THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

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

1	*24,015	17	24,166
2	21,483	18	23,809
3	22,259	19	23,555
4	21,659	20	24,281
5	24,267	21	23,301
6	26,256	22	*24,540
7	26,299	23	22,622
8	*25,950	24	22,674
9	29,467	25	22,695
10	26,816	26	22,453
11	26,673	27	22,308
12	26,032	28	22,503
13	28,321	29	*24,105
14	27,371	30	22,283
15	*26,560	31	22,051
16	24,623		

Total	775,504
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*Sunday.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of August, 1894.
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

China wants no refinement of war in hers.

Nominate only clean men on the republican ticket and the goal of victory is already half won.

Hawaii may now consider herself officially congratulated by both houses of congress upon her launching into the world of independent nations.

Popgun bill number 5 failed to pop at the proper moment, and as a consequence threatens to languish in the house until next session of congress, if not forever.

If Mr. Havemeyer was paying all the bills of this congress he would call his senators and representatives together, square accounts and send them home without any further expensive dabbling in pretended legislation.

The tattooed candidate on any ticket reflects his markings upon all the other nominees. He is a stone around the neck of each of his associates. No party can afford to so handicap its standard bearers in a race for popular support.

The information that Chairman Wilson of the house ways and means committee is to be renominated for congress by his West Virginia contingency knocks the bottom out of the story that he is to supplant Mr. Carlisle at the head of the Treasury department and in the president's cabinet.

Who broke up the populist labor convention in Chicago last Saturday? The answer elicited from persons of different political parties resembles very much the answer which the same persons give to the question, Who is responsible for the industrial depression in the United States?

"Under the new tariff bill," says a stanch democratic organ, "a poor man's dollar will go farther than ever before." Perhaps, but the poor man will have several times the difficulty to get a dollar than ever before. In fact, he will be lucky to have a dollar where he had several dollars before.

Some people are trying to make out that Dr. Ely, who is to be investigated on the charge of spreading socialist doctrine from the University of Wisconsin, is a protectionist and that protectionism and socialism therefore go hand in hand. As a matter of fact Dr. Ely has a strong tendency toward free trade, so that this bomb is rather a boomerang.

The babbling on silver in the republican state convention. As Senator Manderson says, there is not a vote to be gained by any half-way yielding to the populist ideas. At the same time, there is much to be lost by such a course. The only safe path is to adhere firmly to the position which the republican party has always taken in favor of honest money.

As long as Great Britain remains neutral in the Corean controversy she will see that her subjects refrain from interfering on behalf of one belligerent or the other. Great Britain had a costly experience growing out of neutrality violations during the American war of the rebellion and she is not anxious to contribute another measure of damages to the Chinese or to the Japanese treasury.

The appointment by the South Omaha city council of a committee to confer with the committees already appointed in this city upon the subject of annexation is an indication that the sentiment for closer union of the two cities is increasing. If we are to have annexation, it must be accomplished within the coming year, and before the state census is taken. A comprehensive plan worked out in detail in ample time will do much toward expediting the project.

When an employe of the fire department is arrested and fined in the police court for drunkenness and the fact is certified by the chief to the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners why should it be necessary to refer the communication to the committee on men and discipline? If there was any defense or justification of the charge it would have been brought out in the police court. Such an offense should demand summary action and there is no reason why it should be first given to the consideration of a committee. The only way to maintain discipline in the fire and police departments is to make the punishment for violations both sure and swift.

Ex-Superintendent of Buildings Macleod had his claim for alleged attorney's fees for his defense before the whitewashing committee of the Board of Education rejected once, but he insists upon presenting it again at a time when he thinks perhaps that he can exert some pressure upon ambitious members of the board. Macleod cannot appreciate the fact that it was a privilege to allow him to appear before the committee by his attorney. He thinks the people ought also to take the burden of paying the alleged attorney's fees. As if Macleod's incumbency of the office of superintendent of buildings had not already cost the people more than enough.

HONEST PARTY PLATFORM.

