THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of April, 1894, was as follows:

1	*24,080	16	22,271
2	22,246	17	22,346
3	22,281	18	22,326
4	22,324	19	22,412
5	22,380	20	23,253
6	22,706	21	22,318
7	22,855	22	*22,873
8	*24,065	23	22,522
9	22,322	24	22,543
10	22,233	25	22,597
11	22,134	26	22,580
12	22,125	27	23,078
13	22,219	28	22,607
14	22,959	29	*24,140
15	*24,095	30	22,259
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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of May, 1894.
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Municipal retrenchment appears to be the order of the day and the first thing in order is the dismissal of detectives that don't detect.

This is the anniversary of Queen Victoria's natal day and British subjects all the world over are joining in the prayer, "God Save the Queen."

Now that Omaha has secured the republican state convention the republicans of Douglas county must get together upon an Omaha candidate for governor.

A few more amendments to the senate tariff bill inserting the McKinley law classification and experts will be unable to distinguish between the new bill and its predecessor.

The police force must be reorganized. The sooner the police commission recognizes this hard, cold fact the sooner will the people of Omaha be accorded adequate police protection.

The political lightning rods recently set up in Omaha ought to do good service in relieving us of the truant electricity that has had such disastrous effects upon our water mains and gas pipes.

The report that the late frosts nipped a great many promising political booms in Nebraska seems to have been unfounded, if the prospects shown up at the state central committee meeting were not misleading.

A city council committee has decided to reject some of the items of the expense accounts brought in by the alleged city detectives. This should be followed by action of the police commission to reject the detectives themselves.

There is plenty of room for retrenchment in the city government without encroaching upon the charter offices. The council has legal authority to abolish only those offices which it has created. It has its hands full in looking after them.

Senator Jones, who has been engineering the new amendments to the senate tariff bill, is reported as saying that the end is already in sight. Yes, but which end? The beginning of the discussion is not yet out of sight. Perhaps it is that end to which Senator Jones refers.

A congressional committee is to endeavor to pull some of the plugs out of the fraudulent armor plates that have been shoved off on to the government by the Carnagie company. If its members don't pull out something more than plugs they will not be making the most of their jobs.

Congressman Bryan's letter continues to unduly excite the faithful in Nebraska. It is generally taken as an admission that the young man believes that he would not exactly be beaten in the coming congressional campaign, but simply overpowered by a surplus of republican votes.

It is now the duke of Veragua's cousin who is lunching out at the expense of patriotic Americans imbued with a healthy respect for the memory of Columbus. If there are any more members of the family available, they should hasten hither, before the stock of hospitality becomes exhausted.

Our German consular agent at Hamburg admonishes American manufacturers to look to their trade, both at home and abroad, if they will hold their own with their German competitors. German manufacturers are adopting American methods. It is this that makes their competition more difficult to meet.

The capital city warrant shavers who have drawn hundreds of thousands of dollars out of the state treasury are dying hard, but their demise is coming none the less surely. The people of Nebraska are insisting that the state shall get out from under the weight of its immense floating indebtedness.

Henry George denounces the way in which the democrats in the senate are handling the tariff bill. He says that they are putting too much protection into it. Mr. George would only be satisfied with a total abolition of the tariff and the substitution therefor of a single tax on land values. He is bound to be dissatisfied, anyhow.

The ears of the members of the State Board of Transportation seem to be constructed upon singular specifications. The loudest demands of the people for the enforcement of the law fall upon their auricular appendages unheeded, while the still small voice of the railroad manager can be heard all the way from Omaha to Lincoln.

Very naturally, the success of the effort to abolish the civil service commission was greeted with tumultuous applause by the democrats. The amendment by which the commission was abolished, as far as the house was concerned, was adopted by almost a strict party vote, but thirteen democrats voting with the republicans to retain the commission.

THE PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

The republicans of Pennsylvania held their state convention yesterday and it was characterized, as usual, with enthusiasm and confidence. General Hastings, the candidate for governor, is a strong man, of whose election there can be no doubt. He is very popular, is an able speaker and has an excellent record. He is a most zealous republican and has done good service for the party not only in Pennsylvania, but in other states, where his superior qualifications as a campaign speaker have been recognized. Under his leadership, which, as indicated in his remarks accepting the nomination, will be earnest and aggressive, the republicans of the Keystone state will undoubtedly make the campaign one of the most vigorous in the history of the state.

