

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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Average Circulation for June 25,802.

There is widespread curiosity to know what sort of opiate is used by Mr. Bierkhauser.

The Pharisees, hypocrites and Chicago saloonkeepers have gained a signal victory in the closing of the World's fair on Sunday.

It is too bad that a city so brisk, businesslike and wide awake should have city bodies so dull in their stupidity or so persistent in their duplicity.

The Nebraska Central seems to mean business, and in this respect it differs widely from any other public enterprise with which this city is connected.

The terribly high prices of fruit in this town would lead a democratic editor to assume that there is a high tariff on all sorts of berries and the like.

The dismissal of ninety-three out of 600 cases from the docket of the district court shows that the people of this county don't enjoy litigation in their hot weather.

ONE of the best recommendations of Chairman Carter is his genial disposition. "A good mixer" is more necessary in a political campaign today than behind a bar.

WE WONDER if Funston, one of the two republican members of the Kansas delegation who survived the cyclone of 1890, will again stamp his district in his bare feet this year.

THE drowning season is now at its height and the number of victims of their own carelessness and negligence daily reported is appalling. Why don't people learn to swim?

NEBRASKA republicans can very easily nominate a ticket which will be defeated. There is nothing easier; but they will be careful if they wish to secure success in the election.

THE force bill is not an issue in this campaign, but if the insane and malicious yapping of the southern press on the subject does not cease we are positive that it should be an issue.

MR. LOUCKS, chairman of the populist convention, claims to have perfect assurance that his gang will carry thirteen states and among the thirteen Nebraska is not. Mr. Loucks is one-fourteenth right, anyway.

THE Denver News prints a large picture of the people's party on the march with Weaver at the head. There are two long columns converging, and they are both coming right down out of the sky, where they have presumably been to rip the silver linings out of the clouds.

PEARL button factories form one of the chief industries of Austria. Omaha has a pearl button factory in which men are employed at \$2 per day who would receive 60 cents or 80 cents per day in Austria. If this state of affairs continues, as it must, we shall have more button makers, more factories, better wages and cheaper buttons.

THE report of the Mississippi river commissioners that the levees require an expenditure of several million dollars to make them reasonably secure might make the public wince a little if it were not for the fact that the public is used to that sort of thing. It takes an immense amount of money to keep that river from running over its banks.

MONSIEUR WILSON, the famous, or infamous, son-in-law of the late President Greyy of France, has again brought himself into disgraceful notoriety. Not content with ruining Greyy's career and hastening his death, he was last week found guilty of corruption in securing his election as mayor of a small French town and fined \$200. This is the way French people treat a scoundrel. In this country such a man could never be elected to any office, but if elected, he could never be convicted of anything.

MR. STEPHENSON, the contractor for street cleaning, is doing very good work. Since he took the contract he has spared no pains to meet the full requirements of his contract. On the other hand, the city has refused to meet its obligations to make payments for his work at the end of each month. This has entailed a great hardship upon the contractor by compelling him to advance or borrow the money to pay his employees. Such a policy is not only an exhibition of bad faith, but it must inevitably bring about a raising of prices or inferior work. When contractors know they cannot get their pay regularly, as stipulated, they will either charge higher prices or do poor work.

THE CANDIDATE STATES THE ISSUE.

Mr. Cleveland has said that the campaign will be conducted on the part of the democracy upon the issue which he represents. The tariff, according to the democratic candidate, is to be the paramount question in the presidential canvass and no other subject is to be allowed to interfere with its due discussion before the people. It is the opinion of Mr. Cleveland that the people are more interested in the tariff than in any other question, and hence the duty and necessity of giving it the chief place in the campaign.

It is to be presumed that Mr. Cleveland's wish in the matter will be respected by the party managers. Not to do so would in effect be to ignore the candidate, for he represents nothing but an abstract idea of tariff reform. But the ex-president's view of the supreme importance of the tariff issue is not shared by his associates on the ticket and a number of the leaders of the party. Mr. Stevenson declared in an extended interview a few days after his nomination that he regarded the danger of the enactment of an elections law—the so-called "force bill"—as being of greater concern to the American people than any other issue, and he put himself very squarely on record in favor of making it the most prominent question in the campaign.

