

## THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.  
State of Nebraska, ss.  
County of Douglas, ss.  
George R. Tschick, secretary of The Bee  
Publishing Company, does solemnly swear  
that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE  
for the week ending August 8, 1891, was as  
follows:

Sunday, Aug. 3, 1891, 25,000 copies;  
Monday, Aug. 4, 1891, 25,000 copies;  
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Thursday, Aug. 7, 1891, 25,000 copies;  
Friday, Aug. 8, 1891, 25,000 copies;  
Saturday, Aug. 9, 1891, 25,000 copies.  
Average, 25,000.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my  
presence this 8th day of August, A. D. 1891.  
Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, ss.  
County of Douglas, ss.  
George R. Tschick, being duly sworn, de-  
poses and says that the actual average  
daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the  
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for June, 1892, 25,000 copies; for July, 1892,  
25,000 copies; for August, 1892, 25,000  
copies.  
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my  
presence this 8th day of August, A. D. 1891.  
Notary Public.

CONNECTICUT is suffering from a long  
drought, which leads the cute para-  
grapher to rehabilitate his old joke  
about a short crop of wooden nutmegs.

JOHN M. THURSTON in national  
politics is as much a spell-binder as a  
republican. This accounts for his en-  
thusiasm for Blaine and his preference  
for the plumed knight.

A DEMOCRATIC negro is a freak  
strange enough to attract attention any-  
where, and that is why Hon. C. H. J.  
Taylor, ex-minister to Liberia, is able  
to make a living on the lecture plat-  
form.

MINNEAPOLIS newspapers say the two  
things necessary to secure the national  
republican convention are a guarantee  
of \$50,000 and proof that the city  
can take care of the crowd. The hint is  
a good one for Omaha.

SENATOR PADDOCK will talk about  
presidential possibilities, but he shuts  
up like a clam when the subject of the  
Nebraska alliance and senatorial suc-  
cession is broached by a reporter. A  
long head that of Senator Paddock.

C. G. DAWES, the Lincoln attorney,  
may be young and inexperienced, but he  
kept all the animals in the railway  
manager's at Lincoln in an uproar dur-  
ing the conference with the board of  
transportation over the matter of freight  
rates.

HON. RODNEY P. CROWLEY of Maine  
is inspector of the sugar district of  
Nebraska. Some Nebraska farmers should  
be appointed his commissioners in Maine.  
This would be political reciprocity and  
would make the Nebraska senators feel  
more kindly toward the imported in-  
spectors.

SENATOR INGALLS' last lecture has  
been reported so many times that it has  
become a chestnut. The irreverent  
statesman should take a half day off  
after he digs his potatoes to rearrange  
and rehabilitate the ideas which have  
been thrown together under the head of  
"Problems of Our Second Century," or  
"Etc. and Dennis."

THE Nebraska advertising train should  
be kept on the railways in Ohio until  
election time. It will be useful in  
attracting attention to this state and  
also disprove some of the assertions of  
the western calamity orators who, hav-  
ing lost their occupation here, are now  
under the pay of the democratic central  
committee of that state.

"Each county shall be fairly ex-  
ploited, etc." is a line in the three res-  
olutions adopted by the Nebraska world's  
fair commission. THE BEE correspond-  
ent credits the resolutions to J. Sterling  
Morton, but this was hardly necessary  
among old settlers for their language  
revealed the identity of their author.  
They need not be tagged with his name.

OMAHA is generous enough to say  
that Minneapolis is abundantly able to  
accommodate the national republican  
convention, though her hotel facilities  
are no better than those of Omaha and  
her auditorium can hold no more people  
than our coliseum. We should think  
more of Minneapolis if she would aban-  
don her policy of misrepresenting  
Omaha.

HON. JOHN R. GAMBLE of Yankton,  
senator-elect from South Dakota as the  
successor of Judge Gifford, is dead. Mr.  
Gamble has been a prominent figure in  
Dakota politics for many years and his  
term in congress was looked forward to  
with little interest by the South Dak-  
ota republicans who elected him in the  
face of the alliance cyclone which made  
Senator Moody's defeat possible.

