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THE REE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CHUTCHATION. George B Tassinch, secretary of The Hee Publishing company, being duly sween, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of June, 1894, was as follows:

deductions for unsold and returned rage net circulation.... GEORGE B. TESCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3d day of July, 1894.

(Seal.)

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

No wonder the political pot is boiling at this season of the year.

once more in brisk demand. After that eulogy of the president Sen ator Vilas ought to have anything in the way of appointment that he may desire

Recollections of the oldest inhabitant are

for himself and friends. If Prince Hatzfeldt would patronize less polite gambling resorts he would be spared the ignominy of having a limit called upon his losses at the gaming tables.

There are some people who seem to be worried about Mr. Martin's prospects of securing a place on the Missouri river commission even more than Mr. Berlin, whose sinecure is at stake.

Pullman hasn't been heard from in over a week. We trust he doesn't think that he has already convinced everybody of the justice of the position which he assumed during the late strike.

If Mr. Vilas is to be believed America at no distant day will be blessed with a new patron saint duly canonized by the Holy Pontiff. His name will be Saint Grover. P. S .- For patron saint, read patronage

The renomination by the Iowa republicans of Congressman David B. Henderson will be taken as a matter of course. Colonel Henderson is one of the old reliables of congress, and Iowa cannot do better than to keep him where he is.

Any other person than Grover Cleveland would be suffering from a swelled head after having his praises echoed so fulsome as in Senator Vilas' speech before the senate. Grover will not be affected, how ever. His head long ago reached the maximum point of size.

It is fortunate that this tariff controversy has occurred in the United States and not in France. Had the speeches heard in the senate been delivered in the latter country it is doubtful if the proceedings would have been finished without a few resorts to the code of honor.

The newly appointed minister from Japan was educated in the United States, to which he will now return as the diplomatic representative of his government. The United States ought to be glad to receive a minister who has taken his political inspiration from our institutions.

The power of the Capital National bank failure for mischief making seems to be almost without limit. A national bank examiner is the latest victim to its tolls. People have gotten beyond the stage where they are surprised by the announcement of new developments in this case.

Why not make some efforts to have the democratic state convention called to meet in Omaha? Omaha is big enough to entertain any or all the different political parties that expect to enter tickets in the race this fall. As a convention city Omaha is unsurpassed in this part of the country.

Political considerations will play a predominant part in the work of the city council from now until November. Every job that goes through will be "in the interest of the dear constituents." An influential contractor who can't get what he wants will be a rarity fit for dime museum exhibition

What about the veterans of the great labor insurrection? Are not the deputy marshals who so boldly risked their lives for their country and \$3 a day to get something substantial in recognition of their services? If the state of the national treasury forbids a pension, why not a congressional vote of thanks?

Senator Stewart of Nevada feels called upon to resent the interference of the president with the legislative functions of congress in the enactment of a tariff bill. The Nevada senator remembers the part played by the president in forcing the unconditional repeal of the Sherman silver purchase law last year and it still rankles in his breast.

We have no doubt that there is a great deal of short-weight and short-measure selling practiced in this city, but the practice is not confined to the poor hucksters who stand at the street corner. Arresting and fining one of them for using a liquid measure instead of a dry measure will not set an example half so influential as the successful prosecution of some one who exploits the short-measure system on a large scale. Not that there should be any discrimination in the enforcement of the ordinances in favor of any one, but if a test case is to be made why not make one that will have some weight with other fraudulent sellers? If the poor huckster is alone to be compelled to live up to the requirements of the law, the larger short-measure dealers will tougine that they have a license to continue their operations at their pleasure.

SOVEREIGN'S EDICT AGAINST PULL MAN. Twelve years ago a labor strike took place in Omaha that culminated in a so-called riot There was really nothing to instify the calling out of troops and the working men were justly incensed at Mayor Boyd for making a requisition upon the governor for the militia and naving Omaha put under martial law. In the midst of the excitement a boycott was voted and ordered against Boyd's opera house. All working men were warned and urged not to patronize the Boyd under any circumstances. The labor leaders of boycott would do up the opera house owner

within less than a year. Two weeks after the boycott had been proclaimed the Georgia minstrels were billed on the theater posters and announced in the papers. To everybody's surprise the house was jammed from pit to nigger heaven with a holsterous and enthusiastic workingman's audience. The Boyd theater boycott had been spontaneously abrogated and never was heard of again.

The boycott proclaimed by Grand Master Sovereign against Pullman and his patrons can have no better effect than had the boycott against the Boyd theater. It is in the nature of the pope's bull against the comet. Astronomers and historians tell us that the comet did disappear, but no rational person believes that its peripatetle gyrations were in the least influenced by the proclamation fulminated from the vatican.

