

THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Douglas, 1892. County of Douglas, I, J. S. Felt, Notary Public.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 18th day of June, A. D. 1892.

Average Circulation for May, 24,381.

During the week The Bee will publish full and complete telegraphic reports of the national democratic convention.

Every republican paper in Colorado has come out boldly for Harrison.

The democratic party is said to be sick of Brice, almost as sick as the republicans were of Quay.

As yet we have read no editorial by Edwin Arnold in the London Telegraph on "My Omaha Audience."

This is said to be good corn weather. We are glad to learn that this weather is good for something besides ice men and doctors.

MOUNT VESUVIUS wishes to be non-partisan in its manifestations and so it is erupting this week just as it did during the republican convention.

WE EARNESTLY hope the \$150,000 bonded to improve the highways of this county will secure the desired end and give us a few miles of paved roadway.

INGALLS has gone into a company to manufacture brick at Atchison. This will supply the Kansas orator with the proper weapons for his vigorous campaign this year.

The congressional campaigns are under way all over the country, but as yet nothing has been said of Omaha's next congressman. Where are the candidates? Do not all speak at once.

GOVERNOR FLOWER is at Chicago in the interest of Hill. Well, he ought to be. Hill made him what he is and it would be the rankest ingratitude on his part to take any other position.

If the democrats want to have a thoroughly beautiful and iridescent campaign, why not nominate Charles A. Dana and Calvin A. Brice on a platform of "Rainbows and Sunshine?"

HENRY WATSON has won at least one victory at Chicago. His candidate for temporary chairman, W. C. Owens of Kentucky, was readily agreed upon by the subcommittee on temporary organization.

NEW YORK and Chicago are complaining bitterly of the high prices of country produce. Omaha feels the same way. Some one is making an exorbitant profit and it becomes us to find out who it is.

The anti-Cleveland men won the first skirmish at Chicago in the selection of temporary chairman. So did the anti-Harrison men at Minneapolis. It remains to be seen, however, whether the Stuffed Prophet can be disturbed on the home run.

IT WERE well for Omaha to keep her eyes peeled for the Baltimore & Ohio railway. That road isn't going to stop always at the village of Beardstown, Ill. even if it does call itself the Ohio & Mississippi railroad. It wishes a western outlet.

The fact that the credit of Omaha continues to be first class in the money market is shown by the successful sale of \$100,000 in twenty-year school bonds and \$40,000 in district bonds by the city treasurer yesterday. The premiums offered prove that the bonds of this city are considered good securities to have.

IT SHOULD be borne in mind that the exposition will close Wednesday evening. A great many of our citizens have not visited this superb exhibit of the manufacturing industries of Nebraska, and they should find opportunity to do so in the brief time of its continuance. Those who do not see it will have something to regret.

The project of organizing a society of the German women of Omaha for charitable purposes, with reference especially to the care of the sick of that nationality, merits cordial encouragement. There is a demand which grows more urgent from year to year for such a society, and its opportunities for doing good will be very great.

RECOMMENDING RETALIATION.

President Harrison has in effect recommended the adoption of a policy of retaliation upon Canada. In February last the senate passed a resolution calling for information relative to reciprocity negotiations with Canada, and it is in response to this resolution that the president suggests retaliation for the persistent denial by the Canadian government of the rights of American citizens, guaranteed by the treaty of Washington, in connection with the navigation of the canals of Canada.

It has been apparent since the question of reciprocity with Canada was first discussed, more than a year ago, that the president was not in favor of giving the matter any consideration under existing conditions. When it was proposed to open negotiations in the early part of last year convenient reasons were found for postponing a conference, and when the time arranged for holding it arrived this government was not ready to enter upon negotiations. Recently two members of the Canadian cabinet visited Washington for the purpose of holding a conference regarding the questions at issue between the United States and Canada touching transportation in bond, transportation across the Welland and St. Lawrence canals, and the Atlantic fisheries. This also ended without result.