It is time to retire that old lie about  
one million men tramping the streets of  
the city and lanes of the country hunt-  
ing for work which cannot be found. It  
has been very serviceable but is worn  
out. Give it a rest and say truthfully  
that a few hundred thousand men in our  
eastern cities are out of work because  
they lack the disposition to go where  
labor is in demand and many of them  
decline employment outside their trades  
which is offered.

## AFFECTED CONFIDENCE.

The professed confidence of the chair-  
man and secretary of the Iowa demo-  
cratic state committee, that the democ-  
ratic of that state will win everything  
this year, is in line with the general  
democratic habit. The idea with that  
party is that it is good politics to claim  
everything. There used to be in Ohio,  
a number of years ago, a democratic  
leader who was most careful to im-  
press this upon the party managers at  
the beginning of every cam-  
paign, holding that if he did not  
good it could do no harm. Perhaps it  
does not operate as a stimulus to some  
people who are apt to become listless if  
their confidence is not kept up, and it  
may be effective in attracting voters  
who have no settled party affiliation. In  
this view the early profession of con-  
fidence by the Iowa democratic com-  
mittee may be good politics.

But every body familiar with the situ-  
ation will understand that they can have  
no substantial ground for their con-  
fidence. The Iowa campaign has not  
opened, and the large majority of the  
voters are busily engaged in looking  
after the splendid crops which will add  
tens of millions to the wealth of Iowa  
this year. It is not improbable that  
there are localities in the state where  
the democratic cause appears to be so  
uncommonly prosperous as almost to  
warrant the confidence of the chairman  
and secretary of the state committee,  
but these are places which do not fur-  
nish a fair index to the feeling through-  
out the state, and it is quite possible  
that even in such places the tide will  
change after the campaign is in full  
progress and the questions at issue have  
received intelligent discussion. But  
for the prohibition question the democ-  
ratic cause in Iowa would be entirely  
hopeless, and it may happen that it will  
not derive as much advantage from this  
issue as it now expects to. It is highly  
probable that there are anti-prohibition  
republicans who will vote with their  
party this year from a conviction that  
it would be a great misfortune to allow  
Iowa to become a democratic  
state the year preceding the presi-  
dential election, thereby giving the  
democracy an opportunity to gerry-  
mander the congressional districts and  
to emulate the example of the party in  
Michigan by providing for the choice  
of presidential electors by districts.

There are national questions of com-  
manding importance that the voters of  
Iowa will be called upon to consider and  
render judgment on at the ballot box,  
and before allowing that state to give  
its approval to the free coinage of silver,  
which would be the meaning of democ-  
ratic success, and tolerating prohibition  
for a time longer, it is not to be doubted  
that there are many anti-prohibition  
republicans who will prefer the latter.  
It may also fairly be supposed that  
there are democrats in Iowa who be-  
lieve so firmly in honest money and a  
sound and stable currency that they will  
not support the party in the position it  
has taken regarding silver.

The democracy of Iowa will not be al-  
lowed to dodge or evade the national  
issues, and it is not easy to believe that  
a majority of the intelligent voters of  
the state will endorse the position  
that party occupies on these questions.  
The farmers of Iowa know they have  
suffered no hardship from the present  
tariff law, and they want to exchange  
their products for good money. They  
should, and it is reasonable to think  
will, present a solid front in opposition  
to the party which is willing to demoli-  
sh the whole structure of American  
protection, would abandon reciprocity,  
and demands a policy regarding silver  
which would debase the currency and  
impair the credit of the government.

## A MORE HOPEFUL FEELING.

Advices from New York and other  
business centers of the east represent  
that there is a very decided revival  
of confidence in manufacturing, mercantile  
and railroad circles. Business men who  
do not rely wholly upon public state-  
ments regarding the crops have been  
astonished them, and of course the effect  
in all such cases has been to create a  
most hopeful feeling. A New York dis-  
patch says that Jay Gould has sent  
instructions that every available car on  
the Union Pacific system be got in readi-  
ness at once, and that arrangements be  
made, if possible, either to build, to hire  
or to borrow as many other cars as pos-  
sible. Railroad men are looking for-  
ward to an active revival of railroad  
construction within the next year, which  
would bring activity to the iron and  
steel mills.