The sleeping car has become as much a necessity in our rallway system as the electric light has become as a medium of Illuminating our cities. We have an electric lighting monopoly in Omaha that has made tself very offensive through the corrupt nanipulation of the council by its managers. While every taxpayer and consumer of electric light is down on S. L. Wiley and his methods, nobody has yet proposed to boycott Wiley's monopoly by refusing to use electric lights and electric motor power.

It is utterly impossible to dispens

with the use of Pullman sleeping cars by a soycott directly or Indirectly. The workngmen as a class patronize the Pullman sleepers very little and the commercial travelers, tourists, merchants and their families will never subject themselves to the discomfort of the ordinary passenger coach by any threat from the Knights of Labor or other labor organizations. Mr. Sovereign has evidently jumped at conclusions in this as he has on many other subjects. To carry out his boycott against patrons of the Pullman cars he would have to employ an army of spotters and most of the people spotted would not care a straw whether they were spotted or not. The tourist who travels for pleasure certainly would be indifferent and the drummer who wants to save hotel bills and time by traveling in the night could not be punished individually, neither could the jobbing house he repre sents be held responsible for the refusal of their travelers to sit up all night just to avoid Mr. Sovereign's displeasure. Above all things the boycott could not deter women, children and invalids, who avail themselves of the Pullman sleepers as a matter of safety and convenience. Now the boycott is a species of retaliatory

warfare waged in the interest of the working man. If it proves a failure it becomes a serious drawback to the cause of labor Bearing this fact in mind labor leaders should never resort to the boycott unless there is a reasonable assurance of its effect tiveness. The Pullman boycott, advocated by Mr. Sovereign, is bound to be a failure, and he has made a blunder in committing the knights to such a course.

Everybody conversant with the policy of The Bee knows that it never has been an contrary, it has been outspoken in its disapproval of his arrogant and autocratic ways and especially his declaration during the strike that there was nothing to arbitrate. While we regard the sleeping cars as a component part of every first class passenger train, we do not believe it necessary or beneficial to the public that the sleeping car service should be in the hands of a private monopoly. The way to break up Pullman's monopoly is not by the boycott, but by state and national legislation that will require every railroad to equip its passenger trains with its own sleeping cars and will prohibit these railroads from subletting the sleeper car service to any private company or individual. When such laws are once in force the Pullman monopoly will have to subside.

RETURNED WITHOUT INSTRUCTIONS. The senate has refused to recede from its position on the tariff. It has rejected by overwhelming majorities motions to put coal and iron ore on the free list, but two democrats voting in favor of making these articles free. It has rejected the proposal to recede from the one-eighth of a cent differential on refined sugar and has returned the tariff bill to conference without instructions. On July 19 the house of representatives adopted a resolution Insisting upon its disagreement to the senate amendments in gross, after having listened to the letter of Mr. Cleveland in advocacy of free raw materials and the speech of Mr. Wilson endorsing that position. Thus the tariff bill goes back to the conference committee with the two houses standing just where they did when the disagreement was reported to them, that is, each insisting upon its own measure and each manifesting a deter-

mined purpose to adhere to this position. The country is familiar with what has transpired since the conference committee decided to report a disagreement. It has been a period of sensational incidents for the democratic party. In a way entirely unprecedented the president chosen by that party has assumed to advise one branch of congrets regarding revenue legislation, and in doing so arraigned democratic senators as having proposed a policy that involved party perfidy and party dishonor. In reply to this imputation democratic senators have made the counter charge that the president had been guilty of duplicity in leading them to believe that he was in sympathy with their course in revising the house tariff bill. No similar situation has ever before happened in the relations between the executive and the congress, and the important question is whether one of the parties to the conflict-the president and the house of representatives on the one hand and the senate on the other-will surrender, or tariff

legislation by this congress fail. From the positive attitude assumed by each house it would seem that it will be next to impossible for them to reach an agreement. Mr. Wilson declared with earnest emphasis in the house that it would be better for tariff legislation to fail than that the representatives of the people should accept the bill passed by the senate, and this was endorsed by the democrats of the house without division. No less earnestly Mr. Gorman declared in the senate that that body could not accept the Wilson bill, and the ment. Mr. Wilson declared with earnest

action of the senate has approved the view of the leader of the conservative senators. Still there is belief that an agreement will and the calling out of militis and regulars. | finally be reached and a tariff bill passed that the president can sign. There may be concessions on both sides, but the impression appears to be that most of the yielding will be on the part of the house conferees. Democratic senators are reported as professing to believe that there will be agreement substantially on the bill as it now stands, that the house has already come to realize that it must accept the senate measure or assume the responsibility for those days confidently predicted that this the defeat that stares the bill and party in the face in the event that it declines to yield. Moreover, many of the democrats in the house are becoming exceedingly anxious to get among their constituents and this is counted on to induce them to vield. It is difficult to accept this view, because it contemplates the complete stultification of the house leaders, which would mean for some of them, undoubtedly, political destruction. It would seem that these leaders must see that surrender in this matter, repudiating at once their own position and that of the president, cannot fail to be fatal to them politically. Looking at the situation from all points of view it does not appear that an agreement is any more likely to be reached now than when the tariff bill first went to conference. Indeed the chances of agreement would seem not to be so good as then, for there has been aroused a feeling of antagonism between the houses and a conflict as to authority respecting this kind of legislation that did not exist before, while the interference of the president has tended to complicate and intensify the issue. Those who predicted the failure of tariff legislation when the disagreement was announced need not yet revise their opinion.