The platform, it need hardly be said, condemns in most positive terms the democratic scheme of tariff reform. It holds the party in control of the executive and legislative departments of the government responsible for the prevailing unfortunate condition of industries and business, declaring that the efforts of that party to destroy the system of protection to American industries have wrecked our manufacturing establishments, destroyed the value of our farm products, ruined employers, beggared workingmen and brought distrust upon the honesty of their proposed legislation. The efforts of republican senators to delay and defeat the passage of legislation hostile to any American industry are commended. The platform makes a decided departure in the declaration favoring an expansion of the currency until it shall amount to $40 per capita of the population. No republican convention has hitherto ventured to say that the amount of the circulating medium should be, and this enunciation of the Pennsylvania republicans is therefore especially noteworthy. It shows that they have been impressed by the demand for more money, and it is to be expected that their declaration will have weight with republicans of other states. The present per capita of circulation is a little less than $25. Estimating the population at 68,000,000, a per capita circulation of $40 would require an increase of the currency to the amount of $1,020,000. Could this be done and the soundness and stability of our currency be maintained? Would not such an inflation, however gradually accomplished, inevitably depreciate the whole mass and force gold out of the country? We think the republicans of Pennsylvania have made a mistake in this matter. In so far as it implies that there is not money enough in the country, the answer is to be found in the vast amount of idle money locked up in all the financial centers. The trouble is not a lack of money, but the want of confidence, and this cannot be supplied by any process of inflation.

That Pennsylvania will give an overwhelming majority for the republican ticket next November is an entirely safe prediction. The people of that state have suffered more severely, perhaps, than those of any other from the industrial depression and they will record their protest in the next election against the democratic policy, which they believe to be responsible for their hardships, with a strength of numbers that will leave no doubt as to the earnestness and intensity of their dissatisfaction. The unprecedented majority given Galusha A. Grow will undoubtedly be equalled in November and may be exceeded.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS IN LINE.

The defeat of Senator Teller's motion to lay the tariff bill on the table must be accepted as demonstrating the ability of the democrats to pass the bill whenever the final vote on it is reached. It has been thought that Senator Gorman would not vote for the bill with the income tax provision retained, but he has announced that it will have his support. The fact that Senator Hill voted against tabling the measure is significant and can only be interpreted as meaning that he, too, has concluded to vote for the measure, income tax and all. In that case it is assured that the bill will have the unanimous support of the democratic senators, and with them will be arrayed the three populist members, all of whom voted against Teller's motion. The Colorado senator's motion was perhaps timely, but at any rate the result showed the republican senators the exact situation, and it was doubtless desirable that they should have this information. Some of them have been basing the hope that the bill could be defeated upon the presumption that several democrats would not support it. In the recent caucus of republican senators the claim was made that from four to seven democratic votes would be given against the tariff bill. This is shown to have been a mistake, and it is now made evident that there is a safe majority for the measure. The republicans can now decide upon their course without any reference to democratic defection. They cannot count upon any help from that source. Manifestly the only way to defeat the bill is by delay, and it is questionable whether the republican senators can be held together in support of a policy of delay. Some of the western senators have announced themselves as opposed to such a policy and in favor of letting the bill go to a vote as soon as it has been fairly discussed. Yesterday's action will probably improve the chances of the bill passing before the end of the current fiscal year.

USURPING THE APPOINTING POWER.

The charter for cities of the metropolitan class centers the responsibility for the various departments of government upon the mayor by vesting him with the sole power of appointment. The functions of the council in respect to these appointments is simply advisory. The concurrence of the council in the nominations does not confer upon it the power to dictate to the mayor whom he shall appoint, but is merely intended as a check to prevent the selection of persons who, in the judgment of the council, may be disqualified either by incompetency, want of fitness or lack of integrity. Whatever the council is prohibited from doing directly it has no right to do, or attempt to do, indirectly. It is therefore manifest that any attempt on the part of the council to exercise appointing powers is nothing more nor less than flagrant usurpation.