All the eastern railway managers  
agree in the opinion that there will be  
an enormous export of grain to Europe,  
and they seem to have had infor-  
mation from the other side which con-  
firms the report of a great shortage  
in the grain crop there. The question  
of how Europe will pay for the grain it  
must have, to which reference was made  
a few days ago, is being seriously con-  
sidered by financiers. The opinion  
seems to be pretty general that Europe  
cannot spare much cash, and therefore  
will send back in payment of the debt  
great quantities of our securities. What  
the effect of this would be on our  
market is of course a matter of  
conjecture. Some of the financiers  
think that it will tend to neutralize,  
to some extent, the beneficial results  
that the marketing of a great crop would  
produce. Others are of the opinion that  
the prosperity which everyone believes  
is sure to come, will be sufficient to sus-  
tain the prices of these securities, even  
if they are sent over here to pay for  
the exports of grain.

It is quite unnecessary, however, to  
borrow trouble about how we shall  
be paid for our grain. In any event,  
whether the payment is made in cash  
or the sound securities we have sold to  
Europe are returned to us, the country  
will be richer to the full extent of the  
European demand. It would perhaps be  
desirable to get back the generous sum  
in gold which Europe has drawn from us  
during the past six months, but if that  
does not return to us this year it will  
certainly do so in the not remote future.  
The loss has very nearly been made up  
by additions to the currency from  
purchases of silver, and will be  
more than met before the present  
year ends, so that the circulation

will be restored to the highest point it  
has ever reached. Every aspect of the  
situation is favorable, and the outlook  
for a prolonged era of prosperity, in which  
all interests will share, is altogether  
bright. At such a time nothing could  
be more inauspicious than political  
movements which threaten a radical  
change from established financial meth-  
ods, or attempts to inaugurate a policy  
which would produce demoralization in  
the currency of the country.

## NEBRASKA AND THE FAIR.

The commissioners for the world's  
fair on the part of Nebraska have been  
appointed. The appropriation of \$50,000  
by the legislature is a good nucleus  
around which to gather Nebraska's  
share of the great exposition. Already  
ground has been chosen at Chicago by  
the Nebraska members of the national  
organization. The necessary details for  
proper executive work are practically  
completed and our people may now  
properly begin upon the details essen-  
tial to a successful exhibit on the part  
of Nebraska.

The first fact with which we are met  
is the insufficiency of the appropriation.  
The sum granted out of the public  
treasury is not a third enough. Private  
subscriptions of at least \$100,000 must be  
made, and it is never too early to begin  
a subscription list. The county agri-  
cultural societies and local business  
men's organizations should at once or-  
ganize a campaign in behalf of more  
funds for the world's fair. The general  
commissioner of the state should make  
it his business from this time forward to  
work up local interest, enthusiasm and  
contributions. He should set his stakes  
for at least \$100,000 more than is now  
available and work to that end.

A general plan for the Nebraska ex-  
hibit, something unique, characteristic  
and ample should be outlined, and it  
will take a genius to devise anything  
striking and original. A competitive  
prize of \$250 or more for plans would  
probably stimulate citizens with ability  
in that direction to propose just what  
is needed. There is a great deal of work  
to be done to prepare for May, 1893, and  
a year and a half is none too long a  
period for preparation. If the commis-  
sioners do their duty they will be very  
busy men from this time until their  
terms of office expire.

IT APPEARS that the banks having 44  
per cent bonds are not responding as  
freely as was expected to the offer of the  
secretary of the treasury to extend them  
at 2 per cent interest, and as the date of  
the maturity of these bonds is but little  
more than two weeks off, it is appre-  
hended that the treasury will be com-  
pelled to redeem the larger part of them  
or extend them at the present rate of  
interest, and it will un-  
doubtedly decide to do  
the former if it shall be necessary  
to choose. In view of the assurances  
made to the secretary by the banks,  
their course appears very strange and  
not easy to be accounted for. It would  
seem obvious that they are making a  
mistake which they may have cause to  
regret hereafter. It is understood that  
the treasury will be abundantly able to  
redeem whatever bonds are not ex-  
tended.

