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OFFICE O TERCHICK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of August, 130t.
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

#### TO NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS.

All republicans who are opposed to the domination of railroads and desire to resent the attempt to make the party subservient to corporate monopolles and public thieves are hereby invited to express their views by letter directed to me personally, suggesting the best method for defeating the election of Thomas Majors. All communications will be treated as confidential when so requested.

We must make an organized effort to save the state from the blighting misrule which has repudiated the pledges repeatedly made to the people in our platforms; has made the execution of our laws a farce and looted the state treasury.

Notice will be given in due time through The Bee what action will be deemed most dvisable to accomplish the ends in view. E. ROSEWATER.

What has become of the vision of cheap electric lighting for the city?

Are not hat racks at \$88 apiece a triffe extravagant for the headgear usually worn by the average Omaha councilman?

Senator Hill hasn't been writing any lettrs of explanation of late. He is about the only democrat from whom an explanation of one kind or another would be rather out of place.

The advice to begin figuring on your winter's coal supply before winter prices set in is not entirely out of place, although the temperature does not suggest any immediate necessity for artificial heat.

to the increased internal revenue tax, is not expected to seriously affect the business of the numerous Keeley cure institutions scattered over different portions of the coun-Only the cuckoos are privileged to be the

The rise in the price of whisky, owing

agents for making public letters from the president explaining his position on the tariff. This favor in itself is ample return for all the devotion bestowed in the direction of the white house.

Every enterprise that brings people from abroad into Omaha, if only for a single day contributes to the volume of business transacted by local merchants. By encouraging such undertakings business men promote the presperity of the whole community.

Breckinridge, of breach of promise fame, is again accusing Chicago newspapers of treating him unfairly because he opposed the original World's fair appropriation in congress. As if Breckinridge were any judge of fair treatment! Some people don't know when they are well off.

The superintendency of a school system requiring the strvice of over 300 teachers, with an enrellment of some 16,000 pupils in forty odd school buildings, calls for a man of tact, ability and character. Let the school board be sure, before it commits itself, that It has found the right man for the place.

Just walt a few days and the reviews of the work of congress by men who participated in it will be so numerous as to effectually befuddle the person who really wants to know what congress has done. The man who can't select from the supply a review to suit himself is not easily satisfied, and that is all there is to it.

The persistence of the cholera in Europe is something that is difficult to understand, in view of the claims of the medical profession that they are entirely competent to deal with the pest. For over two years now cholera has been raging in European countries without material interruption. If it is not eradicated before long, people will begin to think that the physicians have been exaggerating their achievements.

Later reports from the fertile Eikhorn valley indicate that the farmers will not suffer any distress by reason of the drouth. While crops in that region are not abundant, enough will be saved to keep the people from want. Reports from Cuming county show a satisfactory condition in this respect. It is indeed gratifying to know that this far-famed valley has not been devastated by the hot winds and drouth that have wrought total ruin in the western portion of the state.

Philadelphia is protesting against the earsplitting tooting with which the tin-horn excursionists are making the life of peaceable citizens a burden. In Philadelphia the excursions are conducted upon a trolley line, a whole train being chartered and filled with fun-loving youngsters. In order that no one shall fail to be aware of their presence they make the atmosphere alive with reports of cannon erackers and blasts from their horns. Staid old Philadolphia will not be scandalized in this way and calls upon the police to suppress the nuisance. This may palliate the grievous offense committed by The Bee a year or so ago when it protested against the tin-horn abuse in Omaha.

THE END OF RECIPROCITY.

There appears to be no doubt that the new tariff law repeals the section of the McKinley act under which the reciprocity agreements were effected. It is true that there is a provise which says that nothing in the new law shall be held to abrogate or in any way affect such reciprocity commercial arrangements as have been heretofore made and now exist between the United States and foreign countries, except where such arrangements are inconsistent with the provisions of the act, but the most intelligent opinion is that this will not save any of the existing arrangements, and the instructions of Secretary Carlisle to collectors of customs is regarded as summarily ending the reciprocity policy instituted under the preceding administration.

