

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday) One Year... \$3.00

Omaha, The Bee Building, South Omaha, Corner N and Twenty-fourth Sts.

ALL communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George H. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily Bee, Evening and Sunday Bees printed during the month of July, 1894, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Number, Circulation, and Total. Rows include various circulation figures for different days and totals.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of August, 1894.

A proclamation of neutrality will not be out of order.

Mr. Bryan's reply is awaited with much fear and trepidation.

Corea is like the little boy who stands with his hands in his pockets while his big brothers fight it out.

Bryan invites himself to accept his own invitation to become a candidate for the senate. What if Bryan should decline?

Other things being equal home industry deserves home patronage whether in the line of public exhibitions or domestic manufactures.

We believe we may safely put down the new postmaster at South Omaha as an opponent of annexation for the next four years at any rate.

The order against offensive partisans will be suspended against the new postmaster at South Omaha until after the democratic state convention.

It will be a long time before Omaha secures another city clerk more efficient and at the same time more honest than the late William C. Wakeley.

The commission men at South Omaha and the managers of the Iowa roads are making sun while the hay shines. The butchers' strike is water in their mill race.

Chinese fireworks appear to be adapted to the celebration of public holidays only. They do more damage to Americans on the Fourth of July than they do to the Japanese in a week of hostilities.

Mayor Gilroy of New York says that Tammany democrats want harmony. They want the offices most of all. If harmony is necessary to get the offices they will take them with harmony. Otherwise they prefer to let harmony go and hang on to the offices.

If the one-legged senator from South Carolina wants to fight it out with the one-eyed governor of South Carolina, let them meet in the ring, each with one hand tied behind him. We will then be protected against a one-sided contest between them.

Hasn't Congressman Bryan settled that little government printing office site dispute yet? Must all those pyrotechnics in the house a few months back go in vain just because the Washington real estate speculators are stronger in congress than Mr. Bryan?

Candidates for the vacancy in the city clerkship will be swarming in the next few days. The unemployed politician is not particular as to the kind of work thrust upon him. If he can't have a place as street commissioner or sewer inspector he will try to be content with the office of city clerk.

Congressman Hager is doing a good thing in trying to get a fast mail service east out of Council Bluffs. This is a postal improvement in which Nebraska, as well as Iowa is interested, and the Nebraska representatives in congress ought to co-operate with Mr. Hager in his efforts to secure it.

The strikers at South Omaha are to be commended in any event for their peaceable conduct since they stopped work. They seem to have profited by the lesson of mob violence at Chicago and do not care to injure what merits their cause may have by resorting to lawlessness. It is to be hoped that they will continue to appreciate the necessity of good behavior.

The federal constitution forbids American foreign holders from receiving pensions from foreign governments. It does not forbid congress bestowing pensions upon office holders under foreign governments, probably because its framers never contemplated the possibility of such a proposal. The royal commissioners from the ex-queen of Hawaii will do well to bear this in mind.

Another councilman junket is being arranged for by parties who are anxious to familiarize our city law makers with the resources of the wild and woolly west. The next outing is to be into the Big Horn region, with a bear hunt and a ride on the Rocky mountain goat as the chief attractions.

P. S.—It must be understood that the excursions have pledged themselves not to talk about stone pavements or such trivial matters while they are on the road.

The Iowa democrats commend President Cleveland's letter to Chairman Wilson as a manly, outspoken document that meets their most hearty approval, and in the same breath they condemn any and all efforts made to impede the passage of real tariff reform. If this is not blowing hot and cold at the same time what is it? The president's letter has certainly been impeding tariff reform of whatever kind. So it is to be commended as an outspoken document and condemned as an impediment to tariff legislation.

THE CEDARQUIST CASE AGAIN.

The action of the president in remitting the penalties imposed upon Private Cedarquist, found guilty of disobeying an order to apply himself to target practice on Sunday, and the summary command to bring the officer who ordered target practice on Sunday to trial on the charge of himself disobeying orders, will doubtless create something of a mild sensation in army circles.

It will be noticed that the language of the order of August 1 implies that the officer who gave the now obnoxious order did so "in violation of the order of President Lincoln, given in November, 1862." Reference to this order of 1862, however, reveals nothing more than an injunction for the orderly observance of the Sabbath and a timely repetition of the advice given by Washington to his soldiers regarding the propriety of refraining from unnecessary work on the Sabbath.

