

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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| 95. Total number of copies not distributed | 9,408 | 96. Total number of copies not distributed | 9,408 |
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Some one cried wolf too soon for those wolf bounty claimants.

The danger is that the United Workmen may become dissatisfied.

The president has his hands full even with congress off his hands.

Now let the Barrett Scott murderers be promptly brought to justice.

Score a touch-down for Harvard faculty as against the Harvard football players.

Queen Lil and Minister Thurston can commiserate with one another. Like the parrot, they both talk too much.

If work in the county battle is worth \$10 a day local laborers will soon lead a wholesale attack on that ironbound fortress.

Now watch ex-Congressman Bryan's friends exert themselves to outdo the demonstration made in honor of Senator Allen.

Strange how readily the lost anti-cigarete bill turned up when the senate announced in loud, earnest tones that it really wanted it!

Notwithstanding the strong feeling in favor of free silver that prevails in Nevada, the leak in the Carson City mint has been found to be in the gold end of the institution.

Mrs. Lease declines to be a candidate for mayor of Wichita, but in reaching her decision she was actuated by nothing in the nature of consideration for the feelings of Mr. Lease.

We feel quite sure that whenever Sheriff Drexel wants to pay for the mental work performed about the county jail he can have it done much cheaper than at the rate of \$10 per day.

Please don't get the junior senator from Nebraska and the Hawaiian minister now laboring under a diplomatic cloud mixed up. It is mere accident that they bear the same surname.

The legislature has come to the conclusion that the mayor of Omaha is not overpaid. A cheap mayor would be dear at any price. Any mayor worth having ought to be worth as much to the taxpayers as a city clerk.

The New York Herald has the Keya Paha county lynching located in the neighborhood of Butte, Mont. The Herald is very kind. But we will not object, however far away from Nebraska it may take it.

Nebraska has a new seed grain note law upon its statute books. It would be interesting to have the statistics compiled a year hence to show approximately how many farmers will have taken advantage of its provisions.

There is no good reason why the attorney general and the county attorneys of both Holt and Boyd counties should not co-operate with one another so far as they are able in the prosecution of the parties charged with the murder of Barrett Scott.

The last wills and testaments of millionaires threaten to become a favorite means of rewarding faithful friends. Wills are cheap, especially when supplied before the ink is dry by a subsequent will that deprives previous ones of all legal force and effect.

The western railroads seem to get along without any passenger association as well as they do with one. Their rate controversies can't be very much more frequent. Perhaps they will let the next organization wait until it becomes indisputably a long-felt want.

Nebraska produced last year less than 9,000,000 bushels of wheat, which has been almost entirely consumed or shipped to market. While Nebraska is not a great wheat producing state, our farmers have always had wheat to sell. It is fair to say that with a favorable season at least 20,000,000 bushels will be harvested on Nebraska wheat fields.

We are told that kerosene and gasoline stoves are not dangerous. It is also recorded that the moon is made of green cheese. Passing strange it is that in this enlightened age the servant girls do not organize and boycott this common enemy, which has started more of them on a premature ascent to the pearly gates than has any other one agency.

NO MORE DECEPTIVE DESIGNATIONS.

The Bee has on several occasions pointed out the opportunities offered by the Nebraska election laws as they now stand for fraud in the matter of party designations. Particularly during the last election were some of these abuses specially flagrant, and the number of ingenious devices resorted to by clever politicians in order to gain some advantage from the prestige of a name to which they were not entitled almost passed imagination. It is perfectly proper, therefore, that the legislature should take some precautions against such evasions of the spirit of the law. Senator Cross has a bill pending in the legislature that only awaits the concurrence of the house to plug up some of the holes in the existing statute.

These holes are of various kinds, and the most troublesome being that which permits any person nominated by petition to describe his platform or principles by any phrase he may choose. In practice this has given rise to some queer complications. For example, when the rump democrats seceded from the regular democratic convention last fall, and having put up a state ticket of their own, insisted to have the nominations filed with the secretary of state, the latter official found himself confronted with requests to accept two different sets of candidates as the authorized candidates of the democratic party. Not until a decision of the court had been rendered would the rumps admit that their ticket was not entitled to be filed as party nominations. Even then they discovered in the nomination by petition a way of graceful egress and the names were certified with the requisite number of signatures to be placed on the official ballot as "straight democrats." Reading the ticket as thus made up these candidates appeared to those not conversant with the facts to have been the nominees of some regularly convened convention representing a political party known as the "straight democratic party." Of course there was no such party either in existence or contemplated. Yet all efforts to affix to the fraudulent designation the words "by petition" so as to inform the voter of the actual character of the candidates ended in failure.