The abandonment of this policy will mean considerable decrease in our exports to the ountries with which reciprocity agreements were made, and the heaviest sufferers will be the agricultural producers of the United States. Under these agreements our exports were increased to the extent of fully \$30,000,000. For instance, in 1889, before the reciprocity arrangement with Spain relating to Cuba and Porto Rico, our exports to Cuba amounted to \$11-000,000, while in 1893 they reached more than doubts that amount, or over \$23,000,000. A very large part of this increase was made up of agricultural products, the United States having acquired practically a monopoly of the Cuban market for flour, of which we had before reciprocity shipped very little into that island, owing to the heavy duty in the interest of Spanish millers. In Brazil the figures grew from \$15,990,000 in 1889 to \$23,000,-000, under reciprocity, in 1892. The increase would undoubtedly have been much larger in 1893 but for the revolution which paralyzed the trade of Brazil and from which that country has not yet recovered, but even with this drawback the exports of the United States to Brazil in 1893 were more than \$3,000,000 in excess of those of the year preceding reciprocity. The great bulk of our trade with the countries south of us is with Cuba and Brazil, and while the balance was still largely against us it was being reduced, with every assurance of a steady growth in the demand from those countries for our products. There was also an increase in our exports to other countries with which we have reciprocity arrangements, though of course not in the same ratio. When all the circumstances are considered the results of reciprocity have been highly satisfactory, fully vindicating the wis-

Reports from Washington for some time past have been to the effect that the secretary of state had received intimations from Spain and other countries that duties removed from American products imported into those countries under the reciprocity agreements would be imposed under the new tariff law. It seems to be regarded as certain that this will be done by the Spanish government which proposed more than two months ago to adopt this course and was only deterred at that time by the uncertainty as to what our congress would finally do in regard to reciprocity. If the duties should be reimposed the effect will fall principally on provisions and breadstuffs, thus damaging the agricultural interest at a time when it needs all the support possible. Brazil now admits Ameri can flour free of duty, importing 700,000 barrels per annum, and it is expected that she also will reimpose a duty, in which event American millers will have to abandon the field to the millers of the Argentine Republic. who can more than supply all the flour Brazil wants. Of course it is to be expected that other reciprocity countries will follow the example of Spain and Brazil.

dom and expediency of instituting that

The abandonment of reciprocity, a policy of peaceful commercial conquest mutually beneficent to the United States and the coun tries accepting it, is a recklass and indefensible betrayal of the interests of this country. Fully \$30,000,000 of exports will probably be lost as the result of this course on the part of the democratic party, and there is nothing to compensate for it.

## FOR SOUTHERN DEVELOPMENT.

A convention of representative southern men is in session in Washington for the purpose of calling attention to the opportunities for the profitable investment of capital in the south, inviting immigration to that section and promoting southern development. The meeting is supplemental to the conference of the governors of southern states, held at Richmond last year, and is in pursuance of a movement then inaugurated, and which it is apparently the intention to continue until the object sought is attained. It is a movement of an entirely practical character, having nothing whatever of polities in it, and as such possesses a general interest. These southern men feel, as the chairman of the Washington convention expressed it, that the great need of the south is money and muscle, and it is these they are after.

A few months ago a number of prominent southern men visited New York and held conferences with capitalists of that city. from which it is said some good results have been realized. The Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore notes in a recent issue that there is a very decided tendency of capital to seek investment in the south, remarking that in fact the investment of money in that section promises to become a conspicuous feature of the times. It is certainly a fact that the south has some very strong financial forces working for its material advancement. Some of the wealthlest capitalists of the north, such men as John D. Rockefeller and Heary M. Fingler. and the great banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Co., are reported to be pulting capital in the more important railroad systems of the south, while considerable amounts of money have gone there to be invested in cotton mills and other manufacturing enterprises. It is also stated that more foreign capital is being attracted there than formerly. Thus it appears that the south is already getting money, with a fair prospect that more will follow, but it does not get its other requirement-muscle. Of course, at present, and for some time past, immigration into the country has been light, and as the south never got more than a very small percentage of the people coming from abroad, it has recently been realizing only a very insignificant addition to its population from this source. But it would seem that it should have obtained a considerable accession to its supply of muscle from the hundreds of thousands of idle laborers in the north. That it has not done so may be explained, perhaps, by two plausible reasons. One of these is that the white labor of the north is strongly opposed to working in competition or on equal terms with the colored labor of the south, and the other is the feeling that the social condition of labor in the south is not satisfactory. Some may be influenced by considerations relating to-the administration of the law in the south, and others by the fact

