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THEOMAHA DAILY BEE.

TO MAREN

R. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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Total sold GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. orn to before me and autocribed in my pres-this 1d day of July, 1894. Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. Sworn to before (Seal.)

His it come to this, that Hill and Cleveland are the only two democrats left?

It is a wise man who can now set the day when a new tariff law will go into actual operation.

It is remarkable how uninterruptedly the electric currents pass over the wires, while the \$150 a month acting city electrician is off on his vacation.

It is wonderful how the Lincoln newspapers always accidentally place Omaha second in the list of base ball clubs whenever the leaders are tied for first place.

The macadam roadway in the bee line toward the Papio looks like a streak of snow flake, and those who travel over that pulverized lime road look like millers after a day's work at the hopper.

Talmage has to go only as far as Australia to find out whether life is worth living. Most of his fellow men fail to find the answer until they have gotten considerably farther away from home.

Grover Cleveland is still confident that the difference on the tariff will be amicably adjusted. The president doubtless believes that you can catch more senatorial flies with sugar than with vinegar.

The first victim to a fatal experiment with what the inventor over-confidently called a bullet-proof coat has been recorded. It may transpire that the bullet-proof coat is just as deadly as the bullets themselves.

We are to be inflicted with another free silver convention, under the auspices of the named Pan-American Bimetallic league. The league ought to have its demands satisfied simply to rid the people of further importunity.

NO ATTEMPT 10 DICTATE. The Omaha Bee will not dictate the ticket to be nominated in the republican state con-vention. Stick a pin here.-Hastings Ne-The Bee has no desire to dictate the ticket

to be nominated by the republicana of Nebrasks and would not assume that responsibillty if it was given the privilege to do so. The Bee has no political ends to subserve through either or all of the candidates on the state ticket. All the state house patronage it would get in the next two years if it had the naming of every man from governor to school superintendent would not pay its ordinary running expenses for a

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braskan.

single day. From the pecuniary standpoint this paper has more at stake in the election of half a dozen Omaha ward councilmen than it has in the entire batch of state officers. During the twenty-two years of its career The Bae has outlived ten generations of state officers. It has survived the ill-will and the goodwill of governors from James down to Crounse and will not likely profit or suffer very much whether the state house is filled with friend or foe for the next two years or

two decades.

While The Bee has no desire to dictate candidates to the party which looks to it for support, it has the right and is in duty bound to interpose its carnest remonstrance against the nomination of candidates whose public record is indefensible and whose candidacy would seriously jeopardize party success. In the language of the late President Hayes, "He serves his party best who serves his country best." The party that represents what is best in the citizenship of this republic cannot afford to enter a campaign with any man as its standard bearer who has sought to destroy good government and allied himself with jobbers and public plunderers.

This is a republican year, but it is not a year for boodierism and oll-roomism. The party cannot hope to win nor would it deserve success if it enters the campaign handicapped by tattooed candidates. The Bee has sounded the alarm against such a suicidal policy and it will not be deterred from its duty by the cry of "dictator." Stick a pin there.

DEBS' APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

The appeal of the American Railway union to the public, dated from headquarters in the Cook county jail, is a rather tardy bid for co-operation of the traveling patrons of Pullman cars, which does not promise to achieve any very substantial results. The American public does not deny that the employes of the Pullman company have real grievances that call for redress, nor would it hesitate to show its sympathy with the oppressed strikers in affording active assistance did it appear that its aid would restore to them their employment at the wages originally paid. But traffic on the Pullman cars on no small number of railroads was completely interrupted for over ten days and it has been demoralized for a much longer period without making any visible impression upon the stony heart of Pullman. The people would have to stay at home or travel in ordinary coaches for weeks, months, nay, years, in order to make the proposed boycott effective. Those who are compelled to travel are not generally in the mood to inconvenience themselves to this extent for an object of so doubtful attainment.

If we analyze the public from which the Pullman company collects its revenue, we will find that it consists chiefly of comparatively well-to-do people, the majority of whom are bound up with corporate interests and have little relation and less sympathy with the working classes. In the contest

between Pullman and his employes they

curtails or takes away this right is not worth the paper it is written on. It could never be enforced in any court, and no legis-Istion can ever make it valid. The only way railroad corporations and all other employers of labor can insure fidelity on the part of their operatives is by paying them fair wages and according to them humane treatment. Reilroad managers who treat

their employes as rebels and seek to humiliate them by imposing ironclad oaths and self-degrading contracts are sowing the seeds of discontent and fomenting more strikes just as soon as the labor conditions improve. The Southern Pacific managers have a

right to exclude from employment every striker who has resorted to violence, incited destruction of property or resistance to law officers, but they commit a fatal blunder, to call it by a mild name, when they force men who have committed no overt act to barter for brend their God given right to individual freedom of fellowship. Under such conditions men will always harbor a resentment that bodes no good to their corporate masters.

