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Daily average net circulation.... Total sold... GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my resence this 4th day of September, 1894, (Seal.) N. P. FEII., Notary Public.

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Has it come to this that the democrats of Saline county have to label themselves?

Better set the democratic victory in Arkansas off against the republican victory in Vermont and call it a dead heat so far.

The populists appear to have had the happy fortune of acquiring nearly as many United States senators elected by other parties as they have been able to elect to the senate themselves. __

With over 300 school teachers once more earning salaries ranging from \$40 to \$150 per month the retail merchants of Omaha ought to feel the effects of the reopening of the public schools.

Something must be done to stimulate the growth of Omaha so that she may keep pace with rival cities west of Chicago. What is to be done and how it is to be done, and when, is the problem.

There are several courses of study in the High school curriculum that are ornamental only. They attract but a handful of pupils and the comparative cost of instruction is extravagantly high. Lop them off.

Secretary Morton is now expected to compose a text book on irrigation that will teach the promoters of irrigation projects precisely what they ought to do in their congresses if they want to avoid official cen-

Senator Vilas missed the chance of his life at the Wisconsin democratic state convention. He should have repeated his fulsome culogy of President Cleveland when he had an audience before him that could not well get away.

A seasonable spell of autumn weather is We have now reached the stage of the sere and yellow leaf, and cooler weather would be a relief to people who have sweltered for three months, and to retail merchants who have made extensive preparations for the fall trade.

"Set Peoria on Fire" is the striking headline that introduces the opening of the democratic senatorial campaign in that city to the readers of Chicago papers. It is not clear whether the great distillery city was set on fire by Mr. MacVeagh or by the whisky that was so recently taken out of

. It is really painful to watch the almost superhuman exertions of the members of the State Board of Transportation to keep up the pretense of trying to enforce the transfer switch law. Never before did they realize the difficulty of deceiving the public, but they have various resources still at hand to enable the railroads to keep the law hung up in the courts. It is yet too early to confess that the law can be enforced.

According to the Bradstreet compilation of cleaving house returns Omaha did 21.3 per cent more business in the week ending on Thursday night than in the corresponding time in 1893. This is encouraging in itself. but is more than encouraging when compared with the increase of the country at large, which is but 8.4 per cent, or with the figures for the chief rivals of the Gate City in the jobbing trade.

During the spectacular exhibition at Courtland beach the street railway companies have been showing the people of Omaha what they can do both in the matter of fares and accommodation when they are favorably inclined. These arrangements will be remembered whenever there may be occasion for asking similar facilities. It is certain that the street railway companies will not suffer on account of any liberal treatment they may accord the public.

Mayor Bemis is not doing all the vetoing of extravagant appropriations and excessive contractor claims in these parts. Mayor Johnston sent a scathing veto message to the South Omaha council, in which he reviewed some of the remarkable operations of certain contractors for grading and other public improvements by which the taxpayers of South Omaha were being chiseled out of several thousand dollars. In taking a firm stand against all inflated claims and lawiess appropriations Mayor Johnston is entitled to the gratitude of the property owners, who are already overburdened with special taxes.

The smoke nuisance ordinance does not. as many citizens seem to imagine, call merely for the use of some alleged smoke consuming device, whether the latter does what is claimed for it by its inventor or not. It requires the abatement of the smoke nuisance and if one smoke consumer does not do the work it demands one that will. It requires also a moderate degree of care on the part of the fireman in firing, because the best amoke consumer cannot overcome shiftless firing. We do not believe the owners of buildings in this city are at all anxious to perpetuate the smoke evil. By directing their attention to the exact seat of trouble a con siderable improvement can and will doubtless

THE CLAIM OF ECONOMY.

There will be a great deal heard in the ourse of the pending campaign about the reduction of expenditures by the prezent congreas. It should be borne in mind whenever a democratic speaker or newspaper talks on this point that there is to be another session of the Fifty-third congress and that what was done in the matter of appropriations at the extra and first regular sessions does not furnish an entirely safe criterion as to what amount the total appropriations of this congress will reach. The rule is that the appropriations of the second session of congress exceed those of the first session.