that political conditions in a large part of

restricted exercise of the highest privilege of citizenship. But, doubtless, the matters of colored competition and social discrimination are the principal influences in deterring white labor from going to the south, and these are influences which will not be easily overcome so long as there remain opportunities for white labor in other sections of the

country. Nevertheless, the south has been growing vigorously in material development during the past fifteen years, and the outlook for the future is far from discouraging, although such might be assumed to be the case from the efforts making to attract attention to that section. In the decade between 1880 and 1890 the assessed value of property value of the products of the south increased from \$1,200,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000. This is certainly a good showing, when the condition of the south at the beginning of the recovery is considered. It is problematical whether conventions of southern governors and business men will accomplish what is nimed at, but so far as their efforts are purely practical and patriotic, they are interesting and commendable.

THE BRIBE PASS EVIL. The Insidious bribe pass is the subject of niversal condemnation. It finds place in the pockets of officials of the national government and is employed to improperly influence public servants of high and low degree. Congressmen, legislators and city councilmen are corrupted by it, while the action of state political conventions has been largely controlled in this and other states through the lavish distribution of railroad passes. Laws have been passed in some of the states fixing penalties for the giving of railroad passes to public servants, as also for their acceptance. Public sentiment condemns the practice as it does the use of money in the procurement of official favor, yet the evil grows apace and the means for its extirpation have apparently not been devised.

We have but recently witnessed the power of the pass bribe in the result of the republican state convention. Only a few months ago the judges of this judicial district discovered that court bailiffs had been using street car passes and ordered them to disgorge. Nearly every city official is said to be a recipient of such favors, while most members of the city council make no secre of the matter. In fact, the majority expect to be thus complimented by the railroads and some of the members do not hesitate to demand free transportation for their relatives and friends. County officials are not proof against this besetting official sin. The charge is openly made that ward assessors are provided with annual passes on express condition that their returns upon the property of the donors shall not be "burdensome."

The more this subject is exploited there is revealed a condition in our city and county government that demands heroic treatment at the hands of the people. The remedy is alone in the ballot box. Legislation to compel honesty in public officials is abortive. Law never made an honest man of a knave. The standard of morality among city and county officials must be raised at the primaries and elections and the pass bribe evil must be eradicated in this city. The subject is worthy the thoughful consideration of every conscientious voter. It must be made one of the paramount issues of the impending local campaign. Once public men are given to understand emphatically that the people will no longer tolerate the abuse, it can no longer exist.

Omaha schools will be received with regret . those who are interested in the improve ment of the public schools of this city. It cannot be denied that there has been a noticeable advance in the discipline and efficiency of the school system since Mr Fitzpatrick has been in charge, and his withdrawal at the particular time when there are important changes still in hand must to a certain extent retard the progress which might otherwise have been made. At the same time the people of Omaha cannot refrain from criticizing Mr. Fitzpatrick for holding back his resignation until the very opening of the schools, especially when he is said to have been considering the offer now accepted for several months past. The Board of Education was cartainly entitled by its treatment of the superintendent to ample notice of an intention to quit its service. The position of superintendent of the Omaha public schools is too important a place to be filled upon the spur of the noment. Careful deliberation upon the qualifications and ability of a new incumbent are demanded before coming to a definite decision. The suddenness of Mr. Fitzpatrick's resignation will be no excuse for hasty action on the part of the school

Judge Strode, republican candidate for congress in the First district, has announced that he will not resign his place on the bench until his election shall have been accomplished early in November. He doubtless holds that a republican governor will have ample time to appoint his judicial successor before the next governor takes the oath of office in January. A like condition confronts the populist nominee for the governorship. Judge Holcomb's term on the district bench will expire in about three years. Partisan opponents are urging him to resign, while his own party friends advise him not to do so. This is a question of political othics to be determined after a fair view of circumstances surrounding each case. Should both of these judges resign now they would emphasize the confidence they feel in their certain success at the polls, but they would lose strength in other quarters which might counterbalance any other advantage gained by quitting the

bench before election day. The vacancy in the presidency of the Lake Shore, resulting from the death of President John Newell, will doubtless be the occasion for another shaking up in the world of railway officials, several now holding responsible positions in the management of the leading lines of the country being mentioned for the place. It is highly desirable that the position be filled by a man of experience, and this can be done only by choosing some one now high up among the managers of that or other roads. A promotion of this kind means promotions all along the line, so that the railway world will not be surprised to see a considerable shifting of employment as a consequence of the change. The man who secures the vacant presidency will be esteemed most fortunate among his fellow applicants for the place.