Through this latest phase of the situation the Cedarquist case gives promise of attaining a celebrity which its merits seem scarcely to warrant. So far as Cedarquist is concerned, the findings in his trial stand just as they are, the question now being whether he shall be in a measure vindicated by the branding of the order which he disobeyed as illegal and the conviction and punishment of the officer giving it for violating the almost obsolete order of 1862.

THE QUESTION OF FREE SHIPS.

It is probable that nothing will be done at the present session of congress with the bill introduced in the house providing for free ships. It is not known what support it would command in the house, while as to the senate it is doubted whether it could pass that body. It is necessary in order to bring it forward in the house that an order be adopted fixing a day for its consideration, and it seems that the speaker is not desirous to have the measure brought forward.

But the question of restoring the merchant marine of the United States is too important to be wholly dismissed from consideration, and the next republican congress will undoubtedly be urged to call upon to enact legislation looking to this end. Men of all parties realize that the time has come when this country should cease to be dependent upon foreign ship owners for the ocean transportation of its products. It is admitted on all hands that a great commercial nation like the United States ought to have ample facilities of its own for the carriage of its foreign commerce, and that so long as we have not such facilities our progress toward commercial supremacy among the nations will be retarded.

The importance of this question is obvious. The difficulty is in devising wise and practical legislation that will bring about the desired result. No progress has been made under existing laws, and none is to be expected. Whether the proposed law would accomplish what is needed is problematical, while it is certain that its effect would be damaging to our shipbuilding industry. It is by no means a simple question, but the republican party can be depended upon to find a satisfactory solution whenever it shall seriously address itself to the task.

CREATING SOME ANXIETY.

The continued outflow of gold is said to be creating some anxiety in eastern financial circles. More than half the gold which the New York bankers recently sent to the treasury was exported last week, the outward movement for this week will be heavy, and there is no indication of an early cessation of the demand. This state of affairs is naturally creating some solicitude, because it is realized that it cannot continue much longer without causing gold to go to a premium. Should that happen the danger is that it will be accompanied by a panic, which in the present condition of business could hardly fail to be most disastrous.

The government's gold reserve continues to decline, being now down to \$54,000,000. A combination of bankers or speculators could take every dollar of gold out of the treasury in a week or compel the stopping of specie payments, in either case forcing gold to a premium. It is pointed out that the reserve now only allows about 8 cents of gold for the redemption of a dollar of the government's obligations, which comes pretty near to banking upon the faith of

the government and in a sense makes the government's paper currency not much better than fiat money. Quite naturally the question is being asked what is going to be done about this peril by the government. Are the president and the secretary of the treasury waiting for the passage of a tariff bill in order to increase the revenues of the government and relieve the embarrassment? This is their reliance for relief the president has taken an extraordinary course to bring it about in consulting a policy on the part of the house democrats that has antagonized the senate and reduced the chances of an agreement between the two branches of congress.

The simple and direct way out of the difficulty is by a settlement of the tariff question. If that were accomplished the drain of gold would cease, the revenues of the government from all sources would increase, and there would be improvement both in the business condition of the country and in the condition of the treasury. The very best thing that can be done to give relief in all directions is for congress to drop the tariff and adjourn.

THE IOWA PIE-BITERS.

The fulsome eulogy of Grover Cleveland and all he has said or done since the 17th of March, 1893, as embodied in the platform of the Iowa democracy, affords proof conclusive of the fact that the pie-biters were on top in the state convention. The Iowa pie-biters have outdone Senator Vilas in slobbering all over the great federal patronage dispenser. They have put the molasses and soft soap on so thick that it cannot help but disgust nine-tenths of the rank and file. They commend the administration of President Cleveland for the ability, wisdom and patriotism shown in dealing with matters of public interest.

Well, where has this administration shown such wonderful ability and wisdom in dealing with public questions? Does the condition of the country indicate any marvelous statesmanship in dealing with the finances of the nation? Have the revenues of the nation increased and has the credit of the United States been improved? Have the federal taxes been decreased and is the treasury in better condition now than it was before Cleveland came in?

Not content with slobbering about the signal ability displayed in bringing the country to the verge of bankruptcy and revolution, the Iowa pie-biters especially approve of the present administration for the lopping off of many useless office holders, and for its firm and wise policy toward the other nations and countries of the world.

Is not this enough tickler to make a horse laugh? What office holders have been lopped off outside of a few wretchedly paid clerks and minor inspectors of meats? How does the present federal pay roll compare with the pay rolls of former years? O, yes; there has been some lopping off in the pension bureau. But that was done more to gratify the southern brigadiers than the northern taxpayers.