TELLING TALES OUT OF SCHOOL.

Telling tales out of school has been the characteristic feature of the week's debate in the senate at Washington. To be more accurate, the proceedings were commenced last week when the president unburdened his mind to Chairman Wilson and made public his story of the methods by which certain of the democratic senators had involved themselves and their associates in party perfidy and party dishonor. As was quite natural, the accused senators rushed to their own defense, and what followed was a series of confessions that gave the people their first clear view of the making of the pending tariff bill. Senator Gorman's story was so extraordinary that he deemed it advisable, if not necessary, to call upon the others of the finance committee to stand up, one by one, and corroborate his statements. Each arose and related his relations with the president during the time that the tariff bill was being framed, stories that had been circulating as rumors, but which for the first time found authoritative confirmation These tales were not originally intended for the public ear or they would not have been so long delayed. Neither was the admission made by Senator Caffery in his speech, in which he told of his efforts to trade for adequate protection to the Louisiana sugar planters and how he failed to secure what he wanted because of some stronger influence, presumably the Sugar trust, which controlled the members of the senate finance committee. It is also clear that the whole has not yet been told, and if some of the senators will only continue in their penitent mood several additional interesting chapters may yet be added to

These tales have had but little influence upon the progress of tariff legislation, but they have served to give the public apologist for the Marquis Pullman. On the sight into the methods and operations of the democratio leaders that cannot fall to be instructive. They have shown the hollowness of the decision not to grant hearings to representatives of the interests affected by the protective tariff when those most deeply concerned not only had access in private to the various members of the committee, but also had the services of certain senators as active lobbyists in their cause. They have proved that the president's devotion to "the great principles of tariff reform" is conditioned on the recognition of the demands of particular persons and corporations who have secured political claims upon his party. They expose the pretended disinterested patriotism which the democrats assumed to bring to the task of enacting a new revenue measure. In a different direction still, such disclosures must tend to make men in public life more cautious about entering into deals that will not run the gauntlet of public opinion. There is no telling what occasion may arise to drive one or more of them to make a clean breast of the matter, to the discomfiture and detriment of the others. If this should result the week's episode will not be without its good side politically, in addition to the light which it has shed upon the tariff bill manipulations.

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CHINA AND JAPAN AT WAR, Although there has been no formal declara tion of war between China and Japan, and negotiations looking to the settlement of the controversy between them are still in progress, the dispatches state that both governments recognize the fact that war actually exists. This view of the situation would seem to be entirely warranted by events. There has been fighting in Corea, a transport with Chinese soldiers has been sunk by a Japanese cruiser, and warlike prepara tions are being vigorously carried forward by both nations. Under such circumstances is does not seem that a declaration of war is needed to make the existence of hostilities any more certain or actual than it is, and it may well be doubted whether, after what has taken place, the efforts of the European powers to bring about a settlement of the difficulty will be of any avail until Japan and China have had a pretty thorough trial of arbitration by the sword. The fact is that neither government has shown any earnest disposition to have the matter settled in any other way. Both seem desirous to test their prowess in war and probably each is apprehensive that any other method of settlement would not be satisfactory. Besides there is a long-standing hatred between the two countries, growing out of the aggressive polley of China in Corea, which has a strong influence in determining the course of each. As to the merits of the controversy, a good deal can be said on both sides. In the political affairs of Corea, China has long held a dominating influence; in fact, has exercised a power and authority practically supreme. Through all the changes in the policy of other nations in dealing with Corea,

peninsular kingdom, whose exports consist chiefly of food sent to Japan. Still the Japanese seem of to have been able to acquire any political foothold or influence in Cores: As Illus rating the feeling there toward them, it is noted that in 1882, when an uprising took place, the Japanese legation at Seoul was looted, members of the minister's suits were murdered, and the Japanese min ister himself was driven out of Seoul and forced to take refuge in a fishing boat, from which he was with difficulty rescued. Again in 1884, when there was another formidable revolt, the Japanese legation was burned, forty-two peaceful Japanese were murdered in the streets of Secul, and the minister with his suite and a guard of 140 soldiers were obliged to fight their way out of the city. While illustrating the antipathy to the Japanese in Corea these facts at the same time furnish a reason why Japan should now desire to improve the opportunity for determining, perhaps finally, whether her rights and interests in Corea are to be regarded and respected. The dispatches give English opinion, which