GORMAN DEFENDS THE SENATE. Senator Gorman has ceased to be an adnirer of Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Gorman is one of the half a dozen conservative senators to whose influence most of the amendments to the house tariff bill are due and he was consequently attacked in the letter of the president to Mr. Wilson. Yesterday the Maryland senator re-ented this attack and in 'a speech, characterized throughout by strong feeling, defended the action of the senate on the tariff. He did not mince words and there is no ambiguity in his ntterances. He gave the history of the tariff bill in the senate, told how the senators in charge of the measure had frequently during the progress of its con ideration called on Secretary Carlisle in reference to it, while some of them had also talked with the president, and asserted, backed by the testi-

nony of several senators, that Secretary Carlisle had unqualifiedly approved the senate bill and that the president had given senators reason to believe that he was not opposed to it.

The unqualified statements of Mr. Gorman, supported as they are by the testimony of the senators who revised the tariff bill, certainly places Mr. Cleveland in an

awkward position. If he gave such assurances to Senators Harris and Jones as led them to believe he approved what was being done by the senate-and the country will unhesitatingly accept their statements-then the president has clearly been guilty of duplicity. According to these senators Mr. Cleveland, while not regarding the compromise bill as altogether satisfactory, was willing to accept it as the best that could be secured, but his letter to Mr. Wilson indicates that he was never willing to accept the senate measure. In any case it is obvious that the president did not act in this matter in a perfectly straightforward way, and in showing this fact to the country Senator Gorman has done more to damage Mr. Cleveland in popular confidence and respect than have all the mistakes which the president has made during his public career. In the first place Mr. Cleveland should not have meddled at all with tariff legislation, but having done so he ought to have been honest and straightforward and not misled senators, as he appears to have done.

The language of Senator Gorman regarding the president was none too severe under the circumstances, and his declaration that conference committees should be free from outside influences will be endorsed by men of all parties. There is no principle in our government more firmly established than

not bear investigation. Doubtless the consuls will not look with favor upon this meas ure, but what they may think of it is not Important.) The only question is, would the proposed legislation more effectively exclude the objectionable classes than it is possible to do under existing laws? If it would it is desirable. [

SEEKING SUGAR TRUST STATISTICS.

The information which Representative Harter has asked President Havemeyer of the Sugar trust to furnish the subcommittee of the house committee on manufactures will be very interesting to the country if the head of the trust supplies it and makes a truthful statement. The information sought by Mr. Harter relates to the present value of the plants of the American Sugar Refining company and what these plants could be replaced for; the actual annual profits of the company; the annual salary of its general officers; the paid-in cash capital of the company and the present surplus fund. Mr. Mr. Harter figures out that with the protection now given the trust it receives nearly \$40,000,000 annually and he suggests that as the company asks a continuance of favors it ought to be disposed to give the

information asked for. As Mr. Havemeyer is at liberty to comply with the request or not, as he shall see fit, it is probable, judging from his past course, that he will not supply the information. The policy of the American Sugar Refining company is to observe absolute secrecy regarding it: affairs. It does not let the public know anything about its business. It refused to furnish any information for the census and it does not publish any statements, as other corporations do, from which the public could obtain a knowledge of its operations. In view of this policy it is not at all likely that Mr. Havemeyer will furnish to Mr. Harter the information asked for, and should he decide to do so the trustworthiness of his statement would be questionable. A vast monopoly organized as this one is and which is almost absolutely a law unto itself cannot be depended upon to give a truthful account of itself except upon compulsion. The only way to get at the

facts as to the value of the plants of the Sugar trust, the actual amount of its capital, its profits and other matters about which the country would like to know, is to bring it into court, where it could be compelled to produce its books. This, however, will not be done by the present administration, which has manifested a tender interest in the trust, despite the declaration of Mr. Cleveland implying a different feeling. If Mr. Harter could persuade Attorney General Olney to institute proceedings against the American Sugar Refining company under the anti-trust law, making the direct charge that the company exists in violation of that law, the information he seeks could be obtained, not, of course, in time to serve his purpose, but still for the enlightenment of the public.

But whether the president of the trust decides to pay any attention to the request of Mr. Harter or not, the public fully understands that the American Sugar Refining company, which practically has a monopoly of the business, is making an enormous amount of money annually out of the consumers of sugar, that it is paying large dividends on a capitalization of several times greater than the actual value of its property, and that it exercises an influence in politics and upon legislation which is

dangerous to the public welfare. These things the public is already aware of, and while it would be interested in precise information on the several matters presented by Mr. Harter, it needs no additional knowledge to satisfy it that the Sugar truit is one of the most rapacious of monopolies

CLEVELAND ON PARTY FERFID).

Philadelphia Times (dem.): In any event the president has made it understood that, whoever else may waver, he stands true Work has been begun on the new Hamil-

to the cause he represents. New York World (dem.): The advice of president is good. Coal and iron must be made free and protection must be denied to the Sugar trust.

St. Louis Republic (dem.): The senate bill is bad enough; but for the democratic party go to the country with the presence of e McKinky law on the statute books as an issue would be to turn the campaign into one long and dreary explanation.

