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THE REE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION George B. Tsschuck secretary of The Bes Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that its sectial number of full and complete copies of The Bully Morning. Evening and Sunday Res printed during the month of June, 1891, was as follows: 666.46 Less deductions for unsold and returned

Sworn to before me and subscribed in m presence this 3d day of July, 1894. (Seal.) N. P. FEIL Notary Public. If the new tariff is to go into effect August 1 the conference committee will have to expedite its labors.

Daily average net circulation 21,526
*Sunday.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

It is not difficult to explain why exploring expeditions to the north pole are always more popular in summer than in winter.

Conundrum: Who is street commissione and who is sewer commissioner? Is Major Balcombe both at one and the same time?

The Omaha trades union people acted very wisely in not rushing into a walk-out when there are ten men in sight for every job and vacancy.

That Saturday half-holiday seems to have been extended over the whole week for the workingmen who are participating in the

Several families are out of a job since the school census takers completed this year's enumeration. But they will all be on deck again when the time for another school cengus rolls around.

It is a good thing to recall once in a while all the patriotic utterances of America's statesmen. Our wealth in pertinent advice from the former rulers of the republic is too often underestimated.

Governor Waite of Colorado, who is now visiting at the capital of Kausas, announces his intention of delivering several speeches at different points in that state. Hasn't Kansas suffered sufficiently already?

Members of the lower house of congress are quite generally dissatisfied with their wages, e-pecially the liability to fluctuation of their wages on account of the enforcement of the docking rule. But they haven't struck yet. Not they!

The rumor that Hascall, Wheeler and several other councilmen started for Honey Creek for a delightful outing near M. F. Martin's preserve, in order to keep out of the reach of the bailiff in search of witnesses for the Bemis impeachment, lacks confirmation. Honey Creek has been a very pleasant retreat for Omaha officials who want to disappear conveniently.

Hall six inches in depth on the level and six feet deep in the ravines, reported from Keya Paha county, gives Nebraska the palm for hall stories. Hen's eggs and base balls are no longer in it. The inhabitants of Keya Paha are thinking of giving up their present occupations and going into the business of gathering the hail crop for the purpose of supplying the whole country with ice.

We suppose Mr. Wiley will want to name the assistant which his friends in the council are endeavoring to furnish the acting city electrician, or rather will refuse to let any one have the position unless he has first accepted his terms. All the employes in the city electrician's office will have to come up to the test when subjected to critical examination by Electrician Wheeler and Expert Hascall.

The Omaha organ of the new Industrial party, which was formed at Des Moines a few months ago for the express purpose of worrying Mayor Bemis with a tender of its presidency, makes the announcement that the place politely declined by Omaha's mayor is to be given to President Debs of the American Railway union. Should Mr. Debs accept the position and consent to stand sponsor for a party composed of no one knows whom the Omaha organ may be expected to promptly lose all interest in its

England would like nothing better than to utilize the strike disturbances in this country as a pretext for changing the route of her Australian mails that now traverse the United States from San Francisco to New York. Canada and the Canadian Pacific are only too anxious to have these mails go their way and may be relied upon to make every possible representation to induce the British government to take action in the matter. That there is really no occasion for making a change of any kind will be apparent so soon as the interrupted mail reach London. If there should be any serious consideration of the proposition to confine the mail contract to Canadian roads the United States should enter protest

The persistence of "General" Kelly and a good portion of his followers in sticking is out to Washington in spite of adverse cirenmutances must be suggestive to every one who reads the report that he is nearing his destination. Ridicule the purposes of this pligrimage as we will, deplore the occurrences that have given rise to it, censure the methods which the army has pursued. we must give its leader credit for both guttienes and tact. After Kelly shall have reached Weshington it is doubtful that he will accomplish even as much as his predescener, Coxey, but he will have conclu sively refuted the assertions of those in this victoity who knew that he had no in tention of going to Washington and that he merely wanted to live in idleness off the country through which he would pain.

A STRIKE INVESTIGATION.

THE PARTY

Washington dispatches inform us that the house committee on interstate commerce has agreed to report favorably upon a resolution authorizing it to investigate the pending strike and to suggest such congressional legislation as it may think the situation demands, thus practically assuring a congressional investigation. The president is said to be considering the advisability of acting under the O'Neill law of 1888, which authorizes him to appoint a board of three commissioners to examine into the causes of any controversy that may arise between companies engaged in interstate commerce and their employes, the conditions accompanying it and the best mesns of adjusting it, and to report the result of such examina tion without delay to the president and con gress. If the house decides to act in the matter the president may conclude that that is sufficient, and vice versa, but in any event we are almost certain to have an official investigation of the strike, if not two official investigations.