The impression obtained that the reason for these failures to reach negotiations was in the fact that the Canadian representatives were unable to make any propositions which this country could seriously consider, but it now seems obvious that the real reason was the determination of President Harrison to insist upon a full recognition by the Canadian government of the treaty rights of American citizens preliminary to any negotiations looking to reciprocity. The matter of the discrimination against our vessels in the canals of Canada has been a source of complaint for years. There can be no reasonable question that in this treaty obligations have been violated, to the great loss and injury of American vessel interests.

The injustice of this discrimination is intensified when the privileges enjoyed by Canadian vessels in our canals and by the railroads doing business in the United States are considered. It would appear that the president has become profoundly impressed with the necessity for reform in this respect, and has concluded that the time has come for congress to take notice of this persistent wrong to our people and to adopt a radical policy for remedying it.

The intelligent judgment of the country will approve this position of President Harrison. The United States has faithfully carried out every treaty obligation relating to Canada. There has never been a reasonable or just complaint from the Canadian government or people regarding our conduct in this respect. On the other hand we have endured injustice, injury and insult for years. The interests and rights of our people ought to be protected, and the stand taken by the president in this matter is another evidence of his determination to see that they are protected to the extent of his authority.

NO OCCASION FOR DELAY.

The republicans of the country are not disposed to wait for the result of the Chicago convention before beginning the work of the campaign. In every locality where they have clubs or organizations of any kind they have already held meetings and the nominations made at Minneapolis have in every instance been approved with enthusiasm. There never has been a time in the history of the party when its members were more thoroughly united or more earnestly desirous of winning than they now are. Believing firmly that the administration of President Harrison has been beneficial to every legitimate interest and conducive to the prosperity of the country at large, they are prepared to put forth every possible effort to secure his re-election.

There is no need of delay in beginning the active and practical work of the campaign. It does not matter much who is nominated at Chicago, for the democratic party is unalterably committed to a policy of opposition upon general principles to everything that is represented by the candidacy of President Harrison. Even if the darkest of the democratic dark horses should be placed in nomination the battle would be fought upon the tariff issue. The democracy could not escape from this issue if it should try to do so, and the republicans are prepared to meet it. The platforms adopted by the state conventions of the democratic party this year show very clearly that the tariff is to be the only real issue before the country in the presidential contest. There will be some fatal generalities concerning the republican extent in general, and an attack upon the forces behind the tariff, but these are matters introduced for the purpose of multiplying the planks of the platform. This battle will be fought entirely upon the tariff issue.

The republican party is solidly united in its approval of the policy of protection and reciprocity. It emphatically endorses the present administration in every particular. The plan of campaign is distinctly outlined and there is no occasion for delay in setting in motion the forces that are to achieve another triumph for the republican party next November. The work of organization should go steadily forward without regard to the movements of the opposition.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

For some time the battle of the democratic factions has been carried on at long range. Today, with the meeting of the national convention, the fight will begin at close quarters, and it promises to be intense, bitter and prolonged. The situation is perplexing. The obvious fact is that it is Cleveland against the field, with the field unorganized. This gives an apparent advantage to the ex-president, but of how much value it is impossible to determine. The claim of the supporters of Mr. Cleveland that he has a majority of the delegates is doubtless well founded, but this

will not nominate him, and the two-thirds rule will prevail. It will be in the power of his friends to change it, but they will not dare to do so. Such an act would insure his overwhelming defeat not only in New York, but in states believed to be safely democratic. Can Cleveland secure the necessary two-thirds? This is the perplexing question. Of course his friends contend that having received a large majority on the first ballot there will be no occasion for his support. This is by no means so certain as they profess to believe. On the contrary it is rather probable that he will develop his full strength on the first ballot, and if he fails of success that his vote will fall off. If the men who are antagonizing him are strong enough to prevent his nomination on the first ballot, and it appears now that they will be, there is reason to believe that they will remain hostile to the end. In other words, Cleveland must win, if at all, on the first ballot. As to the field of possibilities the range for conjecture is unlimited, it being premised that Hill is impossible. If the New York factions could agree upon a candidate it is possible that Gorman would be the man. It is the understanding that he is not objectionable to either faction. Boies is in a good position to become the choice of a combination. Palmer has bid for the Cleveland support if Cleveland is beaten, and it is by no means certain that this will be to his advantage. Very little consideration is being given to the names of Gray, Pattison, Carlisle and Morrison.