In commenting upon the organization of the two great political parties and making comparisons between the work accomplished by them, the New York Evening Post indulges in this suggestive language:

"Of course, nobody expects a party to live up to every line of its platform. A great many things get into party platforms to please some man or section, as to which it would be idle to say the party is committed. The repeal of the tax on state bank notes was such a thing in the democratic platform of 1892. The demand for penny postage was such a thing in the republican platform of 1888. But on all matters truly national in their scope, on which parties deliberately and repeatedly take sides, they must perform what they promise, when given power to do so, or else have that power indignantly taken from them."

It may be true, perhaps, as the Post contends, that few party platforms are really carried out to the very letter, and it may be true, further, that the party platforms have been repudiated in part or in whole so many times that many people have come to regard them as mere empty proclamations. If this is so it is because there have been too many dishonest party platforms and because in certain cases the platform has ceased to be what it originally was—a declaration of party principles. The way to win back the confidence of the people in platform pledges is to return to strictly honest platforms. A party may frequently find itself unable to live up to its declaration of principles, but it can always be excused by making an honest effort to live up to them.

The trouble in most instances has been that the platform has been hastily patched together out of haphazard resolutions introduced into the convention and lacks both coherence and consistency. In state conventions it is often the practice to leave the work of adopting a platform until almost the last moment, and then to accept whatever is presented without either discussion or consideration. The committee's report is read off amid shouts and applause, one or two planks may possibly encounter opposition, but it is finally approved by the convention without questioning either contents or form. The result is to in a measure justify the criticism that many things get into party platforms to please some man or section when the party as a whole would hesitate long before committing itself to it. For this reason, too, when the party is victorious, the man or section for which such an unmeaning pledge was inserted into the platform and who demands that it be redeemed is bound to be disappointed, if not altogether alienated.

There is no reason whatever why a political party should not be perfectly honest in its platform. Honesty in a party platform consists in saying nothing that is not honestly meant, in promising nothing that cannot be carried out. Give the voter the impression that portions of a platform are but insincere bids for the support of particular elements in the party and he will finally be forced to conclude that the whole platform is insincere and intended only as a vote-getting device to be cast aside so soon as the votes shall have been counted. A party that once secures a reputation for insincerity cannot long maintain itself with the masses. Honesty is the best policy in party platforms as in all other things.

ONLY A TRUCE.

In an interview a few days ago ex-Speaker Reed said that the passage by the senate of the Murphy resolution did not mean that there will be no more tariff legislation during this administration. The business men and manufacturers might just as well understand first as last, said the leader of the house republicans, that the tariff agitation will be renewed at the first opportunity; the truce is merely for the balance of this session. "The adoption of the resolution means that no more popgun bills will be passed merely for political effect," said Mr. Reed, "but judging from the declarations of Senators Mills and Vest and of Mr. Wilson, it is conclusively shown that the course of the democrats will be to carry on tariff legislation, the tendency being all the while against protection and toward free trade."

That this is the present intention of most of the democratic leaders there can be no doubt. In a speech in the house after the passage of the senate bill, Mr. Springer, who was chairman of the ways and means committee in the Fifty-second congress, said that the party did not propose to stop the march toward revenue reform with that action. "Since that bill passed," said the Illinois congressman, "the chairman of the committee on ways and means, by direction of the democratic caucus, has brought into this house bills placing sundry articles on the free list by separate acts, and we are not going to stop here. Other measures will be brought forward, perhaps not at this session, but in the next. I say to the gentlemen on the other side of the house that we are engaged in this cause in earnest, and we are going to remain in it until the people of this country will have all that they desire on this subject and all that they are entitled to have." Mr. Springer may not be regarded as an oracle of his party, but he knows the feeling among his political associates. Besides, others have spoken in a similar vein, and Mr. Cleveland himself has advised that the crusade against protection be kept up. Mr. Reed is therefore fully justified in the opinion that the democratic purpose is to continue the tariff agitation, and undoubtedly a determined effort will be made at the next session to enact into laws the supplemental tariff bills passed by the house and now in the senate, with probably others increasing the list of free raw materials. Doubtless the manufacturers and intelligent business men of the country fully understand this.