A strike investigation is by no means an innovation in congressional circles, similar inquiries having been set on foot in relation to nearly all the great strikes of recent years, the last one, we believe, in connection with the troubles at Homestead during the congress just preceding this one. The members of the committee or commission collect the historical data of the strike, they visit the scene of the disturbance, they interview the representatives of the employes, listen to the stories of the employers, add a few recommendation; of their own, perhaps formulate and introduce a bill or two, send the whole thing to the public printer and have their report filed away with other public documents. There may possibly have been exceptions to this routine, and it is possible that there will be others, but those who expect nothing more are most likely not to be disappointed.

Let the subject of the pending strike once get before congrest, however, as it is bound to do, and it will be in order for any one to propose remedial legislation. There are sure to be dozens of bills introduced to provide for the settlement of future railroad strikes, and the information elicited by the investigating committee will doubtless prove valuable for the more intelligent discussion of these various measures, should any of them finally reach the stage of discussion upon the floors of the house or the senate. The reliability and thoroughness of this information will depend entirely upon the men who compose the investigating committee and the spirit with which they go about the work entrusted to them. The task ought not to be very difficult, since all of the material is of easy access and the points at issue sharply defined. So far as the public is concerned, the injuries inflicted upon it differ only in degree from those it has previously suffered during other great railroad strikes. The stress of public inconvenience then was not powerful enough to secure effectual provision against repetition. It remains to be seen whether it will be sufficiently strong this time. Investigation is at most only a preliminary proceeding. Adequate legislation is the end to be kept in view.

A MORE FAVORABLE CONDITION.

The national treasury is reported to be in

a more favorable condition at this time than for several months, and there appears to be no apprehension among the officials that there will be any necessity for extraordinary measures in order to meet obligations. The receipts from internal revenue during the past week have been large, the greater part of which was derived from distillers of spirits. The increase from this source is attributable to the withdrawal of distilled spirits from bond in anticipation of the increased tax provided in the pending tariff bill. The bill, as passed by the house, made the tax \$1 per gallon, and that was increased by the senate to \$1.10. It is uncertain which of these figures will be agreed upon in conference, but there is certain to be an increase over the existing rate. Large quantities of spirits will be taken from bond under the apprehension that the higher figure will be adopted. When the bill was received by the senate provision was made for allowing spirits to be withdrawn at the existing rate of tax for two months after the passage of the bill. That provision was struck out by the senate, so that the increased tax, whether it be \$1 or \$1.10, will be levied on all spirits in bond on and after the day the bill is approved. Consequently the receipts from this source are likely to be unusually large until the pending bill is enacted, and will be of great service to the treasury at this particular time. It is also to be re marked that the proposed legislation regarding spirits will be of great immediate advantage to the Whisky trust, which will get the advance in the tax for all the whisky now being taken out of bond at the existing rate of 90 cents per gallon. Various estimates have been made of what the trust will gain in this way, the least of which places the amount at \$35,000,000, and this is only about half the sum which the trust will ul timately get out of the proposed logislation, if it is adopted, and the bonding period extended from three to eight years.

The improved receipts of the treasury, however, while it puts the department in a better condition to meet current obligations, does not increase the gold reserve, which is still many millions below the lawful amount, with little probability of any material increase before the new tariff bill goes into effect. Fortunately there is just now no very extensive demand for gold for export and none is expected during the remainder of the summer, so that there is no cause for apprehension on this score. Within the next two months there will be a more active export movement of merchandise, which, in the ordinary course of things, should tend to bring about a return of gold. but in any event may certainly be counted upon to stop the outflow. If the new tariff goes into effect at the time now named in the bill. August 1, there will undoubtedly be a large inflow of gold to the treasury from imports, which would doubtless restore the reserve within two or three months to the lawful amount. Of course there is no certainty that the new tariff bill will go into effect at the time fixed in the pending bill, but whenever it shall take effect it is assured that there will follow a rapid ac-

cumulation of gold in the treasury. The improved condition of the treasury is a matter of general interest and it is to be hoped it will continue. The intimate relations between the financial department of the government and the monetary interests of the people make the conditions of the former a matter of great importance, and the knowledge that the treasury is getting into better shape cannot fail to have a reassuring effect.

One of the sensible things done by the mass meeting called in New York to express sympathy with the striking railroad men was the incorporation into the resolutions of a demand upon congress that the government mortgages upon the Pacific railroads be foreclosed. Those who voted for this proposition may have meant that the

government should itself assume immediate control and management of these roads, although that is no necessary part of the foreclosure. If the capitalization of these roads were reduced to a basis of actual value they could be conducted with most reasonable charges for transportating passengers and freight and pay their employes living wages from top to bottom. It is the efforts of the rallroad managers to pay interest and dividends upon stock and bonds composed largely if not entirely of water that makes them resist so stubbornly every move on the part of the laborers to secure redress of their grievances. It lies within the power of congress to squeeze the water out of the Pacific railroads and put them on a footing of honest value.