Interest in the convention will not be confined wholly to the fight over a candidate. The action of the delegates appointed by the May convention in New York is pretty sure to create some excitement, whether it takes the form of a protest or contest. Another matter that will probably seriously disturb the harmony of the convention is the silver question. It is intimated that some sort of a straddle may be agreed on in the committee on resolutions, but however this may be a strenuous fight in the convention for a free silver plank is to be enacted. It is not likely that a ballot will be taken sooner than Thursday, and the convention will probably last through the week.

SIGNS OF PROSPERITY.

Last week was a week of remarkable activity in the jobbing trade in Omaha. It is safe to say that the history of that trade in this city hardly furnishes a parallel to it. The increased business was due in a measure to the presence of a large number of retail merchants from other parts of the state who had come to attend the exposition and the meeting of the Nebraska State Business Men's association. However, the local jobbers do not attribute the increased business entirely to these causes. There has been a rapid recovery from the stagnation of the early spring months and business in almost every branch has shown decided improvement since the 1st of June.

There is a general agreement of opinion among the business men of this city concerning the wholesome effect which the popular approval of the Nebraska Central enterprise will have upon the future of Omaha. It is less than a week since the people voted by an overwhelming majority in favor of the proposition presented by the Nebraska Central, and yet it is already apparent in business circles that the movement is destined to do all that its promoters predicted for the prosperity of this community. There is not a foot of real estate in Omaha at today that can be bought at as low a figure as was placed on it before the bonding proposition was approved. There is not a share of stock in any enterprise in this city that can be bought as cheaply as it could have been a week ago. That the effect should so closely follow upon the heels of the cause is indubitable proof of the wisdom of this measure. It cannot be doubted by any thinking man that Omaha is entering upon an era of unexampled prosperity.

The military visitors whose sojourn in Omaha will come to an end today have no reason to complain of their treatment here socially. They have had the entire into much of our best society, have been royally entertained and have been given in this respect the most ample assurance of the distinguished consideration of our people. The attendance at the drills has not been so large as was expected, the high temperature that has prevailed being the principal reason for this. It is due to the military gentlemen to say that they have as a whole conducted themselves with propriety and their visit will long be a pleasant memory to many of our people.

The Nebraska Development company, composed principally of Omaha capitalists, promises to do a most important work in connection with the exhibition of the products of the state at the Columbian exposition. Owing to the inadequate appropriation made by the last legislature for a display of the resources of Nebraska at the World's fair, auxiliary help of this kind is necessary if the state is not to be left in the background, and the efforts of the development company should have the hearty and generous support of the people.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

"The democratic party," says Henry Watterson, "wants a new deal and new men, fresh from the people, with the dew of the morning upon them." The caustic Kentuckian thinks that with five members of Mr. Cleveland's old cabinet working for him in regular machine fashion, in the hope of securing a third nomination for the man whose election to the presidency would probably bring them into prominence again, is rather too suggestive of those methods and agencies which Mr. Cleveland has professed to abhor.

VANDERBILT'S FOLKS.

VANDERBILT'S folks and Astor's folks are quarrelling over the location of a partition fence between their properties near New York. Billionaires take offense at the voting fence question as well as the poorest farmer.

THE REPORT OF THE SUICIDE.