It may not be to much purpose to speculate at this time as to the chances of this proposed legislation. It is not desired by all the democrats of the senate, and it is believed that union with the republicans of those democrats who do not want it would defeat it. But there is one suggestion in connection with this matter that is timely and ought to be kept in mind by all voters who think that further tariff tinkering by this congress would be damaging to the material interests and prosperity of the country. That is that the result of the November elections will exert a great influence, either in stimulating the democratic purpose or restraining that party. There are few who entertain any doubt that the next house of representatives will be republican, but it is important that it shall be so by such a majority as will incontestably demonstrate the popular revolt against the democratic tariff policy. A sweeping republican triumph in the congressional elections, that shall overwhelmingly express the opposition of the people to the declared designs of the democracy against the principle of protection, is necessary to put a check to the crusade which it is the avowed intention of the democratic leaders to continue. A small majority will have little effect. To merely wrest the popular branch of congress from democratic control is not enough to make the needed impression upon the leaders of that party who demand that the assault on the protective policy shall go on. What is required is a republican victory that will so overshadow the democratic success of two years ago that it can no longer be appealed to as justifying the efforts of the democracy to destroy the economic policy of the republican party.

In order to accomplish this the friends of protection to American industries and American labor will need to be alert, vigilant and persistently active. It will not be wise for them anywhere to underestimate the enemy or indulge in overconfidence. They cannot afford to lose any opportunity or abate effort in any locality where republican success is possible. The country has had a most impressive object lesson as the result of giving the democratic party control of the government, and the people, there is every reason to believe, are eager to render a verdict of condemnation upon the course of that party. But, none the less, there is work everywhere for republicans to do, and they must do it heartily, earnestly and persistently. If they prove faithful to the great opportunity—and every consideration of national good and of patriotism should induce them to be—there can be no doubt as to the result. It will be a republican triumph that will compel the enemies of American interests to call a halt in their free trade crusade and perhaps abandon it altogether.

THE CLAIM OF ECONOMY.

The democrats will endeavor to make political capital in the impending campaign by setting up the claim of economy for the present congress. Mr. Sayers, the chairman of the house committee on appropriations, has made a statement showing a reduction of $28,835,989.70 from the appropriations made at the last session of the last congress, and deducting the amount of the river and harbor bill, which he said should be done for the purpose of comparison—$11,473,180—places the reduction at $40,309,169.70. This is apparently a very generous reduction, but how much real merit there is in it and how far it can be made available for political capital will appear upon investigation.

Mr. Cannon, the senior republican member of the committee on appropriations, has also made a statement which shows that the reduction in appropriations by this congress is covered by the item for pensions alone—that is, that the economy of which the democrats are making a boast is at the expense of the union soldiers of the country. Another fact shown by Mr. Cannon is that the appropriations made by the Fifty-third congress at the present session are greater by over $27,000,000 than were those made by the first session of the Fifty-first congress—characterized by the democrats as "the billion-dollar congress." It is also shown that the appropriations of this session of the present congress, excepting pensions, are greater than the appropriations made last year. A statement submitted by Representative Henderson of Iowa, also a member of the committee on appropriations, corroborates that of Mr. Cannon, showing that it is in the cutting down of pensions that the economy of the present house consists.

Mr. Dingley of Maine said in a speech in the house a few days ago that it was a gratification, after the democratic party has been in power in every department of the government for one year, to have it so clearly demonstrated that these gentlemen, who, when out of power, made such denunciations of republican extravagance two and four years ago, now find the boot is on the other leg. They now find themselves subject to the criticism of those whom they then criticised. It was seen that the expenditures under the democratic administration, with both houses of congress democratic, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, have been only $17,000,000 less than the last fiscal year of President Harrison, and this reduction has been entirely in pensions, leaving an increase of $1,000,000 in other expeditures—that is, the expenditures for the ordinary purposes of the government were $1,000,000 more for the last fiscal year, under democratic rule, than they were for the preceding year, under republican rule. In the meantime the revenues of the government have fallen short of the expenditures to the amount of over $70,000,000, the treasury gold reserve has been reduced nearly one-half, and there has been added to the public debt by the issue of bonds $58,000,000.

Surely this is not a record on which the democratic party can hope to make political capital with intelligent voters, and the less the party says about it the better it will be for the party. The claim of economy is about the least justifiable or defensible of any that the democrats can offer. They come into power promising great retrenchment in public expenditures, and as with all their other promises—excepting that to cut down the pensions of union soldiers—they have failed to make it good.

IMPROVED COLLECTION LAWS.