Boston Advertiser (rep.): As the letter stands, its tenor and apparent intent are to Justify and indorse, though with a thin guise of reluctance, one of the most impudent and corrupt pieces of legislative jobbery ever by "party perfidy and party disionor.

New York Times (dem.): Mr. Cleveland is in full accord with the position announced by Mr. Wilson, and he would refuse as indignantly as the chairman of the ways and means committee to yield to the dictation of Mr. Gorman. In that refusal the democratic party of the nation will firmly stand by

Louisville Courier-Journal (dem.): The pity of it is that the fight which Mr. Cleveland is urging the house to make, and which that body seems ready to make, is not for a more inspiring cause—is not for a straight, honest tariff-for-revenue bill, instead of for the compromise with protection which is the basis of the Wilson bill.

New York Tribune (rep.): If the tariff bill goes through as it passed in the senate millions will ask, with Mr. Cleveland, why the wool of the farmer was made free and the great corporations are enriched by millions That very question the president himself may have to answer if the bill goes to him for his signature.

Cincinnati Enquirer (dem.): Mr. Cleveland is not wearing democratic armor. He has not a record on tariff reform, or on any other principle of the democratic party that justi-fles him in dictating to the democratic senators. The senate cannot maintain the solf-respict which the people demand of it if it yields to the president's edict.

Philadelphia Ledger (rep.): Republicans can view the situation with equanimity, since it threatens not only the defeat of the tariff bill, but the disruption of the democratic party. Even the president, as the head of the party, declares, in effect, that it would be better not to pass any tariff bill than under stress of necessity to abandon demoeratic principles.

Boston Globe (dem.): There is not the shadow of a doubt that the president speaks in this matter for the overwhelming majority of his party. The only thing to be regretted is that Mr. Cleveland did not publicly declare his unswerving opposition weeks ago to any tariff measure which should fail to number among its advantages the granting of free raw materials.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican (ind.): We incline in the view that the letter will have the effect of marshaling the reform forces in congress to a successful stand against the rascally combination headed by Gorman But let the issue be joined at once and a final vote had. This continued delay and un-certainty is having a killing effect on the business of the country.

Philadelphia Press (rep.): The president as grappled with the Gorman-Brice cabal He would have been far stronger before the country for this fight if he had taken high ground against the Sugar trust. But, choosing his own ground, he still makes the fight. The battle call has sounded. Its significance

is not to be mistaken. Either the president must suffer defeat or the Gorman faction must go down.

Washington Star (rep.): The desperate struggle between the Wilson tariff bill and the Gorman tariff bill is interrupted by the vigorous and unexpected intrusion of the Cleveland tariff bill, which remarks loudly that it can whip both of the other combatants. The Wilson bill, which is getting rather the worst of the original encounter. welcomes the interference, while the Gorman bill fumes with indignant resentment. The characteristics of the Cleveland tariff bill are free coal, free iron and a duty on sugar.

OLE IS TROUBLED.

IN SOUP, Yuly 23rd, 1894 .-- To the Editor of The Bee: Ay bane in trouble and Ay tank Ay write you latter. Ay had almighty gude yob in sawmill on Yim river in Dakota, but NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

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ton county court house The Burt county Sunday school convention

will be held at Lyons August 1 and 2. A revival operated by four young men will be begun at Nemaha City this week.

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The Christian Endeavor societies of Furnas county will hold a convention at Wilsonville July 28 and 29.

The Baptist Young People's union of the Loup and Elkhorn association will shold a rally August 9 and 10. B. S. Littlefield has sold the Grant Sentinel

F. Smith and will put in all his time doing the county judging. Tramps set fire to the farm house of James

McAllister, near Pawnee City, and the building and contents were entirely consumed. The 15-year-old son of Superintendent of Schools Barton of Aurora was thrown from a horse and sustained injuries that will prove fatal.

The Tilden Citizen has again changed hands and is now in the possession of L. C. Bargelt, who will conduct it as a republican paper.

The Nehawka Register has been discontinued and the plant will be moved to Bur chard, where a new paper will be established. Broken Bow people have been notified by

he city marshal to cut the weeds in their ots or the city will do the work and assess the cost against the property. While handling a gun in the First National

bank of Holdrege, Fred Alden accidently exploded the weapon, putting a bullet through the plate glass front. Luckily nobody was injured. A bolt of lightning at Beaver City entered the house of William Mason and tore out one end of the building. Although the occupants were in the side of the house damaged by the fluid they were not injured. Jake Fries, the weak-minded young man who tried to wreck a Rock Island train near Table Rock and who was arrested as a dan-gerous lunatic, escaped from the jali at Pawnee City and had twelve hours of liberty

before the sheriff overtook him and robbed him of his liberty. While carrying a lighted lamp in search of medicine, Mrs. John Train of Liberty fell and threw the lamp against the wall. It

broke and the oil ignited, setting fire to the house, which was entirely destroyed. Mrs. Train was rescued from her perilous position by her brother just in time to save her life. Nothing was saved from the house. The Santee agency correspondent of the Niobrara Pioneer says that Bill Campbell sold a bunch of cattle to the Bloomfield butcher, for whith he received \$200 cash. When the cattle were called for the Indians refused to deliver them, and, upon application to the agent, he investigated matters and discovered that the cattle were those issued to the Indians and Bill Campbell had to do with them. Bill has gone up to visit Red Cloud.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Matrimonial tie-ups go right on regardless of the consequences.

