THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors
THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, } ss
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending August 1, 1891, was as follows:

Sunday, July 26	29,680
Monday, July 27	26,480
Tuesday, July 28	26,580
Wednesday, July 29	26,465
Thursday, July 30	26,563
Friday, July 31	26,464
Saturday, August 1	26,898
Average	27,019

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of August, A. D., 1891.

N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, } ss
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, 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, 1890, 20,662 copies; for August, 1890, 20,750 copies; for September, 1890, 20,870 copies; for October, 1890, 20,762 copies; for November, 1890, 22,180 copies; for December, 1890, 23,471 copies; for January, 1891, 28,446 copies; for February, 1891, 25,332 copies; for March, 1891, 24,065 copies; for April, 1891, 21,928 copies; for May, 1891, 26,840 copies; for June, 1891, 26,017 copies.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of June, A. D., 1891.

N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

ULTIMATUMS are not easily persuaded to get together.

THAT Alton boycott stays "on its last legs" a good long time.

JOB work is a trifle slack just now and this accounts for part of the nerve manifested by the Typothetæ.

MRS. HETTIE GREEN has many millions, but she is usually litigating for more and losing her lawsuits.

SUPERINTENDENT FITZPATRICK can afford to wait a year for it raise in pay as well as a three-year contract.

GOVERNOR THAYER'S world's fair commissioners will have to be introduced to each other before they can call themselves acquaintances.

THE Chautauqua meeting at Long Pine is the last of the series of Chatauquas in the state and promises to be the best. The Long Pine Chatauquans keep their promises.

EIGHT grain men have already taken offices in the board of trade building. This ought to be satisfactory proof that the grain men mean business and propose to trade in the open board.

A GRAND jury in the fall will make life very uncomfortable for a few officials who have been living off county and city plunder. It will also clear the decks for political action in November.

A GENERAL passenger agent of a railway now spends most of his time at rate meetings. His business is not so much to get business for his road as to formulate agreements to divide it with competitors.

JUDGE O. P. MASON has been appointed commissioner of labor. The judge must feel about as much at home in his new place as Chief Two Strike would feel wearing a ghost shirt in a fashionable drawing room.

ROBERT R. GREEN ex-postmaster of Kearney, an old and enterprising citizen, has been appointed world's fair commissioner by Governor Thayer. This appointment is by no means a bad one. Mr. Green generally does well whatever he undertakes.

THE gentleman who owns the alliance and resides at Lincoln insists that millions of dollars are lost every year to Nebraska farmers because the city papers boast of the big crops raised in this state. It makes the poor man sick to see the prospect of the big crop, big prices and his occupation gone.

THOSE Kansas independents have no more sense than to elect Judge McKay a justice of the supreme court. He never read a law book, and of course is totally unfit even for police judge at Anthony, although district judge. They elected Peffer to the United States senate, and Sockless Simpson to congress. They are capable of a great deal of foolishness.

WISCONSIN has for many years been the last state called in the national convention, and so has three times made her vote name the winning man. She will now yield that palm on very close ballots to little, but rapidly growing Wyoming. Wisconsin has had two cabinet officers at least who owe their appointment to the place the state occupies in the alphabetical list. Wyoming can look ahead for a cabinet officer.

THE BEE will shortly publish for the information of harvest excursionists and to assist in creating an interest in the harvest excursions concise but carefully compiled statements of the resources and attractions of the principal cities and towns of Nebraska. With this in mind we have requested boards of trade and similar organizations of business men in the state to write for themselves and forward to this office such statements regarding their cities, towns and surrounding country as will interest vistors and homeseekers, eliminating of course all advertising of individuals and firms.

THE RIGHT OF PROTECTION.

Is an alien who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States entitled to the protection of this government when in a foreign land? This very interesting question is raised by the case of Solomon Gerber, for several years a resident of Omaha, and now confined in a Russian prison, the details of which are printed in this issue of THE BEE.

It appears that Gerber came to the United States about five years ago, leaving his family in his native town in Russian Poland. In the meantime he had purchased property there, and upon the death of his father last year he determined to go to his native land and bring his family to this country. On September 25, 1890, as the record of the district court of Douglas county shows, Gerber declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States and to especially renounce allegiance to the czar of Russia. Last February he went to Poland and some time after arriving there learned that the authorities intended to arrest him—upon what grounds is not stated. He fled to Germany, but a demand having been made for his surrender to the Russian authorities he was given up. He was convicted of the charge against him and sentenced to serve a year in the prison of the town where he had lived and then to be exiled to Siberia for life, the confiscation of his property being also decreed. Gerber is now undergoing the first part of his sentence.

