

THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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I, George R. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual circulation of the DAILY BEE for the week ending June 18, 1892, was as follows:

Sunday, June 12.....	20,001
Monday, June 13.....	21,374
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George R. Tschuck, Secretary.

Notary Public.

Average Circulation for May, 24,381.

DURING the week THE BEE will publish full and complete telegraphic reports of the national democratic convention. This paper has unsurpassed facilities for this increased service and can safely promise as comprehensive a report of the Chicago convention as was made of the Minneapolis convention. With its leased wire, full Western Associated Press and special correspondents it may safely be assumed that no western paper can present a better report of the democratic convention than will THE BEE. Newsdealers will consult their best interests by ordering liberally extra copies of THE BEE in advance of the opening day.

THE way to get over a difficulty is to bridge it.

OMAHA never went backward and now she will bound rapidly forward.

THE Miner election law in Michigan may be constitutional, but it was a piece of outrageous political chicanery, nevertheless.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL, the political gosling of Massachusetts, tells the people that Harrison is not a strong candidate. Mr. Russell is better authority on masquerade balls.

IT MIGHT be worthy of remark that only two other newspaper men were ever nominated for the vice presidency. Schuyler Colfax and Henry Wilson, and furthermore they were elected.

WHITELAW REID will not make many speeches because, he says, the head of the ticket is abundantly able to manage the oratorical part of the campaign. It's a wise editor who can use his blue pencil upon himself.

BRILLIANT and vehement speaking before political conventions is all very well. But what the republican party wants this year is the speaker who can convince people and make votes, and candidates whose record needs no defense.

AN IOWA man has not been presented to a democratic national convention since 1864, when the name of Augustus Caesar Dodge of Burlington was placed in nomination. But the name was withdrawn almost as soon as presented, which will probably be the fate of Horace Boies.

GENERAL GEORGE A. SHERIDAN, who is one of the ablest and most eloquent stump speakers in this country, has returned from Europe, where he investigated fully the condition of the free trade laborer. His work in the coming campaign will be greatly strengthened by this experience.

WHILE Omaha is a much greater city than Des Moines, her citizens can learn a lesson from Des Moines which will prove to their advantage. For many years it has been the custom among people at the Iowa capital to patronize home factories and merchants. This custom has stimulated manufacturing greatly, and indirectly helped to build up the retail trade of Des Moines.

THE Ninth Iowa district is republican and there is no reason for not electing a republican there this year. Tom Bowman has very clearly shown the people of the district just what a democratic congressman is and they are eager for a return to the old faith. Bowman will not run again and there is plenty of good material from which the republicans may choose.

THE canvass of the votes on the Nebraska Central bond proposition has developed the fact that one out of every ten voters was either unable to read or write or had not been familiarized himself with the Australian ballot. Next fall when more than eighty names will appear on each ballot it will be confusion worse confounded, unless each party opens an Australian ballot school.

IT is expected that the house of representatives will this week consider the resolution providing for an investigation of the Reading railroad combination. No serious opposition is anticipated, and doubtless the resolution will be adopted with practical unanimity. The purpose of the investigation is to ascertain whether the combine of the anthracite coal roads is hostile to public policy, and it is hardly possible that the committee can fail to find that it is, since it is clearly designed to advance the price of coal to consumers. Certain facilities may be benefited by the combination, but for the country at large it is a monopoly that must inevitably prove oppressive.

NEBRASKA'S COUNTRY ROADS.

One of the matters of general interest discussed at the late meeting of the Nebraska Business Men's association was the bad condition of the country roads of the state. It appears from the statements made that in parts of Nebraska the roads are much of the time almost impassable, and that nowhere are they kept in as good condition as they ought to be. As one member of the association said that these highways are not worked as they should be and declared that the whole system of caring for them is wrong. Men who work on the roads spend a large proportion of their time in idleness. Another speaker said that the poll tax idea was only a makeshift for the real work that ought to be done. He thought a sufficient tax should be levied to put the roads in good condition and the work of improving them should be done systematically instead of at haphazard. He stated that in his section the farmers had lost more during the past few months by reason of the fact that they could not get their grain to market, when the price was high, than it would have cost to build several macadamized roads across the country.