A striking instance of such reckless disregard of charter limitation has been furnished already by the so-called employment of an acting city electrician. Under the pernicious leadership of Hascall, whose genius for revolutionary proceedings and devices for whipping the devil around the stump is notorious, an official is being foisted upon the city pay roll who holds his commission from the city council only. If this precedent is to be followed up the council will be able to fill every office within the gift of the mayor whenever there is a vacancy by simply refusing to confirm the mayor's appointments. By pursuing the same tactics it can vacate every office that is not created by the charter and after re-establishing the same office fill the political vacuum with its own creatures and keep them there by refusing to confirm the appointees of the mayor.

As a natural accompaniment of this new departure the committee on judiciary, of which Hascall is chairman, now proposes to extend its patronage to the deputies of department heads. A few weeks ago the building inspector made a request for an additional deputy. The communication was promptly referred to that committee, where it remains and probably will not be brought out till the members shall have taken action upon another paper that is in their possession making the appointment of a deputy by the inspector subject to confirmation by the council. The intention is evidently to force into office a man who shall be named by the council coterie. In other words, they propose to usurp the power of appointing to still another office. Let this continue and we may as well abolish the office of mayor and rely upon the council to exercise its duties. The council will show wisdom in leaving the appointing power alone.

A VICTORY FOR LABOR IN FRANCE.

Not the least significant feature of the defeat and resignation of the French ministry is the fact that the vote in the Chamber of Deputies was a distinct victory for labor. The adoption of the motion asking the government not to make any difference between state and private employes means a great deal, as is obvious from the debate that preceded it. This shows that the course of the government in imposing restrictions upon state employes has operated to the disadvantage of private employes, more particularly those in the railway service, some of the companies imposing like restrictions to those of the government. It is the policy of the latter not to permit the men in its service to organize unions, and it is in imitation of this policy that most of the railroad companies refused to give leave of absence to their men to attend the national congress of the Railway Workingmen's federation, which consequently opened with a very slim attendance. One of the objects of this congress is to promote organization among railway employes, and it was plainly the purpose of the companies to render the congress a failure. Possibly that will be done, but meanwhile their course has brought on a political crisis, and has given to the cause of labor in France a victory, the prestige of which can hardly fail to be valuable. The agitation for eight hours as a legal day's work will doubtless proceed with renewed vigor, now that the fact has been demonstrated that French workingmen have a strong body of friends in the Chamber of Deputies.

France has not escaped the effects of the world-wide depression, though she has not had quite so severe an experience as some other countries. However, her industries for a year or more have not been active, a great many of her people have been idle, and the conditions as to labor have been such as to give the question of amelioration prominence and importance. Reduction of the hours of labor is one of the expedients proposed for supplying more labor with employment. That proposition is now to receive serious consideration by the commission on labor, with a strong probability that the result will be favorable to the demand of the workingmen. As to the political situation, it is not likely to prove troublesome, though the dispatches suggest that President Carnot may not find it a very easy matter to construct another cabinet. Carnot has had a great deal of experience in this line, however, and he has generally shown good judgment, so that it is pretty safe to predict that he will have another ministry formed without unnecessary delay. In the meantime, the affairs of the nation will not suffer, for these so-called ministerial crises do little more than ruffle the surface of things. What the working classes will do to improve their obvious opportunity is an interesting question, but they will undoubtedly make the most of it.

Sergeant Sigwart has been designated to act as captain of police temporarily pending the suspension of Captain Cormick. If memory serves us right Sergeant Sigwart very recently made a report over his own signature in which he represented that after a most searching inquiry he could only discover four houses of assignation and not a solitary prostitute outside of the "burnt district." A police officer notoriously familiar with all the ins and outs of the town who deliberately palms off such a brazen falsehood on the chief proves himself unreliable and unfit for the lowest place on the force. To promote him is putting a premium on falsehood and dishonesty. The manifest duty of Chief Seavey was to recommend both Sigwart and Haze, who also signed the scandalously false report, to the police commission for dismissal. These men are sworn officers and their official reports are presumed to be under oath. When they signed that report they must have known that there are no less than a dozen houses of assignation and scores of women of ill-fame outside the pale. If they had qualified that statement by representing that these parties evade police supervision and can only be reached occasionally they would have at least disarmed suspicion that they have purposely played into their hands or been fixed in some way.