THE railways can afford to meet the  
State Business Men's association half  
way in its proposition to send an adver-  
tising train throughout the east. It is  
a plan for interesting eastern people in  
Nebraska which will prove advan-  
tageous all around. A representative to  
look after the special interests of his  
own county will accomplish more di-  
rectly and indirectly than a half dozen  
men who work for the state at large.  
The railways should not withhold their  
assistance. Transportation for products  
and people from the county they repre-  
sent to Omaha will be a very light con-  
tribution for the return which the ad-  
vertising will bring if the thirty day  
trip through the eastern states be under-  
taken upon the scale contemplated.

GOVERNOR THAYER owes it to him-  
self and the people, as well as the board  
of public lands and buildings, to give  
the Hastings asylum report his early at-  
tention. This thing has dragged along  
already for months, and the convicted  
officials continue to draw their salaries.  
Further delay only tends to further de-  
moralization at Hastings. The case is  
all made up and the governor partici-  
pated in person in the investigation. It  
ought not to take him very long to make  
up his mind to perform his duty.

THE vice president of one corporation  
engaged in making building material  
is a member of the board of education  
and the general manager is a council-  
man. Another corporation making  
another class of material, is so for-  
tunate as to have its president in  
the board and its secretary in the  
council. It goes without saying that  
city contractors have not lost sight of  
the strategic positions occupied by these  
gentlemen in their relations to public  
work.

A PERMANENT adjustment of the  
labor troubles cannot be reached until  
the courts have passed upon the con-  
stitutionality of the eight hour law. At-  
torney Webster's opinion that it is un-  
constitutional does not settle the ques-  
tion. Other attorneys acting in behalf of  
the other side of the controversy can  
doubtless cite decisions leaning their  
way.

CRUELTY to children is neither a mis-  
deemeanor nor a felony in Nebraska.  
Cruelty to animals, however, is a  
serious offense. The humane society  
should blush to know that in its zeal  
for the unreasoning brute it has overlooked  
the rights of helpless human beings to  
protection from cruel parents and guar-  
dians.

OMAHA has already suffered greatly  
by reason of the cessation of work on  
the union depot. Somebody must de-  
vote a great deal of personal attention to  
this matter if the important work is to  
be resumed. There ought to be a feasi-  
ble way out of the controversy now.

THE meeting to organize for an active  
campaign from this time on until the  
November meeting of the republican  
national central committee, has set the  
ball rolling and nothing can stop it.

Omaha will leave nothing undone to se-  
cure the national convention.

AN advertising train filled with Ne-  
braska products moving through the  
east will not only invite attention to this  
state and encourage immigration, but it  
will wipe off the boards some of the  
wickedest falsehoods ever circulated to  
the injury of the best agricultural state  
in the union.

WITHIN a brief period the smoke  
will be curling from the smelting stacks  
if the months of outside agitators are  
properly utilized by the real workmen  
interested in a settlement of the con-  
troversy between the smelting  
works people and their late employers.

AMONG the independent delegates ap-  
pears the well known name of Frank  
Crawford, ex-justice of the peace and  
general rentier from the Seventh ward.

AUDITOR BENTON will kindly hold  
his temper while THE BEE suggests to  
him that he is hired to represent the  
state on the board of transportation.

OMAHA and Council Bluffs are per-  
fectly competent to entertain any  
convention which the nation or the world  
may care to hold here.

A SETTLEMENT is in sight. It is to be  
hoped the barking of the professional  
agitators will not chase it out of reach.

PROHIBITIONIST STRICKLER looms up  
in the coming independent convention  
as a delegate from the Fourth ward.

CLEVELAND for Governor.  
New York World.

In the party's interest, therefore, and  
equally in his own, Mr. Cleveland should  
stand again in this important juncture,  
for the great office of governor of New York.

## JAWNSHIP TO THE FRONT.

It looks now as though the farmers' alliance  
movement will reach a stage where it  
won't be an alliance, and won't be composed  
of farmers. Even now the jawnsmith and  
the demagogue are heard in its deliberations.

## Some Cheerful Lying.

The managers of the democratic campaign  
in Iowa are predicting a landslide, and will  
not be satisfied with anything less than a  
majority of 30,000 for Boies and a clean sweep  
on the legislative ticket. The only thing dis-  
couraging about the political situation in  
Iowa is that there is no senator to be elected  
this year.