All trustworthy information shows that the average condition of American labor is very much higher than European labor. The proportion of working-men in the United States who own their homes is much greater than in England or any other country of Europe, with the possible exception of France. There is the authority of Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, who is as familiar as any man in England with the condition of the masses, for the statement that "at the present time, of the working classes, one in two, if he reaches the age of 60, is almost certain to come upon the poor law for his subsistence." As we have heretofore said regarding the recent labor troubles, they offer no capital for any side of politics.

WHY THE BARGAIN IS OBJECTIONABLE: Somebody who masks behind the signature of "Union Man" makes an appeal in behalf of Mr. Hummel, the new superintendent of repairs through the organ of the school board combine. We are told that "Mr. Hummel is a young man who has lived in Omaha all his life and learned his trade as carpenter in this city."

According to "Union Man," who is evidently posing under that name to elicit sympathy from workmen, "Mr. Hummel has never dabbled in politics; didn't seek the office, and knew nothing about it until the night after he was elected."

This may all be true. Mr. Hummel may be an excellent mechanic and an exemplary young man, although the fact that Charley Wehrer has been his chief backer goes against him with people who know Wehrer's methods and associations. The objection raised against Hummel was not on account of incompetency, but on account of the disreputable bargain by which his appointment was secured, coupled with the fact that there is no valid excuse for creating the new office of which Hummel has been elected.

GARBAGE CREMATION: The question as to the best method of disposing of garbage is a somewhat troublesome one, but unquestionably the most efficacious plan is that of burning it. This being admitted, the next question relates to the best fuel for the purpose. Dr. Gapon of this city, in an interview with the Chicago Tribune, expressed a want of faith in garbage crematories as ordinarily constructed, saying that they are too expensive and too limited in their application. He thinks the best plan for consuming garbage is that in use at Marysville, Ky., where artificial gas is employed. This gas, according to Dr. Gapon, mingles intimately with the garbage to be burned, while coal or wood makes a bed of fire with which only a small part of the garbage mass is in contact.

The Tribune does not agree with this view and states that the crematory now in operation in Chicago is a complete success. It effectually consumes eight tons of garbage an hour, "with the minimum of ash residue and so little smell that residents in the neighborhood cannot tell by the use of their noses alone whether the crematory is at work or not." The crude petroleum is used for fuel and the cost is not regarded as extravagant. This testimony would seem conclusively to show that it is by no means necessary to resort to gas for effectually consuming garbage.

STRIKES IN ENGLAND: The attempt of the democratic free traders in and out of congress to make political capital out of the recent labor troubles in this country by charging them to protection is already defeated by British statistics which show that labor disturbances in free trade Great Britain are more frequent and of greater extent than in the United States. A report submitted to parliament by the labor correspondent of the London Board of Trade states that in 1890 there were in the United Kingdom 1,028 strikes, affecting 322,981 persons, while in this country during the same period there were 927 strikes, affecting 219,915 persons. Taking into consideration the vastly greater population of this country as compared with that of Great Britain—62,000,000 against 37,000,000 in 1890—each strike in the United Kingdom had at least twice the force and range of one on this side of the Atlantic, affecting an average of 382 Englishmen to 237 Americans.

The American consul at Newcastle, England, has made a report to the State department regarding strikes, in which reference is made to two disturbances during the present year that together involved 110,000 operatives, one of these being the strike of the coal miners in the county of Durham. There is no pretense that free trade had any influence, even the most remote, in bringing about these difficulties, any more than it had to do with the formidable strike of dock men last year or any other of a score of serious labor disturbances in the last two or three years. The obvious fact is that it is simply propagandists to charge difficulties of this kind to any fiscal policy, and intelligent democrats realize that any effort to make protection responsible for the Home-Steal controversy must inevitably fail with men of sound sense and discrimination. Such occurrences may serve the purpose of demagogues like Senator Voorhees in misleading the unthinking, but thoughtful men, as well in the ranks of labor as among other classes, will not be deceived.

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duer for the year which is given him for the privilege of doing that which the Hatch bill condemns as immoral in the speculation. This is a view of the case that seems to require elucidation. It is not quite clear how wheat gambling can result to the advantage of the producer. The newspaper quoted speaks of the bill as "adverse legislation" and says that "anything that would give assurance to capital that the proceeds of its adventure would not be confiscated would give an impetus to trade that would add several cents per bushel for every lot that our farmers have to sell."