REPUBLICAN CONFEREES IGNORED.

The democratic members of the conference committee on the tariff bill have been going over that measure since last Monday behind closed doors, the republican members of the committee being excluded from the meetings. The republicans have pro tested against this treatment, and Senator Hale on Thursday introduced in the senate a resolution referring to it. It is not probable that the senate democrats will take any notice of the matter, it being safe to assume that they fully approve of the course of their party colleagues on the committee.

The democratic conferees explain their ac tion by stating that it was directed by the desire to reach conclusions among themselves before inviting the republicans to meet with them. It is further said that the present sessions of the democrats are merely for consultation and not meetings of the conference committee. They are simply conferences of the majority members, so it is urged, such as have been usual in the consideration of differences between the two houses on a tariff measure, and this method is further sought to be justified on the ground that it will result in the economy of time, without depriving the minority of any right or opportunity to have the differences fully considered when they are called to consider them. It is understood that when the republicans are called into the conference they will insist upon their right to have the senate amendments gone over in regulac order, and it is assumed that this will be conceded by the democrats. But this concession will really amount to nothing after the democrats have come to a perfect understanding among themselves as to the final form of the bill.

It is not difficult to understand why the democrats should desire to exclude republicans from their consultations. There has been some business in connection with the framing of portions of the pending measure which the democrats, particularly those of the senate, understand the expediency of keeping as much as possible in the dark. The considerations that dictated the sugar schedule will undoubtedly have to be explained to the house democrats on the con ference committee, and obviously it would not do to make this explanation in the presence of the republicans. A number of other changes made by the senate democrats from the house bill it will be necessary to explain to the democratic conferees on the part of the house the motives for, and this can be done much more conveniently and safely without the presence of republicans. In the secret conference of partisans the senate democrats will have a much better chance of persuading the house democrats to accept what the former have done, tainted though much of it is with a strong suspicion of corruption and jobbery, than if the republican members of the committee were allowed to participate in the sessions. Left to the the democrats of the committee will doubtless be able to "get together," while the presence of republicans might seriously interfere with their reaching conclusions

among themselves. But if they imagine that the country does not understand the motive for their course they are greatly mistaken. It is perfectly plain that this unprecedented proceeding of excluding from the sessions of the confer ence committee the minority conferees, which Senator Hale declares to be in contravention of the law, is in effect a confession that there is something which the majority desire to conceal, that there are matters for consideration which it would not be safe, from a party point of view to consider in the presence of republicans. If there was nothing dishonest, nothing scandalous, nothing to be ashamed of in connection with the framing of the tariff bill, what valid reason could be urged for not admitting the minority to the sessions of the committee from the beginning? The true motive of the democrats in this matter is perfectly clear, and the country will not fail to understand it.

The proposition to arrange for an electric lighting contract for the period immediately succeeding the expiration of the presen emporary agreement seems to have faller into innocuous desuetude. It will be reintroduced to the public, however, before the election next fall, and will probably be held as a club over the heads of councilmen seeking renomination and re-election. The electric lighting question is bound to cut a considerable figure in the coming contest for councilmanic places.

"Whoop, I'm a Terror!" Down with the blood-red rag of anarchy

and the wild, unreasoning spirit of the mob! Up with the starry banner of the republic and the breezy spirit of the con-stitution and the law.

To Which the Country Says Yea. Globe-Democrat. After disposing of the tariff and the appropriation bills congress should go home. Nothing else is urgent enough to warrant it in keeping in session any longer. The people are not looking for any wise legislation from it.

ation from it.

Does Not Know When He is Beaten Kansas City Star. George Gould possesses the true American pluck to the highest degree. Undeterred by his five defeats by Wales, he has challenged for the Victoria cup and proposes to secure it if the Vigilant does not sulk as it has recently.

Just as Good as the Red Sea.

The Omaha Bee thinks that Pullman is The Omana Ree things that Pullman is the modern case-hardened Pharach. Let's see. Pharach was swallowed up in the Red sea, wasn't he? Chicago has no Red sea, but it has Lake Michigan quite handy, and there are indications that there are people who would like to see Mr. Pullman in it.

A Striking Truth.

Boston Globs.

Not one word has been uttered either by President Debs or Grand Master Sovereign in palliation of lawiesness. On the contrary, both have denounced rioters and trary, both have denounced rioters and rioting in the strongest terms. The work of destruction in Chicago has been carried on not by strikers, but by the anarchist element that lurks in that great city, ever ready to take opportunity of manifesting

Managerial Private Snaps.