## Two Things Necessary.

Bob Evans and W. H. East have been  
sounding the people of the east and they find  
that Minneapolis has the call in the matter  
of the republican national convention. The  
two things necessary are a guarantee fund  
of \$50,000 and proof that we can take care  
of the crowd. The first will require hustling;  
the second a mere statement of facts.

## West Point Vacancies.

Sixty vacancies at West Point. Now is  
the bright boy's chance for a cadetship. Such  
a state of things has not existed since the  
military academy got going, say for seventy  
years, and a curious commentary it is upon  
the belief, popular in some quarters, that  
the young men of the rising generation are  
to find every avenue closed to them.

## On to China.

In spite of the childish and bland disclaim-  
ers by Chinese diplomats in Washington,  
China is evidently on the verge of a serious  
revolt. With the American people which  
arise in that event, and with the varied in-  
terests which under one pretext or another  
would seek to interfere, this country has, for-  
tunately, no connection. But the Americans  
in China must be protected; and, therefore,  
the cruiser Charleston has been ordered to  
different parts of the coast to look out for  
those who have been seen in Chinese  
waters, and may be trusted, if occasion should  
arise, to give a good account of herself.

## The Effect of Strikes.

Every man is under an obligation to the  
community in which he lives, and this obli-  
gation should be considered by workmen  
before determining to strike.

In all cases a strike, however meritorious  
it may be in itself, hurts the community in  
which it occurs. In some cases the ultimate  
effect upon the community is good. But the  
temporary effect is always evil. A workman  
is affected by the general condition of busi-  
ness. He feels the effect of dull times even  
though he may not own a dollar's worth of  
real estate. He feels it all the more if he is  
the owner of property. A strike which in-  
jures the whole community injures him.

It would seem that the men who struck in  
the southern part of the state, and who are  
fully what the effect of their action might be  
upon the city. Omaha is menaced now by  
a genuine strike, from which, if it occurs, it  
may not recover for years. This is a serious  
matter for the people of that town to look  
squarely in the face. If a severe blow should  
be given to the industrial and business inter-  
ests at Omaha, every workman in that town  
would suffer and his family would suf-  
fer with him.

There are times when men ought to strike,  
but they should never take such a step  
without considering all the consequences.  
People seem, sometimes, to think that only  
business men and capitalists are under an  
obligation to work for the general welfare  
of the community in which they live. But this  
is an erroneous view. The men who are  
classed as workmen are under an obliga-  
tion to do their part. Sometimes this obli-  
gation extends no further than to avoid doing  
an injury to the place in which they live.  
Fortunately, the vast majority of workmen  
are loyal to their homes.

## THE FORSAKEN FARMHOUSE.

Against the woods hills it stands,  
A ghost of a dead home, staring through  
Its broken lights on wasted lands  
Where old-time harvests grew.

Unploughed, unsown, by sythe unshorn,  
The poor forsaken farmhouse lies,  
Once rich and full with golden corn,  
And pale green broadheads of rye.

Of beautiful herb and flower bereft,  
The garden plot no housewife keeps;  
Through weeds and tangle only left  
The snake, its tenant, creeps.

A blue spray, once blossom clad,  
Swags bare and empty rooms,  
Beside the roofless porch a sad,  
Patriotic red rose blooms.

His track in mud and dust of drought,  
On floor and hearth the squirrel leaves,  
And in the fireless chimney's mouth  
His web the spider weaves.

The leaning barn about to fall  
Recounts in its creaking eaves;  
No cattle low in yard or stall,  
No thrasher beats his sheaves.

So sad, so drear! It seems almost  
Some haunting presence makes its sign;  
That down you shadowy lanes some ghost  
Might drive his spectral kine!

## OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The charge made by Mr. Morley that the  
proposed measure of local government for  
Ireland is "a small home rule bill," was  
replied to by Mr. Balfour, but he did not  
succeed in showing the error of the descrip-  
tion. When the bill for local self-govern-  
ment in England and Scotland was under  
consideration the London Times explained,  
as one having authority, that the measure  
was not extended to Ireland because Irish-  
men were not worthy of it; and pretty much  
the same ground was taken by some of the  
tory speakers in parliament. Mr. Balfour  
will scarcely contend that the Irish have  
been regenerated since. Although his local  
government bill comes very far short of  
the Irish demands, and is indeed in the  
main irrelevant and irresponsible to them,  
it is plainly enough intended as a concilia-  
tory measure, and is a tolerable distinct ad-  
mission that the Irish have grievances that  
ought to be redressed. This is an opinion  
that has been growing in England ever  
since the rejected scheme of Mr. Gladstone's  
home rule bill, and it is to conciliate English  
rather than Irish opinion, that the new mea-  
sure is intended. That is to say, it is meant  
not to give the Irish what they want, but to  
give them what the majority of English vot-  
ers think they ought to want. All measures  
of this kind have failed hitherto to satisfy  
or pacify Ireland, and by English votes a  
election to show whether this one will satisfy  
England.

The labor congress at Brussels will meet  
next Sunday and its proceedings will be  
watched through Europe with lively in-  
terest. English trades unionism as a whole  
will not be represented, partly because the  
title of the congress has been changed from  
"international workmen's" to "international  
socialist workmen's," where a word  
implies a great deal; partly because it meets  
on a Sunday, which not only offends re-  
ligious prejudice, but involves the loss of an  
English day's work for the delegates, and  
partly because the continental associations  
have not exhibited any very great anxiety to  
secure the good will of the British associa-  
tions. For the first time in the history of  
such congresses every province of Poland  
will be represented by a delegate.

All the Scandinavian countries and Hol-  
land will send delegates. There will be  
a number of Frenchmen, but not so many  
Germans as at Paris in 1889. The  
Austrians, Swiss and Hungarians will be in  
full force. The Spaniards and Italians also  
send delegates. Some representatives from  
America are expected, and in fact, of the  
more important countries Great Britain is  
likely to have the feeblest representation  
since the trade unionists should be  
alarmed at the last moment and send dele-  
gates to look after their interests. Among  
the subjects to be considered are laws affect-  
ing labor, the right of coalition, militarism,  
the Hebrew question, suffrage and parlia-  
mentary representation, piece work, organiza-  
tion, etc. This country is interested particu-  
larly in the proposal to hold the next inter-  
national congress in 1893 in Chicago, and to  
make an international demonstration on the  
occasion.

China has a long coast line, with many ex-  
cellent harbors open all the year; and as Rus-  
sia must have an outlet for her fleets on the  
coast of Siberia, she is naturally anxious to  
possess the little kingdom. Japan has re-  
fused to grant Russia the island of Tachina  
as a naval port, and it is well known that  
emissaries of the czar have for some time  
been actively at work in Corea preparing the  
people for his rule.

It has been naturally aroused the jealousy  
and fears of England, China and Japan. The  
annexation of Corea by Russia would not  
only inflict a blow upon British commerce in  
that part of the world, but would be a new  
menace to India. Japan looks upon Corea  
as a barrier between herself and her two  
great enemies, China and Russia; and the  
possession of the peninsula by either of  
those powers would be inimical to Japanese  
interests. China is unwilling to surrender  
her claim on Corea; but it is doubtful if she  
would be prepared to resist an advance on  
the part of Russia. Meanwhile the Muscovite  
is moving along slowly but steadily. He  
is building railways in Central Asia and  
winning the wandering tribes over to his  
rule; and while sowing the seed for future  
influence in Afghanistan, he is securing a  
foothold in Persia, and year by year drawing  
nearer to the fulfillment of the dream of  
every czar since the days of Peter the Great  
—the conquest of India. Some day a greater  
battle than any ever recorded in history will  
be fought in Asia.