It will not be easy to make the farmer believe that gambling in wheat on the part of professional speculators can result in any permanent benefit to him. He knows that the law of supply and demand is inexorable and that natural conditions must govern the market. All the gambling in the world cannot alter the conditions which must ultimately control prices. The facts which we have set forth will readily account for a stagnant wheat market. It is to be earnestly hoped that the foreign demand will prove to be greater than is now permitted, and that the market will thereby be stimulated; but in any event the wheat gambler cannot help the farmer, but will inevitably injure him by creating fictitious values and an unsettled condition of the market.

THE concrete sidewalks which are now being laid in this city at 22 cents a yard may for all we know be exactly in accordance with the specifications of the Board of Public Works, but they are by no means up to the standard of a granolithic pavement. There is as much difference between concrete pavements as to durability as there is between sandstone and granite. We have concrete pavements in this city that have endured five years and are almost as good as new today and we have concrete pavements that began to peel off and crumble within thirty days after they were laid. It all depends upon the quantity and quality of the cement and the mixing and laying of the concrete.

THE treasury balance, which democratic papers predicted would disappear before the close of the fiscal year, June 30, was at that date over \$25,000,000 and has now in less than three weeks risen to \$32,700,000 in addition to the \$100,000,000 gold reserve. This is even larger than Secretary Foster anticipated. It has been caused by the heavy increase of customs revenue receipts, averaging \$1,000,000 per month over last year's receipts. The internal revenue receipts were greater during the past year by \$8,000,000 than they were a year ago. Were it not for this heavy increase caused by the republican tariff law of 1890 the extravagant and scandalous appropriations of this democratic congress would wipe the surplus out and reduce the country to a perilous financial condition. These facts should be studied and digested by every voter.

THOSE disease breeding ponds scattered about the city are in the same condition that they were in several weeks ago when the Board of Health and the common council began to talk about having them promptly attended to. What are the influences that are preventing action? Have the owners of the lands upon which the stagnant pools are located induced the authorities to let them alone? One owner of a stagnant pond is said to have declared that he would not have it filled for \$2,500. He lives at a distance from it and is therefore out of danger, but those whose homes are near it are risking their health, to say nothing of the unsightliness of the thing. Some filling is in progress, but the places most needing it are untouched.

THE taxpayers of Omaha will hardly be able to understand just where the business methods come in when the school board pays 22 cents a yard for concrete sidewalk of secondary quality when stone flagging can be had for 17 to 20 cents a yard.

It is evident that the only sliding scale the Homestead men want is one which will slide up, only.

Better Than a Romance, Grand Island Independent.

Frank G. Carpenter's Russian letters in THE OMAHA BEE have begun. They read like a story and are full of information.

The Sympathetic Strike, New York Herald.

Of all strikes the "sympathetic strike" is the silliest and most indefensible. It is a strike in which a man is obliged to go off a hand in order to show his sympathy with a neighbor who had met with the same misfortune.

Facts Are Stubborn Things, Indianapolis Journal.

It is a fact that the democratic tariff-for-revenue policy never has prevailed in this country two years at a time without causing a large reduction in the wages of workmen, a corresponding reduction in the chances of employment and an increase in the price of all manufactured products to the consumer.

Leader of the Fortora Hope, New York Advertiser.

Mr. Harry of Pennsylvania has made up his mind to accept the chairmanship of the Cleveland national committee. As he will not be called upon to trouble himself about Pennsylvania, he can devote the bulk of his attention to the rocky northwest, in which it is expected that the sun of Cleveland will eventually rise. The west, however, is the quarter in which the sun usually sets.

CAMPAIGN CLATTER.

The current of sentiment in this city is rapidly drifting toward Judge Crouse as the most available man to lead the party in the coming campaign. Crouse is not a magnetic man. He is very much like Harrison—a clean, cool, level headed and unassuming, either as a private citizen or a public man.

Judge Estelle expresses the belief that Judge Crouse is the strongest man that the republicans of Nebraska could nominate for governor, and he has a reason for the faith that is in him. He said that Judge Crouse stood for years as the exponent of anti-monopoly in this state, and that he has the confidence of the farmers to a greater degree than almost any other candidate whose name has as yet been mentioned.