That who collect the duty in dealing with other nations of the world caps the climax of pie-biting obsequiousness. What nations have we held off at arm's length by the firm attitude of the foreign office? The only complication that has arisen in the past seventeen months has been the Hawaiian middle and that has settled itself in spite of all blundering interference.

The most ridiculous performance of the Iowa pie-biters is their endorsement of the Wilson letter. The consensus of opinion among all democrats is that the letter had better be burned. It has caused democratic leaders at Washington more stomach ache than any political document that has ever been served. It has created greater resentment and stirred up more rancorous resentment than any utterance or political document that has ever emanated from the white house. Instead of smoothing the way for the tariff reform it has intensified the jungle over the mongrel bill and brought humiliation upon its author, who will now have to swallow himself in ignominy.

AN APPEAL FOR SETTLEMENT.

The responsible democratic press of the country is urgently appealing to congress for an immediate settlement of the tariff controversy. It asks the party in power to bring the issue to an end, even if it is necessary to allow the existing law to stand. With practical unanimity the newspapers of character and influence which represent democratic and tariff reform ideas demand in behalf of the general welfare that the deadlock between the senate and the house on this question shall be maintained no longer, and that if they cannot at once come to an agreement the controversy be abandoned and the industries and business of the country be relieved from the uncertainty and the strain incident to the conflict over the tariff.

A few examples of this sentiment will serve to indicate the general drift. The Philadelphia Record, a most earnest advocate of tariff reform, whose editor is the democratic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, says: "If the variance between the two houses on the tariff involved nothing more than a theoretical difference of opinion in regard to the correct protective duty it would not matter much whether the committee of conference should come to an agreement next month or next year. In ordinary circumstances neither the revenues nor the public finances would be seriously affected if a tariff bill should fall by reason of a disagreement about one-eighth of a cent a pound on sugar or upon the question whether or not iron ore should be put upon the free list. But the business interests of the country imperatively demand that the two houses shall ad-

just their differences without further delay. To remit these interests to another period of agitation, doubt and uncertainty would be intolerable." The Philadelphia Times, heartily in sympathy with the tariff reform policy, says that the great necessity of the country is to have the tariff issue settled. "The McKinley bill," declares that paper, "would be better, than the condition of uncertainty that must prevail if tariff legislation must be defeated." The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, an earnest advocate of tariff reform, says: "We have gone through a panic and a succeeding depression, extending over a year, of profound and unparalleled intensity, and this depression continues as long as uncertainty live the tariff continues." It declares that business and labor cannot stand an extension of this state of things through another fall and winter, and they cry aloud for relief from the terrible strain. It points out that investments have become so precarious that foreigners are withdrawing capital at as rapid a rate as just before the panic; that after borrowing on bonds the federal treasury has still been reduced to a worse condition than before; that the revenues of the government languish, its gold reserve is below the previously recorded lowest point, and it is confronted again with the alternative of suspending gold payments or borrowing more money. "This thing cannot go on," says the paper quoted, "without bringing the country to the verge of another panic, and it cannot go on without plunging us into another winter of more extensive unemployment and distress than the last and involving the most profound economic and social disaster to which the country is liable. If congress must settle this tariff question one way or the other immediately." The New York Commercial Bulletin talks in the same strain. "The real basis of treasury improvement," it says, "must lie in the gradual restoration of confidence abroad and prosperity at home, and these require, first of all, the cessation of the tariff disturbance and the return of business to its normal channels. With this accomplished the drain of gold would cease, the development of crop movements and exports soon begin, the revenues revive, and the improvement of treasury conditions would be more rapid than those who look only at the most unfavorable and temporary features of its present situation seem able to perceive."

These appeals for a settlement of the tariff controversy at once, one way or the other, reflect a nearly universal sentiment among the industrial, business and labor interests of the country. Senator Aldrich is reported to have urged the democratic conferees to either come to an agreement or abandon the controversy, and this is what they should do. The existing situation is most deplorable and to continue it much longer cannot fail to greatly add to the disastrous results already experienced. We are in the last month of summer. If the deadlock on the tariff is not brought to an end within the next thirty days there will be a winter of unprecedented hardship and privation for millions of the people. Such a calamity must be averted and it can be done by bringing to a conclusion the tariff controversy.