It does not appear that the unfortunate man or any of his friends has made any effort to bring his case to the attention of the diplomatic representatives of the United States in Russia, and the knowledge obtained of it by THE BEE was from private sources. These were so direct and trustworthy as to leave no doubt of the authenticity of the information, and we regard the case as being of sufficient importance to justify giving publicity to all the facts at command with a view to bringing it to the notice of the state department at Washington. The despotic and relentless policy of Russia toward the Jewish residents of that empire is the subject of universal condemnation, and if Solomon Gerber has a right, by virtue of his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, to the protection of this government, that right should be promptly, vigorously and firmly asserted in his behalf. For more than three-quarters of a century the United States has held that naturalized citizens have the right of protection when in foreign lands equally with native born citizens, but how far the incomplete process of naturalization entitles a person to protection is a matter of doubt, since, to quote Prof. Woolsey, "it depends on the person himself whether he will complete the act according to his expressed intention." A case in point is that of Koszta, who was seized in a Turkish port at the instigation of the Austrian consul general, next was put into the hands of the French consul general in consequence of the threat of force made by the commander of an American war vessel then in the port, and finally set free to go to the United States. In the treaties between the United States and various countries relating to the rights of naturalized citizens, the claims of the original and the adopted country are so defined as to prevent conflict of laws as far as possible. These conventions do not recognize the declaration of an intention to become a citizen as of any effect, and from this it might, perhaps, be fairly inferred that our government does not regard such incomplete process of naturalization as conferring a right to protection. We are not aware that any treaty relating to this question exists with Russia, so that the course of our government in the Gerber case will be determined by precedents. We do not undertake to say what may be done, or whether the case in question is of a nature to warrant the interference of the government of the United States, but it certainly appears to merit investigation by the state department, if for no other purpose than to ascertain whether this government may not properly ask for a mitigation of punishment.

RECIPROCITY WITH SPAIN.

The most important thing accomplished by the present administration in respect of the commercial interests of the country is the reciprocity agreement with Spain applicable to trade between Cuba and Porto Rico and the United States. A year ago such an arrangement as is announced by executive proclamation to take effect September 1 next would have been deemed well nigh impossible, and even after the negotiations were entered into it was very generally believed they would fail. Notwithstanding the pressing demand upon the Spanish government by the producers of Cuba and Porto Rico for reciprocity, emphasized by threats of revolution in the event of a refusal to comply with the demand, it was apprehended that the financial necessities of Spain, largely supplied from the revenue obtained from the imports of her islands, her commercial treaties with other nations, and her desire to protect her own trade with those islands from damaging competition, would compel her government to reject any conditions or terms proposed by the United States consistent with the plan of reciprocity. When the matter of reciprocity was first proposed to the Spanish government for consideration it was not favorably received, and the plea of treaty obligations with other nations was urged as an excuse for the indisposition of the ministry to enter into negotiations. There was reason to believe that foreign influence was being exerted upon the Spanish government, and for a time there seemed little probability that anything could be done. The fair proposals made by the United States, however, backed by the attitude of the people of Cuba and Porto Rico, produced a change of feeling in the Spanish ministry, and when the special envoy of this country went to Spain the negotiation of a mutually satisfactory arrangement was speedily effected.

Under this provisional arrangement a large number of the products and manufactures of the United States upon which duties are now collected in Cuba and Porto Rico will enter those islands free, and others will enter there at materially lower duties than at present. The schedules are especially favorable to the agricultural interest of this country, and although there will continue to be a moderate duty on flour, wheat and corn, the exports of these cannot fail to be considerably increased. Very few know the extent of our commerce with Cuba, Porto Rico, and particularly the one-sided character of that trade. It is authoritatively stated that the exports to this country from Cuba alone, between 1859 and 1889, inclusive, were to the value of about $1,660,000,000, while for the same period the exports of merchandise from the United States to Cuba amounted to only about $450,000,000, the balance of trade against us for the 30 years reaching the enormous total of $1,210,000,000. Under reciprocity it is reasonably to be expected that there will be a material change in the trade conditions. This country will continue to purchase of the Spanish islands as much of their products as heretofore, but it will pay for them more largely in our own products and manufactures than has ever been done. The merchants of those islands have better reasons now than ever before to prefer dealing with the United States, and the benefits to our export trade of the arrangement entered into will undoubtedly appear at once.

FOR POLITICAL REASONS.

