

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE THREATENED INDIAN WAR.

The Washington authorities have at last been brought to realize the threatening nature of the situation in the Jackson Hole country in Wyoming, and vigorous measures to bring the trouble to an end have been decided upon. General Copping, commander of the Department of the Platte, has received orders to send a force to the scene of the disturbance, and as the troops are in readiness to move there will be no delay in forwarding them. The latest advices regarding the situation leave no doubt of its seriousness, fully justifying the representations that have been made to the government by the governor of Wyoming. It is made very plain by the statements from entirely trustworthy and responsible sources that the intention of the Indians is hostile, and their movements clearly indicate a carefully planned plan for a general uprising. This is an obvious inference from the fact that the trouble is not confined to the Bannocks, but involves several tribes, all apparently operating together and with a common purpose. Blood has been shed by both the Indians and the whites, the effect of which is to create a determination on the part of each to punish the other. It is evident that only the presence of United States troops can avert a conflict that might have the most serious consequences.

As the dispatches have clearly explained, this trouble arises from the hunting depredations of the Indians, though the present movement is more extensive and in more flagrant violation of law than has occurred before in a long time. As far back as six years ago the attention of Indian agents was called by the bureau to complaints that Indians were in the habit of leaving their reservations for the purpose of hunting and that they killed game in large quantities in violation of the laws of the state or territory in which they resided, and last year there were complaints that the Shoshone Indians were wantonly slaughtering elk and deer that had been driven down from the Rocky mountains by the severe weather and deep snows. It will thus be seen that the present trouble is not a new development of Indian lawlessness, and the fact that it is a more aggressive exhibition of that spirit than hitherto or since the Bannocks and other tribes in that region were made to feel the military power of the government in 1878, is due to the failure to hold the Indians to a proper responsibility for such unlawful practices as they are now charged with. Had violations of the law by them been adequately punished in the past and a firm determination been shown to hold the Indians to a rigid accountability for illegally destroying game the present trouble might not have happened, but too much toleration has encouraged them to greater boldness in disregarding the laws.

Whether or not the present trouble will assume the proportions of a war cannot now be determined. There is no information as to how many Indians are absent from the reservations and showing a hostile disposition. Probably the number is not large, and in that case a moderate military force will be sufficient to induce them to return to the reservations without a conflict. But more bloodshed before the trouble is settled is by no means improbable.

SWEEP BEFORE YOUR OWN DOOR.

Ten members of the council have ordered the judiciary committee to investigate the character, complexion and conduct of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners and also to interrogate the members about their right to appoint a chief of police and discharge a batch of policemen at once without formality and why other men were enrolled in their places. This is a piece of impudence which the commissioners will be justified in treating with silent contempt.

The Board of Fire and Police Commissioners is a co-ordinate body, created by the same law that creates the council. It is moreover appointed by the governor of the state and accountable to the governor only. If the board is not properly constituted the governor alone is responsible. If members of the board have violated the law in any particular they are amenable to charges and subject to removal by the governor only. The council has no more authority to meddle with the police commission than it has with the Board of Education or the Board of County Commissioners. It has no more right to ask the police commission to explain why it has elected Martin White, formerly of Chicago, chief of police for two years than it has to ask the school board to explain why it has elected Frank B. Cooper of Des Moines superintendent of schools for two years.

Why doesn't the council sweep before its own door? Why doesn't it pass a resolution making inquiry as to the questionable and lawless conduct of its own members and their complicity with jobs and defalcations? Why does it not direct the chairman of the judiciary committee to report by what authority the late city treasurer of Omaha paid the firm of Saunders, Macfarland & Dickey, attorneys, \$240 out of the funds belonging to the city of Omaha without any warrant or appropriation and without any claim whatsoever by that firm against the city? Why doesn't the council direct any of its committees to request the commissioner of health to report why he persists in retaining on the pay roll of his department a man who has taken money out of the city treasury on a fraudulent check, drawn on a bank in which that person never had a deposit? Why doesn't the council direct its finance committee to ascertain what right one of its own members drew \$6,000 out of the city funds for speculative purposes with full knowledge that the law requires all city money to be deposited at interest in designated depositories for the city's benefit? Why does not the council direct its committee to inquire of the police commission whether it is not willing to detail a policeman to keep order at the council meetings and another policeman to serve subpoenas on witnesses in city cases, whereby the

taxpayers of Omaha will be relieved of paying \$2,100 a year for a useless sergeant-at-arms and an equally needless court siffiter? Why doesn't the council get off the fence and vote the comptroller, who never checked up the treasurer, either guilty or innocent of gross neglect of duty? Why doesn't the council direct the judiciary committee to take steps for the recovery of the \$30,000 shortage in the city treasury and to bring to justice all parties who are implicated in the embezzlement of the funds?