Philadelphia Press. "Private" freight cars, 75,000 in number, made in the year ending in June, 1892, an average mileage of seventy-five miles a day. Raliroad cars made a mileage of only twenty-three miles a day. This fact was brought out by Mr. W. W. Wheatley at

the Car Accountance convention, and it is a remarkable proof of the way in which private self-interest at his profits, while the interests of the railroad itself are neglected by its officers, of enthemselves interested in these "private" are corporations. The condition in which we many railroad companies are is very larkely owing to facts like these, which permit private profits through "private" cars, when the freight ears of the road likelf are idle.

Quality's Shifting Example.

The action of Omaha thus far during the rike has been commendable. Ast slight disturbance in the yards deano. St. Paul, Minnsapolis & strike has been commienciable. Aside from a slight disturbance in the varies of the Chicaso. St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, good order has prevailed. The same may be said of other cities throughout the state. In the troublescine times throughout the state. In the troublescine times which have come upon the country in the past year, not a lawless act has been committed in Nebraska, and Governor Crounse has not found it necessary to call out a single company of militia. Wyoming, Washington, Colorado, Missouri, Idows, Kansus, Minnesota, Montana, California, Texas, Oregon, Nevada, Idaho and North Dakota have all been compelled to resort to military force to preserve order and malitain peace. Nebraska and South Dakota are the only states west of the Mississippi whose governors have not been forced to call for military aid. This record of peace, in the face of what has occurred in other states, speaks well for the good name of the citizens of these states. The eyes of more than one manufacturing firm in the riot stricken districts of the cities of the east will naturally turn to the states where order and self-government prevail. Capital will be less willing to remain near the coal beds of Illinois, Ohio and Indiana. It will seek a western location beyond the Mississippi, away from the lawless element. Much of what Chicago will lose in the future Omaha is certain to gain. Situated in the center of the continent, the position of Nebraska's metropolis is a commanding one. Everything except fuel is in the future Omaha is certain to gain. Situated in the center of the continent, the position of Nebraska's metropolis is a commanding one. Everything except fuel is in the future of the west. But Omaha will not be the only city which will in the future realize substantially from enterprises driven west by eastern mobs. Many of the large establishments, employing from 200 to 1,000 men, will seek locations in cities smaller than Omaha, where they are safe against the attacks of mobs liable to form in large centers of populatio railway machine shops.

POLITICAL POTPOURRE

Schuyler free silver democrats hope to on tap when they meet for organization July 21. York republicans will hold their convention

August 11 at 11 o'clock in the morning. They propose to have plenty of time for a lively session by daylight. Judge Hensley of Culumbus would like to run for congress in the Third district if

the democrats and populitsts could be in-

duced to fuse on him. General Joe Hollman of Dakota county is recovering from a serious illness and hope: o be in shape to have something to say about the democratic nonlinations in his bailiwick.

Sidney Telegraph: Henry St. Rayner, as our representative in congress, means a great deal for this congressional district and for the state. He is brilliant in his attain ments, a close student of our governmental affairs, and a tireless worker. He would not be sectional, but would represent the whole listrict creditably and honorably.

Lincoln News: Every paper in the state with a few minor exceptions, is engaged in singing the praises of Hon. Jack MacColl and the painters are now at work finishing up the third story of the MacColl boom. n fact, so great is the sentiment for Jack that we have not hesitancy in giving the greater credit for it to those indefatigable agents of Mr. Majors, Walt Seeley and J. H. Ager, who are admirably maintaining their reputations as Jonahs.

Weeping Water Republican: Judge Strode of Lincoln renewed old acquaintances in Weeping Water last Eriday. The judge is the Lancaster county candidate for congress and the county convention gave him the privilege of naming the delegates to the ongressional convention. Lancaster has fifty-one delegates, and it requires but seventy-two to nominate. Hence the judge thinks his chances are very good for picking the plum. Cass county's twenty-one votes added to Lancaster's is just enough to elect. Chapman will undoubtedly be the first choice in this county, while Howe and Watson will of course have their delegations. The contest bids fair to be a hot one, but as the material is all so good republicans satisfied no matter who gets the nomination.

Falls City Journal: While other countie in Nebraska have been urging a place on state ticket for a favorite son, old reliable Richardson county has modestly remained silent in demanding her rightful share on the republican state ticket during the next campaign. With her prominence as an agricultural and commercial factor in the state, and her important political factor in the republican party of the state, and with her abundant political timber, she gracefully demands attention while presenting one of her best and most popular citizens to the consideration of the coming state convention. At the request of many citizens, who feel that this county has a right to demand recognition on the ticket present county treasurer, George Marsh has consented to enter the field for the office of commissioner of public lands and buildings. The ability and integrity of Mr. Marsh are not questioned by his re-motest political opponent, and his great popularity is attested by the surprising maority over fu ion last fall, in his re-election o office defeating by the largest majority on the ticket one of the strongest men the opposition could produce. He has served in the office of county clerk four years, is well known in the county and over the state, and in asking for this office Richardson ounty is proud of her candidate and feels justified in her demands.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

M. F. Buffum, an old citizen of Chadron, died of heart disease.

Fire at Oakland damaged the stock of Wallersted & Co. to the extent of \$4,000. A creamery company has been organized with fifty stockholders and a capital stock of \$4,200.