The Bee has always contended that the statistics of Nebraska's mortgage indebtedness, as reported by the deputy commissioner of labor, were incorrect and misleading. Under the law of Nebraska every mortgage is sure to be recorded; but when the mortgage is paid off the releases are filed or not, just as it happens. In Adams county an effort has been made to have the old releases placed on record. As a result of the effort 800 releases have been filed, one firm of chattel mortgage brokers filing 500. This means that in Adams county alone 800 mortgages have been carried on the mortgage indebtedness record after they had been paid off. A similar condition exists in every county in the state. When releases are recorded as promptly and as certainly as the mortgages themselves, Nebraska's credit will receive a new and higher rating.

The republican state convention to be held in Omaha on August 22 will consist of nearly a thousand delegates. It will bring to this city several times that number of visitors from out of town. While not of national importance, it will attract more attention throughout the state than any other convention that has been held here in recent years. The people of Omaha must see to it that the convention receives the consideration at their hands that it deserves.

Philadelphia people are actually getting excited over the threatened removal of the United States mint from that city to the west. For months they have been haggling over the selection of a new mint site, unable to agree either upon a desirable location or upon the fair value to be paid for the land that must be taken by the government for that purpose. Suddenly they have waked up to the fact that this dissension among themselves, so to speak, offers one of the most potent arguments for taking the mint from Philadelphia altogether. So they have commenced to cry frantically for an immediate decision upon the question of the new mint site, without further dispute as to minor details. They are telling the obstinate property owners, who are demanding exhibitant prices from the government for their land, that they had better take any reasonable price they can get and be satisfied with that. It is evident that Philadelphia will not yield the mint to another city without fighting to the bitter end.

The proposal of Congressman Stone of Pennsylvania to abolish the fat fees now paid to United States marshals and attorneys is timely and should receive the consideration from congress that its merits deserve. It is a common practice in the west for United States marshals to arrest men upon trivial charges, take them before the federal courts, generally several hundred miles distant, and then, after a brief incarceration in jail, have the case against the accused nolled. The marshal gets the fees and mileage. He travels on a railroad pass. A great many men have been put to a great inconvenience, loss of time and money and disgrace in order that a United States marshal may pile up fees. Such things have even been done in Nebraska.

The new public printer leaves no doubt as to his partisanship. Within the last week he has discharged 800 printers from the government office. Of course, there is no work for them. But as soon as the republicans are cleaned out the country may expect to be surprised at the rapidity with which the work will again pile up, thus necessitating the appointment of 800 democratic printers. The political party that establishes the precedent that the laboring man shall not suffer by reason of political reverses sustained by his party will be the true friend of the workingman. There may be some excuse for the decapitation of political laborers, but politics should keep its hands off the men who work at manual labor for their bread.

It is gratifying to learn that the reported damage to the beet sugar crop has been very much exaggerated, and that despite the recent cold snap and frost the outlook for a good yield of beets is still quite promising. Instead of being ruined, the injuries that have been suffered are only nominal and will not affect the crop, always providing that no intervening misfortune happens upon it. Another successful season with the beets will go far to make the culture an established feature of Nebraska agriculture. The farmers are to be congratulated that the reports of damaged beet crops have proved to be almost entirely unfounded.

Keep a Stiff Upper Lip.
Louisville Courier-Journal.

It is gratifying to receive from a high source the assurance that the democratic party may safely stand on the record of this congress. Since we must stand on it, whether we will or no, it is perhaps just as well to keep a stiff upper lip.

A Favorable Comparison.
Globe-Democrat.

It is by comparing the gold exportation this year with that of previous periods that we find the situation is not as bad as many imagine. Thus far this year the net exports are about $23,000,000, while they were $48,000,000 last year at this time, $17,000,000 in 1892 and $40,000,000 in 1891.

The Indian as a Soldier.
Detroit Free Press.

The failure of the plan to civilize the Indian by making a soldier of him will tend to revive the old theory that the good Indian is the dead Indian. It really is a pity, because the experiment was an exceedingly promising one. Service in the army seemed calculated to minister in a peculiar manner to all the Indian's tastes, with the exception, perhaps, of his thirst for gore, which could only be gratified at long intervals, if at all. Unfortunately it called upon him for too much method and regularity, and too much that had the appearance of work. Let us not despair, however. It may be that some better use may still be found for the red man than the starting of cemeteries.

Look Out for Coxey.
Philadelphia Times.