Twenty county republican conventions will be held this week and all kinds of candidates are hustling in spite of the heat. The approach of these conventions has resulted in an exodus of politicians who have been making their headquarters in Omaha for the past week or so.

Walt Saely, general pass distributor, left last night for Chadron, where he goes to take charge of Tom Major's campaign for delegates from the northwest.

Jack MacCloy passed through Omaha yesterday on his way to Chicago. He confirmed the report that Tom Major visited him at Lexington and offered to turn over his "chances" to MacCloy. Mr. MacCloy, however, refused to accept Major's magnanimous offer. He said the party chairman that it was entirely out of the question for him to enter politics this year. He gave his reason that his business affairs would not admit of the sacrifice.

The republican state convention should pay little attention to the kind of a shirt a candidate wears. A boiled shirt will do if it has the right kind of a man inside of it." Thus says the Norfolk News.

According to all reports received the Lancaster county republican convention was a very high handed affair. "Gag law reigned supreme," remarked a Lincoln man who came to Omaha yesterday. "Si Alexander set the pins to have George Bowerman name his own delegates, and he didn't propose to have them knocked over by objectors."

THE NEW CHAIRMAN. Chicago Herald (dem.): Mr. Carter is not expected to make a very astute or a remarkable or brilliant chairman. His selection may serve to hold Montana in the republican column.

MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE (ren.): Mr. Carter is certainly young, somewhat inexperienced, but what he lacks in these he makes up in shrewdness, activity and common sense. Of course his spurs in this field will be worn, but the Tribune is satisfied that all things considered, the choice is wise and one that will be vindicated by the result in November.

NEW YORK HERALD (ind.): To President Harrison, as he sits on his Cape May cottage porch today, we tender our congratulations, and for two reasons. First, the fact that he has just been able to secure a national chairman who is likely to remain at his post; and second, that he has got in the place a man of such scope and political address as Mr. Thomas H. Carter of Montana.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE (rep.): In choosing Mr. Carter as his chairman the republican national committee selected a man of whose competency and fitness there can be no doubt. He is cool. He does not lose his head. His objections are quick, his instinct sure, his judgment is safe and his resolution ready. Few men in the country are more widely or pleasantly known to those whom they fall the burden of political campaigning.

COMFORTING REVERSES.

Somerville Journal: It is all right for a man to be generous, but he ought to be careful about giving himself away.

Philadelphia Record: First Sumner—How dull of me. Second Sumner—What? P. S.—Why, I didn't cut that horrid Mr. Sumner's face.

Chicago Tribune: "There," she said, standing on her tip-toes, "I am about your size." "On the contrary," said the disconsolate lover, "my size are about yours."

Philadelphia Record: The ultra-fastidious young man who is contemplating the purchase of one of those show white felt hats is hereby given the strictest tip that the new style on the wearer as he watches for dirt spots is almost too great for the ordinary human mind to bear up under.

THE GENERAL SCAPECAGO. He sold you million gallons of champagne. Fast company he kept. He sold you million gallons of champagne. He very seldom slept. His nerves were always sorely tried. By heavy porter drinks. Yet when he died the public cried. "It was due to cigarettes."

A mugwump poet has written a democratic campaign entitled "Over the Hill to the White House."

Boston Courier: When a water is tipped it gives him a leaning towards his liberal patron.

St. Louis Post: After all your boasts of being the one that put out the gas was the one that put out the gas.

M'KINLEY A. BEATRICE. The Great Tariff Advocate Will Visit Nebraska August 2. Governor William M'Kinley will speak at the Beatrice Chautauque August 2 at 3 p. m. The following autograph letter from the governor will be read with interest:

A NEW HINT FROM PARIS.

European Edition New York Herald.

FOR THE COUNTRY. This costume do campaign is made of thin and very light gray cloth. The jacket opens to show a shirt front like those worn by men, gathered in at the waist by a yellow gascogne scarf.

Convicted Barter Commits Suicide. COLUMBUS, O., July 19.—Frank Rowland and James Doyle, partner convicts serving five years in the Ohio prison, each for burglary, agreed Friday to commit suicide. Rowland suicided Sunday night, leaving a confession in which he implicates a number of men who are now at large and vindicates others who he claims are serving time for crimes which they did not commit. Doyle became insane today. The prison officials refuse to give the confession to the public until after an investigation.