The republicans of the United States will agree when they have once thought the subject through that for political reasons, if for no other, Omaha should be selected as the place for holding the national republican convention in June, 1892. Take a piece of cord to any map of the United States, and, after measuring the distance between Chicago and Omaha describe a circle with Omaha as a center and observe that within the circle will be the commercial and political centers of eleven states, all of which, except one, are naturally republican. These states are Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota, North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa. Wyoming and the two Dakota's were not admitted into the union at the date of the last presidential election. Their vote for state officers at their first elections, however, proves them to have been republican at that time.

The following table, showing the republican votes in these states and the total number of votes cast for 1888 and for 1890, will be a very significant hint to the republican managers that the republican party must carry the states of the central west or be defeated.

	1888.		1890	
	Rep. vote.	Total.	Rep. vote.	Total.
Illinois	370,475	747,844	321,960	676,157
Missouri	236,253	521,333	188,225	464,536
Kansas	182,904	354,025	115,025	274,588
Nebraska	108,425	202,953	68,878	214,072
Colorado	50,831	91,053	43,088	84,383
Wyoming	10,451	18,026	8,751	14,976
North Dakota	26,077	38,081	21,953	36,195
South Dakota	53,964	77,837	34,487	77,562
Minnesota	142,492	263,285	88,111	249,836
Wisconsin	176,553	354,584	132,098	309,149
Iowa	211,508	404,130	175,556	369,945
Totals	1,569,933	3,055,427	2,195,542	2,775,445

From the above table it appears that there were 374,391 votes less cast for the republican tickets in these states in 1890 than in 1888. The total vote decreased but 280,000. The republicans have clearly lost much ground. An analysis of the vote by states will reveal a loss to the republicans in each instance far in excess of the ratio of decrease in the total vote of each state. President Harrison's total vote in the union was 5,440,708. Adding the republican vote of the states west of those included in the above total (Idaho, Washington and Montana cast no vote for president, but are included), the republicans had in the eighteen states which are covered in this discussion nearly 1,900,000 votes, or more than one-third of the popular vote of the union, for Harrison. In the Pacific coast and mountain states the farmers' revolt has not proved so disastrous to the republicans. In the eleven states mentioned in the above table the independent party has its greatest strength and can do and has already done the republicans the greatest damage. There is, however, a stay-at-home vote in the states named which is brought out by presidential elections numbering 280,000 votes. There are also a large number of ex-soldiers and ex-republicans in the independent ranks on state and local issues who will not abandon the republican party at a national election.

The national convention at Omaha would be at a point most accessible to all the granger states and the Pacific coast. It would be in the very center of the agricultural discontent. Its effect upon the republican party of the west would be electrical; its influence in the next campaign potential. Without the support of these great states the republican party must face inevitable defeat; with their support the republican party will be victorious. Omaha is abundantly able and entirely willing to entertain the convention. The political situation demands that the west shall be recognized. Omaha is the hub of the central-western republican wheel. No other city has the strategic position nor is so accessible from every state and city of the union. Omaha wants the convention and the republicans of the west are back of her ambition enthusiastically encouraging her to hope for and demand it on their behalf.

HARVEST EXCURSIONS.

The railways have practically agreed upon August 25 and September 25 as the dates for the harvest excursions. Only one line is withholding consent to these dates and this one is probably advertising those dates as are its competitors. The fact that the excursion tickets are on sale for the dates named should be very generally announced by the local press and local business organizations to the end that citizens may inform their eastern friends of the excursions and extend to them invitations to visit Nebraska on the low priced tickets.

The importance of these two excursions can scarcely be overestimated. They will unquestionably bring into Nebraska thousands of eastern visitors. They will remove from the minds of eastern people all remaining doubts as to the fertility and future of Nebraska, and be the means of locating as permanent citizens among us thousands of good farmers and other good people. It will pay to push these two excursions for all they are possibly worth.

Some days since THE BEE asked the boards of trade, improvement associations and other similar organizations in the principal cities and towns of Nebraska to forward for publication in its columns letters descriptive of the resources and attractions, including statistics of growth and such information as home seekers and visitors generally would appreciate. Already several letters have been received, and some time in advance of the harvest excursion dates the letters will be published. Those of our friends who have not already responded to the request will oblige THE BEE by doing so at an early day. THE BEE makes no charge for representing Nebraska towns as they are, and asks for no purchases of extra copies. Its purpose is simply to do its duty toward this great state as an enterprising metropolitan newspaper.

THE PROGRESS OF THE NEGRO.