A rick of sacked flour in the mill at Elwood toppled over on I. Blaney and crushed the bones of one of his legs. The Kearney Democrat, on the occasion

of reaching six months of age, printed an editorial on "Our Semi-Annual Anniversary." Among the cars destroyed in Chicago by the fires during the strike was one loaded with oatmeal from the mills at Nebraska

The races at Edgar August 14 to 17 promise to be unusually excellent, and many exciting events are expected by the lovers of horse racing.

President Goodell of the Farmers and Merchants bank of Elm Creek was thrown from a buggy by a runaway horse and had three ribs broken. The bridle broke, A tub of hot water was tipped over on a

girl working for Henry Bonemier, near Murdock, scalding her so badly that the flesh on her arms and shoulders was cooked. Mrs. Samuel Flesher of Eim Creek tried to end her earthly existence by throwing herself into the Kearney canal, but she was rescued by her father before life was ex-

tinct. Fire started in the Meridian hotel at Columbus, but prompt action by the fire de-partment resulted in the extinguishment of the flames after only \$300 damage had been

L. N. LaBonte of Bostwick is unlucky. No sooner had the hail cut down his crops than cholera broke out among his hegs and now fifty-one of them are dead. He is feeling a little bit discouraged.

Thomas Lupher of DeWitt awoke the other morning to find that while he slept he had lost the sight of one eye. The doctors told him that the peculiar affliction was due to becoming overheated. The pupils of the Seward schools will be

given an opportunity to attend the county fair by the grace of the Board of Education, which has postponed the opening of the schools for a week until the middle of September. Three young men of Goehner, Seward county, have been bound over for trial under \$300 bonds on the charge of unlawfully as-sembling and removing burrs from buggy wheels. Their little fun is liable to cost

them dearly. M. Seigl of Fairview, Madison county, had his hand caught in the cogs of a binder and two fingers were badly mutilated. He will try and save them, though the doctor advised him to have them off. He thinks they are too useful to him to lose.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Germany has brought about an estrangement between the throne and the landed aristocracy, which was the subject of a noteworthy speech at the recent congress of the Association of Nobility by the honorary president, Duke Gunther of Schles-wig-Holstein, brother of the German empress. While acknowledging the hardships to which land owners have been subjected by the general depression of agriculture he arged them to look for a cemedy, not so emuch in the intervention of the state as in greater individual exertions grandfather, to whom he owes the prosperity of his own estates, Duke Gunther asked whether the time had not arrived for the Prussian aristocracy to throw off dustrial and commercial pursuits. "Surely it cannot be undesirable," he continued, younger sons, and even the heirs of landed property, to acquire the commercial and industrial knowledge which shall enable them to develop their estates without thereby losing caste with their own class and if you object that only a narrow margin divides commercial enterprise from questionable speculation, I can only reply that the boundary line cannot fall to be clearly drawn for every man of henor, and that you are giving but a poor certificate of character to the Prussian aristocracthe temptation to overstep that boundary line." In alluding to the lack of loyalty evinced in articles published in the organs of the great land owners, he said: it is your right and your duty, but do not drag the person of your sovereign these controvercies. Your fathers bled for their sovereign on many a battle field and their last cry was, 'God save the This appeal, almost from the foot of the throne, has created something of a sensation.

The Corean Imbroglio is assuming large proportions. The empires of China and Japan are on the verge of an armed conflict, which, judging from the extent of the military preparations made on both sides, may result in a great war in the remote east. The situation has been complicated east. The situation has been complicated by the evident purpose of Russia to make he present disorders serve as the occasion for promoting her ambitious annexation scheines in Corea. The Japanese govern-ment, however, is determined to neither ermit China to assert her claim of suze ainty over Corea nor countenance th ation by any power of the integrity of the Hermit kingdom. In her effort to main-tain the independence of Corea and the inviolability of the territory of that king-dom Japan will not stand alone. The Russian designs in that region, which are ill oncealed under the euphonism of an offer f mediation between China and Japan, vill certainly be opposed by Great Britain. Other European powers, as well as the United States, have also important mercial interests in Corea, secured by treaty with the government at Scoul, and they may be relied upon to protect their rights should they be imperiled by an at-tempt to carry out the secret compact between Russia and China. This secret comwhich has already resulted in a marked Russian advance (with Chinese con-nivance) in the region of the Pamirs, is also suspected to include an agreement relation to the Corean peninsula. tion of Corea between Russia and China would not be countenanced by the European powers, and it would be inimical to the interests of the whole civilized world. Great Britain having again, and in most