The eyes of the country may center upon the Eighteenth Ohio district this year, if the populists make good their guarantee of an exciting campaign, for this is the district in which that unique Commonwealer, General Coxey, has decided to run for congress, but then, again, the eyes of the country may catch upon better employment and not give Coxey more than a passing thought while in pursuit of his mission. The district gave Dr. Ikirt a democratic majority of 1,211 two years ago in a total vote of 46,849, and the populist candidate then had 1,218 votes, or less than 3 per cent of the whole number. If Ohio voters have so far revised their opinion as to give Coxey twenty populist votes where one was cast in 1892, the country will change its views touching that state. Coxey's platform finds no indorsement in the east, and Ohio is generally on the side of sound government.

THE BREATH OF MIRTH.

Judge: "I don't think Fleecy sang with much feeling last night." "No; if he had any feeling he would not sing at all."

Plain Dealer: Many a poor devil who has the whole world before him never catches up.

Somerville Journal: People who talk too much might advantageously study the motion of a dog's tail. It expresses more, without bothering the neighbors, than any other single thing on earth.

Courier-Journal: Miss Strawberry—I'm badly mashed on you, Mr. Shortcake, and I can't help it.
Mr. Shortcake—Don't mention it, Miss; for the fact is, I'm stuck on you.

Philadelphia Ledger: Among the Chinese who have registered under the Geary act in Jacksonville, Ore., is one named Yung Hyson. It suits him to a tea, as he is in that business.

Indianapolis Journal: Watts—Did you ever hear of a woman putting a fine monument on the grave of her husband after he had been dead for so long as five years?
Potts—Once. She did it to spite her second.

Washington Star: "Josiar," said Mrs. Corntossel, "this Industrial army business gits me."
"It do me, too," he replied. "Ef er feller is goin' ter walk jis fur the sake of walkin' an' gettin' nowheres, he might jest ez well do it behind a plow ez any other way."

Somerville Journal: Ethel—Was the wedding a very brilliant one?
Gladys—Oh, very; they had to employ four detectives to watch the wedding presents.

PROSPECTIVE HAPPENINGS.
Washington Star.

Just a hammock; just a girl;
Just a naughty little boy—
Younger brother, impish churl,
With a jack knife for a toy.

Just a tumble; just a screech;
Just a merry, fiendish roar
As the boy slides out of reach,
And the tragedy is o'er.

BRYAN AND HIS AMBITION.

Plattsmouth News: It is not at all probable that Mr. Bryan could be elected governor on the fusion ticket. It is probable, however, that he could come nearer being elected than any other anti-republican could.

Kearney Hub: Congressman Bryan has written an open letter stating that he is not a candidate for renomination in the First district, and intimating that he is looking for something higher. He is remarkably discreet, because in the first place his reelection is not possible. And, as for his further ambitions, it is written that they are destined to be nipped by early frosts.

Central City Democrat: William J. Bryan will not be a candidate for congress in the First district. We are glad of it, for he would have had a desperate fight and might have failed in the end. The pie biters and cuckoos have made up their minds to elect a republican in that district, and the whole of the administration would be thrown against Bryan. Besides, we need our great congressman elsewhere.

Nebraska City Press: The game Bryan has undertaken is a desperate one, but he starts out early and with a masterful stroke. He has cast his party affiliation into the wager in the hope of retaining a personal prize, his seat in congress. Politically there is much in the game to lose, and much to gain. Personally there is nothing to lose and all to gain. This is beyond a doubt Bryan's own view of his declination.

York Times: Young Mr. Bryan says he will not be a candidate for congress this fall, and in his letter, in which he declines the honor that has not been tendered him, he scores the democratic party and says a good many things about the pops. He just came near enough owning up that he is a pop. to put him in line for the senatorial race, in which he proposes to perform the wonderful feat of riding the pop. broncho and the democratic mule at one and the same time.

University Place Mail: Bryan evidently believes that the next democratic nominee will have a rocky road to travel this year, and he says he prefers the quiet of civil life. Some will doubtless read between the lines of his letter a desire for a populist nomination and a democratic endorsement. Mr. Bryan has not been in close touch with the administration ring of his party for some time and has not been allowed to dictate the federal patronage of his district, nor has he been so popularily recognized as he was during his first term. This has no doubt made him feel that he was not under obligations to the party that had treated him with neglect, and that some one else should lead the forlorn hope this fall. The outlook now appears to be favorable to a republican house the next term of congress, and Mr. Bryan can read the handwriting on the wall as well as any of his contemporaries.

