

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

B. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee (without Sunday) One Year, \$1.00...

Omaha, The Bee Building, South Omaha, Corner N. and Twenty-fourth Sts. Entered 1884, 15 Cent. Chicago Office, 371 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

ADVERTISING: All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to The Editor. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George H. Tschuck, 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 August, 1894, was as follows:

When I am elected I propose to discharge my duty to the best of my ability. I will do everything that can be done to bring about a safe, economical and conservative administration of affairs of our state government and see to it that the faith and credit of the state are maintained.

You didn't expect summer to last all winter in this latitude, did you? It is again time for the stock jokers about long hair and foot ball to make their reappearance.

The two-minute pacer is on the home stretch and the five-day transatlantic ocean steamer will follow in its wake if only given time.

The Kansas congressman who is too poor to stand for re-election surely failed to make the most of his opportunities while in Washington.

President Cleveland must have left his copy of familiar quotations behind him in Washington. Hence the interruption of his letter-writing hobby since he arrived at Buxard's bay.

Unless a radical change in the situation of the New York republicans occurs between now and Tuesday, the prospects of a republican state ticket, headed by Levi P. Morton for governor, remain better than ever before.

It is significant that the woman who ventures to advise girls who have to provide for themselves to get married as soon as the proper opportunity presents has to hide herself behind the bulwark of a non de plume.

The Gougar woman testified in the United States circuit court for Massachusetts that she was 51 years old and that she had been married at the age of 15 years.

Chairman Wilson in London is considerably different from Chairman Wilson in West Virginia. In West Virginia he announces that the new tariff is not a finality and that the democrats propose to continue their fight for lower duties in the direction of what they conceive to be tariff reform.

Three or four women newspaper workers in Omaha feel that they are not duly appreciated by the men in the same occupation, and much less appreciated by the women in other occupations.

Those deputy sheriffs who so willingly volunteered their services in the cause of the preservation of peace during the great railway strike at Chicago and who have since been laboring to convince the authorities that they are entitled to three days' pay for every twenty-four hours that they were in the public service, will have to be satisfied for the present, at least, with the ordinary remuneration.

That many of the people in the east have not yet been reconciled to the grant of statehood to the inhabitants of the western territories crops out every now and then, as, for example, in a recent issue of the New York Evening Post, which repeats, with reference to Idaho, that it is an outrage that a few thousand voters in that frontier region have the right to two representatives in the upper branch of congress.

THE LOCATION OF CITIES.

What is it that determines the location of cities? What makes one spot the chosen abiding place of thousands while another that to all appearances is equally well favored by nature can attract but a few score inhabitants? What influences men to fix upon a particular spot for the establishment of a city rather than upon a different one which later experience might have advised?

These questions have doubtless puzzled the mind of man ever since the dawn of history. Disclosed portions of the human race congregated in towns and cities of greater or less importance throughout the east. They are still puzzling questions today, yet satisfactorily answered. We have, however, in a monograph on "The Theory of Transportation," written by Dr. Charles H. Cooley, and just published by the American Economic Association, some new light on this old problem that is interesting, if not conclusive.

Dr. Cooley makes his theory of urban location a part of his theory of transportation, although he admits that it is extremely complicated and not to be treated as solely a matter of either transportation or economic relations. The first towns in militant communities are really places for refuge in times of invasion or attack. Other cities have originated out of religious superstition or out of the supposed sacredness of the land upon which they are built.

By a break in transportation is meant an interruption of the movement at least sufficient to cause a transfer of goods and their temporary storage. There are two kinds of breaks. If the physical interruption of the movement is all that takes place it is a mere mechanical break.

All this is quite instructive, but as we have intimated, it is far from conclusive. To tell us that population and wealth tend to collect wherever there is a break in transportation does not explain why they collect at a particular section of the break. It does not tell, for example, why in the United States the greater number of our important cities are on the west banks of the rivers upon which they are situated.

FOREST PRESERVATION.