for commercial reasons is in sympathy with China, that a war between that country and Japan must eventuante in crushing the latter. There could be no doubt of this if it were merely a question of the relative strength of the forces which the two countries can command, for then China would unquestionably have largely the advantage. The Chinese national army is estimated to number about 650,000 on a peace footing, while that of Japan is about 275,000, but the former has a population ten times as large as that of the latter to draw from. The army of Japan, however, is better equipped and better disciplined, according to the most trustworthy information, than that of China and is believed to be also composed of much better fighting material. In naval strength the countries are about on an equality. A prolonged war between China and Japan is hardly probable, because of the intervention of European nations, though it is recognized as a possibility that such a war may involve some of the countries of Europe.

President Cleveland has gone on and appointed a commission to investigate the recent railroad strike, and both houses of congress have passed resolutions approving the position assumed by the president in his proclamations to the strikers and in calling out the federal troops to protect interstate commerce, but up to this time except for its own sources of private information, congress is in blissful ignorance that anything like strike riots have ac tually occurred. The president not only acted entirely upon his own initiative and without inviting the advice or co-operation of the legislative branch of the government, but he has also peglected to transmit to congress any account of the proceedings which he deemed necessary. Presumably the only way congress can get hold of the official story of the strike is to ask for it by resolution, or perhaps wait until next December, when the president's annual message will probably include a review of the strike and its treatment by the federal authorities. Already the senate has passed resolutions of inquiry on particular points in volved, but these have been the only endeavors to break the president's silence A special message, transmitting the report of the new commission and recommending legislation suggested by the report, will in all likelihood be the first communication of the president with congress on this subject.

George Gould is to have the honor of giving a yachting exhibition before her royal majesty. Queen Vistoria, and at the same time to test the speed of the Vigilant against the Britannia with the prince and princess of Wales both on board the latter essel. This will cap the climax of Mr Gould's sporting ambitions abroad, even if he suffers defeat, because defeat under such circumstances will serve the same purpose as victory. Mr. Gould hobnobbing with royalty and amusing the queen of England is a role new to the railroad magnate's repertoire. It proves, as nothing else can, the versatility of American genius.

After almost a whole year's controversy the garbage muddle seems to be as muddled as ever. At this time last summer the council was loud in its assertions that the garbage question called for immediate settlement. If there was urgency for a permanent arrangement then, there is equal urgency now. But it will never be settled until settled right, and that is when the city will own and operate its garbage crema-

A correspondent of an eastern newspaper suggests that if free raw materials is a democratic principle, the first requisite of a demceratic tariff bill will be free food or more particularly free rice. Rice is regularly imported into the United States and always in its raw condition. But free rice would strike pretty heavily on two states of the solid south. This is the point where principle must give way to political expediency.

Some Day, Perhaps. Washington Star. Some of these days the president will write a letter that will compel Senator Gor-man to tell all he knows about the Butler vote in King's county in 1888.

How to Settle a Strike.

Vice President Stevenson has a different Vice President Stevenson has a different method of dealing with his employes from President Pullman. The miners engaged in his shafts at Eloomington went on a strike the other day. Mr. Stevenson went to the spot and personally inspected the griev-ances complained of. Some were found to be well grounded, and were remedied at once. Others, which were baseless, and due to misapprehension, were explained to the to misapprehension, were explained to the men, and in an hour all the trouble was at an end and the men have resumed their places. If Pullhan had pursued the same plan—but he didn't, and that's all there is about it.

Meiklejohn's \$100 Bill.

Representative Melklejohn of Nebraska has introduced a bill laying a duty of \$100 on every immigrant; that is, every immi-grant subject to the duty under the provi-tions of the bill, which practically exempts sions of the only when practically exempts everybody.

One provision is that an immigrant, in order to be dutiable, "shall come by steam or sail vessel from a foreign port to any port within the United States." It will be

observed that chesp "greaser" laborers, en-tering the country from Mexico by rall, or by wading the kin Grande, will be on the free list. It will also be observed that the free list. It will also be observed that any European "pauger laborer" landing at a Canadian port and entering his country by rail or foot, or in any land vehicle, will be on the free list. Under this provision of the bill European immigrants would simply land at Montreal and enter this country by rail, tax free.

Another provision of the bill is that the duty shall not be laid on "an allen immigrant who is sent for and requested to immigrate to the United States by a relative residing in, and who is a citizen of, or has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States."