Not quite so successful was a previous attempt on the part of a local office seeker to steal the thunder of his competitors. Not satisfied with one party nomination, which placed his name on the ticket as a republican, he also filed a petition for nomination under the appellation Independent-nonnpartisan. There were at the same time two other sets of candidates in the field, one the nonpartisan and the other the people's independent. The attempt of the alleged petition candidate to sail under false colors was so palpable that the courts when called upon promptly interfered with a mandatory injunction. A similarly amusing duplication of party designations was perpetrated in one of the congressional districts last year, where a candidate was referred to on the official ballot as both "republican" and "democrat by petition." As there was no distinctively democratic candidate in the field no protest was made against the usurpation.

It is, perhaps, too far from the millennium to expect voters soon to be sufficiently familiar with the names of the candidates for whom they wish to cast their ballots to be able to select them without the aid of party designations. But if by the enactment of the Cross bill petition candidates are forbidden to use the designations of the regular parties much fraud and deceit will be prevented. Such prohibition will give regular party nominees a slight advantage over the others, but that is inevitable under the present system. If it will do away with misleading duplications and artfully concocted deceptions in the official ballot it will be a decided step in advance.

THE ISSUE WITH SPAIN.
If the Spanish government has sent a satisfactory reply to Secretary Gresham's dispatch regarding the firing on the Alliance by a Spanish gunboat the fact is not known outside the Department of State. According to reports from Washington the department officials maintain an air of mystery regarding the matter. The dispatch of the secretary of state to the American minister at Madrid demanded a prompt disavowal of the unauthorized act and due expression of regret on the part of Spain. It was also asked that immediate and positive orders be given to Spanish naval commanders not to interfere with legitimate American commerce passing through the windward passage. It seems to be proverbial that Spain is never in a hurry in matters of this nature. This country has before been called upon to demand redress for outrages on American vessels by Spanish war vessels, and that government has always taken its own time to respond. A case is noted as having occurred in 1880, when four American schooners were fired upon and searched by a Spanish gunboat, and there was a delay of a year or more before Spain made a reply to the representations of our government, and then she claimed that the searches took place in Spanish waters and according to Spanish usages, and it is said the matter has rested there until now.

It appears that Spain has always claimed jurisdiction for customs purposes six miles from the shore of Cuba and it is believed that she will insist upon this claim in the present case. In the matter above referred to the Spanish minister of state in a communication to our government stated that by the laws of Spain the Spanish government claimed maritime jurisdiction six miles from the Cuban shore, and that as no treaty modified these laws and no power had protested against the exercise of them for so many years the Spanish government deemed it its duty to maintain them and cause them to be respected. In the event of Spain reasserting this claim it would seem that our government, in view of the position it has taken, will be compelled to resist it, which would probably necessitate sending American warships to the waters outside of the three-mile limit, with orders to protect American merchantmen pursuing the passage over which the Spanish government asserts jurisdiction. This would be, of course, a belligerent act, but whether it would

be so treated by Spain is a question, since under the existing circumstances of political disturbance at home and an insurrection in Cuba she would hardly be disposed to engage in a conflict with the United States.

There appears to be a bitter feeling in Spain toward the United States, due to the sympathy of our people with the efforts for Cuban independence, and there is a very large element of the American people who believe that now is a good opportunity for this country to take steps to release Cuba from the control of Spain. The utterances of men like Senator Frye and ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney are significant of the popular sentiment. It is to be expected that the Washington authorities will firmly adhere to the position they have taken, so that it is quite possible the issue may assume a serious character, unless Spain should decide to abandon its claim of maritime jurisdiction.

AN ARGUMENT FOR THE NAVY.