The report upon public instruction in  
France contains some interesting figures.  
Confining our attention to intermediate  
school, it appears that the practical mono-  
nopoly of education by the government has nearly  
extinguished the private schools not sup-  
ported by religious denominations. They  
have decreased in number since 1876 from  
494, with 30,000 pupils, to 250 in 1891, with  
only 15,000 pupils. On the other hand, the  
religious schools, in spite of most oppressive  
legislation, show a considerable in-  
crease. In 1876 they numbered 306,  
with 46,300 pupils, and in 1891 they  
had increased to 352 with 51,300 pupils.  
Comparing these numbers with those of the  
government schools, it seems that about one-half  
of the youth of the middle class are still edu-  
cated outside of the government institutions.  
In both classes of schools a marked decrease  
in the number of pupils boarded in the insti-  
tutions has taken place. The cry is already  
heard that the fees now charged for school-  
ing should be remitted, but it cannot be said  
that any movement in this direction has yet  
manifested itself.

Russian diplomacy is always active, and  
rarely misses a chance of furthering an end.  
It has been very busy of late in undermining  
Turkish influence, not only in Serbia, but in  
Macedonia. The Serbian skupstina, for  
several years has voted 200,000 francs for the  
foundation and maintenance of schools in  
Macedonia, and it is scarcely necessary to  
add that the chief aim of these institutions is  
political and anti-Turkish. For a long time  
the Serbian minister at Constantinople has  
been trying to get permission to establish  
a school at Monastir, but the Turkish  
minister of public instruction resolutely  
refused until the Russian ambassador  
brought such pressure to bear upon him that  
he was induced to grant a license. This,  
however, has now been withdrawn owing to  
the vigorous protestations of Pasha Pasha,  
the governor-general of Macedonia, who  
naturally understands the game. It ap-  
pears that Monastir has been made a center  
of political intrigue and that there are now  
at the Serbian consulate in that place no less  
than fifteen so-called schoolmasters, who go  
from village to village in the alleged interest  
of education.

## Drifting On the Rocks.

Political anarchy has begun to surge and  
dash against the rock of order in the  
management of the government. The leaders  
are dividing. The usefulness which joined the  
in the hope of finding there a means of build-  
ing a bulwark against advancing monopolies  
are alarmed by the radical socialism of push-  
ing agitators. The extreme socialists are  
claiming the sole guardianship of the real  
altruists. These men are determined to  
drive out the moderates and to organize a  
new party in order that there may be offices  
to distribute and chances to be absorbed for  
spending money.

## PERHAPS IT'S ONLY A JOKE.

Bottle Picked Up in Lake Michigan Saying  
Nebraska Men Were Drowned.

WENT DOWN WITH THE THOMAS HUME.

Western Farmers So Ticked Over  
Crops That They Can't Complain  
of Anything—Russia Wants  
a Packing House.

CHICAGO, Bureau of the Bee, 11  
CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—On May 10 last the schooner  
Thomas Hume of Muskegon was lost in Lake Michi-  
gan, between Chicago and Muskegon. All  
hands went down with the vessel. Yester-  
day a bottle was picked up on the beach near  
Benton Harbor, Mich. It contained a piece  
of brown paper on which was written:  
We, the undersigned, are passengers on the  
Thomas Hume. The schooner's hold is rapidly  
filling with water and have no hope of escape.  
We are on the St. Joseph coast and have been  
drifting for hours. We have friends in Ne-  
braska, and if they will please notify  
them of our fate.

The letter was signed by Frank Maynard  
and Wilbur Crover. Vesselsmen look upon  
the letter as the work of a bottle thief. It is  
improbable that the Hume had passengers  
aboard when she foundered, and it is still  
more improbable that passengers, having  
from Indiana and Nebraska could determine  
the sinking vessel was on the "St. Joseph  
coast," whatever that may mean, after  
she had been drifting for hours.

NOT COMPLAINED WEATHER.  
D. O. Ashley, president of the Wabash  
railroad, has just returned from a trip  
through Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and other  
western states, and is most emphatic about  
the indications of prosperity he observed.

There will be no complaints from the al-  
liance in the railroad strike. The railroad  
President Ashley when at the aquarium  
yesterday. "There will be so much prosper-  
ity among the farmers that they will have  
no cause for complaint. Everywhere I went  
in Kansas, Nebraska and the adjoining  
states the crops were in excellent condition.  
The wheat has just been harvested, and the  
farmers say the crop is the largest they have  
had in years. As a natural result prosperity  
will follow in all directions and there will be  
great increase in railroad shipping."