The more than ordinarily destructive forest fires of the year have served to intensify interest in the question of forest preservation. If not generally, at any rate among those who have an intelligent appreciation of the importance of the subject. At the last meeting of the American Forestry Association it was said in one of the principal addresses that it is likely timber will soon be dearer in the United States than in Europe, where consumption is less.

It was remarked as a hopeful sign in connection with this subject of forestry preservation that the intelligent classes are manifesting more interest in it, and this is unquestionably true of the east. But there is still much work to be done in educating the American people up to the importance of forestry matters, and it has been suggested that this should be done in the schools, in the colleges, in legislative halls and in the clubs. The medium that will best awaken and educate the public sentiment, however, is the press, and everywhere this is doing good service for the cause.

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western states, to apply all the forestry regulations in operation in Europe. There are obvious difficulties in the way of doing so, but it would be found practically unworkable. But it will hardly be questioned that what has been done in this country for forest preservation falls far short of what might be done, and as a consequence, there has been an annual loss of from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000, the larger part of which could have been saved if proper and adequate precautions had been provided.

SEPARATE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

In summarizing the opinions of the fifteen different contributors to the Independent's symposium upon municipal government, the editor of that enterprising weekly journal says: "The careful reader will observe that there are several points upon which our expert contributors agree. In the first place, they agree that municipal elections should be entirely separate from state and national elections. The reason for this they give at length, and few can read them without agreeing that they are conclusive. The problems of the city differ from those of the state, and there is no sufficient reason why the elections should be combined."

The first step in the fight for separate reform, then, is to be a fight for separate municipal elections. All the ultimate objects of the movement for good city government will be brought within reaching distance when the elections for city offices and for state and national offices are fixed for different times. So long as city, state and national issues are mingled in the same election, they will constitute almost insurmountable obstacles to the accomplishment of the reform program.

Where experiments with separate municipal elections have heretofore been made in American cities, the chief objection has arisen from excessive costliness. In Omaha, for example, separate municipal elections prevailed for some time, but were abandoned on this score. The reason for the excessive costliness was that the municipal election was held in addition to the regular elections for state and national offices, and therefore required a duplication of the election machinery.

OCEAN OUTLET FOR THE NORTHWEST.

A conference of representatives of the United States and the Dominion boards of trade will meet at Toronto tomorrow to discuss the proposal that the American government shall join with Canada in deepening the St. Lawrence canal to the sea. This is a matter in which the northwestern states are especially interested, and it is to be hoped they will be properly represented at the conference. The invitations to the conference dwell upon the necessity for twenty feet of water from the west to the east.

LESSEN WHEAT PRODUCTION.

What production is becoming a serious problem for the American farmer. The low price to which grain has fallen and the vigorous competition between the wheat-exporting countries, with some of which there has been an increasing production for several years, presents a case full of perplexing difficulties for the wheat growers of the United States. What shall be done to restore the price of wheat to a profitable figure is a troublesome question.

The demand for wheat is more urgent from year to year for improved outlets for the products of the northwest that will at once enable them to be marketed more readily and reduce the cost of transportation. Under present conditions there is delay in sending products to their final market which is sometimes costly, while growing competition makes lower transportation absolutely necessary to enable our producers to hold their own in the markets of the world.

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better now. The conditions pointed out by Secretary McKim are in much more vigorous operation. But how shall this counsel be made effective? In order to do that there must be some general understanding among American wheat growers, and that, of course, is impracticable. The great combinations can regulate production in their lines so that supply shall not more than keep pace with demand, but it is not possible to make a combination of the farmers of the country to do this.

INDIVIDUAL DEBT.

The article contributed to this issue of The Bee by ex-Superintendent of the Census Robert P. Porter upon the census inquiry into individual debt emphasizes the most important factor in that investigation, and shows that the relative condition of the urban and rural inhabitants of the United States is almost everywhere the same. While the total mortgage indebtedness in this country amounted in 1890 to the enormous total of \$6,019,079,985, represented by 4,771,698 mortgages, two-thirds of this, or \$3,810,331,554, was loaned on city lots, and only one-third, or \$2,209,148,431, on farm acres.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger calls attention to the fact that the administration has been favorable, if anything, to the efforts of Congressman Breckinridge of Kentucky to secure his return to congress. Some seventy-five officials holding offices in the departments at Washington had no difficulty in securing leaves of absence and starting for Kentucky with the approval of their superiors in aid in the nomination of Breckinridge. It is also well known that the machinery upon which Mr. Breckinridge has along hoped for success is in the hands altogether of the federal officials in his district, who have been actively engaged in working for his interests without the slightest interference on the part of the administration.