After 300 years of servitude of the most debasing character, in which he was treated as a chattel, subject to barter and sale in common with the brutes of the farm, a revolution occurred and out of it the black man of America emerged a freeman. He was ignorant, oppressed and believed himself to be of an inferior race. The ambition with which ages of progress and liberty had inspired the Caucasian, and the inherited thrift which makes the Anglo-Saxon strong everywhere, were wanting. He was despised, penniless and had no training which seemed likely to make him useful in any but menial occupations. To cap the climax of surprises for the blackman and increase his dangers and difficulties, he was given full citizenship in the republic without tuition and without previous instruction in the duties thus imposed. It was a great social experiment and it has been both evil and good for the race.

In the face of these difficulties, in the midst of their former owners, and surrounded by men whose race prejudices were the growth of centuries, and almost left to themselves by the general government, the black men and women of the south have accomplished wonders. The negro has not been a failure. He has improved his time in the last twenty years as no other race in history has improved it in the same number of years. In spite of a hostile environment the despised negro has emerged from the squalor of the cabin, the cringing submission to the lash and the entire absence of intellectual opportunity and business necessity to a manhood which inspires the respect of every well meaning and well informed person in the country.

There were 200,000 black men in the civil war, but there was not one educated negro minister south of Mason and Dixon's line, and there were no schools and no school teachers or school books. In 1865 there were two negro attorneys, three negro physicians, two editors and $12,000 worth of taxable property among all the negroes of America. There were no colleges, no high schools, no banks and no church property. It is 26 years, seven years less than than a generation, since 1865, but today the negroes of this country pay taxes on $263,000,000 worth of personal and real property. There are 749 physicians, and 654 of these are college graduates. They have seven colleges, 17 academies and 49 high schools, all under the charge of negro teachers. Three of the seven college presidents were slaves. There are 995 college-bred negro ministers and 247 negro young men and women in European capitals studying foreign languages to return here as teachers. A bank in Richmond, Va., with $500,000 capital is owned and conducted by black men and they are loaning money to their former masters. This is only a small part of the story of the glorious achievements of the negro race in America in a single generation.

It is the request of the leading negroes of the country that they shall be given a special place in the exposition in which to illustrate their progress from the auction block to the national capital, and from the overseer's lash to the presidency of colleges and banks in thirty years. Their progress since emancipation is without parallel. They have a right to be proud of it and ought to have every opportunity possible to emphasize the truth that the negro possesses not alone emotions, physical strength and faithfulness, but mechanical skill, inventive genius and literary and forensic ability. The black man has been no failure.

A COLORED man in New York sends a card to the New York *Advertiser* endorsing the grand scheme of Sir Walter Raleigh Vaughn for pensioning the living ex-slaves. The colored man does not know Mr. Vaughn nor perceive the very dark complexioned African concealed in the pension wood pile. A long, long time before a single ex-slave receives a pension the advocate of this scheme will retire to private life with a competency and a comprehension of the fact that the foolkiller is very derelict in his duty in this country.

READERS of THE SUNDAY BEE will be glad to learn that the special edition of July 12, which represented the business condition of Nebraska so graphically, continues its good work of commending the state throughout the east. Every mail brings newspapers which comment favorably upon Nebraska as a result of the showing there made, and many of the older states wish they could point to a balance in the bank equal to $47 per capita.

THE total assessed valuation of Nebraska in round numbers is $183,000,000; of Douglas county $25,500,000. In other words Douglas county pays considerably more than one-seventh of the state tax and represents more than one-seventh of the total valuation of the state. Douglas county has more than one-seventh of the population also. Yet she is allowed but nine representatives out of 100 in the lower house and but three senators.

Postal Telegraphy.
Pacific Rural Press, San Francisco.

An Omaha journalist, Mr. Edward Rosewater, who has for several years given much attention to the promotion of the movement for postal telegraphy, is now doing public service by visiting Europe for the purpose of gathering information as to what foreign governments have really accomplished in this direction. Mr. Rosewater was summoned last winter before a committee of congress, which had been formed to obtain information respecting the advisability of the government buying up or controlling the postal telegraphic service of the United States. He went abroad with official letters to the heads of the telegraph service of England, France, Germany and Austria.

A reporter who visited Mr. Rosewater in Paris asked what opinions he had formed from his investigation. In reply he said that he was more than ever confirmed in the opinion that the effect of government control was to produce a superior telegraphic service. He said that London employed no less than 2,000 persons in the telegraphic service, whereas in New York there were only 1,200. The object of the English government was not to make a revenue, but to give the public the best service at the cheapest possible rates. In every place where there were 1,500 persons there was a postal telegraphic service, whereas in the United States towns with several thousand inhabitants had nothing but the railroad telegraph service.