Will Fly the Stars and Stripes. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 19.—It is announced here that Clement Q. Grason, president of the International Navigation company, who is now in London, has completed negotiations with the British government for the formal transfer of the City of Paris and City of New York from English registry to American registry. These steamships will be admitted to the American registry immediately and hereafter will fly the stars and stripes.

A Strong Christianian Aid. The news that Mr. Gladstone's cabinet will probably contain Prof. James Bryce, author of "The American Commonwealth" and several times a distinguished visitor to our shores, is well received in the United States. No foreigner has written altogether so well on American institutions as this gentleman, who as colonial secretary of a liberal government would doubtless add to the respect and admiration felt for him on this side of the Atlantic.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. The republican electors of the state of Nebraska are requested to send delegates from their several counties to meet in convention at the city of Lincoln, August 4, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following state offices:

Governor; Lieutenant governor; Secretary of state; Auditor of public accounts; Treasurer; Superintendent of public instruction; Attorney general; Commissioner of public lands and buildings; Chief justice of the peace; Judge of supreme court; And to transact such other business as may come before the convention.

THE APPOINTMENT. The several counties are entitled to representation in the convention, being based upon the vote cast for George H. Hastings for attorney general in 1890, giving one delegate-at-large to each county and one for each 100 votes and the major fraction thereof.

Counties. Del. Counties. Del. Counties. Del. Adams... 8 Adams... 28 Adams... 11 Adams... 31 Alameda... 10 Alameda... 28 Alameda... 11 Alameda... 31 Baker... 8 Baker... 28 Baker... 11 Baker... 31 Boone... 2 Boone... 2 Boone... 2 Boone... 2 Boyd... 10 Boyd... 10 Boyd... 10 Boyd... 10 Boylston... 8 Boylston... 11 Boylston... 9 Boylston... 11 Brown... 5 Brown... 11 Brown... 9 Brown... 11 Buffalo... 12 Buffalo... 12 Buffalo... 12 Buffalo... 12 Butler... 10 Butler... 10 Butler... 10 Butler... 10 Cass... 10 Cass... 10 Cass... 10 Cass... 10 Cedar... 8 Cedar... 8 Cedar... 8 Cedar... 8 Cherokee... 10 Cherokee... 10 Cherokee... 10 Cherokee... 10 Clay... 10 Clay... 10 Clay... 10 Clay... 10 Colfax... 10 Colfax... 10 Colfax... 10 Colfax... 10 Crawford... 10 Crawford... 10 Crawford... 10 Crawford... 10 Custer... 10 Custer... 10 Custer... 10 Custer... 10 Dawson... 10 Dawson... 10 Dawson... 10 Dawson... 10 Deuel... 10 Deuel... 10 Deuel... 10 Deuel... 10 Dixon... 8 Dixon... 8 Dixon... 8 Dixon... 8 Dodge... 10 Dodge... 10 Dodge... 10 Dodge... 10 Douglas... 10 Douglas... 10 Douglas... 10 Douglas... 10 Franklin... 10 Franklin... 10 Franklin... 10 Franklin... 10 Frontier... 10 Frontier... 10 Frontier... 10 Frontier... 10

It is recommended that no proxies be admitted to the convention and that the delegates be authorized to cast the full vote of the delegation. S. D. MERGER, Chairman. WALTER M. SHREVE, J. H. L. COMBER, Secretaries.

BROWNING, KING & CO. Largest Manufacturers and Retailers of Clothing in the World. Non-ripable Pants. Our inventory takes place soon now. Our new fall goods will come soon now, and our present stock of children's clothing must be moved now and here are prices to do. For 50c your choice of a fine lot of boys' knee pants, ages 4 to 14, with extra patch thrown in. You might tear 'em, but you can't rip 'em; if you do, you get another pair for nothing, for every pair having our warranty label on will be replaced if they rip. Another lot at 75c with the same guarantee; another at \$1, \$2.50 and \$3 2-piece double breasted plaid chevot suits, ages 10 to 14, at \$1.25. Long pant suits, 14 to 18 years \$4; were \$5 and \$6 \$7.50 suits for \$5. All the \$8.50, \$9 and \$10 suits go at \$6. Star shirtwaists 35c, regular 50c; 75c ones at 50c; \$1 ones at 75c. These are not rejected remnants in waists, but the genuine Star Shirtwaist, everyone perfect.