positive terms, declined to arbitrate the Guiana boundary question with Venezuela, the government of that republic has determined to declare a boycott against Britons, in which it is hoped to induce the government of Colombia to join. According to a resolution unanimously adopted in the Venezuelan senate all the ports of the country are to be closed against vessels that fly the British flag, citizens of Venezuela are to be forbidden to traffic in or to use British goods, all concessions granted by the government to British sub-jects have been suspended, and the interest upon that part of the Venezuelan public debt which is owned by Englishmen is to be withheld until the settlement of the dis-Although the British traders Trinidad pretend to make merry over this bellicose resolution, it may be a more ser-ious matter than they affect to believe. Should they carry out their threat and respond to the boycott by giving aid to the enemies of President Crespo, in the hope of overthrowing the present government of Venezuela, they may discover too late that they have gone beyond the limits of safety in their encroachments upon Venezuelan territory at the mouth of the Orinoco. Venezuelan This characteristically British method of fomenting disorder in frontier districts in order that the boundaries of the empire may be extended under cover of the disurbances may answer very well in Asia or Africa. The feeble commonwealths of South America, however, are under the protection of the Monroe doctrine. refusal of Great Britain to accede to the repeated requests from Venezuela that the disputed boundary be settled by arbitration does not seem to be justifiable, and is most unreasonable in view of the fact that there is an agreement between the two govern-ments that neither shall occupy territory that is claimed by both. This agreement, while it has effectively kept Venezuela out This agreement, of the districts claimed by Great Britain, has not prevented the latter government from occupying any part of the disputed territory that seemed to be worth the tak-The ownership of the Orinoco delta should be settled in order that co tions may be avoided which might become as the resources and commercial importance of the region should become

The annual report of the British registrar general, just issued, has some interesting facts about London. The area of the metropolis is declared to be 121 square miles, equal to a square of eleven miles to the side; and on each square mile of this area, on an average, about 37,000 persons live. In diffe rent parts the density of population shows remarkable variations. The districts with the lowest densities are Lewisham, Wool-Wandsworth and Hampstead, all with less than thirty persons per acre; while there were 175 persons per acre in Holborn, 181 in St. Saviour, Southwark, 188 in St. in-the-East, 191 in Shoreditch, and 196 in Whitechapel. The marriages of 73,942 persons were solemnized in London during 1893, proportion to the population showing a slight further decline from that recorded in occent years. The births registered num-pered 132,975, being equal to a proportion of 31.0 per 1,000 of the estimated population; this rate is identical with that of the preceding year, which, with one exception, was the lowest birth rate on record. The natural increase of the population during the year, or the excess of births over deaths, was 41,429, and almost corresponded with the es mated increase, which was 42,545 deaths registered in 1893 were 91,536 and coresponded to an annual rate of 21.3 per 1,000 ersons living. This death-rate exceeded he average rate in the preceding ten years, wing to the fatal prevalence of influenza. With regard to the area of greater London, stimated to contain a population of 000,000 persons, the rate of mortality during 1893 was equal to 19.7 per 1,000. The death rate differs greatly in the constituent of inner, or registration Lendon, and the iter ring. In the former, as already it was 21.3 per 1,000, while in the latter it did not exceed 15.4, that is to say, among equal numbers living, to every 100 deaths recorded in outer London there were 138 deaths in inner London.

WYOMING LEADERS OPPOSED The long-continued agrarian agitation in

> Patronage Frokers at Loggerheads Over the Choice of a Marshal.

FOUR MEN ARE AFTER THE PLACE

A. L. New is Supporting Harper and Representative toffeen lineks McDermott. While Ward and Hunton Hope to Secure the Place Privately.

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

President Cleveland is very much interested in the settlement of the question of the appointment of a United States marshal for Wyoming. The leading randidates are John McDermott, John Hunton, A. H. Harper and John Ward. All of these candidates are well known Wyoming men and every one of them has more or less merit, according to the statements of their friends. It is generally understood that A. L. New controls the democratic patronage for Wyoming, Representative Coffeen usually protests against appointments recommended by New, but occasionally has the wisdom to concur. In the matter of the marshalship, Mr. New has recommended and urged the appointment of Harper, while Coffeen is engaged from day to day in pressing the merits of McDermott upon the consideration of the president and attorney general. John Ward, the popular sheriff, has been urued upon the president scently and Mr. Cleveland says that he is about this time. Nevertheless, it seems quite likely that New will win, as usual, and hat Harver will be appointed.