No one desiring to emigrate from Europe

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

M. Casimir-Perier continues to show that he has no intention of being a slave to precedent. He has expressed his determination to make several changes in the official life of the Elysee. He has decided to reduce the military household and to create a civil household, which does not exist. His old private secretaries, M. Paul Lafargue and M. du Talguy, will be placed at the head of it, and will be charged with the mportant duty of representing him in the lobbies of the two chambers. This explains the declaration in his presidential message that he would take full advantage of all in him by the constitu M. Casimir-Perier is of the opinio that in view of ministerial crises he should be informed from day to day of the state of parliamentary feeling, independently of his ministers. The president and parliament have for the last twenty years had no mean f coming into touch with one another. Thiers, who was elected by the national assembly, had the right of appearing at the tribune of the assembly. He did not fail to use this right, and on important oc-casions was present to defend in person he acts of his government. In 1873 the constitution was changed, so as to relieve the president of personal responsibility, and also to prohibit him from appearing in the iouse. It was also provided that the presuld in future communicate with the chambers by message. Since then th French presidents have never set foot the chambers, where they are not repre sented in any manner.

At last the turn of the Welsh church has come. The prediction of the tories and the defenders of the state church in England in 1868 is coming true, that if the Irish church were disestablished it would be only a matter of time when the Welsh, Scotch and English churches would follow. Only twenty-five years since the Irish church was disestablished, and the home secretary, Mr. Asquib, introduces the bil for the disestablishment and disendowmen of the Episcopal church of Wales. bill provides that the church shall cease to be a political institution after 1896, and the revenues, public and private, shall be appropriated to educational and charitable irposes. It will probably take much less lime to bring the emancipation of the church Scotland and England. There is no oubt but that the English church will die hard, for it is immensely rich and serves to furnish a large number of sinecures for the incompetent sons of the nobility. that can be done is to slightly postpone the date. As a state supported solitical and really tory organization, the days of the English church are numbered Then religious freedom in England will have been accomplished.

*** The referendum has not proved to be so great a success in Switzerland as many supposed. Originally it was proposed to make the referendum obligatory in regard to every act of legislation. But it was argued that it was not necessary to the system that it should apply to many measures of minor Accordingly, the referendum importance provides that no measure of federal scope shall be submitted to the people at the bal ot box unless 20,000 voters shall require its submission. When the legislature has passed law the people have three months time for its decision by referendum. In practical operation most bills become laws without a ubmission to the people. When a parliamentary group cannot prevent the passage f a law, or when a strong interest out of doors is opposed to it, its enemies proceed by canvassing from house to house to collect the necessary 30,000 votes to secure its submission to the people. When submitted, its lukewarm friends neglect to vote, and its actual enemies generally secure its defeat. While there is a great deal of voting (generally on Sunday), few measures become laws oder this system. It may be said that the effect of the referendum is salutary in check-ing the accumulation of needless laws. But its real effect is to paralyze all legislation. The friends of a good measure fear to submit it to a vote when met on every with the prediction that the people surely reject it; and its enemies have no in terest in promoting its passage.

Brigands are becoming every day more and more a power in Greek politics. Not only have several provincial mayors been ried recently at Larissa on charges of complicity with the banditti, but the minister of the interior, M. Ralli, has yielded to the legislative pressure brought upon him to withlraw from Trikkala one of his most ener getic officials, who had distinguished him-self by the severity with which he was suppressing brigandage in the district. It seems that the bandits, finding that this official was hampering what they chose to describe as their means of livelihood, coolly went to their congressmen, like any other oppressed interest, and demanded that their representitives in Parliament should secure the recall of the obnoxious official. In order to comprehend M. Ralli's surrender, it is necessary to point out that the brigands have confed erates in the legislative chamber itself, no less than three deputies having been recently ndicted on charges similar to those brought against the mayors at Larissa. Under the fircumstances, it is not altogether aston-shing that King George should talk of abdicating, and the foreign money markets should manifest a barked reluctance to grant the loans so urgently needed and asked for by the Hellenic government.

The Galician exhibition at Lemberg, recently opened by Archduke Charles Louis in the presence of three Austrian ministers and an enthusiastic crowd of Polish visitors, is described by the correspondents of the Vien-na newspapers as one of the most interesting shows of its kind. The site is the large plateau of a hill overlooking Lemberg, tself a great advantage, and instead of uccession of large buildings, the goods are shown in no fewer than 130 pavilions, each different style of architecture. most striking part of the exhibition is apparently the Polish art section, divided into historical and modern classes. It is contained in two pavilions, one, in the form of Egyptian mausoleum, containing all the pictures of the great Polish artist, Mateiko except the one included in the Vatican gal-lery; and the other, showing a panorama of great battle fought 100 years ago, in which the Poles, led by Kosciusko, were victorious over the Russians. In one of the pa-vilions the petroleum industry of Galicia is illustrated in detail, from the deep boring on the Canadian system, introduced by the English firms that own large naphtha mines in Galicia, to the process of refining. Another pavilion has been erected by the Poles in the United States, the present exhibition elng regarded as national in its character. The emperor has promised to visit Lembers in September, and the show will remain open till October 15.