The consensus of opinion was that a radical reform is necessary in this matter, and the association adopted a resolution favoring the creation by the legislature of a state road fund, to be expended in building and maintaining good roads throughout the state. The question of good roads is obviously one of very great importance. It affects directly the interests of a large majority of the agricultural producers of the state, and also the welfare of a large number of retail merchants who depend chiefly upon their trade with the farmers. These two intimately connected interests constitute a part of our population which contributes most largely to the commercial prosperity of the state. The agricultural interest is the chief source of that prosperity, and whatever will contribute to its growth and welfare should be a matter of primary and supreme concern. Good roads are essential to the success of the farmers as ample transportation facilities are to the manufacturers and wholesale merchants. This is fully recognized in other states, and while the complaint of bad roads is not peculiar to Nebraska, it would seem that less attention has been given to this important matter here than in most other agricultural states.

The suggestion that the legislature should levy a general tax for the creation of a state road fund is worthy of serious consideration. At any rate the matter ought to be thoroughly investigated by the next legislature and if it be found that the present system of taking care of the roads is not adequate one should be adopted which will be. It is evident that there is an urgent demand for radical reform in this matter, and there is certainly no valid reason why Nebraska cannot have good roads.

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS.

The republicans of New York are manifesting an interest and enthusiasm which are an augury of victory. They are preparing for a vigorous and aggressive campaign. A legislative meeting is to take place in New York City this evening and it is expected to be a notable one. The state convention of the republican league is to be held June 28 and 29, and the league clubs are preparing to make it the largest convention they have ever held.

There is no evidence of any disaffection in the ranks of the party in the Empire state. It is true that some of the men who opposed the renomination of President Harrison have not publicly expressed their acquiescence in the results of the Minneapolis convention, but it is not believed that any of them intend to disturb the harmony of the party, and that in due time all of them will fall into line and do effective work for the ticket. The nomination of Whitelaw Reid for the vice presidency is beginning to be apparent will exert a wholesome influence upon the dissatisfied element of the party in New York. But that which will carry the greatest weight is the fact, recognized and candidly admitted by the democratic and mugwump press, that President Harrison is the strongest candidate for New York that the republicans could have found.

Those who opposed him may be reluctant to admit this, but they may be certainly be compelled to see it, and when they do so they will hasten to avoid political ostracism by giving a hearty and energetic support to the candidates. No republican who in the present political exigency permits personal disaffection to control his conduct, and by his example or influence creates and encourages disaffection, can hope for any consideration from the party in the future. With the urgent necessity that exists for maintaining republican policies and principles, the demand upon republicans to remain faithful to the party was never more pressing.

The spirit that is being shown by the republicans of New York will have an invigorating effect upon the party generally. A most important task devolves upon the republicans of the Empire state, and the fact that they manifest an earnest purpose to enter upon the work before them vigorously and aggressively evidences confidence in their ability to win, and the influence of this in the republicans of other states will be very great. The activity, enthusiasm and confidence of the republicans of New York is always contagious in a national campaign.

There are excellent reasons for believing that New York should not be regarded as a doubtful state this year, and that Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid will carry the state by a much larger plurality than was given the republican presidential ticket in 1888. Leaving out of consideration the factional fight in the democratic party, the fact that the vast financial and commercial interests of the state are entirely satisfied with the present administration, that the republican policy of reciprocity is acceptable to the farmers, and that there is a well-founded apprehension that a change of political parties in control of the government at this time would be inimical to the general welfare, warrants a feeling of confidence that with proper effort the

republicans can carry the Empire state next November by a largely increased plurality. The thirty-six electoral votes of New York are not absolutely necessary to the election of the republican candidates, but none the less it is desirable to have them.

