500 apple trees and 40,000 grape vines. There are 40 acres of raspberries and 10 acres of strawberries. The farm keeps 50 men constantly employed. What can be accomplished in western Iowa in this direction is possible in Douglas, Sarpy, Cass and Washington counties. These four river counties with their sheltered valleys and bluffs ought to be the garden and orchard of Omaha and the supply depot for Colorado and Wyoming. Our land owners and our farmers are losing time and money by neglecting their opportunities and Omaha people are paying freight on food which should be grown at home.

THE BEE has received, through the courtesy of Mr. J. H. Stokes, a sheet of American roofing tin manufactured by the N. & G. Taylor company of Philadelphia, and we venture to say that no better tin for the purpose is made anywhere. A short time ago we quoted from the Philadelphia Record, which is excellent democratic authority, some facts regarding this company and its Philadelphia plant, and it is now learned that the company is turning out a monthly average of 1,000 boxes of roofing tin, 28x20 inches, each box containing 112 sheets. It may be interesting to state that the house of the Messrs. Taylor is nearly a century old, that for nearly half a century it has been importing tin plates for the open market, and that its business amounts to more than a million dollars annually. The house began the making of tin plate in this country as an experiment, and the result thus far has been so satisfactory that it is now enlarging its plant to two or three times the present capacity.

NEBRASKA'S penitentiary has always been a source of more or less scandal. It has made at least two men rich at a state's expense and its contractors hang like leeches about the lobby of every legislature insisting upon enlarged opportunities for bleeding the public treasury. At the last session of the legislature rather better than usual and as a consequence the state is today paying the contractor wages for work performed by convicts in addition to the 40 cents per capita per day for their keeping. The honest laborer not only suffers by this outthroat competition, but the state is paying honest wages to the contractor for convict labor which costs him nothing. It is a good time for the laboring men to protest.

THE law requires the board of education to elect a superintendent at a regular meeting in July. This law cannot be suspended in the interest of a faction.

There are but two regular meetings in July and August is the second. Of course the meeting tonight can be adjourned from time to time until the first regular meeting in August intervenes if the board so desires, and still the law will be complied with. The board ought not longer delay the selection of a superintendent, however. It is absurd to suppose that intelligent men who have been considering the qualifications of candidates for weeks have not yet determined who is best qualified. The work of the ensuing year must be planned and outlined before the opening of the schools. If a new man is elected he will be very busy from now until September acquiring a knowledge of the details of his position, and his predecessor is entitled to know his fate in time to secure a position in the schools elsewhere. The superintendent should in all reason be elected tonight.

THE executive committee of the republican national committee will meet July 29, at which time the date of the convention for 1892 will be fixed. The question of the place of holding it will also be discussed. Omaha must be there to urge her claims and make sure that neither Chicago nor Minneapolis steals a march upon her in advance of the December meeting, when the question is finally determined.

NORTHERN WYOMING SHIPS 50,000 HEAD OF CATTLE AND THE OMAHA MARKET WILL GET NEARLY ALL OF THEM AFTER THE MIDDLE OF NEXT MONTH WHEN THE B. & M. ROAD IS COMPLETED TO THE HEART OF THE RANGES. THIS IS GOOD AS FAR AS IT GOES, BUT THIS MARKET NEEDS MORE CATTLE AND CANNOT REST UNTIL THE MONTANA VALLEYS AND FOOTHILLS HAVE BEEN PENETRATED BY A DIRECT LINE OF RAILWAY.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY, the eratic Minnesota genius, who has made himself famous as poet, novelist, lecturer, politician and demagogue, will have most of tomorrow to himself at the Council Bluffs and Omaha Chautauque grounds. He talks to the farmers' alliance in the forenoon and argues that Bacon wrote Shakespeare's plays, in the afternoon.

PASSING JESTS.

Chicago Tribune: Husband (reading his morning paper)—Here's a woman who was so kind when my husband died that she killed herself. That's the kind of wife for a man to have!