An anti-anarchist alliance has been formed Europe which is likely to render life miserable for the advocates of dynamite and murder as remedies for social ills. The police authorities of Berlin, Paris, Rome and Vienna have agreed upon a system of surveillance which will make it practically mpossible for an anarchist to find a hiding clace in any of those cities. On the part of Germany it has been agreed that as soon as an anarchist from any other country shows himself in any German city he at once be returned to the country from which he came. At the same time the police will be notified so that they can shadow the man wherever he goes. It is said that the Russian and Belgia ments will co-operate with Germany, France Italy and Austria in these repressive ures, and Lord Rosebery has given assur ances of England's desire to help the cor tinental powers in every way Spain has been making successful war upor the anarchists on her own account, will doubtless continue to do so. T There will be practically no refuge for the an archist anywhere on the continent outside of Switzerland, which has beretofore been hiding place for revolutionists of the vio

A long letter from a special correspondent of the London Times gives a very unfavorable account of the economic condition of Argentina. He gives figures to show that out of the fourteen provinces of which the Argentine Republic is made up there is one, and one only, in a position of financial soundness. The rest, he says, are burdened favorable account of the economic condition

with debts, recklessly incurred, and out of all proportion to the revenues available for discharging them. One, indeed, of the thir-teen defaulters, he believes, could pay what t owes in full. But as this would involve some slight effort, either in the direction of retrenchment of current expenses or o lone, and the contributions to the provincial debt, though still maintained, have been con oderably reduced in amount. The other pay nothing, for they have no surplus omes from which payment could be made The outlook, moreover, which has been datk at the best of times, is now, he d clares, more than ever obscured. The fail of agricultural prices has been severely felt by a country largely dependent on its agriculand suffering just now from an exceptionally bad season, and thus doubly rippled in the price of its produce and in its amount. The political difficulties, which are of constant recurrence in Argentina, and from which there is no immediate prospect of escape, do not improve the outbook. Werm to likelihood that the people of Arrentina face. He hopes that some day they will position in which placed, but can defect no present signs that

GORMAN, HILL, ET AL.

Indianapolis Journal (rep.): Senator Gor-man says in effect that Mr. Cleveland could not have been elected in 1892 had be not given secret ausurances that sugar would be He should be called His Sacchar ine Excellency.

New York World (dem.): Gorman talks about 'the work of recon-ciliation" he refers to what he has done in rving to induce tariff reformers to be sat isfied with licking the plate after he and its conservatives have taken the pie.

Boston Globe (dem.): Senator Hill's de president against the savage attack of Mr. German was manly, straightforward, effective. For once, at least, the noted New Yorker voiced the emphatic feeling of the loyal democracy of the whole country.

Chicago Dispatch (dem.): We desire to varn Senators Hill and Gorman that alling each other "Brutus," "Julius Caesar, taking an unfair liberty with the names of gentlemen who cannot defend themselves. Chicago Record (ind.): Senator Hill deserves credit for having made use of a Shakespearean quotation much more cleverly than most modern writers and speakers rave done. If Cassius Gorman, Brutus Jones Casca Vest and Metellus Cimber Harris were not biased in this matter they would probably tell Mr. Hill so, too.

New York Times (dem.): Really, Senator Gorman takes too much credit to himself for the election of a democratic president is 1892. Up to the middle of October he did expect Mr. Cleveland to be elected, and did not want him to be elected. At that late day the great labors of other and more loyal democrats had made victory sure. Cincinnati Commercial (rep.): Senator

Hill, in quoting Mare Antony, seems to have overlooked these lines, that, in view of Gorman's assault, might have been both timely and appropriate "But yesterday, the word of Caesar might Have stood against the world. Now lies he

there, And none so poor to do him reverence." St. Paul Globe (dem.): Senator Hill is a student of Shakespeare, and his application of some of the characters portrayed by the bard of Avon to some of his colleagues in the senate the other day was a masterly plece of sarcasm. It is very evident that be fore the pending trouble is over the anti-ad-

ministration senators will avoid a collision with David, for they begin to realize that he is londed. Washington Star (rep.): The president would be stronger with the people in his demand of free coal and free iron if he had also fought for free sugar. When Mr. Gorman says that the president had promised dutiable sugar among his pre-election pledges, and intimates that his interest in free coal of a personal character, he returns a the president's "perfidy" Oliver.

It is a very interesting mud-slinging en-SALARIES OF LABOR LEADERS.