When the council gets through with all these little matters there will still be enough of its legitimate business to attend to without trying to usurp the functions of the other branches of local government.

MENACING EUROPEAN PEACE.

The latest advices indicate that the Macedonian insurrection against Turkish rule has become so serious as to be thought a menace to the peace of Europe. Though developed only a few weeks ago, the outbreak seems to have grown to formidable proportions, so that the Turkish government feels it to be necessary to make extraordinary preparations for its suppression. In the reported determination of that government, however, to mobilize all the reserves, there is suggested a much greater concern than that of putting down the revolt in Macedonia. Turkey undoubtedly realizes that there is danger to her in more directions than that and that in order to avert it she must be well prepared for every possible emergency. If she shall have only the Macedonians to deal with the task would not be perhaps a very troublesome one. But a small part of her military power would be required to crush out the insurrection. What Turkey apprehends is the support Macedonia may receive from sources more powerful than herself, for there is the possibility at least that the influence of Russia is in the matter, with the promise that the hand of that mighty power will be in evidence at the opportune time. It is said that the countries in the triple alliance—Germany, Austria and Italy—are to consider the situation, with a view to perfecting an entente with regard to Macedonia, but if such is the fact it has not, it would seem, operated to allay the apprehension of Turkey. A great war that will result in destroying the Moslem power in Europe is a possible event of the not remote future.

WANTED—A YELLOW DOG PAPER.

At the recent meeting of the Eighth Ward Republican club Dr. J. J. Saville delivered himself of an appeal for "a loyal party organ." Now, what constitutes a loyal party organ? Forty years ago a loyal party organ was a paper subsidized with money and patronage to land to the skies every lack and swashbuckler who sought office in the name of its party, to defend every act of its party leaders and officeholders, no matter how dishonest or incompetent, and to vilify and misrepresent the candidates and leaders of the opposing party and to oppose and belittle every act and measure that emanated from that quarter.

The day of this kind of party organ has long since passed. Subsidized organs and papers that are known to subsist on political pay wield no influence whatever with the American people. The paper that upholds corruption and indecency in public office because the men in office profess its political creed commands neither confidence nor respect. The paper that denounces indiscriminately whatever may originate with men of different politics, whether right or wrong, carries no weight in any community and makes no converts to any cause. The greatest of American editors, Horace Greeley, one of the most bitter yet conscientious of partisans, boldly rent asunder the shackles of blind partisanship which bound the American press in his day by commanding what he believed to be right and opposing what he believed to be wrong without regard to party. That was back in the fifties and sixties. Today no self-respecting editor or reputable paper will sacrifice the public welfare by championing pernicious measures or upholding dishonest officials on the ground of party fealty.

Now, what does Dr. Saville and the men who train with him want? They want a paper that will gloss over defalcation and embezzlement if committed by one of their set. They want a paper that will keep as dumb as an oyster when the treasury is looted by taxenators and hoodlums and contractors. They want a paper that will praise rascals and imbeciles and smirch honest men and faithful officers if they are on the other side of the political fence. They want a paper that will cringe to judicial usurpers and keep silent at the miscarriage of justice. They want a paper that will support yellow dogs for office if they only bear the party label affixed by party hoodlums in a packed convention.

The Bee never has been and never will be such a paper. It draws the line at public thieves and yellow dogs. Hence there is a long felt want in Omaha which the political garbage collector and dark lantern patriots feel called upon to fill.

FREE WOOL.

The announcement of several western republican senators and representatives that they intend to propose in the next congress taking wool from the free list and reimposing a duty on that commodity promises to give the question some prominence again in public attention. The wool industry of the United States attained to large proportions and great value under the policy of protection. In 1860 the production of wool in this country was 60,000,000 pounds and in 1883 it had reached more than six times that amount, or 364,000,000 pounds. At the latter date the United States had 47,000,000 sheep, valued at \$125,000,000. The capital invested in the sheep and wool industry at that time was estimated to be \$500,000,000, and there was said to be over a million sheep raisers and wool growers in the United States. It was a profitable industry, yielding fair returns on the money invested in it.

But according to the statements of those who shilly shally it is not now profitable and consequently is declining. With our market made free to the wool of the rest of the world, the supply of which has been steadily increasing, the price of the domestic product was greatly lowered, the decline amounting to a loss to American wool growers last year of probably not less than \$30,000,000. Since the revival of business begun the price of wool has advanced, but it is still considerably lower than the best figures reached in 1882 and there is no reason to expect that the prices of that year will return so long as wool remains on the free list. The reasonable expectation is, therefore, that sheep raising and wool growing in the United States will continue to decline. The losses of this industry have fallen almost wholly upon the west and southwest and have been seriously felt in those sections.