This is just the state of affairs which we supposed such an investigation would bring out. Where the government owns the telegraph, the public is cheaply and efficiently served, and telegraphing becomes a common means of inter-communication. Where the business is controlled by monopolies, as in this country, the charge is exorbitant, the services inefficient, and the people do just as little with the wire as they possibly can. It is certainly a reflection upon our intelligence and progressive spirit as a people that we are willing to be hampered and repressed in this manner. We have much to learn from some countries which are looked upon as old fogyish and slow-going in some respects. We hope Mr. Rosewater's report will wake the people up on this question.

Grand Features of The Bee.
Grand Island Independent.

The last numbers of THE SUNDAY BEE contain excellent correspondences from Mr. Ed Rosewater about Great Britain's, and from Mr. Frank Carpenter about Mexico's relations. They ought to be read and earnestly considered by all people who want the interests of the United States favored. Mr. Rosewater's sketches of the situation in Wales are especially interesting, as they show that the great tin manufacturers of Swansea understand fully the eminent importance of the McKinley law, and of the great future of our American tin industry. These men, who are the best judges of this branch of industry, do not only fear the loss of their trade with the United States, but that our tin industry will soon grow big enough to export its products and to run a damaging competition with the old tin works of Wales in foreign countries.

And of equal significance are the reports of Mr. Carpenter, showing that Mexico is a rich country, a great deal richer than foreigners ever have supposed, and that there is a splendid field for the commerce of the United States. It is by no means one of the "miserable provinces," as the ignorant Mills of Texas called all the Central and South American republics. Our merchants ought to study the language and the customs of this country, and ought to gain the confidence and trade of it, which at present is mostly in possession of European merchants.

THE BEE is doing a good service to our country.

Dressed in Her Best Gown.
Fremont Tribune.

The railroads are to be commended for finally deciding to restore their former practices of running harvest excursions from eastern points to Nebraska. Three dates have been fixed and on those dates doubtless thousands of eastern people will for the first time visit this state. Nebraska never presented a more fruitful and beautiful appearance and it is safe to say that many new settlers will be secured through the influence of these popular cheap harvest excursions.

Secular Works and Sermons

Chicago Times: "There should be," said a Chicago clergyman last Sunday, "no Sunday amusements." Admitting the force of this dictum, it may yet be doubted whether it does not apply to church services in which the sermon deals purely with secular and sensational subjects. On the question whether a political sermon or the opening of the world's fair is the more in antagonism to the puritanic Sunday there is room for some divergence of opinion.

Then Why Don't You Howl.
Minneapolis Tribune.

Some day Omaha and Council Bluffs combined will have as many people as Minneapolis now has. Some day there will be a large public hall in one of those cities. When that day comes Omaha will be able to invite the republican national convention in good faith, but just at present it is making a bluff for the advertisement there is in it and nothing more. Really, Omaha is not in it this trip.

Will Double in Value.
Kearney Hub.

Not many years hence the grain grower in Nebraska will have the choice of three outlets for his wheat and corn—by way of Duluth, Chicago and the gulf. And then Nebraska farm lands will have doubled their present value and their owners and occupants will be the most prosperous of all our population.

Covet Not Riches.
Boston Globe.

Helmbold, the famous buchu man, "got there" to the tune of $10,000,000 and ends up a raving maniac. Between the hustling buchu man and the blessed-be-nothing fellow who is industrious and contented with a modest share of the earth the choice is hardly debatable.

Facts Versus Calamity Fiction.
Kansas City Journal.

Calamity howlers will please note the fact that Kansas farm lands are worth nearly 25 per cent more than they were a year ago. Not a pleasant subject for them to contemplate, but one which the people of the state generally will regard with considerable satisfaction.

Hogville Sarcasm.
Times.

St. Louis, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Omaha and Cincinnati are among the aspirants for the next republican convention. By some oversight Sitka, Kingfisher, Squedunk and Moose-a-Chuck-a-Luck have thus far failed to present their claims.

PAW'S GOT RELIGION.

New York Mercury.

Paw's got religion. Who's my paw?
He's Judge Technique, attorney-at-law;
He b'longs to meetin' and so do maw.

Paw got busted and moved out west
To run for congress—if his friends thought best;
Or maybe for gov'ner—at the'r request.

But Lord sakes now, don't you know
'At paw didn't have one ghost of a show?
Ther weeds choked out his political row.

They all want office out west, it seems,
Old kermudgins, boys in their teens,
And babies, see office and smile, in the'r dreams.

So maw riz up an' s'jested to pop
'At runnin' for office wan't no sure crop;
An' she s'posed it was time fer him ter stop.

Then paw read the statutes most six weeks
An' hung out his shingle as Judge Technique;
An' the court hears law w'en my paw speaks.