Kearney Standard (pop.): Bryan's letter is no surprise to us nor the free silver anti-administration democrats who have looked upon this brilliant young statesman as a man who would not serve a party long that sacrificed its pledges to the people to serve a British master. We look upon it, as we believe his friends do, as a preparatory step to sever his connection with the democratic party to affiliate with the people's party. We sincerely trust that this be true and see no reason why it should not, since there has been no other barrier between him and the people's party but party name. The Standard will rejoice to welcome him and his friends into the populist ranks and will guarantee that should he be so fortunate as to aid in carrying our banner to victory his reward will not be overlooked. His metal and brilliancy have made him a friend of the poor and they will never treat him as did the party he tried to redeem last fall if he will but help lead them.

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

Red Cloud Chief: This ought to be a year of clean things, and the republican party should regulate all of the hangerson that have played bloodsucker to the band wagon to the rear and put up men who are without blemish. Clean men and sound principles will insure victory.

Dawson County Pioneer: While strictly a western Nebraska man, having resided at Lexington since the days of the buffalo, Indian and cowboy, Jack MacColl is not a sectional candidate. His friends are confined to no section—the east, west, north and south, demand his candidacy, and will secure his nomination. "We are all for Jack MacColl."

Lincoln News: Colonel Walt M. Seeley has taken the road again as advance man for the famous Tom Majors combination. Colonel Seeley has succeeded in working up a large business for his company every season, but his work is said to be getting coarser each week. He came very near paying his fare on the railroad the other day while in a fit of absent mindedness.

Hastings Nebraskan: The republicans must put forward their very best men. Republican success next fall will largely depend upon the personnel of the ticket. Political hacks and the anything for office contingent, with which every party is more or less afflicted, should not be considered in the convention. There are plenty of good, honest and true men and republicans from which to make selections to fill every place from governor down, and the choice of the convention should be from among them.

Kearney Hub: It is conceded that John T. Mallalieu's only formidable competitor for the congressional nomination will be Judge Kincaid of O'Neill. The judge is very popular in the "Elkhorn" country but is little known in this section or in the western portions of the district. It is not probable, however, that the contest will become a sectional one, although this can happen very easily unless good judgment is shown by the friends of all candidates. What the party wants is the man who will win, and it does not matter whether he will hail from the county of Holt, Buffalo, Custer, Lincoln, Cheyenne or Dawes.

Howells Journal (dem.): The railroad press of the state is greatly excited because of the fact that there is some talk of nominating Crounse for governor in spite of his assertion of a short time ago that he would not be a candidate. It is amusing to hear these fellows whine when they think that there is the shadow of a chance of knocking out there pet—Tom Majors. When Crounse signed the Newberry freight rate measure he sealed his political doom so far as this class is concerned. Crounse will be wise to stick to his first determination not to be a candidate. If he should go into the convention he will meet the same fate that Judge Maxwell ran up against.

The Tariff—The Explanation.
New York Sun.

Every day gives greater clearness to the two salient and vicious facts of the democratic tariff bill and to the cause of their existence.

In the first place, the bill is not for a tariff for revenue only.

In the second place, it is a measure for the promotion of the anti-democratic, anti-American communistic spirit which has created the party known as populists.

Explanation full and unmistakable of this shocking failure of the democracy on the one hand and this revolutionary betrayal of the country into the preliminaries of communism on the other, is found in the last executive message from the white house. They are both directly and solely attributable to Grover Cleveland.

It is for the president to supply the remedy.

Theory and Demonstration.
Indianapolis Journal.

Those theorists who made themselves sad a century ago by proving that population would increase in a greater ratio than the food supply should be a warning to today's theorists, now that food was never so plentiful and so cheap. The pressing need of today is to give the masses the employment which will enable them to earn the money with which to purchase food.

MANDERSON JOLLIES GORMAN

Senior Senator from Nebraska Has a Little Fun at the Marylander's Expense.

PULLED THE JACKSONIAN CLUB ON HIM

Resolutions of the Nebraska Faithful Quoted Patly in Connection with the Eloquent Defense of the Compromise Senate Tariff Measure.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,
1407 F Street, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, May 23.