There is not the least probability that an effort in the next congress to have wool restored to the dutiable list will be successful. Mr. Cleveland regards free wool as the cardinal feature of the tariff reform policy. He made this apparent in his memorable message to congress in 1887 and he still adheres to it. Every democrat in congress holds the same view and may be counted upon to solidly oppose any proposition for restoring the wool duty. It is perfectly safe, therefore, to say that wool will remain on the free list at least during the term of the present administration.

A NOTABLE TRAIT OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

It is that it looks well after the welfare of the queen's subjects no matter where they may be. Some months ago an Englishman named Dawson and family entered Sarpy county in an emigrant wagon. They were assaulted and robbed by the notorious V. McCarty gang and soon after complained to the British consul. Now the British minister has taken the matter up and proposes to have a full investigation and proper settlement of the case. There is little doubt that the complaint is well founded. The McCarty gang should have been ousted long ago and it would only serve the state right to be compelled to make full reparation to the outraged Dawsons.

FIRST SAVE THE GRAIN.

The fact that the farmers of Minnesota find it difficult to get harvesters enough, though they offer from \$35 to \$40 a month regular hands, should be read from the platform of the next silver discussion. The fact of 73 can be chewed and recheived after the grain is saved.

GO IT, TEDDY.

If Mr. Theodore Roosevelt will take his eyes for one moment off the tea drinkers in the city hall, New York, and glance at the latest returns of the English elections, he may decide to back a harmless candidate when moderately indulged in, on occasion rise to dignified political importance. But, then, what does Theodore care about tea? He is the man after, and he means to see it through.

AN INCENTIVE TO JOBBING.

When a party holds power by a narrow margin it is on its good behavior, and has every act and measure that emanates from that quarter.

Some of the overwhelming victories of 1894 have produced bad fruit. The republican party would be stronger today if it had been less strong last November. It is very much in the situation of the good person who prayed for refreshing showers and got a devastating deluge, likewise the reproaches of his flock.

COMMOTION IN JACKSON'S HOLE.

The Indian troubles in Wyoming have grown to such extent as to attract the Bannocks and Shoshones who not only are off their reservations, but have been violating the law by killing game in the region south of the Snake river. The fact that one of the Indians was killed, and this has naturally enraged the others. The governor has summoned the militia and the United States army has been sent to the scene. The uprising will be speedily quelled when the troops get into the field, as the Indians are not a few hundred men, but a few thousand. The situation is that settlers may be attacked before the troops can arrive upon the scene.

KING CORN.

Statistics indicate that the crop will beat the record.

Railroad managers, it is said, estimate the growing crop of corn in this country at 2,400,000,000 bushels, while statisticians, estimating on the basis of the latest crop report, figure it at 2,375,000,000 bushels. The lowest of these figures is about 202,000,000 bushels in excess of the largest crop ever harvested in the country. The crop of 1890, of course nobody knows what may happen before harvest, but it may be said that the chances are two-thirds to one that the total yield of the crop will be at least 250,000,000 bushels, or a quantity not much less than the average wheat crop until twenty years ago.

Some of the derelives were a little premature in the announcement of their plans. Zimmerman gave it out as settled at the Elkhart ward club meeting on Monday evening that the Board of Education failed to carry out the entire program, but after Prof. Lewis' scalp, and will not rest until they get it.

LOCAL CAMPAIGN CHATTER.

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When General Peabody gets through with his guns at Pender he may find a purchaser for them in Colonel Mel Redfield, who is setting ready to resist foreign foes who stand between him and the county clerk's office. Colonel Redfield is getting more bloodthirsty every day.

Peter Schwenk has broken into the Eighth Ward Republican club, and the Broasth boom is expected to expand visibly in that part of the city. Peter may miss the company of Chaffee, Cap Palmer, Charles Isky, and the other members of the club, but he will have to keep up with the procession in the Eighth. Handicapped by a lack of acquaintance, he is apt to make a poor showing in the preliminary heats with such veterans as Jim Allan, Charles Youngers, Van D. Lady, Halley W. Reynolds, Doc Saville, Harry Van Allen and Prof. J. J. Saville. There are two Aliens in the Eighth ward now. They spell their names a little differently, and the only other distinction is that one is a professor of politics and the other is a political professor.

Comptroller Olson is still at Lake Washington, waiting for a report from the city council on his misconduct in office.

George Stryker doesn't know whether any steps are being taken to improve the sanitary condition of the county hospital and thus keep the spread of typhoid fever there or not. George is giving his attention almost entirely these days to advancing the plans of the howling derelives, and a few deaths more or less at the county hospital don't count in the face of his duty to the government of Douglas county and the city of Omaha.