Some people's fools; my paw's wise;
He got religion to advertise,
An' sits in the amen corner an' sighs.

A sly old Methodist's Paw Technique;
A cold water Baptist, humble and meek,
Is my dear maw—one day in a week.

It pays to spread out, so sister Marire's
A Presbyterian an' sings in the choir—
I'm an outsider—brand for the fire.

It's a bully religion 'at my paw wears
W'en he speaks in church of his wordly cares
And tells the brethren he needs their prayers.

It's a payin religion 'at my paw sports;
Whenever the brethren get into ther courts
They h'res my paw to "hole ther forts."

So all ther saints from churches three
H'res my paw w'en they disagree
With wicked outsiders. Catch on? See?

Paw's got religion for value received.
An' it's nobody's business what he believed;
If he he'ps pay the preacher there's nobody grieved.

Paw's got religion; paw's got wit;
Paw gits revenue outener it.
Things hang high w'at paw can't git.

THE RETIRED LEADERS.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat (rep.): The agony is over. Mr. Quay has resigned his position as chairman of the national republican committee.

Chicago Times (dem): Quay and Dudley have been thrown out of the republican national committee and J. S. Clarkson seems to be the power behind the throne.

Washington Post (rep.): Both of these gentlemen have hitherto been strong factors in republican councils. They wrought powerful service in the last presidential campaign.

Kansas City Star (ind.): The resignation of the chairman and treasurer of the national republican committee does not mean, of course, that the g. o. p. is to lose the "moral" support of Mr. Quay and Colonel Dudley.

Chicago Post (dem.): The republican party will be congratulated for two excellent reasons. First, it is rid of at least the nominal leadership of Quay. Second, it has gained the temporary leadership of J. S. Clarkson of Iowa.

Phila Record (dem.): As campaign tacticians Messrs. Quay and Dudley have confessedly shown abilities of a rare sort. How the next campaign is to fare without its chief directors is the interesting problem precipitated by their retirement.

St. Paul Pioneer Press (rep.): The resignation of Quay and Dudley is thus a propitiatory sacrifice to a public sentiment within the party which insists upon much higher standards of political purity than these gentlemen are supposed to represent.

Morning Advertiser (dem.): Mr. Quay has dropped out of the chairmanship of the National republican committee, and Mr. Dudley retires from the treasurship of the same. This is a most encouraging start for the republican campaign of 1892.

St. Louis Republic, (dem.): The resignations of Chairman Quay and Treasurer Dudley of the republican national committee seem to have been welcome to the other members. The grand old party finds the blocks-of-five system a heavy load to carry after it has been fully shown up.

Chicago News (ind): The republican party is immeasurably better off without these two discredited "workers" at the head of affairs in an important national campaign. That is the sole reason why they have been allowed to resign from the national committee, and no amount of phrasing for effect will alter the general estimate of their character.

Kansas City Journal (rep.): What the committee says of Mr. Quay is true, every word of it. Nobody knew any better than the democratic leaders that to the work of Mr. Quay more than any one man they owed their defeat. This fact accounts for the concerted howl against him. Colonel Dudley is as true a man as the party holds, and he retires not only with the regret but with the affection and confidence of the republican party.

Chicago Inter Ocean (rep.): The democrats may well rejoice and be exceeding glad. Senator Quay has retired from the head of the republican national committee. That retirement has nothing directly to do with the politics of this season, but it may be accepted as settling it that Mr. Quay will not be at the head of the republican forces in the next presidential campaign. No intelligent democrat who has the success of his party at heart can fail to feel a sense of relief.

Minneapolis Tribune (rep.): The time had come when the gentlemen felt that their retention of the positions to which they had been chosen added no strength to the party. Vilification and slander had made them weary and they felt that the burden should be transferred to other shoulders. However unjust the accusations, this conclusion was inevitable, and their resignation is in the interest of party harmony and strength.

Philadelphia Press (rep): Mr. Quay has done good service to the party. His executive energy, capacity, and skill are as undoubted as his success. The fact that he has no longer the esteem and confidence of a large body of republicans, and that his continuation at the head of the organization threatened to cause the withdrawal of a very considerable vote, are facts that must be accepted on evidence and make his voluntary resignation a wise and timely act.

PASSING JESTS.

Judge: Hotel Proprietor—You say you want a job as waiter. Your face seems familiar. Weren't you a guest of this hotel last year?

"Yes, sir. I have come around to get my money back."

New York Telegram: Sympathetic Friend—How natural that picture is of your dear wife. And to think that she herself is silent forever!