The president today sent to the senate the nomination of John F. Hinman to be register of the land office and W. H. Me-Donald to be receiver of public moneys at North Platte, Nab. Also the following nonnations for Idaho: Charles Himrod, ister at Boise City; William H. Brodhead, register, and William F. Horney, receiver, Bailey; Alfred W. Kroutinger, Lewiston: William A. Reineger, receiver at Cour d'Alens

Congres man Meiklejohn today called on Supervising Architect O'Rourke respecting the paving about the public building at Pre-mont, to be paid for from an unexpended. appropriation. He was advised that the department will consider the matter. Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota will

Postoffices have been established at French Creek, Allamakee county, Ia., and Winans, Roberts county, S. D., with Mary A. R. Bellows and George Winans as postmasters respectively.
Adaline Willey has been appointed post-

master at Lutes, Keya Pahn county, Neb., vice Leonora F. Shaw, resigned. The comptroller of the currency has ap receiver of the Black Hills National bank of Rapid City, which suspended payment

THE ARREST OF DEES.

Minneapolis Tribune: The arrests show that Uncle Sam means business. The community will breathe from from the knowledge that the courts are fearlessly doing their duty.

New York Recorder: The arrest of Mr Debs at this juncture, after the utterly indefensible action of the Pullman company, is a mistake, and may prove to be a calamity; whereas, three days ago, when the probable his insurrectionary movement against both state and federal constitutions was first revealed, it would have been the highest wisdom.

Globe-Democrat: The public's first comment on the indictment and arrest of Debs will be that this ought to have come earlier. Had it occurred six or seven days ago the time and trains would have been moving freely as usual. Why this action was post-poned to this time is something that the people do not understand. Chicago Dispatch: Union labor in this

trial must protect its interests in the courts by placing at the disposal of President Debs the ablest legal counsel obtainable. It may as well be understood at the outset that the trusts will leave no stone unturned to secure a conviction. Thousands of eyes will watch every phase of the trial, however, and popular sentiment will insist that fair play shalt prevail. Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin: Eugene V.

Debs and the other strike leaders who were arrested at Chicago are entitled to a fair trial. If they cannot be proven guilty of the offense charged against them they will be acquitted. The fact that they were arrested. just as any other citizens would be if similar indictments were found against them, and that the arrests provoked no tumult, shows that even in Chicago the law is supreme,

Chicago Record: The determination of Mr Deba' legal position by a trial in the courts has been foreseen from the start, his arrest merely bringing the case into a legal phase which Mr. Debs himself has anticipated and has evidently been willing meet. He at least, seems to be confident of the integrity of his own actions, and with this view he may even regard his pending trial as establishing a precedent for future labor leaders who may follow him.

Chicago Post: It is lamentable at this crisis that the belief exists among the most conservative, thrifty and law-abiding workingmen in Chicago that the processes of the courts have been invoked for the purpose of crushing the strike and possibly of breaking up labor organizations. It has been asserted the unions that the court is hostile and that the prosecutors are not the United States, as they should be, but an association of corporations bent on overawing their em-ployes. It would be unfortunate if this impression should be deepened.

Specimens of Military Lawlessness

Chicago Dispatch.

Private William J. Downey of the Second regiment, Illinois National guard, shot and killed Patrick O'Connor of 459 West Fourteenth street last night on West Twelfth

killed fairlock of children followed at his heels, hooting and jeering him. Drawing his bayonet he struck a little girl on the head with it. O'Connor, who chanced to be passing at the time, attempted to suppress the murderous fury of the drunken soldier. Whereupon Downey drew his revolver and fired, instantly killing his antagonist.

No incident of the strike has equaled this in atrocity. There is not the slightest shadow of excuse for it. Drunkenness itself under such circumstances is a crime. A drunken officer entrusted with arms is more dangerous than a mob. Downey should be punished for his crime, receiving the severest penalty prescribed by law. Drunkenness cannot be pleaded in extenuation. Make an example of him. Lock up every militiaman and soldier who betrays the responsible trust imposed in him, and follow it up by court-martial and punishment. Chicago citizens will not submit to be shot down like dogs by drunken soldiers. One instance of this sort is one too many, Another one may lead to a lynching or even worse. ven worse.

Birthplace of Guiteau STRATTON, Neb., July 12 .- To the Edior of The Bee: Was Guiteau, the slayer of Garfield, born in the United States? This A. S. PEIRSON. is to decide a wager. A. S. PEIRSON.
The only record we can trace places his
birthplace in the United States, but the
exact location is doubtful, being ascribed to both Freeport, Ill., and Ann Arbor, Mich.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



FEATURES OF THE SUNDAY BEE.