A movement has gained some headway among wholesale merchants of this state looking to an amendment of the collection and foreclosure laws. There seems to be a growing demand upon the part of responsible merchants for the enactment of such laws as will amply protect the interests of wholesalers, not only of this state, but of those throughout the distributing centers of the east. The laxness of the Nebraska collection laws has long been a matter of vital concern to jobbers, but in seasons of prosperity no considerable effort could be exerted for their improvement. Country dealers were for the most part doing a prosperous business and the proportion of fraudulent failures was small. The trade outlook at this time, however, is not promising, and while jobbers are not extending credit indiscriminately as heretofore, they must of necessity give their patrons reasonable time in which to balance accounts.

Under existing exemption and foreclosure laws the defaulting retail dealer has what is considered an undue advantage of his creditors. A weak assignment law permits a bankrupt dealer to prefer his creditors if he so elects, the result of which is to shut out other deserving creditors and admits of favoritism incompatible with justice and equity. Moreover, the exemption laws operate to protect the homestead and personal property of a bankrupt merchant to the amount of $2,000. Wholesale merchants do not as a rule claim this law to be an injust one, but they do contend that it is constantly abused and plead as a fence for the protection of voluntary bankrupts. The movement which is now taking shape for the betterment of existing statutes contemplates a law that will place all creditors of a bankrupt dealer upon an equal footing, so that no favoritism may be shown.

The effect of the present collection law is detrimental to the consumer. When the jobber is obliged to take chances on getting his pay he adds to the cost of the goods he sells a sufficient amount of profit to cover his possible losses. It follows therefore that the retailer pays a heavy premium for his credit, and the purchasing consumer pays the freight. It is a well established fact that poor credit makes high interest rates. If credits were improved by laws that would make collections more certain and expeditious, the benefit would accrue to the middle and working classes, who have to pay for all the losses in the enhanced price of commodities.

It has apparently become simply a matter of necessity that the teachers in the public schools, if they are to be retained without any reduction in the salary list, be employed from month to month, so that a reduction may take place whenever the emergency demands. At the same time the board must recognize that it made a mistake when it re-engaged all the principals at the old extravagant salaries for the whole year, thus shutting off all possibility of retrenchment in that direction. The employes of the board ought to have been treated all alike, and no favoritism shown to the principals and janitors. The mistake of tying its own hands should not be committed again. Unless some check is speedily placed upon the school expenditures the end of the next school year will find the board in a most unpleasant financial tangle.

Senator Teller of Colorado professes to believe that President Cleveland is seriously setting his pins, as he puts it, for a fourth presidential nomination at the hands of his party. Some of his recent actions may possibly tend to give that effect, especially his appeal to the house as representative of the sentiment of the country on the tariff question rather than the senate, which was plainly a bid for popular applause. At the same time the president must see that the crowd of lesser aspirants for the white house chair is increasing with wonderful rapidity by daily accessions from the democratic ranks. With all his alleged conceit he must know that the party cannot confine its favors to one man. If he does really anticipate a fourth nomination, he can no longer have that farseeing judgment with which he is usually credited.

Great bodies move slowly. That accounts for the deliberation with which President Cleveland is passing upon the new tariff bill.

Where the Shoe Pinches.

New York Sun.

If the president signs the tariff bill the McKinley act will cease to be the "culminating atrocity of class legislation." The McKinley act contains no income tax outrage.

Divested of His Yellow Coat.

Chicago Tribune.

Poor Wilson! A few months ago he was being lauded to the skies as the Moses of the democratic party. Today the Washington dispatches are filled with the discussion of ways and means to pension off the original author of the tariff bill. Such is political fame.

Don't Be Too Sure.

New York Tribune.

The democratic statemen and journalists who assert that the German tariff bill will bring about an immediate era of prosperity were just as confident last fall that the repeal of the silver law would make a speedy end of the hard times. But the melancholy failure of the prediction then has not taught them humility.

How the Trust Grinds Labor.

Springfield Republican.

The wall paper trust, having whipped most of its competitors into line, is now engaged in tightening its grip on the trade by reductions of wages in the several trust factories. A case in point is the old Janeway & Co.'s factory at New Brunswick, N. J., where a prosperous business had been built up and close relations established between the employer and employed under the personal supervision of the owners. Now the employes have to deal with officers of the trust, remotely located, who have no sort of interest in or regard for the workmen, and who have now ordered them all discharged with the intention of hiring them back at reduced rates of pay. It is evident enough that this trust control of industry cannot go on developing without inviting serious trouble.