THERE is a very good prospect of the anti-option bill becoming a law before the close of the present session of congress. The finance committee of the senate has agreed to report the measure without delay, and it is thought that it will pass the senate. Of course it is expected to encounter some opposition in that body, but it is not likely to be any more vigorously opposed than it was in the house, where it passed by a very large majority of the members voting. The republicans of the senate will hardly be disposed to permit the democratic house to enjoy all the credit which may be gained among the agricultural producers of the country from favorable action on this measure. Unless there are strong constitutional objections to this legislation, and none have yet been presented, the senate would make a serious mistake by rejecting the measure, which has been asked for by nearly every farmer's organization in the country and by thousands of farmers who have signed petitions. It is not known what effect the speculators have been making to influence senators, but there is reason to believe that since their decisive defeat in the house they have not been doing much.

THE overthrow of Dictator Palanco of Venezuela was an occasion of rejoicing for the political prisoners who had been confined by him for too freely expressing their disrespect for his administration. Descriptions of the scene that ensued when the prison doors were thrown open are both stirring and pathetic. Hundreds of pale, gaunt men, who had suffered by their families and friends, and as they greeted each other the air was rent with the shouts and cheers of the assembled multitude. Thus one good result at least has been achieved by General Crespo and his followers. But there will probably be another government reared upon the ruins of that of Palanco that will bring further trouble in its own time, and other rebellions as just as this may succeed each other for years in that South American republic. A higher civilization is needed to insure permanent institutions there.

A MEASURE of great interest to railroad employees is the bill just reported in the national house of representatives designed for the protection of freight trainmen. The bill provides that automatic brakes shall be placed upon all freight cars and power brakes upon all locomotives. The law will undoubtedly reduce the number of fatalities among trainmen after it has been put into operation, but in the meantime the death roll will be a long one. It seems like an unnecessary concession to the railroad companies that the operation of this much needed law should be deferred until after July, 1893. The bill under consideration seems to have been drawn with the purpose in view of making the change from the present system as slow as possible. The idea appears to be that it is better to kill the trainmen for a few years longer than to throw away the brakes now in use before they are worn out.

MAJOR WARNER, the republican candidate for governor of Missouri, will give the democrats of that democratic state the hardest kind of work to defeat him, and it would not be very surprising if he should be elected. Many republicans now express confidence that he will carry the state. Major Warner is deservedly very popular and is especially strong with the old soldiers, who will rally to his support almost to a man. He also stands well with the farmers. The republicans of Missouri intend to make a vigorous and aggressive campaign this year and they have a leader in Major Warner who knows how to carry on such a contest. The republican party has been growing in the state and while it is not doubted that the electoral vote of Missouri will be cast for the candidate of the Chicago convention, the election of the republican candidate for governor is by no means out of the question.

OUR citizens have had their eye-teeth cut on the national drill. They were led to believe that there would be at least 4,000 or 5,000 national guards at the encampment. On that basis the money guaranteed for prizes proposed to be given for competitive drill would have been realized at the gate by the immense concourse of people at home and from abroad, but instead of 4,000 or 5,000 we have had less than 1,000 militiamen and the parade and sham battle have proved a disappointment in spite of the favorable weather. It seems to us only rational that the number of prizes should either be reduced or the amounts for each prize cut in the middle. In view of the limited number of companies contesting such a concession would only be fair to all concerned.

MR. LACEY, comptroller of the currency, will retire from that office June 30. Personal reasons impelled his resignation. The letter of Secretary Foster to Mr. Lacey doubtless voices the sentiment of all who have had business relations with the office of the comptroller of the currency. He has been a faithful and efficient officer, and while there have been several disastrous bank failures during his administration, with developments which seemed to reflect unfavorably upon the management of the office of the comptroller, investigation relieved that official of all blame or responsibility. Mr. Lacey was appointed from Michigan, and his successor will probably be taken from that section of the country. There will be no lack of candidates.