OPPOSED TO EVERYTHING.

The Free Thinkers of Kansas demand the resignation of President Cleveland, but the president finds himself in good luck. The party which he falls under their displeasure. The same Free Thinkers denounce the courts, the army, the navy and the marine laws. Anybody approved by them would have just grounds for grievance.

TOO LITTLE HOLIDAY-MAKING.

We work too hard in America. We push too much. We crowd each other too much. We are too anxious to do it all today. We are too fearful of losing anything to tomorrow. Self-reliance and self-assertion are becoming our national vices, and we will do more to check and regulate them than more holidays, more play time, more recreation, more of any work that is to be so-called and friendly with each other.

WHERE ARE THE VILLARD MILLIONS?

Appearance indicates a disposition on the part of the Northern Pacific railroad wreckers to make Henry Villard the scapegoat of the whole affair. But it is not easy to see how the failure of Villard to account for some \$20,000,000 which is traced to his hands satisfactorily answers the question as to what became of all the \$20,000,000 or more that disappeared in one way or another among the men associated in the different corporations that became bankrupt under their management.

Sovereign Lives and Learns.

Sovereign, as we know, has shown that he can live and learn. At Buffalo he declared his determined opposition to strikes and said that at best a temporary victory only could be won by striking. This is significant enough. But Sovereign has asserted that all strikes are illegal and all strikers are criminals. Both Sovereign and Edna have considerable following. It is to be hoped that they will strive earnestly to impress this doctrine upon all Knights of Labor and all members of the American Railway Union.

The Irrigation Agitation.

As yet no plan has been formulated by which any general system of irrigation could be carried out, and neither quantity of water required nor its proper management has been determined. The idea seems to have become general that the more important question before the conventions is how to secure an appropriation from the government and the best means of obtaining control of the arid lands. The idea of irrigating the vast arid region of the country is as yet too gigantic and vague to be attractive except to those who would participate in the job, but it may be possible to get a government appropriation of a few millions and interstate conventions may contribute to that end.

them from the fire department that they will no longer be permitted to sell general admission tickets without providing the holder thereof with a seat. The notice is not this in so many words, but it is substantially the same. There is a law on the statute books in that state which prohibits the obstruction of the aisles and passageways in any place of public entertainment, and makes it the duty of the fire department officials in each city to see that it is enforced. The New York officials interpret the law to mean all spaces not occupied by seats which the spectators are accustomed to use for ingress and egress. This is practically all the free space in most of the theaters and just the space which is sold to the holder of a general admission ticket. The success of a show depends really upon the number of people who can be forced to put up with "standing room only." The sale of general admission tickets is also an important factor in the profits of the different theaters. It is therefore as natural for the theater managers to protest against the new order as it is for the public to object to such a blockading of the aisles as to render the exits inaccessible in the event of fire or panic.

Three hundred persons engaged in the same occupation can, if they make the effort, do much to promote the work they are doing and to improve their own conditions. If the three hundred teachers in the public schools of this city would join together in an association for their mutual benefit and should take the interest in the association which is to be expected of them, they would be able to make a considerable impression upon the life of the community, where now their individual efforts are almost overlooked. We know that the public school teachers have from time to time co-operated for particular purposes, such as securing a single lecturer, but their action has always been temporary. A strong and permanent teachers' association, on the other hand, would develop a regular course of lectures and public entertainments of an educational character each season. A university extension movement backed by such an organization would be assured of success from the very beginning.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Steve Brodie, the bridge jumper, is elevating a Bowery stage with a tank and fire show. Miss Mattie S. Stearns has been appointed teacher in oratory at the Iowa Wesleyan university. The London Guildhall of Music has about 2,000 female pupils, 300 of whom are taking lessons on the violin.