Cost of Democratic Rule.

Philadelphia Telegraph.

To sum it all up, democratic ascendency in sixteen months has cost the country in loss of business, loss of wages, reduction of values, and general financial and industrial demoralization more than $1,000,000,000. This in a little more than one year, and but the beginning. The shrinkage must continue in every direction, and what is lost will be lost forever. The reduction in wages in one year under the Cleveland tariff in the middle states alone will reach $100,000,000. And the workman is not the only one affected. The reduction in his wage represents a corresponding reduction in the amount of his purchases. He will lose at both ends. He will get less money in his weekly envelope and he will have to pay more for his sugar to start with. He will have to buy cheaper clothing, or rather that which sells at a lower price, which is always the dearest in the end. He has seen sore times during the last year, and he is in for it while the present administration lasts, at least. It was indeed a dark day, not only for Philadelphia, but the whole country, when the tariff bill of 1894 passed the house.

CONVENTION OF JOKERS.

Syracuse Courier: A man with plenty of sand is sure to grind out an existence somehow.

Life: Brown—I hear you are the happy father of twins.
Jones—I am the father of twins.

New York News: She—You are awfully young to be called colonel.
He—Well, I have been in eighteen engagements, and the girl and I fought in every one of them.

Florida Times: It wouldn't be so bad when the mosquito presented his bill if he didn't sign the receipt in such fiery ink.

Philadelphia Times: Why, for that matter, in a couple of weeks even the oyster will open for business at the old stand.

Somerville Journal: After all, there is no better health-lift for a man, in his wife's opinion, than the necessary hod of coal.

Indianapolis Journal: "Oxcuse me, Mr. Acheimer," remarked Mr. Grossgeld, "but did I understand you to say that der brofits of dis pizness you vant me to invest in vouldt pe ten thousandt a year net or ten thousandt a year nit?"

Buffalo Courier: To Anxious Inquirer—Our legal editor, after careful research, decides that you are hardly entitled to recover damages because the "Chalk Talk" you attended the other night was not a lecture on the milk business.

Washington Star: "My son," said the economical father, "these cigars are better than I smoked at your age."
"Father," replied the youth, "it pains me to do it, but I am compelled to state that they are better than the cigars you smoke now."

LIKE CURES LIKE.

Courier-Journal.

Since love is a disease—heigh-ho!
So proven by the proctors;
This diagnosis worketh woe
To one poor ilk of doctors.

Go to—ye allopathic creed—
Evanish on a canter;
'Tis homeopathy we need—
Similibus curantur.

POLITICAL POTPOURRI.

Burt county's delegation will vote solidly for the man of its choice. It is not divided on governor.

The impeachables are all in the city now, and the Majors headquarters is where they most do congregate.

Pender Republic: Tom Majors is sweating his old hickory shirt every day, these days, making gubernatorial hay, which is liable to be rained on next Wednesday.

Walt Seely has nothing to say about the Taylor voucher, except that "the incident has closed." He seems to know when it is best to keep his tongue between his teeth.

The hickory shirters displayed great activity last night, but their movements resembled those of drowning men snatching at straws with death staring them in the face.

B. & M. passes are as thick around the Majors rooms at the Millard as they were at Lincoln two years ago. J. H. Ager, as usual, is the chief dispenser of the favors to the tattooed faithful.

"I'm afraid Tom's done for," remarked an intimate of the tattooed candidate last night, "for he hasn't shaved for four days. And when Tom Majors puts off having his whiskers removed for that length of time there is always something troubling the old man's mind. When Tom realizes that he is knocked out he lets his beard grow for a week so as to hide his chagrin."

Lincoln News: The MacColl boom received substantial encouragement in Saturday's conventions, especially in Douglas county, where the 108 delegates to the state convention were instructed to vote for Jack first, last and a few other times. At present nearly 200 delegates have been instructed for MacColl, and when the convention meets there will be enough MacColl men to make him the republican candidate for governor. Only the most shameless betrayal of delegates or the purchase of them by the approved railroad methods can secure the nomination of Majors.