OMAHA, July 24 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Can you give me the amount of the salary paid by the labor organizations to Mr. Debs? Also the salary received by Messrs. Sovereign, Martin and McGuire? What pay does a walking delegate receive traveling expenses included in salarie A SUBSCRIBER

paid? President Debs of the American Railway union receives a salary of \$3,000 per year. General Master Workman Sovereign \$5,000 per year. Messrs, Martin, McGuire and members of the general executive ceive the union scale of the trade to which they belong and are paid weekly. Travel-ing expenses, when allowed, are not included in salaries.

BEADS FROM MIRTHFUL BROWS.

Detroit Free Press: He (in a spirit of investigation)—Why don't you marry? She (softly)—Nobody ever asked me to, He-O. Indianapolis Journal: Chollie - Chappie leah boy, you aw pawsitively and gw ntoxicated—you actually have a jag or Chapple—Haw! Is it on stwaight?

Tid Bits: Miss Modderne-There goes the nan I'm going to marry. Jeanette-Why, I know him well; he never ald anything to me about it. Miss Modderne-Oh, he doesn't know it yet himself.

Lowell Courier: A dragon fly has 12,000 lenses in his eye. This is what lens en-chantment to his view. Judge: Quericus—Which of those two fellows is it that can't swim? Cynicus—Why, the one rocking the boat.

Detroit Free Press: "O, Harold!" she murmured, as she clung to him, "I have such a supreme confidence in you that I would believe you if you lied to me." "Darling." he exclaimed, convulsively, "don't

tempt me that way.' Chicago Record: First Chorus Girl-Why did Mme. Hynote get divorced from her husband? Second Chorus Girl-She couldn't stand it any longer. He never got up a single quar rel with her that any newspaper would think important enough to print.

Indianapolis Journal: Minnie-What was your reason for making him give up his cigars? You know you don't object to a man's smoking.

Mamie—I wanted to find what sort of

temper he really has. Buffalo Courier: "If." meditatively mut-tered the funny boarder, "it is true, as some scientist asserts, chickens really talk, the language of two-thirds of them must be pretty blamed tough."

THE ICE WATER FIEND.

The boy who ate green apples in his days of rural fun
Forsakes the tempting orchard when his
youthful sports are done.
But his reckless folly lingers, though it's of
another sort.
For he haunts the water cooler, and induiges by the quart.

Get Together or Call the Coroner, Springfield (Mass.) Republican. The democratic managers in New

are to have a conference at Saratog: his week open the coming campaign. They are nothing to confer about while this tuation lasts at Washington. Unless the ate, house and president get together re won't be any democratic campaign. be a funeral.

WHEN BABY PUTS ON PANTS. St. Paul Dispatch

It's a day we all remember, and its scene of solemn state Still casts a gleam of sadness, when at home we congregate; For a baby form is missing, and no childish music sweet, refreshing, since the baby put on pants.

Twas a transformation truly, and it marked an epoch grave. It took away dear babyland and boyhood to us gave:
The change could be discovered with the slightest kind of glance
At the pride-flushed face of baby—that day he put on pants.

It closed the doors of lullaby and opened

GORMAN BURNED IT.

One of Cleveland's Earliest Campaign Documents Chucked Into the Fire.

When Senater Gorman of Maryland arose in the United States senate Monday and told of his experiences with President Cleveland on the compromise tariff bill there were democrata who recalled the first meeting of the two men.

It was ten years ago, almost to a day, says the New York Sun. Governor Cleveland had Just been nominated by the demooratic convention at Chicago. Senator Gorman had been made chairman of the national democratic committee. He had hever seen Mr. Cleveland. The Maryland statesman had met all of the great democratic leaders in the nation. He wa personal friend of Daniel Manning, He was the personal friend of Daniel Manning, who probably more than any single man in New York state brought about the nomination of Mr. Cleveland at Chicago. Governor Cleveland had been formally notified of nemination, and the headquarters of the national democratic committee had been opened in New York City. The story that is now told of the first meeting between Governor Cleveland and Chairman Gorman was told to a Sun reporter by Mr. Manning in the Western National bank, almost im-mediately after Mr. Manning retired from Mr. Cleveland's cabinet as secretary of the treasury. "I do not think I shall ever forget the

first meeting of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gor-man, said Mr. Manning. We sit bad faith in Cleveland's running abilities, but was necessary to bring Mr. Jorman and Mr. Cleveland together, and I undertook he task. I was then in Albany, but in constant communication with Mra iy, but in Corman, as you know, is a root, mave in-dividual, and Cleveland is like a great big pepper pad. Cleveland was unaccusingment to the ways of national statesmen, and it was with diffidence one night just after national headquarters and been opened in New York that I wrote to Gorman and inted him to come to Albany as told him that I wanted to introduce to aim Governor Cleveland, the candidate of the party, and I well recollect that in my efter I said to Gorman that he would much rather a heady individual. Well, G recan came up to Albany two or three nights fireward, and I tow aim around to see Sleveland. Clevelind was bluff and hearty. and Gorman was as cordial as his cool ra-ture would allow. They began to talk as to the plan of campaign. Corman said very

Governor, I have o'me to see you to ascertain your wishes about the conduct of he campaign."