and there is no reason to suppose that the present congress will make an exception. If all that the democrats now claim in the way of economy were conceded it would not be a very great recommendation of that party, especially in view of the fact that the entire maying which they claim to have made is covered by the cutting down and the cutting off of the pensions of the old soldiers. Senator Vilas, who is very respeciable democratic authority, in his address to the Wisconsin convention, stated that the appropriations of the first session of the Fifty-third congress are \$28,000,000 less than those made at the last asssion of the preceding congress and \$50,000,000 less than those of the last session of the Fiftyfirst congress. But why, if he desired to be fair and candid, did not Mr. Vilas make the comparison of the appropriations of this congress with those of the first sessions, instead of the last, of the preceding two congresses according to the statement made to the house of representatives by the chairman of the committee on appropriations. The truth is by \$27,000,000 than were those made by the last republican congress, characterized by the democrats as the "billion dollar congress," and they are less than the appropria tions made at the second session of the Fifty-second congress to the amount of only a little over \$28,000,000, which is below the amount of the reduction in the pension appropriation for this year, that being a little over \$29,000,000. The estimates sent to congress by the various departments of the government called for appropriations for the coming fiscal year amounting to \$529,000,000. Congress cut these estimates down in the aggregate \$30,000,000, and there can be no doubt that a large part of this amount will have to be appropriated at the next session by way of deficiencies, so that it may be regarded as certain that the appropriations still to be made by this congress will considerably exceed \$500,-000,000 and carry the grand total beyond the figures of the Fifty-first congress. as was the case with the last congress. though the democrats had two-thirds of the house. The fact is, and it should be recog-

mands in other directions. In crediting the present congress with exraordinary economy Senator Vilas cited the fact that over 600 offices have been abolished, effecting a saving annually of \$700,000, but he made no reference to the fact that there have been many increases in the salaries of democratic officials, especially in the diplomatic and consular service, which, in the amount saved by abolishing offices. Judidesired, but no good citizen wants economy partment of the public service. As to the claim set up by the democratic party in this particular, it will be well not to concede it until the tenure of that party in control of the government has come to an

nized by men of all parties, the demands

of the public service have become so great

that a proper regard for them will not allow

any very material reduction from the ex-

only reasonable to expect that a few years

rate of expenditure will be necessary. The

pension demand will perhaps steadily de-

crease, but the falling off in this account

will be more than offset by increased de-

THE NEW YORK TAILORS' STRIKE.

What gives indication of being one of the most important strikes in this year of great labor controversies is under way in New York City, where from 12,000 to 15,000 tailors and tailors' assistants are out on a strike against the garment contractors, who occupy an intermediary place between the clothing manufacturers and the clothing operators. It is estimated by those conversant with the situation that there are about 32,000 operators in the metropolis, the greater number of whom have been driven to the very verge of starvation by the competitive methods that prevail in the clothing trade. Their condition has been aptly termed "truly pitiful." Many of them have been working regularly sixteen hours a day in wretched sweat shops, from 4 in the morning until 8 at night, and earning no more than \$5 weekly. This, it is alleged, is the natural and inevitable result of the task system in vogue, and it is against the task system that they have at last broken out in open revolt, demanding loudly its immediate abolition.

The actual workings of the task system

There are three factors in the matter, the merchant, the contractor and the operator. The contractor agrees with the merchant to turn out so many coats in a given time, and to do this he has to distribute the work among operators, basters and finishers, These are confined, often to the number of a dozen, to a small room, and this is called a "sweat shop." An operator gets from the centractor what is called a task to do, and hitherto this has consisted of about seven ccats. By working hard on these for three days the operator could finish them, receiving about \$3 for his work; the basters would get \$2.60 and the finishers \$1.50 What the men are complaining of now is that the task has been increased to ten, twelve and, in some cases, even fifteen coats, while the pay has remained the same. They say that the most they can make under the old system is about \$6 a week, and that they would not make a penny more under the change, while being obliged to work nearly twice as long. They say they are willing to work ten hours a day and be paid for a day's work, but they refuse any longer to submit to the present conditions. Strange to say, the contractors profess to be in hearty sympathy with these demands, and say that they are quite anxious to accede to them, provided only the merchants and manufacturers will make contracts at prices that will enable them to do so. The contractors insist that they are paying as much as they possibly can under existing contract prices, and that they have been driven to the present low level by the manu-

be marketed at bed rock figures. Another peculiarity of this great tailors' strike, and one which bides no little good. is the very active sympathy which the atrikers are receiving from a group of ing been in operation but four or five years.