Japan would doubtless polish Corea. imashing China is quite different. The Maryland peach crop is safe and the lemocratic administration still lives.

An early and liberal consignment of sugar needed to sweeten life at the senate and of the capitol.

A proclamation against perfidy and political anarchy is due from the white house. Call out the troops.

If the Butte contingent of the industrial revolution heeded Debs' advice they were careful to keep it out of sight.

George M. Pullman has two brothers who are clergymen. Their opinion of the camel and needle-eye illustration is not stated. The first thing the new arbitration com-

mission should do is to arbitrate the tion of veracity between the senate and the white house.

Senator Arthur Phew Gorman's arraignnent of "cowards in high places" demolishes the malicious story that he has an impediment in his spine. Another member of the Washington family

is dead. His first name was Thornton, and he was a great grandson of President Washington's brother Samuel. Prof. Glibhin solemnly asserts there is

During the march, however, a number of people died, and the scheme was abandoned as worthliss. It was then decided to change the date of the year, as it was believed that the gods would cease troubling the people if nothing in the political situation to warrant the democrats of Nebraska holding a state they could be fooled into the belief that the present calamitous year was ended. is however, have not looked at it in that as a summer reand the people are still at their wits sort cannot be successfully attacked when oggs are cooked in Lake Michigan and lard end to know what to do.

pread still more.

RAVAGES OF BLACK DEATH

Described by an American Physician in a Letter to The Bee.

CHINESE FLEE FROM FOREIGN DOCTORS

Curious Measures of the Natives to Stay the Plague-Lies Tolit About American Physicians-Great Canton Hospital Almost Descried.

Letters received from a prominent American physician in Canton, China, by a momber of The Bee staff say the plague is worse than ever in both Canton and Hong Kong. Forty thousand Chinese have fled from Hong Kong, not because they fear the plague, but because they are afraid of the foreign physicians, who have been ordered by the English to make a house to house inspection. It is the belief of the Chinese that the foreigners are sent to poison them so as to make them die quicker and the most sensational stories are told on the streets of the treatment undergone by those Chinese who have fallen into the hands of foreign doctors. Posters have been freely displayed in every part of Canton saying that the doctors dissected people alive, took people on board the hospital ship who did not have the plague, put the living with the dead and gave the patients poison the first thing

upon their arrival on the ship to make their death sure. As a consequence of these lies the great American hospital at Canton has been deserted by all the patients that were able to leave, and it is considered dangerous for any Chinese to go there for treatment on account of the mobs.

Two American lady doctors have been severely beaten by infuriated Chinese because they administered medicine to a man with the pisgue, as the people declared that they had given the patient poison. Since this oc-currence the viceroy of Canton has stationed soldiers in the streets in citizens' clothes to prevent a recurrence. He has also issued an order for all foreigners to keep off the streets and to cease giving medicine to the sick. The Chinese believe that the scent bags made to relieve the sufferings of those stricken with the plague are deadly, and the viceroy has given orders that no more of them shall be distributed and all mention of the words "scent bags" has been prohibited. This proclamation, however, has not been entirely obeyed and the Chinese still continue to post notices on the walls of the city ing the people against the "foreign devils." Dr. Mary W. Niles, who sends the above information, also tells of how the patients suffering with the "black death" are treated. She has hired a boat on the river where all her plague patients are taken. In addition to rent of the boat, she is charged \$10 for every death that occurs on board, as the Chinese will not use a boat on which there has been a death. To prevent the payment of this extra fine, when it is seen that a patient is about to die, he is removed to a ferry boat adjoining, where he can pass away without it entailing any extra cost on the physician. A Chinese gunboat under the direction of

the viceroy, is engaged daily in taking all the sick from Hong Kong to Canton, and as consequence there is great indignation in the latter city over the action of the authori-ties. The Cantonese say their city would be free from the plague if the cases from Hong Kong were not brought there. The reason for transferring the stricken ones is that Hong Kong is a center of trade and the presence of the disease there is causing loss to commerce. Nearly all the foreigners and the wealthier Chinese have left the city for nearby towns that have not as yet been infected There is great fear that the disease will

Several attempts have been made by the

Chinese themselves to stop the progress of

the disease. They first brought all the idols from the temples and forming them in pro-

pession marched them around the city.

President Cleveland might have taken the heated condition of the atmosphere at this giving congress, in his tariff letter, the incentive for another hot discussion on a subtect over which so many members have already become so warm.

-Senator McPherson of New Jersey has given up a European trip in order to remain at hand in the senate to sustain the position of President Cleveland on the tariff bill. This is no more than a fair return for the several sacrifices that the president has been making for Senator McPherson.