THE report of the suicide of Marc J. Pendleton at Cleveland, O., was a great shock to his friends all over the country. Mr. Pendleton was one of the

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The other side of the interesting question was summed up in the following style by one of Strickler's friends: "V. O. Strickler is trying to keep the city of Omaha and the people's independent party of the state from disgracing by shutting out a lot of blood suckers who want to get control of the local arrangements for the national convention. There is Alfred Falkner, Anson E. Moore and several others who want to get important positions on the committees where they can dole out money. Falkner was recently expelled from the Knights of Labor for appropriating \$11 that fell into his hands to pay for a charter. He represented to the treasurer that the charter had come from C. O. D. and the treasurer gave him the money to pay for it. Falkner got the charter from the express office all right and delivered it to the lodge. A few weeks later a bill for the charter arrived from the head treasurer showing that the charter had not come from C. O. D. and had not been paid for. The knicker was accordingly tried and found guilty of misappropriation of funds and was expelled from the lodge. He is one of the alleged wheel horses who is grieved by Mr. Strickler because he has been left out of the important committees. Falkner is one of the men who went to Frank E. Moore last fall to request to pull Mr. Eastman off the track if Mr. Moore would make it right with the committee. Mr. Moore found out very soon that the committee consisted of Falkner and a man named Thomas. They had no authority to pull anybody off, and were evidently working for revenue only."

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"Mr. Thomas makes another charge in his letter that I think should be resisted by every citizen of the state of Nebraska, as it is calculated to injure our state in the estimation of the country at large. After charging that the national committee has given nearly one-half of the seats to republicans and democrats, which as we have seen is utterly untrue, he uses the following language: 'The national committee may be given to the leather-limbed hoodlums of Omaha, who under the leadership of a Topeka Caster may frustrate our ends and turn the convention into a pastime for the amusement of the independent press of the state to bring

IT WAS A SHIP OF DEATH.

Bad Measles Causes Cholera Which Prostrates a Vessel's Entire Crew. LONDON, June 20.—The Calcutta correspondent of the Times calls for a searching inquiry into the case of the British ship Croftonhall, Captain Lyons, which sailed from Calcutta on June 3 for Hull. The correspondent says that after the ship had been out ten days, she returned with nearly all her crew of twenty-nine men dead or in a dangerous condition. During the comparatively short time she had been at sea six deaths from cholera had occurred aboard the vessel and eighteen other men were stricken with the malady. It is alleged that the outbreak of the disease was due to the men eating bad salt meat.

German Forces in Africa Defeated.

ZASSEN, June 20.—The news of the defeat of the German forces under Baron Bulow, in Moshi territory, in the interior of Africa, is confirmed. The whole district around Morong has been deserted by foreigners. The English missionaries are safe and are devoting themselves to the care of the wounded Germans.

Carried Out the Usual Program.

DUBLIN, June 20.—The anti-Paralitics, Messrs. Tanner, Flynn and Sheehan, members of Parliament, took part in an open air meeting at Killorenn yesterday. The occasion was marked by a battle of wits. A considerable number of persons were severely wounded. The prompt action of a police force of 400 averted a desperate riot.

ON CHICKAMAUGA FIELD.

The Old Battle Ground Fast Assumed Its Former Appearance. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.—General H. V. Boynton has arrived from Chickamauga national park. He reports all parts of the work of establishing the park rapidly progressing. Many miles of roads have been graded and a number of the roads which were used during the battle have been since been closed up, have been traced out and reopened. The fields which have grown to underbrush have been cleared out, and the battle field is fast assuming the appearance which it had at the time of the fight. The grading of the road turned up shot, shell, bullets, swords, guns, bones and everything pertaining to a battle field. A company of officers representing all the regiments and batteries in the engagement, who were taken down by Colonel Kellogg, pointed out the various points of interest. Locations were also selected for six observation towers, three on the Chickamauga field and three on Missionary Ridge.

QUADRUPLE RAILROAD TRAGEDY.

Two Killed by a Train and Their Companions Murdered a Brakeman and Fireman. ENNE, Pa.,