It was freely asserted while the tariff bill was waiting for the expiration of the constitutional ten days necessary for it to become a law without the president's signature, that the receipts from internal revenue taxes would show a wonderful falling off an that section are not favorable to the un- soon as the new law was put into force.

But it was hardly expected that they would disappear altogether. In the Peoria district, where millions had been paid during the last few days of the old regime, the receipts on Tuesday amounted to just \$48, the lowest in its history, and that was paid on cigars and tebacco. It is plain that the predictions were not at all overstated. It will be some time before the internal revenue officers have enough work to keep them

really busy. The railroads are just beginning to get over the excitement of their alleged victory in the republican state convention and to realize the precarious situation in which their man Majors now finds himself. The disgust in the south increased \$1,815,000,000, and the | of decent republicans with the railroad ticket true value \$3.893.000.000. In ten years the is deepening with prolonged contemplation. The only way to save the republican party is to rebuke railroudism and boodlerism by defeating Majors for governor.

It is gratifying to know that the state reun'on of the Grant Arms of the Republic at Grand Island this year is meeting the success that was hoped for it. The Grand Army spirit brings out the veterans without much hindrance from hard times or prospective crop failures, although the latter may in some instances retard attendance Considering the discouraging circumstances, the encampment is more than the usual suc-

Variety the Spice of Life.

Springfield Republican.
The South Dakota republicans declare for free silver along with the Kansas republicans, while the Nebraska republicans go the other way. Why this difference in the party in three adjoining states?

The True Remedy.

Globe-Democrat.

The income tax feature of the new tariff bill is to be contested in the courts on the ground of its alleged unconstitutionality, but the effort will not come to anything, as the supreme court has already decided that congress has power to impose such a tax, obnoxious as it is; and the only remedy lies in causing it to be repealed by restoring the republican party to power. No Cut for George.

Minneapolis Tribune.

Pullman testified that he did not reduce his own salary nor the salaries of any of the high priced officials when the wares of the workingmen were reduced, and when asked why, replied that if the pay of high officials were reduced they might quit. What a spectacle it would be to see Mr. Pullman quitting his own employment because he had reduced his own wages.

Commendable Generosity.

Deaver News.

The action of the Burlington in making large reductions in freight rates to the drouth-stricken people of western Nebraska is to be commended as a most humane act and one that denotes the liberal manner in which that system has always been managed. It is an ole saying that corporations have no souls, but that the Burlington has one is proven by its liberal concessions to the unfortunate settlers of western Nebraska.

Misery Loves Company.

Philadelphia Ledger.
England is experiencing the truth of the saying that "misfortunes never come singly." For the last two or three years that country experienced a drouth so severe that its agricultural products were seriously injured. This year, however, crop conditions seemed favorable, and the greatest acreage yield in the world was promised. But three weeks ago heavy rains set in, and these have almost entirely ruined the wheat crop of Great Britain. Philadelphia Ledger.

Weighed and Found Wanting.

Philadelphia Telegraph.

Democratic candidates for congress will ndeed be hard pushed, if they tell the ruth, to find material upon which to base heir claims for vindication. It will be on heir side confession and avoidance all the lime, with suggestive reliance on the conrel of the election machinery in the south, time, with suggestive to do the election machinery in the south, the great cities of the north, and wherever else this is possible. The party in power cannot squarely look the American people in the face at this time. Chairman McCreary of the house foreign committee was most inapt in his quotation as to having fought a good fight, thished the course, etc. He challed have completed the parallel according to the law of the complete of the parallel according to the course, etc. a good fight, finished the course, should have completed the parallel The resignation of Superintendent Fitz-patrick from his position at the head of the large to the real state of the case and un-doubted public sentiment. The democracy is ready to be offered up, a sacrifice to its monumental unwisdom and perversity, as been tried and found wanting, and till read the inscription to this effect written by the unerring finger the night of November 6 next.