Philadelphia complains that the Schuylkill water supplied to its citizens is so thick that it won't run through the ordinary street sprinklers. The Missouri river never was quite so muddy as that. Omaha water is good enough for street sprinkling purposes even when taboooed for internal uses.

South Omaha is all torn up over the impending change of postmasters. All that might have been saved if she had voted for annexation four years ago. But that would have kept Dr. Glasgow at his pill boxes, Ed Johnston might not have been mayor, and so many other things might have been different, but------

Coxey has finally lighted upon the practical part of strike politics when he calls upon every sympathizer of the working classes to come out on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November and to strike at the ballot box. He ought to have discovered this before he started out at the head of his great peace army.

-----The meeting of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor in this city will doubtless give a considerable stimutus to the activity of local organizations. Omaha labor circles have been exceedingly conservative during the recent strike troubles, and an atmosphere of conservatism can not but benefit the executive board of the Knights. This meeting ought to clear up several obstructions which the labor organizations have encountered. -

Contractors could not ask for more favorable conditions for building operations, and it is encouraging to note that they are taking advantage of the season by pushing the work in course of construction. There is still time to increase the number of new buildings to be erected this year. With a few more new residences and business blocks, Omaha's building record for 1894 will be quite creditable even when compared with the record of previous years.

In how many different places does the Hon, James B. Weaver claim realdence? The last time he was in the house he represented the Sixth Iowa district. He is now a candidate for congress in the Ninth Iowa district. We are at the same time informed by the New York Times that he has established legitimate ends-is almost as degrading as to himself in Arizona, with a view to getting representation in that body is permitted. there is a public office in sight.

espouse the cause of Pullman and prefer to contribute to his coffers rather than to give even a moral support to the strikers. Another portion of the Pullman patrons consist of women and children, to whom it would be an unnecessary hardship to compel them season of the year into consideration before to undergo the discomforts of the average day coach. Men who would willingly give

up the Puliman sleeper themselves will hesitate to impose that sacrifice upon their wives and children. Furthermore, in a boycott of this kind no one who participates secures any recognition of his personal efforts, because the only record of it is that found in the decreased receipts of the Pullman company. Since no one would know whether a particular person is sustaining the boycott or bring home the responsibility for violating it, the tendency to depart from any good resolutions that may have been formed would be almost irresistible. The patrons of the Pullman cars, then, are not the class which would be expected to respond unanimously to such an appeal.

The appeal is late because it comes after the mischief is done. It is idle to speculate as to what its effect might have been had it appeared when the trouble first assumed serious proportions. It is doomed to fall upon deaf ears, coming as it does now, because the people are convinced that coercion in any form is not the remedy required. The relations between the raliway employers and employes must be regulated by federal legislation. A boycott of Pullman by the public could at best give but a temporary solution for this particular case. What is demanded and what must come is a permanent measure of relief that will make a recurrence of these railway strikes impossible. That is why the present appeal must

be in vain. IRONCLAD LABOR PLEDGES.

According to San Francisco advices the managers of the Southern Pacific railroad have formulated a written agreement which every man who desires re-employment is required to sign before he can be reinstated on the company's pay roll. By this agreement such of the former employes of the rond who have been members of the American Railway union obligate themselves to sever and renounce their allegiance to the organization, and they and all others who are enrolled by the company pledge and bind themselves to join no labor organization of any description for the period of

five years. This illustrates strikingly the autocratic character of railway managers in general and those on the Pacific coast in particular. The conditions which they seek to impose upon their operatives are void legally and an unmitigated outrage morally. It is against public policy and the spirit of our institutions to exact from any man or set of men conditions precedent to employment that will abridge and deny the right of industrial freedom to association in any legitimate 'organization. To say to any man that he cannot get an opportunity to earn bread for himself or his family by honest labor unless he surrenders the right most cherished by all free men-the privilege of uniting for mutual benefit with other members of his class so long as the society, brotherhood or union has for its object deprive him of his right to vote for whom into the United States scenate as soon as he pleases. When a man sells his labor | disposed to make the work of investigation he does not part with his inalienable right by that official as light as possible, while Mr. Weaver must be empipresent when to the pursuit of happiness by mutual asso- there would probably be few applications for ciation, and any pledge or contract that certificates from persons whose record would

that the executive must not interfere with the legislative branch of the government, and this principle was clearly violated by Mr. Cleveland in his letter to Mr. Wilson. From the attitude of Senator Gorman, evidently endorsed by a majority of the democratic senators, it would seem to be entirely safe to predict that the senate will adhere

to its tariff bill. The house has indicated its determination not to accept that measure. But should it finally conclude to do so the president could not con-istently sign the senate measure. There appears to be very small chance of tariff legislation by this congress, a prospect which the country will regard with unmixed satisfaction.

MORE WORK FOR CONSULS.