Senator Manderson created quite a sensation today when he replied to the speech of Senator Gorman of Maryland and quoted in full the resolutions of the Jacksonian club of Nebraska, denouncing "as violators of their pledges and as faithless to the cause of democracy, all democratic senators who upon any ground seek to delay or obstruct the prompt passage of the house bill." Senator Manderson especially called attention to the further resolution of the Jacksonian lub of Nebraska: "We denounce the senate amendments to the house tariff bill prepared by the committee of the senate." Senator Manderson agitated the sensorium and pricked the very soul of Senator Gorman when he read the resolution denouncing the tax on coal, "in the interest of the coal barons and railroad combines." With an exquisite vein of sarcasm, Senator Manderson characterized the speech of Senator Gorman as "a sunburst of harmony, in which the senator from Maryland, forgetting all past offenses, forgetting his recent vote in favor of placing iron ore on the free list, extended one arm around the supple waist of Senator Hill and the other was reaching, not fully able to span the rotund form, about the waist of the chief executive, now in his proper person—down the bay in a fishing excursion."

Senator Gorman, from the senate committee on military affairs, today made a favorable report on Senator Manderson's bill authorizing the president, by and with the consent of the senate, to appoint James William Abert to the army of the United States and to appoint said Abert on the retired list with the rank of major of engineers.

MEIKLEJOHN'S BRIDGE BILL.

Quartermaster General Batchelder today notified Mr. Meiklejohn that his bill for the construction of a bridge over the Niobrara river had been referred to Major C. F. Humphrey, chief quartermaster, Department of the Platte, at Omaha, for a report and estimate. Action will be taken by the War department as soon as this report is received and the work will be done under Major Humphrey's direction.

Representative Bryan left last night for Greensborough, N. C., where at 11 o'clock today he addressed the graduating class of the Greensborough university. Mr. Bryan was accompanied by his wife, who was engaged to speak this evening before a meeting of the young ladies of the graduating class at the university.

The house of representatives today passed Mr. Hainer's bill to amend an act entitled: "An Act to Provide for the Sale of the Remainder of the Reservation of the Confederated Otoe and Missouri Indians in the States of Nebraska and Kansas." This bill provides that if any member of the said confederated tribes, residing at the date of the aforesaid act and whose name appears upon the schedule of appraisement made by the commissioners appointed under the provisions of the act aforesaid, upon any of the land authorized to be sold by said act, shall make application for allotments of land, the secretary of the interior shall cause a patent to such of his or her heirs, who may be residing upon the said lands at the date thereof, for the subdivisional tract or tracts of land (not exceeding 160 acres of land to any one person) reported on the commissioners' schedule aforesaid, as having been improved by such person; provided that the lands acquired by any Indian under the provisions of this act shall not be subject to alienation, lease, or incumbrance.

ARMY ORDERS.

By direction of the secretary of war, Captain James C. Ayres, Ordnance department, is relieved from duty as chief ordnance officer, Department of the Platte, and as commanding officer of Omaha ordnance depot, to take effect July 1, 1894, and will then proceed to and take station at New York arsenal, Governor's Island, N. Y., and he is assigned to duty as recorder of the board of ordnance and fortification to take effect upon his arrival at the latter station. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

Private John E. Brausch, company C, Twelfth infantry, Fort Sully, S. D., will be discharged from the service of the United States, on receipt of this order by the commanding officer of his station. This soldier is not entitled to travel pay.

Of the German Military System.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—One of the valuable results of the establishment of the military information divisions of the War department is the publication of a volume upon "The Organization of the German Army." This compilation is the work of Major Theodore Schwan, assistant adjutant general, based upon a year's careful study in Germany of the greatest military organization of modern times. The report treats of every detail of the German army, its systems of protection, the methods of adjustment to the needs of peace and of war, and the training which serves as a basis for the iron-clad discipline prevailing in this army, which in time of war will number 3,900,000 men. The book conveys a striking sense of the overwhelming burden of this vast military system, the like of which perhaps the world has never before known.

TARIFF BILL AT A GLANCE.