Bereaved Husband—Oh, come, now, old fellow; you can't make me believe that!

A SENSIBLE TRAGEDY.
Life.

A boat,	No boat,
A man,	No man,
A girl,	No girl,
A squall.	That's all.—

New York Herald: "I kneaded this badly," said the hungry housekeeper, as she chewed a piece of doughty bread, which she had just taken from the oven.

Germantown Telegraph: Judge—Why did you steal this man's gold watch?

Hardened prisoner—I wanted to have a good time.

"You shall. Three years. Call the next case."

Washington Star: "Justice is the goddess of music, isn't she?" asked Blinkins.

"No; what made you ask such a question?"

"She is always supposed to be running the scales, you know."

Fliegende Blaetter: "Doctor, Huber has called me the greatest ass of the nineteenth century. What shall I do? Challenge him?"

"Why, no! The century won't last much longer."

THE MOSQUITO'S SONG.
New Orleans Times.

I enter the door
Of the rich and poor;
I sit on the nose of the king;
And no one hath place
For hiding his face,
Where I cannot find it to sting.

On mountain and hill
By river and rill,
I wait for my enemy—man—
He likes not my song,
Hath hated me long,
And strikes me whenever he can.

And as long as the sun
In his course shall run,
When the day of summer return,
I, too, will come back
My foeman to rack,
And cause him to smart and to burn.

Munsey's Weekly: De Gush (in the doorway of an Italian cathedral)—We have nothing like this in America, Smithkins. I love these deep arched doorways; they suggest quiet, contentment and—er—repose, you know.

Smithkins—Yes; I like them first rate. Capital places in which to light a cigar.

Yankee Blade: "Now, Charley," said young Mrs. Tucker, "one of two things must happen. Either you will have to quit smoking, or you must let me buy your cigars myself. You men know so little about bargains."

"I'll give up smoking," said Charley, without hesitation.

A SEASONABLE FORM.
Philadelphia Times.

He led the life some men will lead;
The flowers looked well in the van
On the funeral day, but, strange to say,
None were in the form of a fan.

New York Herald: Enpec—I have no doubt after I am dead you could break my will.

Mrs. Enpec—I couldn't prove that you were crazy.

Enpec—Not unless you raked up my marriage to you.

Washington Post: At the great quadrennial love feast of the democracy, called ye nominating convention, will they Gray-ze or will they Gorman-dize?

HER GREAT CHARM.
Chicago Herald.

"I have a wife that takes the cake.
A perfect little gem," said he.
"She cannot sew or cook or bake;
But then what difference does that make,
Since she's too good to lie awake
At night and watch the clock for me."

Philadelphia Ledger: Owing to an ailment that is "puzzling the doctors" a Swedish patient in Milwaukee puffs up enormously about the body every night, so that the clothes he wears in the daytime don't begin to fit him. He is the swell evening party of the neighborhood.

Rochester Post: The finny tribes have no summer vacation. There are schools of fish the year round.

Munsey's Weekly: Lucinda—It is my painful duty to tell you, Arabella, that this man who represents himself to you as an Italian count is an imposter. I have learned that he was formerly a barber in Rome.

Di Peruzini—Ah, precisely so, madame, and the royal Umberto made me a count because I shaved him every day and not talked him to death.

Boston Transcript: In casting about for a national flower the wallflower, as usual, is quite forgotten.

OUT WITH THE TIDE.
Washington Post.

He slipped the ring upon her hand,
And kissed his bonny bride;
And the strains of the same old wedding march
Went outward with the tide.

Washington Star: The successful campaign lie is a triumph of misstatementship.

Binghamton Republican: The anarchist is against all royal degrees, but he's particularly set against the Order of the Bath.

A CENTURY'S MACONIAN REFLECTIONS.

A man cannot be truly eloquent if he knows not how to listen.

Tact can afford to smile while genius and talent are quarreling.

The seeming length of a sermon is generally proportioned to its need.

Both courage and fear owe much to the armed neutrality of prudence.

It is expensive economy to make a part of the truth suffice for the whole.

The balloon route to the top of Olympus has never been successfully traveled.

Virtue and laziness may live together, but they are not usually on the best terms.

Beware of the vicious man who proposes to reform his life on the installment plan.

When impudence dons the mask of repartee, it is time for the company to disperse for the night.

The true prince will find it easier to disguise himself than the world would have him believe.

Bread cast upon the water purely as a business speculation is liable to sink before reaching port.

Don't worry your brain about the man in the moon, but study the man in your own overcoat.

The dog that bays at the moon is wiser than the one that bays at a bigger dog that is viciously inclined.