facturers, who in turn attempt to shift the

responsibility upon a demoralized public

taste that requires ready-made clothing to

wealthy philanthropic workers, headed by Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, who has in-'that the cause of these people deserves moral and financial support," and, to follow the word with the not, she is endeavoring to enlist the services of a number of promtnent people in an effort to assist the strikers to attain their object if possible. A strike in the clothing trades does not interrupt public traffic as does a strike on the railroads, and therefore there will be no isposition on the part of the authorities o interfere so long as the strikers conduct hemselves peaceably. If a just cause can so cure the assistance of a public opinion as powerful as we are went to believe public opinion to be there is no reason why the striking New York tailors should not obtain material concessions from the contractors and manufacturers.

THE CANAL ONCE MORE. The Platte river canal project has again been brought to the attention of the county ommissioners through the report of the cit. engineer concerning the volume of water supply from the Platte, Loup and Eikhorn rivers. The report practically reaffirms the conclusions reached heretofers with regard to the feasibility of procuring a steady water flow that would insure 20,000-horse power at the Seymour park terminus. The greatest obstacle to the project is the financiaring and subsidy which the canal company seeks That would make a different showing, even to obtain. The canal proposition, as agreed on some months ago by the commissioners is defective in several essential particulars. Unless these defects are eliminated the propothat the appropriations this year are greater | sition would stand no chance of receiving the necessary two-thirds vote.

Another question that presents itself nat nrally is whether the proposed canal should be owned and operated by private corporation or undertaken by the city and county jointly or the county alone. There is very little doubt that the authority for public ownership can be secured next winter through the legislature. This, of course, might delay the construction a few months, but in the end it would subscrive the public interest better than private ownership, and save us from the clashing with private corporate interests and obviate the pernicious interference with our city councils and boards of commissioners which is so demoralizing and detrimental. Whatever action the county commissioners propose to take as regards the canal should be taken at an early day.

DISAFFECTED SUGAR PLANTERS. The declaration of the convention of sugar planters, held in New Orleans on Thursday, in favor of an alliance with the repub lican party on national issues, is significan of a degree of dissatisfaction among a most influential class of the people of Louisiana which may well alarm the democrats of that state. It appears that the convention was thoroughly representative in charac-

penditures of the last few years, and it is ter. There were present many of the leading augar planters of the state, nearly if hence, with the growth of the country and not quite all of them democrats, and the the extension of the public service, a higher action taken was not hastily reached, but was the result of careful deliberation. The report states that a serious break in the democratic party of Louisiana is threatened and that republicans may be sent to congress from two or three of the districts embraced in the sugar region.

The disaffection of these sugar planters is most natural under the circumstances. They have a very substantial grievance against the democratic party. The legislation of that party regarding sugar means a serious loss to all of them, and to some aggregate, will not fall far short of the perhaps bankruptcy and ruin. Under the bounty clause of the McKinley law these cious economy in public expenditures is to be planters were led to greatly enlarge the area of sugar production, make extensive imthe price of which is inefficiency in any de- provements on their plantations, and otherwise make large expenditures in expectation of receiving the bounty, which they regarded as in the nature of a contract on the part of the government. As was said by one of the Louislana senators in a speech in the senate, the sugar crop of the present year is predicated upon the continuance of the bounty for the year. Contracts were made by the planters based upon the belief that the bounty for the year would surely be paid them. A caucus of democratic senators had agreed that this should be done The planters had complied with every requirement of the law. They had performed their share of the contract. But notwithstanding all this, and the fact that at least part of the bounty had been earned before the passage of the new tariff law, the provision abolishing the bounty was retained without any qualification, and the only chance of redress left to the sugar planters is in an appeal to the courts, which is no only uncertain, but subject to long delay.

Under such circumstances it is not at all surprising that these men, who feel that they are being robbed of millions of dollars fairly earned, should be disposed to repudiate the party responsible for the wrong done them. They have justifiable reason for resentment. We shall not venture any prediction as to what the effect of this action of the sugar planters may be on the democratic party of Louisiana, but have been described substantially as these: if they are earnestly determined to rebuke that party and unitedly exert their influence to that end it is possible for them to take the state out of the democratic column on national issues. Sugar production is Louisiana's great interest. An enormous capital is invested in it and it emplays an army of labor. It would hardly fail to control a majority of the popular vote on any issue involving its security and prosperity.