THE sudden excess of enthusiasm shown by the W.-H. for the Nebraska Central since election may prove fatal to the paper and injurious to the road.

ALL things being equal, the Board of Public Works should give preference to home contractors on public works. This will only be a practical way of giving

effect to the principle of patronizing home industry.

THE Atlanta Constitution announces that it is ready to support a candidate who will surely be defeated. This is cheerful resignation to the inevitable.

A SENSIBLE GIRL.

A daughter of Director General Davis of the World's fair took the prize for broad-making a few days ago at La Salle seminary. She seems to have preference for studying home kneads.

Solidly Republican.

There will be twenty new votes in the electoral college of 1893: Idaho, 3; Montana, 3; North Dakota, 3; South Dakota, 4; Washington, 4; Wyoming, 3. They will be solidly republican.

Abandon the Attempt.

The levee along the lower Mississippi are breaking. They will break every time the water rises very high. The government of the United States has not money enough to make levees which will not break.

He is an Organizer.

Land Commissioner Carter of Montana is mentioned as a good man for chairman of the republican national committee. Mr. Carter showed excellent organizing ability at Minneapolis, and nothing succeeds like success.

A Record to Be Proud Of.

There is not a single thing in the record of the present administration that needs defense or requires apology, but there are many things that merit the highest praise for sound patriotism and practical usefulness.

Under Separate Departments.

What we need most is a new secretary of agriculture or the restoration of the department of the interior to military control. High winds and cyclones are becoming too frequent. Politics and the elements require two separate bosses.

Indiana's Big Luck.

A Welsh tin plate firm on the same day that the Minneapolis convention adopted a protection platform announced the completion of arrangements for removing its twenty mills to Indiana. And yet free traders are shouting that it will take us a century to compete profitably with Wales.

A Kick at Chicago.

The words, "Visit the World's fair at Chicago in 1893," have been painted in enormous letters on the summit of South Dome in the Yosemite range. It was an outrage upon the scenery of the region and the rights of tourists for which the advertising department of the exposition is responsible.

Blaine May Write History.

Senator Hale pooh-poohs a rumor recently current in Washington that Mr. Blaine would seek to succeed him in the senate chamber. He thinks the senator will devote himself to writing political history, something after the style of "Twenty Years in Congress," and will be likely to spend his winters at the national capital, where he still has a house.

Human Crimes Charged to Providence.

When the people of Johnstown were overwhelmed by waters from a broken dam it was announced that a visitation of Providence had wrought the havoc. And the owners of the fishing pond sorrowed only because of the destruction of their sport. Another visitation of Providence has destroyed other hundreds, and investigation proves that the desires of a fishing club were met at the cost of human life. A broken dam was the cause of the tragedy which is bound to remain another that will not be broken when it falls on the heads of those responsible for these murders.

Correct Form in Eating Green Corn.

It isn't every day that can drop the knife and fork and go back to aboriginal habits without offense to the proprieties of the board. It isn't everybody that may munch the corn-cob and tear the chit from the husk. "Pine and jaws must work with moderation, with deftness, with skill and with the nicety of refinement, and their combined use is intolerable. A soft and delicate hand may wield a drumstick or sustain a corn-cob with an archness as well calculated to fire the aesthetic, if romantic, heart as the directing of a fan or the tapping of a well-shod foot. All depends upon the manner.

Grant and San Domingo.

It is curious to find one of the features of General Grant's administration brought into notice again by an announcement from Paris that our government has acquired Samana Bay in San Domingo. The announcement is probably premature, but it certainly has created a great deal of interest in the position of coaling stations, and there is no doubt of the eligibility of Samana Bay for that purpose. It is probably that desire for the "autonomy" of San Domingo, which we are not in the least likely to threaten. It was the desire of the people of the section for annexation to the United States that led to the appointment of General Grant's commission in 1871, and public apathy was such that congress took no action upon a favorable report by this body. It is certain that our present desire go no further than a coaling station, if they go so far.