The Philadelphia Press gives the history of the so-called slum reports that has been causing considerable comment in the newspapers, and which, as we have said, is deserving of the attention it has received. The investigation of the slums of the leading cities of the country, although undertaken by "Labor" Commissioner Wright, is really due to Senator Kyle, who introduced a resolution for that purpose during the first days of his appearance in Washington as a member of the senate. Mr. Kyle's party affiliations being still a question of doubt, he encountered no opposition to his pet project, and the resolution carried with an appropriation of \$20,000 to defray the expenses. The work, however, was intrusted to the labor commissioner, instead of to Mr. Kyle, as the latter originally contemplated. Commissioner Wright figured that to gather the statistics called for by the resolution would cost \$20,000, rather than \$20,000, and therefore confined himself to four of the larger typical cities of the country. Even then all he attempted was a mere compilation of what was already at hand in the census reports and the municipal reports of the different cities. He does not claim to have brought out a solitary new fact, except, perhaps, by way of comparison, but the \$20,000 has been eaten up, and Mr. Kyle doubtless feels relieved.

The World's fair officials have succeeded in inducing the senate appropriation committee to insert into one of the appropriation bills an item for the indemnification of the French exhibitors who suffered a loss of their exhibits at the fire in the Manufacturers building. The house had refused to make this appropriation, but the interested parties hope to push it through the house in the shape of a senate amendment. Thus the World's fair officials will shift upon the taxpayers of the whole United States the obligation which the stockholders ought to discharge, and will increase by nearly \$100,000 the already large bill which the federal government has defrayed for the benefit of the Chicago exposition. As a great part of the fair's receipts has been given over to the city of Chicago or belongs to the city of Chicago itself, the greater part of this appropriation will in reality be a subsidy to Chicago. The federal government will doubtless be able to stand the expense, but it is to be hoped that this is the last bill which the fair company will ask the United States to pay for it.

The Rock Island road, which has been manipulated by private interests to building up two town sites to the detriment of the regularly designated county seats, only a few miles distant, has received its first retaliatory blow in the agreement of congress upon a bill requiring it to maintain stations at the two towns, Round Pond and South End, against which it has been contending. If this were the end of the controversy the railroad would doubtless feel satisfied, but in the interval it has undertaken and lawless actions have stirred up such a feeling of resentment among the people of Oklahoma that further territorial legislation regarding the obligations of the railroads to the public may be confidently expected. It seems that the railroad will never learn the lesson that it will generally pay them to deal fairly with the people.

The currency plank of the Iowa democratic platform is a somewhat unique proposition, but it does not require very close study to show that it is not a very wise one. The free coinage of silver and simply had not the courage to plainly say so. Ex-Governor Boies, in his address as chairman of the convention, indicated the prevailing sentiment in advocating the free coinage of silver with "proper safeguards to preserve the parity of the metal." The talk about safeguards is the merest subterfuge, because there is absolutely no way of main-

taining the parity of gold and silver if the mints should be opened to the free coinage of the latter under existing conditions. The moment the United States adopted that policy independently of other great commercial nations, whether upon the present ratio or some other, gold and silver would part company, and they would remain apart as long as that policy was maintained. In other words, we should go at once to a silver basis. There are no "safeguards" against this inevitable result of free silver coinage undertaken by the United States alone.

Secretary Morton doubtless feels elated over the result of the conference on the agricultural appropriation bill, which terminated with the exclusion of the item setting aside treasury for distribution among the several states for the purpose of exterminating the Russian thistle. The secretary made war upon this appropriation from the very first, characterizing it as a dangerous step towards paternalism. He wrote a scorching letter against it to the chairman of the senate committee on agriculture and used his own personal influence to defeat it. It slipped through the senate as an amendment to the house bill, but was caught in conference and the house refused to accept it. The consequence is that the states that want to get rid of the Russian thistle plague will have to devise the ways and means for themselves. The agricultural department will also avoid the work of supervision which might have been added upon it.

The republican caucuses in this city are called for next week, Friday, August 10. The thimbleleggers and wire pullers are already busily engaged in preparations for capturing these meetings. The Bee has never been in favor of the caucus system so long as the contest must be settled at the primary election under the law. The ward primary is the proper place for the expression of popular sentiment.

Every member of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners is sworn to consider only the interests of the city and the success and effectiveness of the departments under his control in making appointment or considering promotions or removals. If new appointments are calculated to subvert the efficiency of the police force better than promotions the duty of the commissioners is clear.

The Alabama election will be held on the 8th of August. There will be your "point" as to the political complexion of the next house of representatives. If the popular vote show a long reach in the south, look out for breakers.

Senator Allen's desire to make the poor rich is certainly commendable. But his bill appropriating \$50,000,000 from the federal treasury will not accomplish his purpose. The entire sum named would not be sufficient to satisfy more than fifty of the many thousands of poor who should add but a dozen cyphers to the amount and make a thorough job of it.