Recapitulation of the Figures of Existing and Proposed Laws.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The treasury experts have completed their work of calculating the equivalent ad valorem rates of the compromise tariff bill, as compared with the equivalent ad valorem rates of the McKinley law and those of the house bill, which shows the following averages on each of the schedules and for each of the two bills and the existing law:

	Present Law.	Senate Bill.	House Bill.
Chemicals, including oils and paints	21.61	24.41	25.00
Earth, earthenware and glassware	51.25	37.33	34.37
Metals and manufactures of	58.43	34.26	35.06
Wood and manufactures of	22.66	22.82	22.64
Sugar	11.35	39.59	24.43
Tobacco and manufactures of	117.82	105.95	91.58
Agricultural products and provisions	33.21	23.62	21.58
Spirits, wines and other beverages	69.90	58.93	60.69
Cotton manufactures	55.25	40.92	38.45
Flax, hemp and jute and manufactures of	45.00	32.41	30.51
Wool and manufactures of	68.62	41.13	39.78
Silk and silk goods	53.56	45.99	45.15
Pulp, papers and books	23.85	20.38	19.10
Sundries	27.00	22.12	20.34
Total	49.58	36.79	35.53

WESTERN PENSIONS.

Veterans of the Late War Remembered by the General Government.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—(Special to The Bee.)—Pensions granted, issue of May 10, were: Iowa: Additional—John H. McClelland, Tabor, Fremont. Reissue—William Anderson, Jefferson, Greene. Original widows, etc.—Minerva Ingell, Anamosa, Jones; Mary N. Freeman, Des Moines, Polk; Mary L. Farquharsen, Des Moines, Polk; Josephine V. Van Vorhees, Saginaw, Saginaw.

South Dakota: Original—William B. Brooks, deceased, Deadwood, Lawrence; George S. Williams, Central City, Lawrence. Original widows, etc.—Margaret Brooks, Deadwood, Lawrence.

Colorado: Original—Sylvester W. Taylor, Pitkin, Gunnison; Elmore Evans, Walsenburg, Huerfano; Jesus Ortega, Trinidad, Las Animas. Additional—William McMillen, Red Cliff, Eagle. Renewal—Adolph Leppert, Dawkins, Pueblo. Original widows, etc.—Ida Goetze, Golden, Jefferson.

C. H. J. Taylor Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—C. H. J. Taylor, the colored Kansas man over whose confirmation to be recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia there has been a spirited debate in the senate, was confirmed at today's executive session, the vote standing 34 to 15. There were no speeches made beyond a few remarks by Senator Hill to the effect the democratic platform on the subject of home rule should be observed. The division in the vote was not over party lines, but Taylor received a larger percentage of republican votes than at first seemed possible. The senate also confirmed by a party vote the appointment of Clark S. Rowe to be register of the land office at Chamberlain, S. D.

Other confirmations were: Receivers of public moneys—William B. Morrison, at Lincoln, Neb.; Patrick Gibbons, at McCook, Neb.

Registers of the Land Offices—Clark S. Rowe, at Chamberlain, S. D.; Ambroze S. Campbell, at McCook, Neb.

Postmasters: Iowa—Charles F. Duncombe, at Fort Dodge.

APPENDICITIS.

By a Texas Physician.

Have you got the new disorder?
If you haven't, 'tis in order
To succumb to it at once without delay.
It is called appendicitis,
Very different from gastritis,
Or the common trash diseases of the day.

It creates a happy frolic,
Something like the winter colic,
That has often jarred our inner organs some.
Only wrestles with the wealthy,
And the otherwise most healthy,
Having got it, then you're nigh to kingdom come.

Midway down in your intestine,
Its interstices infestin',
Is a little alley, blind and dark as night,
Leading off to simply nowhere,
Catching all stray things that go there,
As a pocket it is simply out of sight.

It is prone to stop and grapple
With the seed of grape or apple,
Or a soldier button swallowed with your pie.
Having levied on these chattels,
Then begin internal battles
That are apt to end in mansions in the sky.

Once located never doubt it,
You would never be without it,
It's a fad among society that's gay;
Old heart failure and paresis
Have decamped and gone to pieces,
And dyspepsia has fallen by the way.

Then stand back there, diabetes,
For here comes appendicitis,
With a brood of minor troubles on the wing;
So, vermiform, here's hoping
You'll withstand all drastic doping,
And earn the appellation, "Uncrowned King."