No sagacious wise man will quarrel with his own opportunities by lamenting the abundance of fools in the world.

There are plenty of good fish always in the sea, but thousands of worthy inland people can never get to the seashore.

There is many a rogue in the world who objects to the ten commandments on account of their hackneyed ideas and lack of originality.

ATCHISON GLOBULES.

The worst kind of a lie is an acted lie.

No man ever keeps a secret that is creditable to himself.

When a man says he loves children, some one is sure to ask him to hold the baby.

If you make yourself a bone of contention, you can't complain if people pick at you.

How very few people there are in the world who have enough sense to go to bed early.

If you take a man's advice, and succeed, he will hold a mortgage on you the rest of your life.

The greatest of the virtues is charity; probably it is for this reason that a man keeps it all himself.

If ever you hear that a man is resigned to his troubles you may know that it is because he has to be.

If a man can't create a sensation any other way he can raise a beard and provoke talk by appearing some day with it shaved off.

Whenever you hear it said of a man that he is a jovial fellow it is very good evidence that his wife spends her evenings alone watching the clock.

The meekness a man shows before he is married to the woman he loves is the meekness which characterizes her ever after they are married.

There is an impression that men like to be petted when they are sick. As a matter of fact, men like to be petted when they are well and can enjoy it.

Be Men and Not Serfs.
York Times.

Farmers, if you are in earnest about wanting to run the politics of the state there is only one way to do it, and that is by attending the primaries. If you are willing to take the time to go to the caucuses in your own townships and send men to the county conventions who will represent your sentiments, you can easily control both the republican and the democratic party. Try it this fall. Go to the republican primaries, instruct if you please, for such men as you desire to see elected, and you can dictate the ticket. Any sensible man can readily see that you are not controlling the politics of the state, nor any part of it, nor exercising any influence whatever, when you follow blindly, submissively, obediently, the arrogant commands of a few self-styled leaders like J. Burrows & Co.

Facts and Figures Count.
Norfolk Journal.

THE BEE'S recent showing of the material condition of the state, which indicates that Nebraska is pretty well, I thank you, sir, is widely commended by the press, and its facts and figures are put into service against calamity shriekers.

WYOMING.

Charley Meyers, an Evanston young man, toyed with the breached of a loaded colt and lost his nose in the collision that followed.

Laramie has granted a ten year franchise to a street railway company. Eight miles of road must be built and in operation within a year.

More ancient gold diggings have been found within the past ten days. They are located in the Brush creek country within a few miles of Gold Hill.

Specimens of rich rock are exhibited from a new strike in the hills on the east side of the Platte valley above the mouth of the Grand Encampment and a short distance from Bennett's Peak. It shows rich in both silver and copper.

The owners of the Omaha at Gold Hill, have faith in their claim. W. B. Hughes says he will have a United States patent for it inside of sixty days. When $5,000 worth of work is done on a property, it shows that those who have hold of it mean business.

Wonderful stories can in truth be told of the possibilities in this glorious climate of ours, says the Saratoga Sun. On the Savery, just across the continental divide from Saratoga and on the Pacific slope, "Bud" Beall last week picked strawberries with one hand and by reaching out the other rolled a snow ball from a bank seventy-five feet deep.

Get Thee Behind Me Satan.
Friend Telegraph.

The members of the Nebraska alliance ought to read one or more democratic papers for the next few weeks in order to ascertain what great things the Nebraska democracy expects to accomplish through the alliance this fall. The devil once took the Saviour up into a high mountain and offered him all the kingdoms of the earth if he would only fall down and worship him. There is a possibility of history repeating itself in this case. At any rate the Nebraska democracy has about as much to risk as the devil had in tempting Christ and had the Savior accepted the offer the result would have been the same as 'twill be in this case and the alliance should be called upon to say just what the Savior did: "Get thee behind me Satan." If the alliance intends to reform abuses in Nebraska or anywhere else it must go outside of a democratic graveyard to do it. These predictions may sound a little harsh to a portion of our readers, but we pen them because they are truth, and no man, friend or foe, ought to shun that which is truth.

Government Control of Telegraph.
Chicago Graphic.

Edward Rosewater of Omaha is in Paris making an investigation into the desirability of the telegraph service of the United States belonging to the government. Mr. Rosewater says the idea of the telegraph department becoming a political machine is impossible and nonsensical. He points out that the government could carry the telegraph service into districts where a private company could not make it pay its way, and owing to this fact the postal telegraph service in England and France is much more efficient than in this country. Mr. Rosewater is a practical business man, and the result of his practical investigation of postal telegraphy abroad will strengthen the movement in congress during the coming season.

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