'Oh, bosh,' said the governor, 'I km w. othing of those matters. Hun it to yourself. You know about affairs of this kind. Do as you it us proper." " To you really mean that, governor?' reolled Mr. Gorman. 'Am I to use my own

judgment and follow my own discretion?'
"'Why, certainly,' said the governor, 'Why not? I don't know anything about such things. "Do you really mean what you say, gov again inquired Gorman.

'Why, certainly,' said the governor,

" 'All right,' says Gorman, and the next norning he went back to New York. 'Two or three weeks after this meeting it came to my knowledge that Governor Cleveland had written a document bearing on the campaign. I cannot tell you, for certain reasons, what that document was, but I be lieved it would have an important in fluence, and not a very good one at that, So I wired to Gorman, asking him to come immediately to Albany. He came on a fast train and met me, and I told him of the contents of the campaign document that Govrnor Cleveland had written. He was astounded, and he hurried up to see the gov ernor. At that conversation Gorman asked the governor the nature of the document, reminding him pleasantly at the time of is former words, that he, Gorman, was to run the campaign. Gorman added that if

do no harm to submit it to the chairman of he national committee " 'All right,' says Cleveland, and he handed out the document, saying: 'What do you

think of that, Gorman? "Gorman read the document over very carefully, and then, without a word, flung it into the grate, saying: what I think of that document. "It was a little chilly in Albany that night, and there was a fire in the grate, and the document began to burn. Cleveland jumped out of his chair and hopped

can alive can burn any document of mine What do you mean, sir?'
"'Why, governor,' said Gorman, as coolly as you please, 'you said that I was to run this campaign according to my own discre-tion. The document that I have just brown into the fire is about as unwise a nanuscript as ever came under my notice "Cleveland meantime was tramping about n his rage, but Gorman was as cool as an ceberg. Finally Cleveland began to laugh at himself. He remembered his remarks Gorman on the first interview, and the we men parted friends, but not until Cleveland had told Gorman that he was the colest son of a gun he had ever met.

If Senator Gorman could have got hold f the letter Mr. Cleveland sent to Prof. Wilson he might have found a fire some where in Washington, even in July.

GOING BACK TO HIS PEOPLE.

Exiled African Prince Will Return as a Missionary-King.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 27.-Prince lesolow, 26, son of the late King Armah of the Vol tribe in Africa, who was converted to Christianity and fled from the Dark Continent to Europe to escape the wrath of his people, has been notified of his reinstatement o the throne. He sails tomorrow from New York on the steamer Lucania for England, where he will visit Queen Victoria and de-liver a course of lectures before going to Africa. His father was a great trader. to learn the English language that he might act as interpreter with other traders. While there the hoy met American missionaries and was converted to Christianity. father died broken hearted and the Liberian government appointed Armah's brother, Dual-ausaw, to the throne. The boy came to this ountry and after a course of private tutoring entered Wilbraham academy. At the beginning of his junior year the Colonization ociety notified the prince that they had de cided not to educate any more Africans, as the plan was a failure, and advised him to return to Africa. He refused to go, and worked his way through the academy by doing chores and giving lectures. In 1892 he entered Williams college. months ago he came to this city, since which time he has spoken in many churches. cently he was notified that his uncle had lost his influence over the tribe and his country was impoverished by wars. people are clamoring for his pordingly decided to go. His first purpose is to Christianize his people and when that accomplished he expects to return to America to complete his education.

GENERAL PLEASANTON DEAD.

Famous as the Originator of the Blue-Glass-Remedy Fad.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.-General Augustus J. Pleasanton died here after a lingering illness of pneumonia. He was born in Washington eighty-six years ago and in Washington eighty-six years ago and graduated from the United States Military academy in 1826. He enlisted in the Pennsylvania militia and at the cutbreak of the civil war was made commander of the Home guard of Philadelphia. General Pleasanton was the originator of the theory that the sun's rays, when passed through blue glass, were particularly stimulating, not only to tion, but to the health and growth of vegeta animals.

Death of a Siberian Archeologist ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.-Private letters from Siberia announce the sudden death at Bernaul of the well known Russian author and publicist, Likela M. Yadrinzef, who was for many years owner and editor of the Eastern Review and who was re-garded as one of the best informed men in the world with regard to the history and archeology of Asiatic Russia.

McKane's Motion Again Denied. BROOKLYN. July 27.-In the general erm of the supreme court today Justicea Brown, Cutten and Dykman denied the motion for a new trial for John Y. McKans, the ex-boss of Gravesend, thereby confirming the decision of the lower court.