Sidney Telegraph: Jack MacColl will be a governor of which Nebraska can well feel proud. He is thoroughly American and has always been identified with Nebraska's development. The best place to find a man out is his home town. The Lexington people will stake their all on their home man. They know him. The entire western part of the state is for him, not particularly that he is a western man so much as it is that he is clean handed, capable and honest. His methods are open and above board. It is the same with him in politics as in business. Jack MacColl is a sure winner. He will bring dignity, intelligence and business acumen to the office. He knows the needs of our great state, and knowing its necessities he can the better protect its interests. The republican party of Nebraska can do no better thing than to put Jack MacColl at the head of the ticket. Let us not go into this campaign handicapped by a candidate who must from start to finish make a defensive campaign. We do not say that "Jack" is better than any other candidate whose name is mentioned in connection with the nomination, but we do say that, all things considered, he is the most available, and being the most available, as a matter of party policy, we should head our ticket with Jack MacColl.

Lincoln Call: The republican state convention will be held Wednesday. The delegates will go into the convention with a full understanding of the political conditions in this state. They will nominate a state ticket with full knowledge of the necessity for patriotic action, for the naming of clean, strong men. There has never been a time in this state when there was a greater responsibility on the delegates to a republican state convention. It is in the power of the men who will make up this convention to absolutely insure success. On the other hand, it is possibl that such a course might be adopted that will result in partial defeat for the state ticket. The Call looks forward to the state convention with the same hope that it entertained prior to the congressional convention, and we trust the result may be equally satisfactory. For governor there should be nominated a man of experience, good judgment and determination—a man who, uninfluenced by prejudice or clamor, can be depended upon to guard the interests and credit of the state at all hazard. And for the other offices there should be named men of known ability and integrity. And the platform should be a square, positive declaration of republican principles, without equivocation or any yielding to populist prejudice. The Call believes that the party will prove equal to the emergency and that the work done in Omaha this week will commend itself to the republican voters of the state.

GOOD, IF TRUE.

Nebraska politicians, no less than those of New York and Indiana, play the game of politics for all there is in it. An amusing instance of the fervor with which the average cross-roads statesman enters the game and the resources displayed by him in prosecuting it was narrated by one of the Nebraska delegation to the Chicago Record correspondent. "In the Missouri river," said he, "there is an island containing about thirty voters. The result of a recent election hung upon their ballots. If they voted against a certain candidate for a local office he would be defeated. Without their opposition he would be elected. Two or three days before the election a physician from the main land, where they would have to go to vote, reported that smallpox existed on the island and the town on the other bank of the river was promptly quarantined against the island. This barrier was maintained until after the election, which resulted in a victory for the candidate referred to, who is said to have been a friend of the physician. The case is now in the courts."

***

Mr. Pence of Colorado was making an eloquent address in the house on Monday night of last week, on the tariff bill, and, soaring to a high oratorical altitude, pointed to the house clock, and in a solemn tone exclaimed: "This bill will pass when that clock strikes 10."

There was a solemn hush that lasted a second or two, when it was broken by a voice on the republican side: "That clock doesn't strike, Lafe."

It was Mercer of Nebraska. The house collapsed with laughter, and it was some time before Mr. Pence could regain his equilibrium.

Pence cornered Mercer at the main door the next afternoon, according to the Washington Post, and held him.

"Say, Mercer," he said, "I've got a little bill I want you to help me pass. It appropriates a small sum of money, not enough to cut any figure in the treasury balance. Will you vote for it?"

"Certainly," said Mercer; "what is it for?"

"Oh, I want the house to buy a striker for that clock," said Pence, sending Mercer across the lobby with a slap on the back.

Sound Harsh in Democratic Ears.

Globe-Democrat.

Congressmen will soon be headed for home. No brass bands, please, and kindly omit the soft notes of the popgun.

OUR MELLOW AUGUST.

Atlanta Constitution.

The mellow month of August is a mellow month, indeed!
(Please pile the coals up higher in the grate!)
We have ices, we have juleps and thermometers to heed.
(That fellow with my overcoat is late!)

We revel in the sunlight—with a handkerchief or two.
(I wonder how this fur cap suits my head?)
We swelter helter-skelter where the skies are burning blue.
(Just put a dozen blankets on my bed!)