## The Most Attractive Ticket.

Grand Island Independent The republican convention committed a mean act in subjecting itself to the dictation of railroad authorities, and at the same time a great blunder. They undoubtedly have caused a split in the republican party which may be disastrous to party ashich may be disastrous to party as endancy, though fortunate to good govern cendancy, though fortunate to good government. The populist convention has opposed to the miserable ticket of the republicans a ticket of clean men, at the head of whom stands a man of ability and no reproach. He will command the undivided support of his party, while the republican ticket can rely only on railroad support. Thus the populists have already the advantage, and by the action of the democrats they may gain an increase of the same. There are two discordant elements in the democracy, which to all probability cannot agree on one man or on one policy. And if they could, it would not amount to much, as the democracy cannot elect their candidate. one man or on one policy. And if they could, it would not amount to much, as the democracy cannot elect their candidate. The democrats would only throw their votes away and leave the other two parties to fight it out among themselves. But the democracy will undoubtedly split wide open and make no nomination, one part joining Majors, the other Holcomb, and if we are not greatly mistaken Holcomb will be more attractive to them than Majors. This would be advantage No. 2 and would lead to a populist victory. It will be interesting to watch the movements of our democracy. CLEVELAND'S LAST SAY.

# Kansas City Journal: Mr. Cleveland says

he does not claim to be better than the masses of his party, but he carefully refrains from saying that he isn't better. The president does't want to shock the country with what appears to him would be a most reckless statement. A prompt signature for Globe-Democrat:

the bill, with a protest against the provisions which he deemed to be violations of democratic pledges, was what the people had a right to look for from the president, and he has lowered himself in the popular esti-Chicago Herald: Most democrats will un

loubtedly think that Mr. Cleveland would have discharged his duty as president fully as conscientiously and well, and his duty as the head of his party and the leader in a just cause for better, if he had signed the and expressed himself in regard to its in regard to its de fects as seemed good, to him.
Indianapolis News: But, admirable as
this letter is, it hardly seems to us to justify

Mr. Cleveland for his negative course. He has accomplished no good purpose by his refusal to approve the bill. He has, as it is, approved it sufficiently to allow it to be-come a law, and he admits that both its direct and indirect, effects will be good. His signature to the bill would not have added to its responsibility

Chicago Tribung. If merchants and man-ufacturers felt assured that this law is the end of the democratic tariff tinkering they at once could set about adapting themselves to the new conditions. Wages will have to be further reduced in many instances, and not a few changes made in the conduct of business in the departments which most are affected by the new law. But on the modifled basis they could do business, always provided they were not afraid of another upset by interference with trade. In view of this it may be regarded as particularly unfortunate that President Cleveland has foreshadowed in his letter the making of another attempt to throw the business interests of the country into intolerable conPEOPLE AND THINGS.

General Yeh shoots as he votes.

Affairs in the blue grass region are ripe for orting frons. According to Chinese advices the Japs have

olipped their centerboard. General Harrison viewed the lightning strikes at Atlantic City last Sunday, but they

The national buresu of industrial statistics not prepared to enlighten the public on the matter of free berths.

If the maker of bullet proof-coats knows his business, he should make his factory to the Ashland district of Kentucky.

'Tis an ill-wind that profits nob dy.' The protracted drouth furnishes candidates an abundance of dust to throw in the public

General O. O. Howard will reside at Burlington, Vi., after his retirement from the army, and is having a house built overlooking Lake Champlain. The Connecticut prohibitionists will have

no trouble in taking to water on election day. They have fixed up a Pond at the head of their state ticket. Senator Hill has been making a pilgrimage

o the tomb of Jefferson. In the near future he senator expects to be called upon to attend some real fresh democratic funerals. If Mrs. Vanderbilt succeeds in pulling Wille's leg to the extent of \$500,000 a year, t is presumed she will provide a crutch to ease the strain on the abbreviated mem-

A man who was hanged the other day in Oregon is said to have descended by two ines from the family of one of the revolu-lonary heroes. The one the sheriff made tionary heroes. The one the

A Wabash, Ind., woman, who quarreled with and separated from her husband, has sold to him all right to and title in their baby for \$5. Under the McKinley tatiff nfant industries were better protected.