No better argument for the postal telegraph could be advanced than is daily being presented by the closing of dozens of railway telegraph offices on the ground that the railway traffic does not justify their continuance. These railway telegraph stations are maintained solely for the benefit of the railroads, and the convenience and necessities of the public are never consulted. By shutting up these offices the people of vast sections of the country are deprived of even that miserable and inefficient telegraph service which they have hitherto had. It is true that postoffices are opened and closed from time to time, but they are never abolished except when there is no adequate public demand. They are not closed simply because railway traffic has fallen off. The postal telegraph offers the

only way out. Some of the eastern democratic organs are trying to decry the importance of the best sugar industry in Nebraska in order to convey the impression that it makes little difference whether it is crushed out by hostile tariff legislation or not. They present figures to show that only a fifth of the money paid in bounties on beet sugar went to Nebraska industries and that the product of Nebraska factories was but I per cent of the total sugar consumed in the United States last year. But they fail to state that the beet sugar industry is comparatively new to Nebraska, hav-

pletely out of the stages of experimentation. They neglect to inform the vestigated thoroughly the conditions of the public that the product has kept increasing tenement house poor in New York City. "I in amount and but for the threatened abolithink," Mrr. Lowell is reported as saying, tion of the bounty would have been very much greater in trippling the best sugar industry the grow of what promised to exsugar is stunted. The importance of such

an industry is not to be belittled. Come Mest and Grow Up.

Chicago Record.

Both Mr. Morton and Mr. Whitney are excellent and able men, but if they seriously aspire to the presidency they will do well to change their postoffice address by moving into the heart of the country.

On a Rocky Road.

Atlanta Constitution.

The democrats will have to stand on their new tariff law, When it gets into operation the worst thing about it that will need any defense will be Mr. Carlisle's sugar schedule, which cannot be defended, and the worst thing about if that will need explanation will be Mr. Cleveland's refusal to sign it, which cannot be explained.

Tom Reed and Tattuoed Tom.

St. Paul Globe. Majors, the boodle candidate of the re-Majors, the boodle candidate of the re-publicans for governor in Nebraska, will not ask Tom Reed to come out into his state and make speeches for him. He has a painful recollection that it was only a few years ago Reed recommended the indica-ment and prosecution of Majors for forgery after an investigation made by a committee of which he was the head.

The Senate Holds the Purse.

Springfield Republican.

The two ends of the democratic congressional committee, senate and house, are not keeping together worth a cent. The house end naturally wants to denounce the indefensible features of the tariff bill as the senate doings, while the senate end would distribute only such speeches as praise the bill is toto. As Gorman holds the committee purse he will beat the house leaders again.

What a Majority Means.

Philadelphia Press.

A republican majority in the next house not only means that there can be no tariff agitation in the next congress, but it will be notice to the present congress that in the remaining months of its existence it must keep its hands off. Such a notice, backed by the votes of the people, will have to be heeded both by president and representatives, and heeded it will be. That is what the republican party is seeking in the control of the next house. Philadelphia Press.

Passing of the Buman Leg.

Philadelphia Record. Philadelphia Record.

A professor in the University of Geneva has asserted in a paper recently published that "all the inventive energies of science are now directed to the superseding of the human leg as a means of locomotion," and he predicts the ultimate disappearance of that appendage. This will be something of a handicap to the political kickers of the dim future, but it will be a godsend to the politicians whose nether extremities have been subjected to the process known as "pulling."

Wheat in Pork and Beef.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

A great many farmers are obtaining a good round dollar a bushel or thereabout for their wheat by converting it into pork and escaping the freight charges on the grain. The failure of the corn crop has a large and escaping the freight charges on the grain. grain. The failure of the corn crop has given an immense stimulus to this movement. The farmers in the southern counties of the state have taken hold of the idea. Corn is high and wheat is cheap. A bushel of wheat contains, it is said, about 25 per cent more of the nutritious elements needed for making pork than a bushel of corn. By putting their wheat into pork, therefore, they realize a much higher price for it than by sending it to market in the crude form.

Decay of the Dedicated.