Boston Transcript: "Is there any trouble between you and the A. & W. railroad?"

"I heard that it was going into liquidation."

"Going into liquidation? Quite the contrary. They are going to stock 50 percent and everything is going swimmingly."

Puck: He—Well, we won't quarrel about it any more, but just let it go as it is, eh?"

"I don't care for it, but I don't care for the future—and a harmonious future—I think you would better acknowledge before we drop it altogether that you were wrong. Don't you, dear?"

Chicago Globe: Breer Seal to Colonel Gray—Why, Kunni, what's he do'g you'p pattern on?"

Colonel G.—Why, yo' know'um chile, to keep dem from baggin' in de knees, tin' so.

Chicago Tribune: At Liberty, Mo., chicken thieves are being punished by hanging. The thieves are being hanged by the neck, and the chickens are being hanged by the neck.

New Orleans Picayune: When a child has the cholera, it is best to give it a glass of champagne that it may live.

Oh! some one beat me in the race—With cunning art he took my place and then he took my eyes on me. This I'm a disappointed man. And I have but—how sad a case!

Life: The stout one—I took you for a gentleman when I first met you.

The thin one—I took you for a loafer the first time I saw you.

The stout one—Well, he's all right. It seems we were both mistaken.

Somerville Journal: "I do hate to hear a man brag about the time as that fellow is doing over there," said a disguised passenger to the conductor of the train.

"You don't know the conductor in disguise, do you?"

"Yes," rejoined the business man as he buttoned up his coat, "I've been here around every day at exactly half-past two."

THE OLD BELL COW.

Nixon Waterman.

When I was but a boy I used so happily to roam

Through every nook and corner of the dear old country home.

At dewy morn to pasture I would drive the cows, and when

The sun was fading in the west I drove them home again.

There was one among their number I remember very well—

It seems but yesterday I saw the cow that wore the bell.

She was not any prettier nor any better breed.

But all the others followed her wherever she might lead.

And in my youthful mind I used to wonder why and how

It was that all the cattle tagged the old bell cow.

Strange years of shadow and of sun have passed away since then,

And now I mingle daily with the hosts of busy men.

And still I muse more earnestly than I used to do

For men, I find, are also quite peculiar creatures, too.

And some have natures made of gold without a speck of law.

While some are only gilded forms all padded out with straw.

And this, the modest, worthy man in a world may never heed.

The counterfeit who loudly brags steps in and takes the lead.

The one who makes the noise is sure to get his crowd, and now

I know why all the cattle tagged the old bell cow.

TERRIBLE CRIME OF A MOTHER.

She Kills Her Three Children and Then Commits Suicide.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 20.—Mrs. Pattie Lochridge, wife of Thomas Lochridge, shot her three children and herself yesterday at her home in Maurice county.

Mrs. Lochridge was thirty years of age, the eldest child four, the second three years and the third four months. The awful deed was done with a shot gun.

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The one who makes the noise is sure to get his crowd, and now

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THE laws of Nebraska would conflict with the provisions of the company named to the

commits itself to a measure so dangerous. His party stakes its success upon its opposition to the new tariff, and yet in more than half the counties of the state of Ohio new manufacturing establishments have gone into operation within the last six months because of the new duties imposed by that tariff. For three months to come the discussion of the silver question and of the tariff question will arouse public opinion in every county in Ohio, and it will be strange indeed if the people of that state do not vote, as in times past they have voted, in favor of a sound currency and protection of home industry.

A BIBLICAL "BELL."

New York Tribune: Now that Russell Sage has come out as a defender of the faith, with strong "biblical" tendencies, who shall say that Wall street is such a very bad place!