Sheriff Bucher of Sullivan county, New sequence of a bite inflicted upon it by a woman. Prof. Beyer, who has suffered no serious results from his experimental rattlemake bites, should let the lady nip him

The frequent airing of the solled linen of millionaires goes to show that an abundance of means and consequent leisure do not usure domestic happiness. Idleness leads to mischief, and when coupled with the wherewith, passion takes the bit in its teeth and old Harry takes the reins. There is nore real happiness and content to the square inch in the cottage reared by Intelligent toll than in the palaces of the Vanderbilts and Astors.

President Schurman of Cornell, recently where he carefully observed political conditions and tendencies. He says that the growing power of democracy has made Parament an assembly of very ordinary men egislatures is today as high as that of the House of Commons. 'I do not think,' he says, 'that there is a man in the English Parliament that can compare with Senator Sherman, or with Wilson or Reed." President Schurmen thinks that American politi cal institutions are the best in the world and that foreigners are becoming more and more disposed to think the same way. England is actually looking to us as an example, while fifteen years ago she would have thought such an attitude ridiculous. With the growth of democracy they fear the omnipotent p wer of Parliament and look with envy upon our national and state constitutions, which restrict our state legislative bodies." American political institutions are the best in the world, American administration is almost the worst. President Schurman found our civil service looked upon with illoncealed contempt by foreigners. forward to rapid progress in civil service

#### NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

The colored people of Nebraska City are making arrangements for a large celebra-tion of Emancipation day.

Father Pacificus, priest in charge of the Catholic church at Columbus, has been renoved to Chicago after a service of eight cars in Nebraska. given a ten days' bread and water diet at St. Paul for assaulting his uncle, who re-fused to keep him longer in idleness.

Two Johnson county farmers went through a 100-acre field of corn and made a careful estimate that convinced them it would run from four to four and a half bushels to the

Broken Bow seems to be losing all its ninisters. The latest to leave is Rev. Mr. Stromire, pastor of the Baptist church, and Rev. LeGrand Pace is now in the east looking up a new location.

While Mrs. Henry Lungren and her dren, enroute from Sweden to join Mr. Lungren at Wayne, Kan., were in the depot at Wymore waiting for a train the baby died in the mother's arms, as the result of ex-

A dog jumped from a wagon in which Gust Wendelboe of St. Edward was riding and holding a gun. The dog struck the weapon and it was discharged, the znot entering Wendelboe's arm, terribly lacerating the muscles and tearing away a large piece

times of partial crop failures it is gratifying to learn of the humanity that comes to the surface in the breast of some wealthy land holders, as, for instance, we hear that W. S. Holden, who resides near Burr and is reputed to be the wealthiest man in Johnson county, visited all his tenants a few days since and released them from paying their notes which had been accepted by him for rent of his different farms, and told each man to deliver him one-third of his crop and he would be satisfied. By this act Mr Holden will lose thousands of the men who are thus favored by him will never forget the great kindness extended in their hour of need."

## THAT PULLMAN PASS.

Chicago Post: Pullman passes seem to be all Wright. St. Louis Republic: The least that-can be said of Mr. Wright's position is that he has no very fine sense of the sternal fitness of things.

Evening Wisconsin: The fact that Carrol

D. Wright has a Pullman pass will cause many people to believe that his judgment as

an investigator of the Pullman strike cannot be unbiased. Milwaukee aldermen who de sire to keep their reputations beyond even the breath of suspicion will do well to think twice before assuming that a street railway pass is a rightful perquisite of their office. Philadelphia Record: Unblemished as Com-Wright's public record is, onest as he has invariably proved himself to be in all his public investigations, the wisdom of his acceptance of this pass—harmless in tself as it doubtless war-must be seriously uestioned. Furthermore, he accepted he heels of the Pullman investigation and in

the face of the possibility that he might bagain called upon for a similar inquiry. Globe Democrat: Nobody believes for a noment that he would accept money it corrupt or questionable way; but the facend to discredit anything that he may find his duty to say in favor of the man from whom he received it. He believes himself to be entirely impartial, of course, but it is possible for an honest man to be unconsclously influenced in this way. A railroad a mere courtesy, we are told-Mr. Wright likens it to "a man inviting another to ride in his private carriage"—but it cre-ates a certain sense of obligation, neverthe-less, and the pass-holder can hardly avoid the inclination to reciprocate when a chance is presented. The conscience accommodates itself to such a view with very little strain and the man does not really know that he is prejudiced, but the corporation gets what it wants from him all the same.