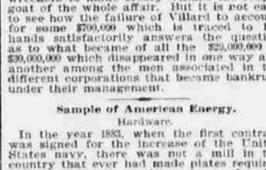
The beautiful romantic war play "Across the Potomac," will be presented in an entire new dress this season. The novelties announced by the theatrical managers of Italy include fifty-seven operas, thirty-two operettas and ninety-six plays. Maurice Barrymore was recently married to Miss Mamie Floyd. The new Mrs. Barrymore is a daughter of the late William R. Floyd, stage manager of Wallack's.

Verdi's next production will consist of a series of eight prayers to the Madonna, for chorus and orchestra, words by Ballo. They will be presented at a full mass at next year's festival of San Antonio, Padua. May Howard is said to have the best burlesque company on the road this season. She is also interested in the new big specialty company under the management of Morris & Blane, entitled "Morris' Entertainers."

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH OR YOUR MONEY BACK.

A streak of hard luck is often the best thing that can happen to a person or a people. Experience is the greatest teacher, and many a man has learned to save a neat little sum because he had to economize. There are people who used to think that \$35 to \$50 was about the proper caper for a business suit. Now \$15 will get a smashing good suit at the factory [that's us] and for \$20 or \$25 a real fine suit can be had of the makers [that's us again] worth \$40 to \$50.

Prosperity



Prosperity comes from saving money. Did you see the corn at our corner? Take a look at it. WHAT FASHION FANCIES WE FURNISH. Browning, King & Co., Reliable Clothiers, S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

General Humidity is again in the saddle. The "blows" of the pugilists are wearing, but otherwise harmless. Emperor William should formalize his speeches before exercising his "leave to print." Mr. Corbett is not half as anxious to smoke the African as he pretends. Free advertisement pays better.

A stray cyclone yanked a passenger train from the track in Missouri and set it, bottom up, in the ditch. The incident tends to disturb the friendly relations existing between Missouri and Kansas. The spectacle is presented in Minnesota of a democratic candidate for congress substituting a platform of his own for that on which he was nominated. His action dovetails with the party's national policy.

In Clinton, Miss., there is living, hearty enough for farm work though 90 years old, a lineal descendant of Peregrine White, the first white child born in New England. He is the fifth generation removed from Peregrine. Thomas H. Hood, known as the "Hoosier Blue Man," died the other day in Jefferson, Ind. His skin was as blue as an indigo bag. The fatal complaint was brought on many years ago by taking large doses of nitrate of silver as a cure for epilepsy. He was cured of the malady, but the remedy turned his skin blue.

An unknown genus, or an aggregation of unknowns, have hit upon a plan to aback a Chicago policeman. It is an electrical application warranted to repulse the finest aback attempted to raise the tiger's den without permission. In case the visit is a friendly one the mechanism is so arranged as to yield "a shiver" to the victim.

At a meeting of the alumni association of All-Hallows college in Chicago last week Rt. Rev. Richard Scannell, bishop of Omaha, was elected president. All-Hallows is one of the noted theological colleges of Ireland, and it is estimated there are between 200 and 300 of its alumni in the United States at the present time.

Helen M. Gougar sued Congressman Morse of Massachusetts for \$25,000 damages which she claims to have sustained by reason of a letter written by Morse charging her with being on the pay roll of the democracy. The fact of the democracy's recent group for action against Helen. The decision of the court attests that.

From this time forward members of the New York constitutional convention must work without pay. The limit fixed by the legislature, September 15, has not expired business, and the members propose creating a deduction, but of 200 amendments proposed only fifteen have been ordered to third reading. Probably 200 have been defeated in committee, so that a large number remain to be disposed of. Measured by the tone of the press, the work of the convention so far does not meet popular approval. It is likely the amendments when presented to the people will provide a battle on party lines, republicans for and democrats against. The latter claim the apportionment clause is a rank grammarian.

INDICATIONS.

Washington Star. These are the days when the slender man that he wouldn't mind having a little more fat; When the tall overcoat is treading on the heels of the negligee skirt and the trolley straw hat.