Philadelphia Inquirer,
Several of the republican newspapers charge boldly that the president has lowered his own standard by accepting favors at the hands of corporations whose "communism of pelf" he has scored. Well, what if he has? Is there anything strange in that? Did he not lower the standard which he himself set up in the matter of civil service reform? Did he not lower it in the matter of territorial appointments? Did he not lower it when he allowed a perfidy-and-dishonor tariff to become a law? To tell the truth, there is not a public question that we cam at this moment recall upon which the president has not lowered his own standard, excepting always his sublime confidence in his personal infallibility. Philadelphia Inquirer.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Washington Hatchet: Five women to one man is the proportion of church attendance in this country. The same ratio holds good at the seashore and will likewise continue

Boston Transcript: She—I don't believe you think half so much of me as Tom Dinsley does. He tells me he could die for me. He—That's nothing. I love you well enough to live with you.

Harlem Life: Mistress—Did you tell the lady I was out? Ward—Yes, ma'am. Mis tress—Did she seem to have any doubt about it? Ward—No, ma'am. She said she

Indianapolis Journal: "The wicked may triumph for a while," exclaimed the orator, "but the blind goddess of justice has her eye on them, and don't you forget it."

Chicago Tribune: "I call him a bouncing baby," said the father, tossing the infant in the air, "considering the fact that we're raising him on the bottle." "How else do you raise babies, sah?" Inquired the Kentucky colonel, eyeing him sharply,

Judge: Mickey Donnelly (bitterly)—Laff on, Mary Ellen Ryan. Fill yerself ter de brim wid laff at me farder's pants. But, horty beauty, w'en yer looks on de swellin' bosom of 'em filled wid Casey's apples ter-nite, I'll do de scorn ack, an' I'll do it ter beat de band, too. See?

Washington Star: "Everybody speaks of him as a rising young man," said the young woman.
"Yes," replied the young man, "you see,
he never loses a chance to get up and give
a lady a seat in a horse car."

Harper's Bazar: "Did you tell the new girl of our custom, my dear, of deducting the amount of her breakage from her wages at the end of the month?"
"Yes, I did."
"And what did she say?"
"She didn't say anything. She broke six glasses, five plates and the soup tureen, packed her valise and skipped."

Buffalo Courier: Summit.—Miss Gayley seems thoroughly imbued with the idea that routh will tell. Bottome—Yes; you see she has three or four small brothers.

Chicago Tribune: Alderman (from the Steenth)—How do you do, Mr. Ayerline? Fine morning, isn't it? Just happened to be passing by and casually dropped in—General Passenger Agent K., X. & G. Railway (taking a blank pass and dipping his pen in the ink)—Where to? OUT-SOLOMON SOLOMON.

Behold the youth in the white duck pants!
He toils not, neither does he spin,
Yet Solomon, in all his glory.
Had no such clothes as he was in. Behold how more than fair he is,

Fit mate for any daughter-hose lovely papts (not trousers) cost

A MILLION OR SO.

Brooklyn Life. What a darling I'd be
In the highest degree,
To mammas wherever I'd go;
What charms they would see
In whatever pleased me,
If I had but a million or so!

What besity and grace
They would flad in my face,
With a louish me pure as the snow
No woman would think
For a moment to shrink,
If I had been a million or so:

What a feature I'd be At a german or tea,
What a man for all women to know;
And men, none the less,
Would my virtues confess,
If I had but a million or so! OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Mr. Estrup, who has just resigned his office of prime minister in Denmark after ninetern years of continuous service. Is one of the most remarkable characters in Europe. Since he came into office, in 1875, he has slways had a liberal majority opposed to him in the lower house, but as the upper house is naturally conservative, and King Christian IX. has stood by him firmly, they refusal to vote supplies in 1881 brought on the extraordinary conflict, which seems now to be ended, between the government and the Parliament. The king for thirteen years pro-rogued and dissolved one Parliament after another without obtaining a vote of sur plies, and Mr. Estrup, acting on views of royal prerogative which seemed strangely out of place in the mineteenth century, car ried on the government by taxes collected or the authority of the king's proclamation alone, in utier disregard of Parliaments alone, in utter disregard of Parliaments More than one attempts have been made to turn out King Christian, in spite of his per-social popularity, and even to assassinat-Estrup, but they have resulted in nothing He has carried through the measures of the conservative party, the reorganization of the army and the fortification of Copenhagen; and this year, taking advantage of dissen-sions among the liberals, he secured from the lower house the substantial ratification of his past acts in return for certain military concessions. His withdrawal may make parliamentary government again possible in Denmark. Mr. Entrup is 69 years old Baron Reedtz Thott, who has just succeeded Mr. Estrup as president of the Danish cab inet, is a man of 55, a life-long conservative and very wealthy, as he holds large estates in Zealand, which have been in his family for generations. Two years ago he was made minister of foreign affairs, the office which he held at his promotion.