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



## DENBY READY TO RETIRE

United States Minister to China is Satisfied with Ten Years Service.

WANTS HIS SON TO SUCCEED HIM

Reports from Cuba Are to the Effect the Sugar Planters Are in a Bad Way Financially-New Duties for

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

An interesting story comes from Evansville, Ind., to the effect that the United States is likely to have a new minister to China.

Colonel Charles Denby, the present representative at the court of Peking, has been there almost ten years, and as a diplomat he is a distinguished success. Early in his official life he gained the confidence of the great Chinese premier and viceroy, Li Hung Chang, and today is the most popular of all the foreign representatives at the imperial court. But Colonel Denby is no longer in his youth. He would like to come home and enjoy his well won ease if he can be succeeded by the person he thinks best qualified to be his successor—his son, Charles Denby, jr., now secretary of legation at When Colonel Denby was appointed Amer-

ican minister to China he asked that his son be made secretary of legation. Denby had just graduated from Princeton and was about beginning the study of law. On his arrival he began to study Chinese, not only the vernacular or every day speech of the people, but the court language as well. Ten years of close study have made him one of the two or three Europeans in the diplomatic service who are preficient in both tongues. In fact, so well does he understand the court language that our legation does not require an interpreter. He is also very much a persona grata at the palace, as his father is.

When President Harrison came into office al Hung Chang instructed the Chinese minster here to say that the emperor would continued as American representative at the Peking court. Of course he remain if Charles Denby can be named as his father's successor Colonel Denby will probably resign next June. The Indiana delega-tion—so far as it has been consulted—will net object to the appointment, and as friends from their youth and served together as colonels of Indiana regiments in the sions in the 1ste war, it is probable the head of the State department will favor as he seems well fitted for the place

In any event Charles Denby, jr., will comhome in the spring, as he is to marry Miss Martha Orr of Evansville when the roses bloom. Miss Orr made the tour around the world with ex-Secretary and Mrs. John W. Foster and gave her lover a charming sur prise in her arrival at Peking, when young Denby did not know she was within 8,000 miles of the Chinese capital. When Cleveland was told this story, she nounced herself strongly in favor of Mr. Denby's promotion. And so he may get the place in spite of his youth. SUGAR PLANTERS IN HARD LUCK.

Consul General Williams at Havana has transmitted to the Department of State a report made by the board of planters upon the sugar industry of Cuba, which will form the basis of a statement to be laid before the Spanish Cortes at the next session, with a view to securing remedial legis-The report shows a dreary picture of depression in Cuba, stating that with very few exceptions the sugar work not only yields no profits, but they do not meet expenses, including interest. This unforcurate ondition is ascribed to three principal causes: The defective economical regime established, the abolition of slavery without compensation to the slave holders, and the compensation to the slave holders, and the great fall in the price of sugar. In addition to this, many important articles its dispensable to the sugar industry are denied by a duty fifty to 100 times their value. No previous period in the history of the Cuban sugar works has been so disastrous as that beginning in August, 1893. The sugar planters with few exceptions suffered heavy losses, although the quantity of sugar prolosses, although the quantity of sugar produced was the largest known on the island. NEW PERQUISITES FOR NASBYS.

Hereafter the fourth class postmasters will have another source of revenue to add to the many that now holds in the smaller settlements. He can now act as notary public for pensioners and witnesses in pension cases only, and can charge the pensioner not exceeding 25 cents for each voucher to which he affixes the seal of his office. The new authority and emoluments in the village postmaster sprung from an act approved on the 23d inst., which "requires, empowers and outhorizen" them to "administer any and all oaths required to be made by pensioners and their witnesses in the execution of their their witnesses in the execution of their vouchers with like effect and force as offi-cers having a seal; and such postmaster shall affix the stamp of his office to his sig-nature to such vouchers." The law includes all manner of pension

cases in which an oath is required, including cases in which an oath is required, including vouchers for the regular quarterly payments. This authority to the fourth class postmas-ters does not mean that a notary who has heretofore taken pensioners' depositions can to longer do so; on the contrary, it is stipu-lated expressly that they may do so. The law was passed at the instance of congress-men representing country districts which are but sparsely settled, and is to save travel on the part of pensioners. The pe s anxious to have notice of the changed onditions made by the law.