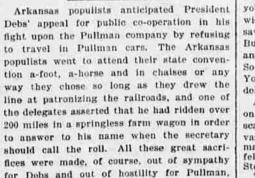
If the bill which passed the house of representatives last week becomes a law it will add materially to the duties of our consuls in Europe. It is a measure for the investigation of aliens coming to this country and provides that no alien immigrant shall be admitted within the United States unless he or she shall exhibit to the United States inspectors of arriving immigrants at the place of admission a certificate signed by the United States consul or other authorized representative of the United States at the place nearest where said immigrant last resided, setting forth that the consul or other United States representative has made an investigation concerning said immigrant and that said immigrant does not belong to the class or classes of alien immigrants excluded from admission into the United States under the provisions of the act of congress of March 3, 1891, or by any other law of the United States that now exists or may hereafter be passed. It also provides that it shall be the duly of United States consuls

and representatives in other countries to investigate and grant or withhold certificates. as shall be disclosed on investigation under the directions and instructions of the State department. The author of this measure, Representa-

tive Stone of Pennsylvania, who has been zealously endeavoring for several years to secure legislation of this kind, explains its purpose to be to prevent the criminals and paupers of Europe from being admitted into this country as immigrants. He says that the testimony taken by the committee on naturalization and immigration of the Fiftyfirst congress shows that foreign countries

not only encourage immigration to this country of criminals and paupers, but use publie money to pay their expenses here. It is unquestionable that this has been the case, but it is safe to say that nothing of the kind is being done now, for the steamship companies are extremely careful not to bring over anybody who is likely to be returned by our immigration authorities. Of course, criminals will get in, because some of them are well provided with means, and the proposed consular investigation might be beneficial in keeping out this class, but it is hardly necessary as to paupers. However, there does not appear to be any very serious objection to the proposed law, except that it would impose considerable additional work upon some of our consuls and necessarily increase the expense of the service. Of course, if we had such a law, aliens desiring to come to the United States who could show a personal record satisfactory to the consul would be

and ought to receive no consideration whatever from congre s.



for Debs and out of hostility for Pullman, and particularly to make a grand stand play for populist votes. It is confidently expected that the loss of income sustained by Mr. Pullman by reason of this course of the Arkansas populists will force him to at once make terms with the striking workmen at Pullman.

It remains to be seen whether the same consideration will be shown Santo Caesario, the assassin of President Carnot, during his trial this week that was accorded Prendergast, who was hung for the murder of Mayor Harrison. It is safe to say that when once the verdict of guilty is pronounced, the Italian anarchist's doom will be scaled without the hope of either insanity proceedings or reprieve.

Going Through the Motions. Globe-Democrat.

Globe-Democrat. The Iowa democrats are going to hold a state convention this year, as usual-on about the same provocation that the Texas republicans are in the habit of doing that sort of thing sort of thing.

> Concelt Called Down. Springfield Republican.

Some of the English journals commented on the railroad strike as if a labor war was unheard of in the queen's dominions. As a matter of fact, according to the labor correspondent of the London Board of Trade, there were 692 strikes and eight lock-outs in the United Kingdom in 1892.

Here is a Coudition.

The democratic party is not in power at the national capital. It cannot control leg-islation in congress. It is helpless to pass an important and vital measure, which was promised in the democratic platform of 1892, and which by an enormous majority the people demanded at the ballot box.

Philanthropy Not in Evidence.

Fhilanthropy Not in Evidence. Khnans City Star. The Pullman Palace Car company de-clared a regular quarterly dividend yester-day of 2 per cent. Eight per cent a year is not such a measily return on stock which represents the cost'of construction multi-plied by several units. The Pullman cor-poration is not suffering enough to keep it awake at night.

Sour Grape Shot. New York World,

New York World, History repeats itself. Away back in the revolution we won the tests of "putting the shot," while the English won most of the running and jumping events. Now again we win "putting the shot" and the English beat us at running and jumping. It is such a good sign that we ought not to mind the defeat of our college boys.

Abandon the Hideous Bill. New York Sun.

New York Sun. There is a tremendous cry for peace at any price and the termination of this deathly discussion, by the passage of a tariff bills, no matter what. We are as anxious for such a blessing and are as ready to assert our right to it as anybody, but we refuse to pay for peace with the deliberate sacrifice of the principle for behave baye made war. We are in favor e principle for We are in favor which we have made war. We are in favor of the tariff controversy ending on the spot. by the most emphatic condemnation of its disgraceful failure possible, namely, the en-tire abandonment of the enterprise until the democratic party comes to its own. Respectfully,

Ay yump ma yob and go to Chicago ag two wake to take yob on railroad. Ay year over-alls in sawmill, but Ay hare Ay gat yob on railroad like brakeman and wear wide-bottomed pants. Ay had gude yob in sawmill and make seventy-femt cents a day. But Av hare Yon Yonson ha rade newspaper and it say Irishmen haraise hal in Chicago. So Ay tank Ay gat gude yob there. Ay tal Yon Yonson gude-bye and Ay buy saxsteen

dellar tacket and yump on train. Ay work two day and Irishman ha hit ma on head with brick and call ma Norvegian scab. Ay not like dat so Ay yump job. How vas dat for crazy? Den Ay tank Ay go see ma broder in Omaha. Ha bane purty gude fella and haf almighty gude yob with Yim Stephenson. Ven ha see ma, ha say:

"Halloo, Ole, vare you kam from? Ay tank you vare on Yim river?" Ha bane purty glad to see ma, but ha say Ay bane crazy to yump yob in sawmill, and Ay tank so, too. Vat you tank?