It is not surprising that the czar is III. and, according to the reports-always veiled as much as possible in such cases-his likely not to recover, and his authority is in no long time to pass over to his suc cessor. The fate of his father has always been before him, and he has lived a hunter and invisibly beleaguered life since his accession to the throne. He will leave to great mark in Russian history, though he has widened her eastern frontiers and made a good beginning with the great trans siberian rallway, one of the most important enterprises of modern or any other times What his inheritor will do it is, of course too early to forecast. He is rather young yet for the responsibilities of such unlimited authority as will fall to him, but has been well instructed, and may turn out as well as persons of his class usually do. They are n process of gradual extirpation, but while they last interest appertains to them, and the departing and the incoming sovereign make a transitory pageant on the stage of the world's affairs. They come and go like shadows, effecting little substantial change in the course of things for all of their assump-tions and pretensions, and it is coming to be known that the business of mankind can get on quite well without them. The duali litically speaking, than that of the Count of Paris, now in his last days in exile at Stowe, in England, the seat of the proud bankrupted old Buckinghams, dismantled and untenanted for a generation, but not much more, and things will go on

French finance is an intricate subject, be cause of the complicated way in which her budget is made up. But although there has been considerable financial mismanagement. and her tariff experiments have been costly there is no cause to doubt the financial sta-bility of the republic. In spite of her enormous debt, the interest on which amounts to over \$255,000,000 per year, and in spite of her annual expenditure of about \$200,000,000 for national defense, French finance is im-proving instead of running down toward bankruptcy, of which there is at present no the smallest sign. The annual military and naval expenditure of Germany is about \$190,-000,000. Compared with France, Germany is a poor country, but the burden is borne 000,000. with comparative case. The inter-German public debt amounts to only \$17,000, 000, and although the separate states of the empire have separate state debts, these, with exception of Prussia's, are small. The Prussian debt is nominally large, ewing to the purchase of railways by the government. At present the debt amounts to \$1,560,000,000. than counterbalanced by a net income from the railways alone amounting to \$90,000,000 a year, and Prussia, as well as all of the ther German states, receives large income from state demains, forests and mines.

Christianity appeared in Corea in advance of missionaries, in 1777, some of the native having received Christian books translated from the Chinese, in which the Jesuit precepts and teachings were set forth. In 1794 Chinese Jesuit went there and organized little company of the faithful, but in 1801 he was slain. Thereafter, for thirty years, no missionairies came, but in 1835 they appeared again, French Jesuits this time, guised as mourners, which in the Corean cities keep to the obscurer thoroughfares, and neither speak nor are spoken to by ministered secretly to the little flock which remained, performing their religious ceremonies at dead of night in the Christian houses, but in 1839 were found out, and they, too, were destroyed. After an interval others came, and in 1866 these ere also sacrificed, together with a cor siderable number of believers, men, women and children, who were offered pardon if they would abjure their faith, but not on found to do this, and they were all be-headed. Since 1885 Christian mission work, Protestant and Catholic alike, has been un-impeded, but this recital of its initial steps will serve to show the bitterness of the way these traversed, and the courage, fortitude and fidelity of the early workers there. If the blood of the martyrs is yet the seed of the church the harvest in that far-off and mysterious land ought to be an abounding

It will be a great relief to Belgians in general, and to their king in particular, when the present chamber comes to an end and the chamber elected under the revised constitution enters upon its duties; for so long as it remains in existence the king will continue to be called upon to deal with polit-ical crises unprecedented and anique in parliamentary history. It was only by exercis ing the most remarkable pliancy and astute-ness that he was able to effect a compromise of the ministerial complications that arose during his absence in Switzerland last spring, and now the reconstructed cabinet finds itself checked in its efforts to put into force the protectionist measures which constitute part of its program, and which are demanded by the vast majority of the peo-ple. The present chamber—the last under the old constitution-has hitherto been re newable in sections, half retiring every two years. The term of office of one-half expired some weeks ago. Inasmuch, however, as the details for the enforcement of the electoral reforms provided by the revised constitution have not yet been entirely com-pleted, it was agreed that the retiring half of the chamber should continue to sit until the general election in October next. The liberal members of the contingent that should have retired have now discovered that their consciences would not permit them to continue to sit except for two indispensible pieces of business, namely, the completion of the electoral regulations and the supplementary estimates. This has had the effect of rendering the maintenance of a quorum impracticable, and the ministry has therefore been forced to yield and to give up all hopes of enacting its protectionist projects.