Carpenter's letter will describe the new Chinese railroad now being built from Tien Tan toward the Russian frontier. It is the only rallroad in China, and covers a distauce of about 200 miles. The objective point in connection with the great Transsiberian rairoad, now being built from Vialivosfock to St. Petersburg. Upon the completion of these I nes the trip from North Chins to Berlin and other European capi-tals may be made by rail. In the construction of this line the Chinese have adopted both American and European methods, and the government is expending about \$2,000,000

The Pay of Public Servants" is the subject of an exclusive, copyrighted article by Judge Haldwin, the celebrated jurist and law writer. He holds that the compensation of public servants is inadequate, and condemns the fee system because it leads WASHINGTON, July 13.

corruption in high places "The Beauties of Old Calhoun" are ex-ploited in glowing term; by an Omaha pencil pusher. This near-by summer resort possses rare charms as well as many points

The installment of Zola's story in temorrow's Bee contains the opening chapter of the Fifth Day "Lourdes" is meeting the highest expectations of the critics, who pre-dicted for the work a degree of success never before strained by the author. A chapter of reminiscences from Decatur

tells of the first railroad survey in Nebra ka made in 1858; treats of the condition of the Indians on the Omaha reservation and reviews the wonderful transformation iring the past thirty years. The woman's page will be replete with

leading feature treats of the edier that has gone out to the smart world against the ractics of klasing. An autograph from Sasan B. Anthony explains why that lady joined the Hird party, while an Omaha man alra har views en street ear The fickle whims of fashion are also pre-The strike of the American Railway union

recalls many great strikes. The Sanday Bee will contile a history of the most notable labor conflicts of the past 100 years, It will be found to possess many points of interest worth knowing. The resume is a slaable contribution to the strike history t this country. chronicle of events in secret society circles the pa t week; movements of society people; local musical gossip, and in fact all

ocal news worth reporting will find a place Bee's special cables, exclusive leased wire Associated press report, special tele-graphic service from all important news center: are unrivaled.

POINTED TRIFLES.

Detroit Free Press: She-What is the tariff? He (trembling)-You wouldn't dare to say that to me if you were a man. Truth: De Groot-Do you believe in a second life, Mrs. Van Puffer? The Widow Van Puffer-This is so sudden.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: The dignified senators still maintain that Senator Call's shoeless feet on the desk looked like a farned outrage

Cincinnati Tribune: Jackson-Say, old man, you're looking well. By the way, I was out to the races yesterday... Jones-I'm sorry, but so was I.

New York Press: "Afraid to go to church because your clothes ain't good enough? Den't be so foolish; the Lord won't look at your clothes." "I don't mind the Lord looking at them, but I do dread the criticism of the congregation." Puck: Mendicant (in disgust)-I'm starv-

Ing to death, and you give me a tract.

Missionary (in surprise)—Why, goodness
me! Most men are glad to get religious
consolation when they are dying. Indianapolis Journal: "How did Gitrox get so rich-did you ever hear?"
"Not exactly, but I suppose it was by the same means that he got into office."
"How was that?"
"By being easily approachable,"

New York Herald: Great Actor-You'll have to get some one else to take my part in this new play. Why, sir, in the first act I have to kiss the leading lady three times. Manager—What of that? Great Actor—You forget that she is my wife.

Minneapolis Journal: Full many a ques-

Milwaukee Journal: A Chicago paper heads an article on the strike: "With firm-ness the soldiers cow the strikers." That was probably done so that the engineers could steer the cars along the track.

Boston Courier: Billtired—The world owes me a good livin' an' that's all they be to it. Tom Wiser—Yes, ol' boy, but you see they is so many o' you fellers that she can't pay her hills

New York Recorder: The fact that between 6,000 and 7,000 people attended a base ball game in Chicago on Sunday shows that all Chicagoans are not rioters or re-

WHAT'S HAPPIER?

Atlanta Constitution. What's happier than the feller with a shoulse on his heel.

Assettin' meath the shadders where the plin' waters wheel

An' kiss the throbbin' fever tell the wavelets, murm'rin' low Make him happy with their coolin', as they softly come an' go?

What's happier than the feller, where the what's happier than the teller, where the moonbeams slyly creep

Aroun' him an' his sweetheart, when the world is fast asleep;

An' he stoops to catch her answer, an' her han' to softly press,

As the list'nin' night winds, floatin', echo back her whisp'rin' yes!

That knows he's needed badly by the strug-ghin', suffering state, Lets him do the pricin' of the vote he has to cast, An' pays a sum the An' pays a sum that covers all the losses of the past?



Morse Dry Goods Co

Saturday.

Closed yesterday marking down prices on every article today (Saturday) morning open for business with a rush. Boys' bicycle hose 121/2c. Ladies' seamless hose 2c. Ladies' fine seamless fast black hose 121/2c.

Ladies' jersey ribbed vests 2c. Ladies' shaped vests 8c. Ladies' silk vests 48c.