Millions in Flames.

A wave of fire, reaching at no time the proportions of a really great conflagration, but in other respects of unparalleled fierceness, intensity and destructiveness, swept over the United States in the year 1891. The value of property destroyed, as closely as careful investigation can determine it, was no less than \$127,759,927—an amount greater by \$35,000,000 than the national loss by fire in the preceding year. In no other of the seventeen years during which the Chronicle's record of fires and losses has been kept has the devastation by fire been so severe. The highest point hitherto attained (excepting only the great conflagration years when Chicago and Boston were burned) was in the year 1889, when property valued at \$125,000,000 was swept out of existence.

Good Riddance to Bad Rabbits.

"General" James R. Chalmers of Mississippi has announced his "renunciation" of the republican party consequent upon the renomination of Mr. Harrison at Minneapolis. It may be necessary to inform the press that the "General" is a "General" Chalmers is the hero of Fort Pillow, where a number of negro troops were massacred during the rebellion. After his state was made democratic on the Mississippi plan, in 1875, and the "Shoestring" congressional district constructed with an immense republican majority, he managed by the most outrageous frauds and crimes to carry it for the democrats. The last time he did this the outrage was so unblinking that the demo-

cratic congressmen refused to stand by him, and he was ousted. This angered him and he hopped over to the republicans from a desire to get revenge on the democrats; but he has always been a weight and a disgrace to the party. It is to be hoped that he will stay with the democrats now. It is the presence of such worthless wares as he that is making difficult the reorganization of the republican party in the south.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Comments by the Chicago Press About the Great Democratic Gathering.

From the Tribune:

It is expected that Governor Boies' name will be presented to the convention next week by Mr. Duconche. Fort Dodge, Ia., and the printers are particularly cautioned not to get his name wrong. A great deal depends upon the name he will carry.

If the democrats feel that they must have a candidate who is a thorough-going partisan and an accomplished boss, they ought to drop Governor and take Senator Hill. The former has done some fair work in the way of suppressing republican votes in the state, but unlike the senator from New York, he has never stolen a legislative vote.

From the Inter Ocean:

"If we go to New York for a nominee we shall walk through a slaughter-house into an open grave," said Henry Watterson.

The convention can suspend the two-thirds rule by a majority vote, is the claim of the New York Times. That will be a question for the delegates to consider and it might give Mr. Cleveland's friends the victory, but can they afford to secure a victory in that way?

The fight in Chicago is in many respects like that at Minneapolis. The minority is trying to find some combination that will defeat the majority. It failed in Minneapolis, and will probably fail in Chicago.

From the News:

Senator Bruce is not particularly delighted with the outlook at Chicago. To those who are terms of intimacy with him he confesses that the symptoms are too Clevelandish to be satisfactory to him and his faction.

As an instance of the glorious possibilities of the human imagination, attention is called to the intimation of a New York delegate that R. P. Flower stands a chance of being president of the convention.

The Campaign Notes.

For Cleveland and Boies.

May really have come to stay: Yet still the room.

For any boss.

But a boom-de-boom-de-boom-de-boom.

Tammany has arrived in full force and has already begun to snort and plunge like a wild freight on the down grade.

From the Herald:

It is altogether probable that the two-thirds rule which has so long prevailed with respect to the nomination of presidential candidates in national democratic conventions will be in operation for the last time at the coming convention.

It is understood that the national committee will recommend its abrogation, and will urge the adoption of a provision whereby at future conventions of the party the vote of a majority will be sufficient to nominate.