The empress dowager of China would like to have the \$40,000,000 provided for her birthday fete which occurs this year handed over to the war fund, and this may be done.

Baking

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

though the ministry will make an earnest effort to provide a sufficient sum to whip Japan with and not interfere with the appointed royal celebration. It shows a patriotic spirit on the part of the empress, however, and does her more credit than any amount of pageantry and fireworks. She is amount of pageantry and fireworks. She is not the emperor's mother, but only his sunt, and was once an article of merchandlise, having been sold by her parents to a mandarin, and by the mandarin permitted to enter the civil service examination required of candidates for the position of king's concubine, when she carried off high honors and rose to the highest position of influence, which she still maintains. Her promised to which she still maintains. Her proposal t surrender the fund provided for her fets i this critical emergency will contribute to strengthen her popularity and make her as important a figurehead in the affairs of the middle kingdom as Li Hung Chang has long been and still continues to be.

NOT GOING TO RETIRE.

Minister Denby Says He Has No Intention

of Resigning. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7. - Charles Denby, United States minister to China and Mr. Dean of the diplomatic corps in the empire, have arrived from the east and will sail on Saturday. When asked as to win sail on Saturday. When asked as to the truth of a telegraphic rumor that he would retire from the position as minister to China in favor of his son, Colonel Denby said: "I do not intend to retire. There is no foundation for such a report. I did intend to remain longer in this country, but I have used up the two months leave of absence allotted to me, and now that war prevails between China and Japan the president feels that the minister should be at Pekin, and with this view I quite agree. Had not war broken out I coold in doubt have obtained an extension of the leave of absence, but under the conditions now existing I feel that I should be at my post, although my son, who has charge during my absence, is practically competent to attend to the duties of the office and has the confidence of the administration. So far as my retiring that my son may succeed me, I can settle that rumor by stating that while I am on my way back to Pekin my son will shortly leave that city to return to America. He comes home to be married," added Minister Denby. the truth of a telegraphic rumor that h

HOP GROWERS IN HARD THEK.

Mould and Lice Destroying the Crop in the

Willamette Valley. PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 7 .- Reports from the hop yards in the Willamette river are of a very discouraging nature. With low prices for hops, the ravages of the louse and rain, and consequent black mould, the raisers have a sorry time of it. The rains which have failen since Sunday, it is claimed, have done great damage to the ripe and ripening crops. Wherever the vines are infested by the parasites mould immediately sets in after being thoroughly saturated with water. This has been the case, it is feared, with a great many yards.

Today a prominent hop dealer received a dispatch from Woodburn, in Marion county, which says: "Nearly half of the hop yards in this section have been abandoned on account of the lice and mould."

A merchant from Gervals, in the same region, says that a great many of the yards around that part of the country would not be picked, owing to lice and mould." which have failen since Sunday, it is

PANAMA PROJECT BEFIVED. Work on the Canal to Begin Again in

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.-After a suspension of nearly five years work is to be resumed on the colossal Panama canal project some time next month, French and American capitalists have, it is said, been quietly preparing the way during the past few months and now are nearly ready to begin operapassage of a law exempting the property of the canal company from seizure by its creditors. This being effected, as soon as the assets of the old concern are transferred to a new corporation, all will be smooth sailing as far as the management is concerned

Accidents Caused by Heavy Fogs. NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A neavy fog hung over land and water in this section until late in the forencon today. The passage of ocean steamers from quarantine to their piers in this city was much delayed. Two erry boats plying on the East river col-ided, but neither sustained much damage A rear-end collision took place on the Cen-tral railway of New Jersey. One of the trains carried 300 passengers, who received a lively shaking up, but escaped without serious injury. The rear engine was badly damaged damaged

Shot a Burglar with a Set Gun PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 7.-When C Smith, an east side grocer, opened his store this morning he found a man about 35 years of age lying dead in a pool of blood on the floor in front of a trap gun which had been set for burglars. Papers found on the man indicated that his name was W. H. Moore-house, a resident of Montavilla. He had entered the store some time during the night. Smith's store had been entered by burglars recently, and he had set a gent for burglars recently, and he had set a gun fo the man's second visit.