Omaha it bane purty swift town, Ay ba you. Ay tank Ay get no yob hare. Vat you tank? Ay bat you if Ay gat yob Ay not yump it. Ma broder ha say ha not kape ma and tal ma to gat hump on ma back. Ay tal him Ay gat no yob, but ha said Ay must look for yob. So Ay gat Yim Stephenson ha write latter to ma old boss on Yim river but but ha say Ay gat yob like Damoeratic party run kontry. How is dat for crazy? Ay tank des bane purty hard times. Vat you tank? Ay bane in des kontry sax yare, femt mont, tree day and sax vake. Yon Yonson ha write ma des bane almighty gude kontry and ha say for ma to come hare quick. Ay vish Ay hadn't come. It bane purty gude kontry femt yar ago, but Ay tank Ay vont change so Ay voted damocratic tacket two yare ago. How yas dat for crazy? Ven Ay gat gude republican like Knute Nelson fo president Ay tank Ay bane all right agan. Vat you tank?

hare ma say des vinter it bane almighty Ay hard times and ha tank a man ha bane mighty big fool to yump yob now. Ha tank sax loaves of bread bane batter dan no oaves at all

Vat you tank? Ay tank so.

Ay vill write you agan ven Ay gat out of soup and find yob. OLE IVERSON.

BRYAN MUST DECIDE SOON.

OMAHA, July 23 .- To the Editor of Th Bee: The article published in The Bee this morning entitled "Bryan Must Decide Soon" has some statements that do not exactly express my views toward Bryan, and in order that my friends and Mr. Bryan's friends may fully know my position I will ask your kindness to allow me a little space in your valuable paper. In the first place, of course I have no authority to say what our party

will, or will not do, any more than what is unmistakably explained in our platform. I have repeatedly said on the stump and over my signature that such men as W. J. Bryan and W. F. Gurley, who I believed to be ionest and able, would always receive my in dividual support, no matter what ticket they were running upon, and I will say it. Now, in relation to Mr. Bryan for governor, it is true that I do not believe that our party is going to endorse him for that office for several reasons. The first and most important is that he is not a candidate for the office of governor, and furthermore his friends are unable to have their convention called before our's is called if we did intend to endorse him. Our people believe that Mr Bryan is better fitted for United States senator, and that in that position he would serve them to better advantage, and now this is my position individually. I think that Mr. Bryan should be in the populist party, but If he sees fit not to come to us and still fight along the lines that he has in the past ! am perfectly willing, and I think that the majority of our party are willing that if he and his friends will help us carry

tried out of live hogs at the stock yards. Daniel K. Belknap, station agent on the Erie road at Hornellsville, N. Y., has main-tained a tie-up with the company for forty years, and shows no signs of loosening his

Philadelphia papers confirm the report of base ball fracas in that city. Those who cherish the belief that the Quaker city is a quaint, dreamy, back number should revise their opinions.

convention to nominate a ticket.

Chicago's pre-eminence.

One of the fastest stenographers in the country is Miss R. Maude Wolfe of Boston. She writes fluently in three languages and her notes are so plainly written that they are readily deciphered by her assistants. The suffragists of New York have plunged The subraging of the subcommittee for favorable report of the subcommittee for suffrage, regardless of sex, was sat upon, 13 to 4, by the full committee. The mean The

old things! Young John Jacob Astor, in his new house facing Central park, New York, has carved in marble on the outside, his own bust, his wife's, his baby's, his father's, his grandfather's and over so many more. Another queer feature of the Astoral architecture is the capital A's which dot the house in every direction like the Napoleonic N's on the

old French empire furniture. Amid the strife and turmoil raging in party councils in Washington, the rank and file of the democracy will find a large gob of consolation in the following flattering testimonial from the Arkansas populists, to wit: "We continue our demand for a graduated income tax and congratulate ourselves that we are rapidly educating and converting the democratic party."

The wear and tear of administrating the Treasury department killed Manning and Folger, but their fates were exceptional, most of the secretaries of the treasury have been long lived. There are seven former secretaries still surviving: Hugh McCulcoretaries still surviving: loch, George S. Boutwell, Benjamin H. Bris-tow, John Sherman, Walter Q. Gresham, Charles S. Fairchild and Charles Foster. The same number of ex-secretaries of war sur-Schofield, Cameron, Ramsay, Lincoln Proctor, Endicott and Elkins.

ARMY PAY DAY,

Will Stokes, G. o' the Fust, in the Army and Navy Journal.