It is given out that the city and county republican conventions are to be called later than usual. The campaign is to be short and decisive. Meantime the local slates have been wrapped up in gunnysacks and laid away on ice in a dark closet. Open discussion of candidates is to be frowned down until a few days before the ratifying conventions. Electioneering is all to be done after nightfall and there are to be no noisy meetings within the city's gates. The idea is to keep out of sight of the enemy, all the while keeping an eye on the enemy.

And the job that Sam Macleod waited for never came!

Ike Hassall has got it bad again. We can't make the mayoralty fever, of course. Ike is hopping around among the saloons of the First and Second wards working up his boom for mayor on the installment plan. Last time he was a populist. This time he says he is a republican and he carries a certificate of political faith signed by George Covell, who was down in Missouri when Ike was in Kansas.

IOWA PRESS COMMENT.

Cedar Rapids Republican: Iowa is for Allison first, last and all the time, but the campaign is not going to attract a nonsensical name by making war on any of the other distinguished seekers after the presidential nomination. That is wretched politics and policy at variance with Mr. Allison's methods.

Des Moines Leader: The democrats of Iowa have a chance to come out of the present campaign infinitely stronger than they have now. The question is still open whether they will avail themselves of it. The party cannot make stronger by day devouring one another. It would seem that in a campaign which confessedly only has to do directly with state issues, the party should be able to make a platform on which all who believe in the essential principles of the party may have no difficulty in standing.

Davenport Democrat: The defaulting Iowa state is having a hard time of it. Johnson, the auditor of Muscatine county, was taken down at Homestead, brought back, and is now in jail at his old home awaiting trial. Cassatt, the Pella banker, looks at the few dollars he has permitted to see him through iron bars. Chester W. Rowe, the defaulting treasurer of Poweshiek county, has been caught in Mexico by Pinkerton detectives. The way to deter rascals is to catch them when they go wrong, give them a fair trial and then let them suffer according to the magnitude of their crimes.

Sioux City Tribune: The Liberal league of Iowa has called a conference of all persons who are opposed to the submission of the proposed prohibitory amendment to the constitution and favor a repeal or modification of the mulct law and the right to manufacture all intoxicating liquors in this state, to meet at Marshalltown at 10 o'clock a. m., August 6, 1895. This is the day before the democratic state convention, and the league is undoubtedly to influence the convention. It is the plan the prohibitionists used to follow with the republicans. But the republicans have been reformed. All they want now is forgetfulness, and a saloon on every hilltop, so far as the record goes. No trace of the Liberal league want? Is it battling for a principle?

Outwitted Democrat: Chester Rowe, the defaulting treasurer of Poweshiek county, has been captured in the City of Mexico and regulation papers were issued for the arrest of him and his brother, Richard Rowe, who is with him. Richard has been treasurer of Poweshiek since 1890. Owing to speculation he was in trouble, and in April last shipped with \$30,000 of the county's cash. The trace of him could be secured, and the county placed the Pinkerton agency at Chicago on the case. It traced the Rowe to Mexico. The brothers, Richard, has been living in Kansas, and it was through a knowledge of his movements that the pair was traced. Chester Rowe was arrested two weeks ago, but the fact was kept secret till now. They have been running a saloon in the City of Mexico, and have the \$30,000 of the county's cash in the City of Mexico. It has been attached.

JAPAN BESET WITH TROUBLE.

Recent Outbreaks in the Flowery Kingdom Part of a Well Laid Plan.

CHINA FAILS TO LIVE UP TO THE TREATY

Corean Affairs in a Hopeless Muddle and Lives of British and American Residents are Protected by Marines.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 24.—The steamer Empress of India has arrived here bringing Tokyo advices to July 12.

The Japanese authorities are now giving a new explanation of the riots in Szechuen and directly implicating the Peking government. Among commercial stipulations in the peace treaty with Japan the one opening the remote interior to foreign trade has met with the strongest objections from the court and the

Tung Li Yamen, and it is alleged that Viceroy Liu was secretly instructed to foment disturbances in order to force the upper Yangtze provinces were unsafe for strangers. By this means it was hoped that aliens might be prevented from availing themselves of the privileges, but since the outrages have been perpetrated with a wholly unexpected result, the government has taken fright and now endeavors to escape responsibility by degrading Liu and making him the scapegoat. This is more than the deposed viceroy is willing to endure and his followers are threatening in case he is subjected to a public trial, as the French envoy proposes to publish facts as to the conduct of the highest dignitary of the empire. If Liu must fall he is determined that others greater than he shall go down with him.

Cunningham R. Scott has taken the contract to reinstate E. M. Arnold and others of the incompetents who were recently dismissed from the police force. Mr. Scott is now urging the new appointees to resign, and assures them that they will be reappointed by the new board if they will act on his suggestion. If they insist upon staying on the present force they will lose their heads as soon as the derelish board gets into power.

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