Stanford University Opens.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Sept. 7 The fourth year of the Leland Stanford, fr., university opened today. Eight hundred and twenty-five students have already reg istered, exclusive of about 100 post-gradu ates, an increase of 150 over the number o students present last year. The total reg students present last year. The total istration for the year will exceed 1,200

Ezeta Justifies His Acts. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—The extradi-tion proceedings in the cases of General Antonio Ezeta and his fellow refugees from

San Salvador were continued today in the San Salvador were continued today in the United States district court. The testimony addiced, however, was but a repetition of that of resterday, the prisoners continuing to testify in their own behalf to substantiate their claim that at the time of the commission of the acts charged against them a state of war existed in San Salvador, and that the alloged murders and robbertes were but incidents of actual warfare. A pamphlet containing the military laws of San Salvador was introduced in evidence this afternoon after bitter opposition on the part of the prosecution. Under these laws the defendants chaim to have been justified in their every act. in their every act.

Outline of Its Brilliant Features.

A distinguishing feature will be the secand paper of Hon Robert P. Porter, exsuperintendent of the census, upon the sub-ject: "Public Debt." This article treats of national, state, county and municipal debt, and compares the successive stages of the government debt with that of other nations of the world. It is shown that the United States and Spain are the only nations that have reduced their debts the past decade, while other nations have made little or no progress in that direction or have increased their obligations from year to year. The aggregate debt of states has been reduced by about \$68,060,000 in ten years, while the municipal, county and school district debt has been increased. most interesting table is given, showing the bonded and per capita debt of the leading cities. Omaha's net debt per capita is \$13.79. Mr. Porter's article is of great value to students of political economy and will be highly appreciated by readers of The

Carpenter's letter tells of the crimes common to Corea and the modes of punishment practiced by the officials of that benighted realm. Crimes most atrocious are expiated in revolting torture and death. Trivial offenses meet with severest punishment, while the relatives of criminals must share Carp's letter is startling in detail and of consuming interest thorughout.

A copyrighted interview by Hamlin Garland with Edward Kemeys, the American sculptor, is an artistic feature. Mr. Gar-

land never falls to interest his readers. The inspiring history of Fort Me Henry, famous for its defense Baltimore in the war of 1812, is reviewed briefly, coupled with an interesting sketch of the life of Francis Scott Key, author of the 'Star Spangled Banner," The quaint old fort will be the scene of patriotic exercises next Wednesday, commemorative of the centennial of Its establishment as a government post.

The Train Raiding Profesh—The amateur

exploits of Griswold and Lake in the suburbs of Chicago contrasted with the dash and dare deviltry of western raiders, and the sharp decline in the value of the hauls, of which Big Springs holds the record. An illustrated article describing scenes incident to an ocean voyage in the steerage will be an attractive feature of The Sunday Bee. One of the brightest newspaper men of New York City recently made a round trip to Europe in the steerage and details his novel experience. This subject has been treated before, but never in a more interesting and graphic style than this.

The woman's page is made up almost wholly of original matter. There is not a dull or uninteresting item, but the freshest and best matter obtainable will be found in it. We invite the critical attention of all readers to this department of The Sunday Bee.

A special contributor favors The Sunday Bee with an article on the admission of Utah, reviewing at some length the successive stages of agitation and strife which were happily terminated by the congressional act admitting Utah to the sisterhood of states. Peace and harmony now pervade the people, who look forward to an era of unbounded prosperity and substantial

In discussing remedies for social disorders, Dr. Wayland suggests radical meas ures for the suppression of vice. He recommends the quick application of state surgery for the prevention and cure of manifold evils which beset society and adds a few pointed observations on common methods of administering so-called charity. The sporting page will be quite as at-

tractive as ever. A review of the week's events, with gossip of special interest to sportsmen, a letter describing the common ense ladies' bleycle costume, and an article telling how to devise a home-made gymnasium form the important features of the

In its news-gathering facilities The Sunday Bee ranks with the great dailles of the country. Its cablegrams are full and complete, while the full Associated press service is unrivaled. Do not fall to read

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH OR YOUR MONEY BACK

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