Chicago Tribune: Russell Sage is an authority on puts and calls, stocks and bonds, and has recently appeared in a theological discussion. "I don't believe in all these new 'isms,'" Mr. Sage is quoted as saying, "but I believe in the very laws of faith. What we want is to keep right along in the straight line marked out by the authorities of the church. We must have an anchoring ground or we will cast about in all directions. I am an old school Presbyterian and I don't want to have anything to do with the new 'isms. The Westminster Confession of Faith is good enough for me."

New York Advertiser: If Dr. Briggs consented at any time that his theological content should be put in the hands of the editor of canonical law in the general assembly, he must confess his mistake. To his chagrin and dismay, he finds himself confronted by the grand old theologian, Dr. Russell Sage, who stands out for orthodox Presbyterianism and a day of settlement in religion is not far off. Dr. Briggs may have bested the striplings of divinity; now he has to meet one of unassumed conservatism. Dr. Sage has bought short, and wants to have the account of that Dr. Briggs fails to make good on time his seat is vacant.

Chicago Times: There is something decidedly humorous about the indignation of the local press over the action of the Union Theological seminary in retaining the heretical Dr. Briggs. "The great Dr. Briggs, my spiritual advisor," said the speculator, "has just bewailed the loss of \$5,000 which he had given the seminary, and which would now be used to disseminate the doctrines upon which Uncle Russell is, so to speak, a bear. No gentleman pursuing theology as a post, novelist, lecturer, politician and demagogue, will have most of tomorrow to himself at the Council Bluffs and Omaha Chautauque grounds. He talks to the farmers' alliance in the forenoon and argues that Bacon wrote Shakespeare's plays, in the afternoon."

CELESTIAL LECTURES.

New York, July 20.—A novel piece of entertainment is being staged at the Chalmers. Chinese theatricals have thus far proven a dead failure, and it is doubtful if they will ever be able to have a bonafide Chinese playhouse in this city. There are enough rich Chinese in New York, however, to support some sort of place of amusement.

The spectacular Chinese playhouse has been located at 57th street and 5th avenue. It is a "yong koo" hall. A "yong koo" hall is a place where any good story teller can go in and tell interesting stories or sing a good song and leave the matter of his pay to the benevolence of his hearers. In other words, this is to be a lecture hall. Chinese public lecturers are all telling stories, and are removed from books and original sources. In order to be able to depend upon a liberal collection they must be able to tell an exceedingly good story. The more fiction, the better with Chinese audiences, and they take to the supernatural more readily than any other race.

All Chinese lecturers are accompanied by music. Very often in the most exciting part of the lecture the lecturer will play a piece on the banjo or drinks a cup of tea. This is ostensibly done as an intimation to rest his lungs. These speakers always take things very much as they come. In order to be able to depend upon a liberal collection they must be able to tell an exceedingly good story. The more fiction, the better with Chinese audiences, and they take to the supernatural more readily than any other race.

As the Chinese do not have beer or whiskey for sale they will have to take on tap at the end of the lecture. The lecturer will probably amount to more than the lecturer's receipts and the lecturer will receive a staple article of revenue for the proprietors.

MRS. POTTER MARRIES BELLOW.

The Actor and Actress Wed at Hong Kong, China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 20.—Letters just received from Hong Kong say that Kyrle Bellow and Mrs. James Brown Potter were married in that city just before the steamship Baltic sailed for this port. The story is that a cable dispatch came to Mrs. Potter saying her husband had secured a divorce whereupon she at once married the actor, Mrs. Potter and Bellow made money in Australia, but lost it all in China, where the principals have been reduced to playing with amateurs. When they were unable to form amateur companies they gave recitations and parlor entertainments.

Mrs. Brown Potter is the daughter of Colonel Equihart of New Orleans, where she was long a resident. She is a native of New York and was married in her native state and was, after her marriage in 1877, one of the best known actresses in the country. She appeared as an amateur actress in her native state and was, after her marriage in 1877, one of the best known actresses in the country. She appeared as an amateur actress in her native state and was, after her marriage in 1877, one of the best known actresses in the country.

Mrs.