O, mellow month of August, with the glory on the hills!
(I think it's getting colder by degrees.)
With the twinkle on the meadows, and the ripple on the rills!
(I wonder if the waterpipes will freeze?)

BETTER OFF WITHOUT THEM

House Committee Makes a Strong Report Favoring the Exclusion of Anarchists.

MEXICANS FINALLY PAY AN OLD CLAIM

Congressman Henderson of Iowa Speaks a Good Word for Congressman Mercer—Bryan Will Stop and Speak for Weaver.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,
1407 F Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21.

A strong report favoring the rigid exclusion and deportation of alien anarchists has been made by the house committee on judiciary. The report says:

"It is admitted on all hands the question is one of very great importance and that legislation on the subject is called for by every consideration of public safety. The committee is advised that owing to the severe legislation recently adopted by France and Italy a great many dangerous anarchists are making their way to the United States, and as under existing laws they cannot be denied admission to our territory, the United States will soon be the rendezvous of these human monsters, unless the proposed legislation is speedily adopted. Your committee is of the opinion that the United States is fully justified by existing circumstances to use all its powers to prevent the immigration and settlement in this country of men who repudiate all law and all government and practically proclaim themselves as the enemies of mankind. Your committee has no desire to hamper the vigorous and prompt execution of a law providing for their deportation by 100 necessary proceedings or delays and is now willing to concede that the superintendent of immigration and secretary of the treasury may be fully trusted to confine the operation of the law to those who are justly subject to its provisions." The report takes up the various objections made to the proposed measure and disposes of each of them. Concerning the objection that the bill is faulty in not defining anarchy, the report says: "As the meaning of the word is defined as 'absence of government,' the state of society where there is no law or supreme power; a state of lawlessness; political confusion, and its meaning is so well known it is considered unnecessary to encumber the law with a special definition." The committee meets the objection that a person should not be charged with anarchy and deported without jury trial by saying: "It would hardly be contended, we suppose, that the government ought to maintain a jury at every port of entry for the purpose of passing on the qualifications of emigrants who desire to enter, and as the emigrant who has been permitted to enter acquires no rights not possessed by the foreigner who desires to enter we are unable to perceive upon what principle a jury trial is insisted upon in order to deport an alien whose residence in the country is considered detrimental to the public welfare."

In conclusion, the report states that there is full constitutional power for the enactment of the proposed law and that there is an urgent necessity for the immediate passage of the bill.

MEXICANS PAID INDEMNITY.

A celebrated case, which has occupied a good part of the attention of the State department for seven years and has figured in congress in years gone by, has just come to a successful termination and the Mexican government has placed with the State department to the credit of Mrs. Leon McLeod Baldwin, the sum of $20,000 as indemnity for the assassination of her husband. Mr. Baldwin was superintendent or manager of the Valenciana mines. In August, 1887, while making a tour of a group of mines belonging to a party of American capitalists, he was fired on by two men concealed behind rocks close by the mines. They were well known desperadoes—Castor Martincz and Vicente Becerra. Baldwin was badly wounded and sought refuge in a tunnel. The desperadoes cried: "We intend to make away with the whole gringo company," and called upon the unarmed miners to surrender Mr. Baldwin, or they would fire on them. To save the lives of the helpless men, Mr. Baldwin surrendered himself on the promise that he would be allowed to pay a ransom and go free. The bandits put him on a mule, carried him down the road, and in a few minutes shot him through the brain and disappeared. The Mexican government denied responsibility for the assassination, and it has taken seven years to convince them they are liable. Meanwhile the indemnity was scaled down from the original figures of $100,000 to $20,000.

PLEASED WITH MERCER'S RENOMINATION.

When learning the announcement of the renomination of Congressman Mercer, Colonel Henderson of Iowa today said: "I congratulate the republicans of the Second Nebraska district on their choice. I consider Congressman Mercer one of the most efficient of the young members on the floor of the house. He is such an energetic, alert and active worker for Omaha and his district that he makes one of the best representatives that I know. He is one of the most popular young representatives, and has so many friends among the leaders on both sides of the house that he always succeeds in getting whatever legislation he desires for his people. He has an excellent record for this session of congress, and every one will be glad to know that he has been renominated. In my judgment, the republicans of the Omaha district have made a splendid selection."