The advocates of an adequate navy for the United States have an irresistible argument in existing complications, as well as a complete justification of the policy of naval upbuilding begun under the administration of President Arthur and vigorously pushed by the then secretary of the navy, Hon. William E. Chandler, now United States senator from New Hampshire. The policy entered upon thirteen years ago, not without a good deal of opposition from those who believed that the United States did not need much more of a navy than it then possessed, was adhered to during the first administration of President Cleveland and the administration of President Harrison, with the result of giving the country a naval force which, while not equalling that of the other leading nations, is strong enough to insure protection at home and respect abroad. The last congress, owing to the condition of the treasury, was less liberal in providing for the construction of naval vessels than were the previous congresses since the work of building up the navy was entered upon. It authorized, however, the building of two battleships, six gunboats and three torpedo boats, which, perhaps, the best that could reasonably be expected under the circumstances. Secretary Herbert had recommended that provision be made for the construction of twenty torpedo boats, and it would undoubtedly have been wiser on the part of congress to have ordered more of these boats than it did, following the example of foreign countries in making the torpedo boat an important part of their naval establishments, but the next congress can easily remedy this mistake if the financial condition of the government will warrant doing so. If not, a further increase of the navy can safely be put off a few years.

In his last annual report the secretary of the navy stated that the vessels in commission had been almost constantly employed, and the necessity for such employment seems to be continually increasing. It has increased since the secretary submitted his report, and there is reason to believe that hereafter there will be plenty of business for all the vessels in our navy. The indications of an aggressive policy on the part of European powers toward South and Central American states involving, perhaps, encroachments which the United States could not regard with equanimity, promises to provide employment for a number of our vessels, while our interests in the South Atlantic, in the North Pacific and in the Bering sea call for the vigilant attention of our naval force. The United States does not want a navy for the purpose of making war upon any other country. No nation need be apprehensive that in building up a navy it is the intention of this country to make an aggressive use of it. But we do require a navy strong enough to protect our seaports and our commerce, and which will command due respect for our rights and interests in other lands. There is no rivalry between the United States and the other leading nations in the matter of building up a naval force. It is not necessary that we should run a race with European powers in this particular, because we have no remote possessions to guard as they have. But we must maintain a naval power strong enough to command the peace and to insure from every nation a respectful consideration for our rights and our just demands. What regard would Spain give to our demand if we had no navy capable of enforcing it, and to what extent would European governments concern themselves about our position in regard to their course toward the independent states of this hemisphere if we were powerless to back up our policy by force should we deem it necessary to do so? Events have clearly demonstrated the necessity to this country of an adequate navy, and the American people will not permit our power on the sea to be again reduced to the condition it was in a few years ago.

The Building Trades council has passed resolutions denouncing a grading contractor who pays day laborers employed by him at the rate of 30 cents a day. Such action upon the part of organized labor is above criticism, but the council does not stop there. Its members further declare that they shall decline employment upon any building the excavation for which was made by the contractor in question. Now it is well known that a variety of subcontractors are let for the construction of large buildings. The carpenter and joiner undertakes to do the framework and wood finish; the brick mason contracts to put up the walls; the plumber enters into an agreement to put in the gas, steam and water pipes, etc. The various tradesmen are controlled by the union scale of wages and the several contractors who employ them must and doubtless will pay the established scale throughout the coming season. If this prove to be true with respect to the construction of any building, how can the Building Trades council deny any artisan the right to sell his skill and labor simply because the contractor for the excavation treats his men unjustly? The brick contractor, or any other contractor, cannot be held responsible for the shortcomings of another contractor. It would

be a much wiser course to permit every tub to stand on its own bottom and find some more rational means of redress against the delinquent contractor against whom protests are now made.

The bill appropriating \$200,000 for the purchase of seed grain for settlers in the drought-stricken area will in all probability become law. Under its terms the fund is to be parceled out among the several counties, upon recommendation of the State Relief commission, and the state auditor will issue warrants accordingly. Under any provision that may be made for the purchase and distribution of seed grain it will be difficult to parcel it out among the needy. This is the vital part of the law, and upon a discriminating and judicious distribution of the grain depends the success of this important measure of relief. Officials cannot lay too much stress upon this matter. Provision must be made against impostors.

The legislature of the little state of Delaware has already passed at its present session forty-two bills granting divorces to specially designated parties. There is no divorce law in Delaware and no such thing as a divorce case in court. This, however, does not prevent misnamed men from eluding the shackles of wedlock by special petitions to the legislature. The system is said to be speedy, secret and inexpensive, and the people of Delaware are untouched by the numerous pleas for more stringent and uniform divorce legislation.

The statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture reports that the Nebraska corn crop last year aggregated 13,856,000 bushels, of which there remained on hand the last instant 3,185,880 bushels, or 23 per cent of the entire crop. Of the entire crop but 277,120 bushels (2 per cent) were shipped out of the county where grown. With these official figures at hand local statisticians can without difficulty compute the actual needs of western counties in the way of seed corn.

From a business point of view it is of course to the interest of Omaha that no more branch lines shall be taken away from control of the Union Pacific receivers. Thus the decision of the federal court at Portland yesterday will be gratifying to the people of this city and state.

Preliminary arrangements for commencing active work on the new state fair grounds is progressing nicely. Before another month shall have elapsed workmen will be busy preparing the way for the autumn show. Omaha will not be found wanting in her part of the fair.

In these days of business depression do not lose sight of the fact that the purchase of Nebraska made goods means the retention of thousands of dollars within the state for constant circulation within our borders.

The Royal Road to Prosperity.
St. Louis City Tribune.
The way for the people of this country to reach fortune from financial trouble is as plain as it can be made in the bible. Toil and honest effort, perspiration and economy will do it. There is no other road, no flat will bring forth riches.

Butterine Bread Abroad.
Globe-Democrat.
One way to retaliate on European nations would be to cut off their supply of American butter. Let our government buy up 250,000 worth of the article, and invest it in the South Atlantic, in the North Pacific and in the Bering sea call for the vigilant attention of our naval force. The United States does not want a navy for the purpose of making war upon any other country. No nation need be apprehensive that in building up a navy it is the intention of this country to make an aggressive use of it. But we do require a navy strong enough to protect our seaports and our commerce, and which will command due respect for our rights and interests in other lands. There is no rivalry between the United States and the other leading nations in the matter of building up a naval force. It is not necessary that we should run a race with European powers in this particular, because we have no remote possessions to guard as they have. But we must maintain a naval power strong enough to command the peace and to insure from every nation a respectful consideration for our rights and our just demands. What regard would Spain give to our demand if we had no navy capable of enforcing it, and to what extent would European governments concern themselves about our position in regard to their course toward the independent states of this hemisphere if we were powerless to back up our policy by force should we deem it necessary to do so? Events have clearly demonstrated the necessity to this country of an adequate navy, and the American people will not permit our power on the sea to be again reduced to the condition it was in a few years ago.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Chicago Mail: The general sentiment of the country will back up the administration and congress to the fullest extent in enforcing the position of the Monroe doctrine against territorial expansion by foreign countries, either in North or South America, while trusting that the cloud will blow over without any serious antagonism resulting.

Chicago Record: In other words, Great Britain proposes to exert a very large indemnity from the small republic and indicates that the United States can take no part in the treaty. It is difficult to regard her attitude as anything other than an express defiance to the Monroe doctrine, which holds that this nation has the right to prevent oppressive European intervention in affairs on the American continents. If the precedent is established the Monroe doctrine will have been violated in spirit and in letter.

Indianapolis News: It is too clear for argument that this country has important interests in Nicaragua which must protect. As a general proposition, irrespective of the much-talked-of Monroe doctrine, the less we have of European influence and interference upon this hemisphere the better. And in this connection, the United States has a special and peculiar reason why England should not be allowed to become too potent in Nicaragua.

Chicago Inter Ocean: In the settlement of the debt question Great Britain stipulated that none of the commissioners to adjust affairs shall be citizens of the United States. This, in view of the fact that the United States is especially interested in the debt, looks like a slap in the face. British statesmen are proverbially long-headed in a selfish way. It is to the interest of Great Britain to prevent the United States from Nicaragua canal by American capital and under a charter that makes it an American enterprise. The attempt to intimidate or muzzle Nicaragua may be a success, but an intrigue that has for its object the control of the territory through which the canal must be cut. Great Britain secured control of the canal under the influence of the French government and of the stockholders. A strict interpretation of the Monroe doctrine will prevent Great Britain from securing control of the canal under the influence of the French government and of the stockholders.

Washington Star: Spain should not neglect to take steps which will save both her power and her pride.

New York Advertiser: Uncle Sam to Spain: "Send along that apology and C. U. A. A little credit about it."