The talk about increasing the United States army has subsided. The army can be quickly enlarged to any extent with almost no cost when the necessity arises. One thing to remember is that our regulars are paid nearly three times the amount received by British soldiers, and that to add to their number means a heavy increase in expenditure.

A number of large wholesale houses in this city have been surprised lately by having thousands of circulars that they had sent out returned to them by the postal authorities for insufficient postage. The circulars were all of the same size and shape, and were stamped with "cent" stamps. It appears, however, that the circulars were not mailed in the regular mails, but were sent by express, and that they had sealed themselves and become first class mail.

The Holly Union Pacific funding bill has never had much chance of passage; but it is expected that it will be seriously considered by the House of Representatives. The bill is a measure to fund the Union Pacific, and it is expected that it will be passed by the House.

It is a novel feature in Alabama politics that the leading colored ministers in that state held a conference the other day in Birmingham and decided to give the support of their race to the political party that enforced the law requiring separate coaches for the two races; that gave like support to the other party, both to the negroes and whites; that enacted laws prohibiting the mixing of whites and blacks, and pledging themselves to maintain law and order. The proposition was submitted to the chairman of the democratic state committee, and as the straits of his party are pressing it was eagerly and promptly accepted. The ministers thereupon issued an address to their people to the effect that they must look to the support of the best element of the white people for protection. It is important that the colored people should understand the situation, and that they should be able to vote for the party that will protect them.

KEEP IT BEFORE REPUBLICANS.

Shall the Party Commit Itself to a Tattooed Standard Bearer?

The candidacy of Thomas J. Majors confronts the republican party of Nebraska as a menace to its success in the impending campaign. To elevate him to the position of standard bearer will place the party on the defensive and subject it to a galling fire that

THE TELL-TALE CERTIFICATE. The State of Nebraska. For Services rendered to the Auditor of Public Accounts. Received of T. J. Majors, Auditor of Public Accounts, \$15.00.

It could not withstand. Every candidate and every party leader on the stump would be compelled to champion the candidacy of a man who is tattooed with a record of indelible infamy. They would be confronted at every crossroad with the story of the forged census returns that scandalized the state at the national capital and placed a stigma upon the man whom the people of this commonwealth had honored with a place in the halls of congress as their representative. They would be confronted with the more recent misbehavior of that same congressman while acting in capacity of president of the state senate.

During two sessions of the legislature in which he occupied the responsible and honorable position of presiding officer of the upper house by virtue of his election as lieutenant governor, Mr. Majors was notoriously a tool and capper for the corporation lobby, and exerted all his power and influence during each session of the legislature to promote jobbery and assist boodle schemes and obstruct, sidetrack and defeat all railway regulation bills and measures to curb the rapacity of corporate monopoly.

SCANDALIZED THE STATE. During the session of 1891 the state was scandalized by the abduction of Senator Taylor, a populist, who had been elected on the anti-monopoly platform, which pledged him to support a maximum rate law. It is notorious that Taylor was on confidential terms with Lieutenant Governor Majors, and especially with his private secretary, Walter M. Seely. There is no doubt whatever that Majors and Seely must have known of the plot to abduct Taylor in order to keep him from casting his vote for the Newberry maximum rate bill.

Taylor's abduction created such a sensation that even if Majors had not been advised about the plot, he could not have been ignorant of the fact that Taylor had disappeared. The fact that Majors directed the sergeant-at-arms to have Taylor arrested shows absolute knowledge on the part of Majors of the disappearance of Taylor.

THE COMICAL CREW. Buffalo Courier: Oddly enough, it always makes a horseman hot to lose the heat. Indianapolis Journal: Aunt Choe-Ya reads the paper and has an ambler on a neckerchie every day. Uncle Ephum-Du's nuffin, honey, we's gwine to watermelon.

Chicago Record: The Washington Hostess (pouring tea): Do you take sugar, senator? The Statesman (absent minded)—Confound it, no! Who says so? Washington Star: "Will you pass the sugar?" "Have we done much of anything else?" inquired the absent-minded statesman.

Buffalo Courier: "Is 'chinner making any money out of this?" "Yes, he is perfectly satisfied with what he makes in it." Browning's Monthly: Doctor—Don't be alarmed, I was sicker than you are a year ago, and with the crying baby around me I was well and hearty. Patient (anxious)—O doctor! Tell me who was your physician? Destruction in Prospect. Boston Globe: Seventy-five New York Chinamen have started for home to offer their services as soldiers in the coming war. They charge on the Japanese the way they do in the laundry business, not opposing any man who stands their onslaught.