Congressman Bryan will leave Washington on Thursday morning for Lincoln. On his way home Mr. Bryan will stop a day at Atlantic, Ia., and deliver a speech in favor of the election of Weaver, the populist candidate for congress in the Ninth Iowa district.

Dr. J. C. White has been appointed a member of the board of examining surgeons at Plankinton, and Dr. J. M. Lewis at Canton, S. D.

Annie L. Magorien has been appointed postmistress at Gayville, Yankton county, S. D., vice Iver Bagstad, resigned.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Mr. Debs is booked to speak at Omaha, Topeka and St. Louis on Labor day.

The senator from Troy achieved some distinction. He collared the Gorman bill and cuffed the popguns.

Ambassador Bayard is said to be strongly impressed with his availability as a candidate for president in 1896.

According to another seer, New York will sink into the sea and disappear in a few hundred years. Bosh. It won't wash.

Bicyclist Zimmerman's great success is said to be due to his abnormally large heart, which is declared by the doctors to be two inches longer than the average.

Accounts of the ancient and vociferous weapons used by the Chinese in the present war recall the halcyon days of political battles and bottles in the Third ward.

The death is announced in New York of Mr. Eugene Lawrence, aged 71. Twenty years ago his name was familiar to readers of magazines and illustrated weeklies.

Governor Matthews of Indiana suppressed a resolution endorsing him for president in the democratic state convention. Level-headed democrats are fighting shy of '96.

For reasons that require no explanation, this year's campaign in the Second district will have, for eligible young ladies, none of the charms which marked the contest of 1892.

Senator Vest of Missouri says he will tell his friends all about it when he decides to retire from politics. Still, there are numerous political banana peels on the highways of Missouri.

The cuckoo of southern California is the deadly enemy of the rattlesnake. The administration is experimenting on the political rattlers of Maryland with a branch of the same family.

Hon. William Nye, formerly a dispenser of law and letters in Wyoming, is convinced from experience that manly beauty commands the united support of women voters. Owing to this fact Mr. Nye wisely refrained from seeking elective office in Wyoming after the granting of woman suffrage.

Berlin claims the European record for quickness in turning out the fire brigade. At a test the other day the company tested was out of quarters, fully equipped for the fire, twenty-two seconds after the alarm was turned in. Amsterdam has hitherto claimed to hold the record on twenty-six seconds.

Senator Caffery of Louisiana has an 'ism—he will not shake hands. He thinks it is a senseless thing and refuses to practice it. When a stranger is introduced to Caffery he, of course, stretches out his hand in greeting, but the Louisiana senator pays no attention to it and the man has to draw it back. For years he has observed this custom and maintains it even in the senate, the paradise of handshaking.

Senator Isham G. Harris was going up in the senate elevator the other day when one of the correspondents who was standing at the senator's elbow exclaimed in a loud voice: "I'll dare any man to ask Senator Harris whether the conference has adjourned or not." There was a second of awed stillness. The crusty old Tennesseean turned abruptly upon the venturesome young man and said in his most impressive manner: "You may ask me any question you please today, sir. I don't happen to have my pistols with me."

Prof. Charles Eliot Norton said at the Bryant centenary: "The harebell nods with the rhythm of Scott's delightful verse; the daffodil dances to Wordsworth's tune; the lark sings Shakespeare's 'Hark! hark!' at heaven's gate; the nightingale never ceases to lament for her poet's untimely death in Keats; and as Burns has made the mountain daisy, so has Bryant made the fringed gentian his own. And as long as a wild duck shall cross the crimson sky of evening in its flight, so long shall Bryant's memory float heavenward with it."

Private Tom Allen, M. C., does not pose as a prophet, yet he has shown himself a more reliable one that the average professional. When asked, after the president's letter was made public, whether the house would yield, he forecasted the outcome in these words: "Why, of course we will. We always give in when we have a row with the senate. We are going to raise h—l for a while and let on as if we never, never would be enslaved by the trusts and plutocrats, but when we get out of wind we are just going to lie right down and let them step on our necks. That is the way we always do, and it is very mortifying for a man of my pride and high moral principles to realize that while the trusts are having to pay a big price for the senate they are getting the house for nothing."

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