COURAGE.

Colin Thaxter. Because I hold it sinful to despond, And will not let the bitterness of life Blind me with burning tears, but look beyond Its tumult and its strife.

Because I lift my head above the mist, Where the sun shines and the broad breeze blow, By every ray and every raindrop kissed That God's love drenches below.

Think you I find no bitterness at all? No burden to be borne like Christ's pack? Think you there are no ready tears to fall Because I keep them back?

Why should I hug life's ills with cold resolve, To curse myself and all who love me? A thousand times more good than I deserve God gives me every day.

And in each one of these rebellious tears Kept bravely back he makes a rainbow shine. Grateful I take his slightest gift, no fears Nor any doubts are mine.

Dark skies must clear, and when the clouds are past, Ourselves again redeems a weary year; Patient I listen, sure that sweet at last Will sound his voice of cheer.

Then vex me not with chiding. Let me be, I must be glad and grateful to the end, I grope you not your cold and darkness - me The powers of light befriended.

WHAT FASHION FANCIES WE FURNISH.

Browning, King & Co.,

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SEVERAL SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Minneapolis Times: Rev. M. D. Shuttler will never again ask any one the stereotyped question, "What do you take me for?" He has been taken for a Canuck sneak thief. This is not the only time Dr. Shuttler has been taken for somebody else.

Minneapolis Journal: The populist party is dragging the preacher into politics, neck and heels. In Iowa it has nominated clergymen for congress in five districts. The populists run to preachers because they cannot get lawyers, and they must have some one to do their talking.

Kansas City Star: A new sect has been started in St. Louis, the faith of which is announced as "salvation, sanctification and divine healing." This means a good life and miracles. The world generally has a general respect for real goodness and has no objection to miracles. The new church should prosper.

Chicago Tribune: Those Iowa Christian Scientists who object to having physiology taught in the public schools on the ground that there is no such thing as a material body ought to quit their absurd habit of eating. They are pandering to an exploded superstition that there is such a thing as a material soul.

Boston Globe: A church row in a neighboring town is said to be aggravated because the pastor publicly reproved the young folks for playing cards in the church during religious services. Giggling is an inalienable right of all young women; courting must always remain in eternal harmony with the everlasting fitness of things; and passing notes does not violate the statutes of Massachusetts or the constitution of the United States. But perhaps a better place for all of these acts can be found than in a church during public service.

SAFE FOR LONG SERMONS.

Somerville Journal: It isn't true that all Boston girls wear spectacles, but some of them are spectacles when they get astride a bicycle.

Chicago Inter Ocean: "Perkins is always boasting about his studies. What can he do?" "We" has cultivated magnificent nerve by running into debt.

Good News: Wife: "That new girl sleeps like a log, and I never can get her up in the morning. Husband struck by a bright idea: Let the baby sleep with her."

Chicago Post: "The weather, Maria," he began. "Yes," she interrupted, "oh, 'I noticed last night there was too much humidity in your breath."

Cincinnati Tribune: Simmons-How was the new minister's sermon? "Timmins" said: "So that my remains may be certain he stole the opening words from the Bible."

Albion Globe: Very often man discovers that there is a good deal of the porcupine about the people he thinks it his duty to sit down on.

Truth: "I hear that you prefer to be cremated when you die." "I do." "And why?" "So that my remains may be mingled with the ashes of the grate."

Harpers Bazar: "What's the matter with Jennings' Harrow?" "Oh, some mental trouble." "Suffers?" "Jove, he's in great luck, considering his past."

Detroit Free Press: Hattie-Don't you think Charlie Jenkins is a rara avis? "Clara-Not at all." "Hattie (surprised)-Why not?" "Clara (with a look of a passing fancy) I never did think a goose was a rare bird, that's why?"

Because I lift my head above the mist, Where the sun shines and the broad breeze blow, By every ray and every raindrop kissed That God's love drenches below.

Think you I find no bitterness at all? No burden to be borne like Christ's pack? Think you there are no ready tears to fall Because I keep them back?

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