O, there's no day like a pay day, an' there's no place like New York. An' there's no street like the Bow'ry when you're out upon a lark. An' there's not a bloomin' reg'ment o' the host that wear the blue base style the Fust a pointer where to

host that wear the blue As can give the Fust a pointer where to go or what to do: When the money is a-burnin' In the pockets o' your clothes, An' to keep the ball a-turnin' An' to keep the ball art goes. Is the only thing that goes.

An' you figger out your 'debtedness-to who,

how much, you owe; An' the gin mills are a-buzzin' with their winders all a-glow; An' the fakirs flockin' steady like muskeet-

rs flit about; a pass for you is ready when you want o take it out; Yhile the dollars are a-jinglin'

While the dollars are a-jingl With a most provokin' nob Fairly flutterin' and tinglin' In the fingers o' the boys.

Howdy do, Tom? What'll ye hev', Tom? Take another one with the Howdy do, Tohr, what if ye have, Tohr, Take another one with me— Comrades west and comrades east in many a skirmish, many a spres, Toss it off! an' if you hevn't any other thing in view. Let's run over to the city to old "Number 42"

While the rocks are gayly rollin', An' a pair o' pretty eyes
Smiles upon you, softhy callin', Ah, good evenin'; walk in, boys."

So there's ne'er a day like pay day! What's the odds if, in the end.
You're escorted to the guard house, having fought per bosom friend:
All bruk' up and buated, blast it! with a Summary ahead—
It was glorious while it lasted! now the piper must be paid;
An' the captain reads the charges, An' with many a pupit trick
On yer horrid life enlarges
An'-you gets it in the neck, .

RESCUED FROM THE WRECK.

Evening's Excitement for Visitors at Seabright-Five Sailors Saved.

NEW YORK, July 23 .- For two hours yesterday evening the summer visitors along the New Jersey coast in the vicinity of Seabright raced up and down the shore watching five men elinging to the crosstrees of their vessel, which had just gone down. It was but twenty-five minutes from the time the hardy life-savers put out from the beach on their errand of mercy until they had eached the wreck, and the imperiled sailors, one after another, were taken from the rig ging, but to the walting thousands on the beach and bluffs it seemed as though hours had clapsed. The vessel was a two-masted schooner, the Robert H. Mitchell of Balti-more, bound from New York to Norfolk. She carried 150 tons of salt in bulk. She had sprung a leak and was rapidly settling a distress signal was hoisted and the captain and crew climbed into the rigging, where they clung until rescued. Among the excited spectators on shore was ex-President

Shot Him Dead to Defend Himself.

Harrison.

ST. LOUIS, July 23 .- Late last night Hernan Klugman shot and killed Edward Cooksey, one of whose sons was thrashed by Klugman several days ago. Last night Cooksey, armed with a club, and two others, one sey, armen with a club, lay in wait for and attacked Klugman. Seeing he was likely to fare badly, Klugman drew his own weapon and shot Cooksey, who lived but a few minutes after being shot. Klugman is

under arrest. MIRTH IN SHORT METRE.

Detroit Free Press: Little-Have you any distant relatives? Mutch-No; mine are all near enough to visit me at a moment's notice.

Philadelphia Record: "There are few more disappointing things in life." says the Manayunk Philosopher, "than a balloon ascension to a man with a stiff neck."

Somerville Journal: The first time a man wears a pair of new tan shoes down the street it is a great relief to him temporarily to hear any other noise.

Pittsburg Chronicle: "Are you going away for the summer, Snaggs" nsked Snipkins. "Don't need to," replied Snaggs. "The summer is still here."

Buffalo Courier: Dinkle-Strange you should be overcome by the heat, Dankle-Great Scott, man! I lost \$10 on it.

Boston Transcript: "Does your wife put up all her can stuff herself?" "Certainly, Self-preservation is the first law of nature."

Siftings: Can electricians explain why a decided negative is always a positive?

Philadelphia Record: It's so far to the credit of a young man that when his girl is locked in his arms before marriage he tever thinks of a latch key.

Adams Freeman: The architect of the niverse planned wisely. If a dog did not laugh with his tail his meaning would him is understood when he showed his teeth.

Atchison Globe: Nothing hurts a boy's feelings more than to act smart in front of a girl who is staying all night with his later and then get whipped for it in her reserve.

Detroit Free Press: Miss Boston (a vis-lior)-I was so sorry I couldn't attend the bull last night, but I understand you were there and were quite comme il faut. He-You bet your sweet life I was: I had two forty-fours in my belt and carried a Winchester.

UP AND DOING. Atlanta Constitution. There ain't no use in sittin' still. In sittin' still and wishin' While there's a can with bait to fill An' lakes an' streams for fishin'.

The man who makes the dollars now.

Them dollars is pursuin': He's on the run one hour by sun, An' always up an' doin'.

D. CLEM. DEAVER.

through our state and logislative ticket that we will make him our next United States senator, and of him and Allen in my humble opinion Nebraka could well be proud.