With such an array of candidates as the platform to select from, both in the east and west, there ought to be no serious difficulty in agreeing upon a man who is available. The list includes Flower and Cleveland, in addition to Cleveland and Hill in New York, Abbott in New Jersey, Russell in Massachusetts, Gorman in Maryland, Deland in Tennessee, in the Ohio, Campbell in Kentucky, Gray in Indiana, Palmer, Stevenson and Morrison in Illinois, Boies in Iowa, and Anderson in Colorado.

Delegates do not as a rule in any national convention become maudlin during sessions. Men who want to do so are expected to leave the business for which they are assembled and finish it up as so to go home. They know bear play is not politics. Three-fourths of the yelling and monkeying at conventions is done by boys under age, women who become hysterical and persons furnished with tickets for the purpose of delaying a convention by these stupid and silly interludes until intrigue shall possibly accomplish an end or fail after trying to do so. The greatest concession upon the grounds for convention, or, if altered after coming, it is by arguments more substantial and more conclusive than women's parades and boys' whistles.

CULLED CHAFF.

Philadelphia North American: Having a high old time—the thermometer.

Atenison Globe: About all the difference between a man's condition is that it lengthens the chain by which he is bound.

Indianapolis Journal: "Dad your barber shut up today?" "Pots: "No. He merely closed his shop."

TUMBLER.

New York Evening Sun.

He thought the hammock just the thing.

To pass a pleasant minute.

Until one day he changed to spring.

And found he was not in it.

Brooklyn Life: "Is Smith a smart lawyer?" "Very. Man went to him with a case involving \$100,000. Smith made him out a bill right off for \$100."

New York Commercial Advertiser: The laundry proprietor in Connecticut who sloped his attractive wife in his employ, and left a bill of sale of his business to his discarded spouse, established a precedent that business women will appreciate.

Philadelphia North American: If Old Sol's boom continues it is likely to make the others wilt.

Chicago News: "I'd like a job, sir, as waiter," said a young fellow in waiting. "You have had experience in waiting, I suppose?" queried the restaurant proprietor. "Indeed I have."

"For how long?"

"Why, sir, I've taken meals at restaurants for twelve years."

THE NOBLEST WORK.

New York Herald.

The noblest work of God's an honest man.

To other works a greater, ruling brother.

Well pleased, he passed. His crowning deed to scorn—

"Enough," thought he, "I'll never make another."

And an angel praised, and mankind loud rejoiced.

All in their secret hearts felt exultation.

While his every eye was crowned.

"I'll have no rival now throughout creation!"

Columbus Post: Corbett has been examined by a doctor and pronounced perfect. He now seems assured that he and John L. will win each other.

Siftings: "Why comes not my love to me?" screams a poetess. "Don't be foolish. This is his other girl's name."

Judge: Lawyer (seriously): "Are you telling the truth?"

Badgered witness (wearily): "As much of it as you will let me."

BINGHAMTON REPUBLICAN:

The ambition of a politician to get before a convention is only equalled by the ambition of a toad to get before a frog.

TRAGEDY OF THE FLANNEL SHIRT.

Chicago News.

Formerly he wore white linen.

But he found that and thin.

But he really found his neckwear very hot.

So he laid aside his collars.

And borrowing some dollars.

Found a flannel shirt and bought it on the spot.

With a grin of expectation.

And a snarl in elation.

He drew that linen apparel on his back.

And he found it soft and spacious.

And he wallowed in capacious.

Breathing room—a thing starved bosoms lack.

But in a moment gloomy.

He felt his shirt sticking to him.

To a laundryman who made it clean as new.

But it came back strangely altered.

And the owner's suit failed.

As he drew it from the bundle forth to view.

It was wet and nearly finished.

But and suddenly diminished.

It was warped and dwarfed, and wisted all askew.

No dream of soft-hairing.

Her form in garb of inches so unkindly low.

WORKING FOR THE STATE

Has Done and Will Do.

Great Preparations Being Made to Establish a Supplementary Exhibit in the Nebraska Building at the World's Fair—Plans in Detail.