Philadelphia Ledger: The American flag must be respected, but to have it respected it is not necessary to provoke a quarrel by giving an appearance of wrongdoing. Such as is presented when a vessel, hailed by a man-of-war, attempts to run away. Secretary Gresham has a good case, as it is the position of the United States in the world, improved by the conduct of the captain of the Alliance.

Chicago Post: Close on the heels of the Alliance affair comes news of assaults on other American ships. Cuban revolution seems to have excited the Spaniards to enter upon a career of ruffianism on the seas, and as American shipping and the American flag are the chief victims of that ruffianism as a matter of common dignity the American government cannot allow Mr. Gresham's note to go unanswered.

Philadelphia Times: Spanish war vessels now amuse themselves by firing into and stopping American merchantmen on the high seas. The acts apparently are done by naval officers to insult the United States, for no naval officer is so ignorant of international law as not to fully comprehend the position he puts his government in when he attacks the merchant vessels of a nation with which his own is at peace. Such things are not the mistakes of novices, but the position of a man who thoroughly understands their importance.

President Cleveland was 58 years of age last Monday.

Later returns show that the motion to adjourn the Indiana legislature was a rotary one.

If Nevada wants Sibley, Pennsylvania will not say nay, but will give her something to boot.

Governor McKinley is booked for a Memorial day address, either in New York or Brooklyn.

Tuesday's gale in the south should not be mistaken for Rube Kolla's revolution. Rube Kolla has sprung to his feet, and is now in the position of a man who has been taken in by a Cuban revolution.

Notwithstanding the strict patrol of Cuban waters maintained by Spanish cruisers, the supply of Cuban cabbage continues undiminished.

The Sioux City speculators who are searching for buried whiskey in a Missouri river sand bank are well convinced they have struck the wrong bar.

Han Quay, the Chinese banker, is reputed to be worth \$1,700,000. Here is another member of the Quay family who could well afford to dash into Pennsylvania politics.

The proprietor of a matrimonial agency in Chicago was convicted of charging a fee of \$100 for each marriage. The United States mails for fraudulent purposes. Besides the males, several females were taken in.

A foreign correspondent writes to a western newspaper that the queen regent of Spain has the shadow of a moustache above her mouth. She certainly needs a stiff upper lip at present.

Francis M. Stanwood, a kinsman of the late James G. Blaine, succeeds Stephen O'Meara as editor and manager of the Boston (Mass.) Journal. Mr. Stanwood has hitherto been engaged in the tea trade.

Rev. Dr. Talmage preached at the Academy of Music Sunday on "Divorce." He favors the enactment by congress of a law which shall be uniform all over the country, making more difficult the dissolution of the marriage relation.

In an interview with a Philadelphia reporter, Senator Manderson said that during the past six years his answers to correspondence averaged 4,000 a year. This, then, is the foundation for the impression that senators are some pumpkins as dictators.

What has become of W. Randall Cramer, the British apostle of arbitration? Cramer crossed the big pond bearing an olive branch and filled with a desire to pin down the United States to international arbitration. If he has not yet returned to his native land he should hasten hence at once and convert his countrymen to the Christian "principles of arbitration, and apply them to disputes with weaker powers.

Thirty-five hundred and ten pounds of animated, agitated feminine flesh went out on a strike in New York a few days ago. The weight of indignation was divided among six persons, and when they put their Tribbles down in the usual impressive fashion the manager trembled as well as the box office. Of course they won. No common mortal, certainly not a dime museum manager, could resist such weighty argument.

Charles Warren Lippitt, republican nominee for governor of Rhode Island, is a graduate of Brown, 48 years of age, and is president of the Social Manufacturing company at Providence. His father, Warren Lippitt, was governor in 1875-76. George L. Littlefield, the democratic candidate, is 68 years of age, president of the B. & O. Railroad bank of Providence, and a prominent cotton yarn manufacturer at Pawtucket.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Allen, 70, the mother of the first girl born in Denver, died there recently. She was a Quaker woman, and at the first of the war made a confederate flag and swung it at the top of the old Criterion building, and a riot was occasioned by numbers pulling it down. After throwing it into her husband's face, Mrs. Allen sought her fortunes in the Black Hills, where she had various wild adventures.

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

What's the Matter?

ABSOLUTELY PURE

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