Postmasters appointed in Iowa: Emerson, fills county, Mrs. J. A. Suodgrass, vice T. J. Snodgrass, dead; Yarmouth, Des Moines county, George Zion, vice A. L. Cline, re-

#### NEWS FOR THE ARMY.

signed.

Medical Officers Moved Around Considerably-taptain Jamar Relieved. WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-By direction of the secretury of war the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the medical department are ordered: Captain Louis A. Lagarde, assistant surgeon, will be relieved from duty as attending surgeon and examrecruits headquarters Department of the Colorado, and will report in person to commanding officer at Fort Logan, Colo., for duty at that station; Major John D. Hall. Merrill surgeon at Fort Sherman, Idaho, will commanding officer. Madison Barracks. N. Y., to relieve Major Daniel G. Caldwell surgeon. Major Caldwell on being relieved will report to commanding officer St. Francis Barracks, Pla., to relieve Captain Jefferson R. Kean, assistant surgeon, Captain Kean vill report to commanding officer Key West

Barracks, Fla. First Lieutenant Mitchell F. Jamar, Thirteenth infantry (now captain Four-teenth infantry), is relieved from duty as judge advocate of the general court martial convened at the military prison, Fort Leavenworth, and First Lieutenant Carter P. Johnson, Tenth cavalry, is relieved from duty as a member of said court and detailed as judge advocate thereof.

#### MEATY MIRTH.

Washington Star: "Blykins says his wife "So she is. She's the one and Blykins is Siftings: They are called racing tips be-

them. Fliegende Blatter: At the Butcher's-"Why did you put up that large mirror near the door?" "To prevent the servant girls from watching the scales."

Fhiladelphia Record: Wigwag-Why did rou call your volume of poems "Autumn Leaves" Scribbler-Because autumn leaves

Atchison Globe: One of the funniest things at the stores is the sweet smile a woman gives a man when she wants him

St. Louis Post: Herdso-Why didn't you I had known for years that what she said

Philadelphia Ledger: "Hello!" said the yachting cap to the straw hat, "you're looking pretty brown. Had your vacation?" "No." said the straw hat, "but I expect to get off for the winter in a few days." Inter Ocean: "My husband is absurdly afraid of fires." "Has he ever suffered from them?" "Yes; he had to make one to from them?" "Yes; he the kitchen stove once."

## THE FINALE.

Kansas City Journal. He blew in his dollars, he blew in his dimes, He blew in his credit, yes, hundreds of times; blew in his character, blew in his health. He blew in the most of his relatives' wealth. But the blowing career of this spendthrift is done— One morning quite early he blew in his gun.

#### WHEN THE BIG STORM COMES.

Congressman Muriott Brosius Courage, honest son of labor, vainly hustling for a job (Perchance with vacant stomach, weary (Perchance with vacant stomach, weary brain and empty fob); Though the actors are disgusting, and the drama long and tame,

The

Now the south is in the saddle and the Ecurbons rule the roost. With their outfit of free traders, cranks and Coxestes to boost, and Coxeyites to boost.
As they strive to topple over Thrift's fair temple in a day,
And sit down on northern progress in the true old southern way.
But the voters will be heard from ere this devil's work is done.
With an avalanche of ballots that will startle Washington;
November biasts will chill their souls, from congressmen to buns.
And they'll hustle for their cellars
When

The Big

Storm

Comes!



# Prepare for School

We've marked down till prices cut no figure in our children's department and Thursday, Friday, Saturday we place on special sale

Nobby school suits—\$2.50—\$3—\$3.50—\$4.50—\$5— These are knee pant suits that sold up to \$10. Nobby school suits-\$5-\$6-\$6.50-\$7.50-\$8.50-

These are long pant suits that sold up to \$15. There'll be none left after Saturday for such as these won't last long. Everything for boy's way-way down. Men's suits half price to make room for fall goods.

Browning, King & Co.,

Reliable Clothiers, S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas.