# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.


STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George B. Tzschuck, 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 May, 1895, was as follows:

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| 1 | 18,990 | 17 | 19,074 |
| 2 | 19,004 | 18 | 19,078 |
| 3 | 19,016 | *19 | 20,109 |
| 4 | 18,949 | 20 | 19,091 |
| *5 | 17,910 | 21 | 19,196 |
| 6 | 19,055 | 22 | 19,101 |
| 7 | 19,093 | 23 | 19,058 |
| 8 | 19,064 | 24 | 18,999 |
| 9 | 19,158 | 25 | 19,083 |
| 10 | 19,048 | *26 | 20,269 |
| 11 | 19,024 | 27 | 19,055 |
| *12 | 20,185 | 28 | 19,072 |
| 13 | 19,097 | 29 | 19,197 |
| 14 | 19,074 | 30 | 19,110 |
| 15 | 19,124 | 31 | 19,218 |
| 16 | 19,174 | | |

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| Total | 624,525 |
| Less deductions for unsold and returned copies | 5,325 |
| Net sales | 619,200 |
| Daily average | 19,974 |

*Sunday.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of June, 1895.
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Jim Corbett, the champion bruiser, has married an Omaha girl. However, Omaha does not feel particularly flattered.

The Leavenworth distillery has gone up in smoke. Thus Kansas is once more relieved from the stigma of constitutional cussedness in violating her prohibition amendment.

General Weaver is down in Texas spouting for free silver, although at heart he doesn't believe in any kind of money that can truthfully boast "I know that my redeemer liveth."

Eastern investors realize the fact that now is the time to invest in Omaha and Nebraska realty in order to secure quick returns and good profits. Rapid advances in realty values can be expected in the near future.

Omaha has been chosen by the Commercial Law league as the place for holding its next annual convention. Omaha has made a reputation as a convention city and usually gets what her representatives go after.

The jobbers of this state are considering a proposition to make a special exhibit at the state fair. This would be an innovation of mutual advantage to the fair and to the exhibitors. We hope the jobbers will carry out the project.

The lawyers have just about succeeded in getting Taylor, the defaulting treasurer of South Dakota, out of the meshes of the law, owing to a defect in the statutes. This defect, however, could not be made a subterfuge for liberating common thieves. It is a loophole only for high class defaulters.

Ex-Mint Director Leach, who is now connected with one of the leading banks of New York, declares that there is no significance to the increased export of gold. Mr. Leach estimates this year's gold product of the United States at $45,000,000, besides some $5,000,000 in ore from Mexican mines and $2,000,000 from the British possessions and Alaska—all of which comes to our mints. This increased volume of gold will more than offset any demand for export that may come from abroad.

For years the railroads of the west have charged as much for transporting coal 500 miles as the coal was worth. Consumers in Omaha have for years paid $3.20 a ton for hauling coal from Chicago to Omaha, when as a matter of fact half a cent per ton per mile or $2.50 per ton would be very profitable hauling. The prospect of cheaper hard coal this year is good, due solely to a broken railroad pool which has drained the west that the coffers of the railroad coal barons of Pennsylvania might be filled to overflowing.

The maxim proclaimed by the State Board of Agriculture is: "Each succeeding fair shall excel any of its predecessors." This is a mighty good rule to swear by and from all accounts and appearances the promise is to be fulfilled one month hence. No Nebraskan need apologize for the state fair this year, as he felt called upon to do with reference to the Nebraska exhibit at the World's fair. The board is putting up a modernized show, which must prove a revelation not only to Nebraskans, but to visitors from abroad.

It was a cruel piece of sarcasm for Mr. E. J. Cornish to declare in his address before the Grand View Republican club that Isaac S. Hascall was a walking encyclopedia on republicanism. Mr. Cornish doubtless had his mind's eye looking backward into that period of Hascall's career when the republicans of Kansas, wrought up to patriotic resentment over the treasonable utterances of the old copperhead, were deliberating between two yards of hemp and a coat of tar and feathers, and Hascall was seeking refuge among his rebel friends across the Missouri border by one of those rapid journeys on foot which men who are in a hurry sometimes make to get away from unpleasant company. Oh, yes, Ike Hascall is a walking encyclopedia on republicanism, as every republican who lived in Omaha in 1864-65 will doubtless remember who heard his vile and brutal abuse of Abraham Lincoln and other union patriots during the closing months of the war, when the slaveholders' rebellion was making its last ditch fight. Mr. Cornish evidently also alluded to Hascall's acrobatic flops from rank copperheadism to stalwart republicanism and from republicanism to greenbackism, populism and back again.

*ON THE WRONG SIDE.*

There is a steady growth of the international merchandise account against the United States. There have just been issued by the State department advance sheets showing, from reports of consuls, the value of importations from France, Germany and several other countries for the first quarter of the current year. In every instance there is a marked increase over the values for the corresponding quarter of 1894. From Germany the increase amounted to $7,000,000 and it was nearly as great an amount from France, more than 72 per cent of the entire values received from the latter country being made up of articles of personal dress, ornament and luxury. Undoubtedly the value of the importations for the second quarter was considerably larger than for the first. This statement does not include Great Britain, from which there has been during the past six months a very heavy importation of merchandise, probably a greater increase over the corresponding period of last year than from any other European country. According to the statement of the Bureau of Statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, the net balance in favor of the United States was $82,000,000 as the result of the year's transactions, which was very much less than the balance for the preceding fiscal year, and this balance was made during the first half of the year, the trade operations of the last half not being in favor of this country, so far as the balance was concerned. We imported in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, during ten months of which the new tariff was in operation, about $76,000,000 over the imports of the preceding fiscal year and nearly the whole of this increase was made between January 1 and June 30.

During the same period the decline in the value of our exports was about the same in amount as the increase in the value of imports, thus most clearly showing the one-sided operation of the new tariff. It is true that conditions were somewhat changed independently of the tariff. There was a reduced demand for American breadstuffs, due to an increased competition, and European obstructions in the way of our provision exports were detrimental to that line of trade. The falling off in the export of corn was from 65,000,000 bushels to 27,000,000, the shipments of wheat declined 12,000,000 bushels and of flour over 1,000,000 barrels, while the value of provision exports fell off nearly $12,000,000. The decline in the foreign demand for our food products is thus shown to have been large during the last fiscal year and there are no indications of improvement. The export movement of breadstuffs is reported to be barely as large as a year ago and the tone of the foreign markets does not warrant the expectation that it will be larger than last year. The demand for cotton abroad is not now active and is not expected to be for some time to come. But imports continue large, and according to reports from England the manufacturers of that country are preparing to send a vast quantity of goods to the American market, which is doubtless also the case with other European manufacturers.

When in connection with these facts there is taken into consideration the large amount of money that will be spent in Europe this summer by American travelers and other items of our contributions to Europe, which together make a large aggregate, the rapidity with which this country is increasing its indebtedness to Europe is well calculated to arrest attention and command serious consideration. It may be satisfying to some to say that all this is evidence of reviving prosperity, but it is a serious question as to how long we can continue in this course without peril to our national solvency and credit.

*SALISBURY IS REASSURING.*

The speech of Premier Salisbury in the House of Lords, so far as it related to the Armenian question, was reassuring. The conservative and diplomatic head of the British government spoke with more directness than is usual with him and what he said may be expected to make a decided impression upon the Turkish government, while it cannot fail to strengthen everywhere among Christian peoples the feeling that the time has come to stop dallying with Turkey and to force that government to treat its Christian subjects with proper consideration. The civilized world is united in demanding of the powers by whose will Turkey exists as a nation that they no longer permit this "creature of an agreement" to persecute its Christian subjects and commit outrages upon them revolting to all enlightened mankind, and among these powers none can exert a greater influence than Great Britain. If that government is really earnest in its determination, as indicated by the speech of Salisbury, to bring about the needed reforms in the treatment of the Armenians, there can be no doubt of the result.

It was a recognition of British public sentiment, forcefully represented by Mr. Gladstone, made in the declaration of the prime minister that the new government accepted the policy initiated by their predecessors regarding Armenia. There is no division among the British people as to the duty of their government in this matter and there is every reason to believe that they intend to insist that this duty be faithfully performed. The tone of the public meetings and of the press, in reference to this question, clearly indicate that the popular mind is made up in favor of a radical policy, firmly carried out toward Turkey. The language of Salisbury shows that he is apparently in sympathy with this sentiment, but in any event he plainly intends to respect it. His warning to the sultan, expressed in terms not to be misunderstood, can hardly fail to awaken Turkey's ruler to a true apprehension of the situation, if he be not already alive to it. He will hardly be pleased at being told that his independence is the creature of an agreement, as to the moral burden of which Europe has long been uneasy, but what will chiefly disturb him is the admonition that he will make a calamitous mistake if he refuses to accept the advice of the European powers relative to the Armenians. There is a great deal of significance in this declaration of the British prime minister, made after careful deliberation and with the knowledge, undoubtedly, that it represented the position of the other powers.

*THAT NUMBER FIFTEEN MARE'S NEST.*

For more than ten years The Bee has published sworn statements of its circulation at the head of the editorial columns of its morning edition. These statements exhibit in detail the circulation on each day for the preceding month and the aggregate number of papers actually sold. No other paper west of Chicago and north of St. Louis has adhered strictly to this practice. Out of the 200 dailies that make any pretense to rank as metropolitan journals not more than a dozen publish sworn statements of circulation every day and month of the year. All the others are content to claim large circulations and merely publish periodic circulation averages or high water mark aggregates.

In January of the present year a request was received from the publishers of the American Newspaper Directory, so called, for a statement of the circulation of The Bee for the year 1894. Although the exact figures for that year were accessible to the publishers of the directory by simple reference to the paper, which is constantly kept on file in their office, the business manager in compliance with the request filled out the blank. In so doing he made the mistake to insert in place of the figures for the lowest circulation on any day in the year the average daily circulation for the year. This average had always previously been the standard for all newspaper directories, including the American.

Judging by our experience and that of nearly all other reputable publishers, these directories are, for the most part, managed for the dissemination of misinformation about well established standard publications and for the promotion of the bogus claims of bankrupt and mushroom concerns who are willing to pre-empt their worthless advertising pages at from $20 to $100 a page. Two years ago, for instance, The Bee failed to order an advertisement in the American directory. The next volume rated both its daily and weekly editions several thousand below the sworn published statements. The only explanation made of this arbitrary misquotation was that the blanks returned by this office had not been received in New York.

And now because a trifling technical error was made in the return blank The Bee has been placarded among a dozen Podunk and Squashville sheets as being convicted of making fraudulent claims of circulation. The fact that the discrepancy is based on the figures published under oath by The Bee shows up the smallbore business in its true light. In a nutshell, the statements of circulation published by The Bee are uncontradicted and unchallenged, but the figures transmitted to the American directory have been found incorrect on one point—namely, the lowest circulation on any given day of the year 1894 was a fraction over 1,000 less than the daily circulation for the whole year, divided by 365. Had there been any disposition on the part of The Bee to falsify its circulation claims padding would have been done in the published statements which are kept before advertising patrons from month to month. The whole Printers' Ink No. 15 expose has been a mare's nest by which malicious and imbecile rivals in these parts will profit very little. The merchants of Omaha and everybody who has occasion to patronize the columns of Omaha dailies know that The Bee has never resorted to imposture and never has made a claim it cannot make good.

*HARMONY IN OHIO.*

Ex-Governor Foraker is a recognized force in the republican politics of Ohio. He is able and aggressive and commands a strong and enthusiastic following. There has been some doubt, created chiefly by the statements of democratic papers, regarding the feeling of Foraker toward Governor McKinley as a presidential candidate. The ex-governor was interviewed in New York a few days ago and what he said ought to remove all doubt as to his position and also as to the feeling of Ohio republicans. Mr. Foraker said the party is entirely harmonious and will carry the state this fall, both for governor and the legislature, a prediction which all the conditions appear to fully warrant. As to McKinley, Mr. Foraker said that Ohio is practically a unit for him, that it has no second choice, and that the delegates from that state to the next republican national convention will support McKinley as long as there is a possibility of his nomination. "Go from one end of Ohio to the other," said Foraker, "and you will not meet a republican who has any other candidate save McKinley." The republican candidate for governor, Mr. Bushnell, has talked in a similar vein, and it is evident from these expressions that the democratic statement that the Ohio republicans are not harmonious is groundless. On the other hand, the democracy of the Buckeye state is badly split up and the promise is that the convention of the party next week will develop one of the bitterest factional contests in the history of Ohio politics between the free silver and sound money elements. There is no doubt about republican success in Ohio this year and it is equally certain that the party there is solid for McKinley for president.

The $20 a day experts assure us that their labors will be concluded by the 1st of September. That assurance affords some satisfaction. The city will only be out $1,200 in addition to the amount embezzled by the late treasurer. But will the dervish majority of the council under the leadership of that eminent bank financier, Cadet Taylor, take any action for the recovery of the money after the experts have made their report, and if they finally conclude to institute proceedings for its recovery will they be able to recover in view of the admitted failure of the comptroller to check up the treasurer's bank accounts and cash on hand?

Two Britons were arrested at Chadron for poaching on private preserves. They resented the insult offered not only to themselves, but to her majesty, the queen. Plentifully supplied with money they stubbornly refused to pay the fines assessed and were put to work on the streets with the chain gang. Finally they relented, paid their fines and mailed a burning protest to the British consul. If these alleged insults to John Bull's subjects are to continue in Nebraska it will soon be necessary for the queen to establish a consular station in this state. When this time shall come The Bee will ask leave to present the manifold advantages possessed by Omaha for such station.

### Surprise Wouldn't Express It.

Minneapolis Journal.

If Cleveland should take the Indiana democrats' advice and appoint Harrison to the supreme bench, it would be an act that would surprise the country, but it would redound greatly to the credit of the president.

### Kansas Statesmanship.

Kansas City Star.

Senator Peffer has discarded free silver and has come out for a currency based upon land values alone. He is opposed to unlimited coinage of the white metal, and has even turned his back on the government pawnshop scheme. There is nothing certain about Peffer but his whiskers.

### Watered Street Railway Stock.

Globe Democrat.

The Street Railway Journal states that the street railroads of the United States are capitalized at an average of $95,600 a mile. The average capitalization of the steam railways is $63,000 a mile, while their cost perhaps is half as much, and that of a street railway far less. The value of the franchises given away by municipalities may be ciphered out accordingly.

### Endowments and Economics.

Detroit Free Press.

It cannot be demonstrated, but it looks as if Prof. Bemis of Chicago university has been dismissed because his teachings in regard to monopolies are not pleasing to that arch-monopolist, John D. Rockefeller. Colleges doubtless like to have millionaires endow them, but if they must, in consequence, only teach just what those millionaires desire, the endowment is a very doubtful benefit.

### Shouting for Courage Sake.

Minneapolis Journal.

The silver democrats are holding a conference in Washington. If holding conferences and mass meetings did the business, the silver party would sweep the far west and Alaska. At present the silverites need to get together to assure the country, in the last words of Webster, that they still live, although the statement may be received with as much skepticism as that of the spirit of the Irishman, celebrated for his "bulls," who came back at a seance to announce that there was no future life.

### Cold Truths in a Rumor.

Chicago Times-Herald.

The rumor that General Campos has resigned the captain generalship of Cuba and that he strongly urges the Spanish government to grant the island of Cuba self-government is a piece of news which will need confirmation. No doubt General Campos is a hard-headed, brave old soldier, who has seen much hard fighting in his day. He understands Cuba and the Cubans thoroughly.

But if, as reported, Campos is anxious to get out of Cuba it is much to his credit. Nobody has had better opportunity than he to know the cruel and ignominious failure of Spain in trying to rule this unhappy island province.

### Too Elegant for Politics.

Philadelphia Times.

It is an incontestable fact that many persons have become too elegant to soil their hands with anything so vulgar as practical politics. People have learned to believe that the government is a great organism quite apart and distinct from themselves, and that it can easily get along without their participation. Machine rule has come in and taken the place of personal influence. Democracy is ceasing to be a mass in which the individual citizen is the unit. There is but one way to remedy this evil. The people must go back immediately and earnestly to the simpler, wiser, better ways of their fathers.

### Curing Sweatshop Evils.

Philadelphia Ledger.

The evils of the sweat shops are being corrected in two ways, by the efforts of the workers in them when organized in labor unions, and by the transfer of the work of making clothing from the crowded cities to the country. Large quantities of clothing for New England are now made in the agricultural districts of Maine, and New York firms have established great workshops in small villages in New Jersey. Land being cheap, the buildings, though plain, are given plenty of light and air, so that the employes work under good sanitary conditions. Moreover, though the wages paid are low compared with wages in the city, the cost of living is less than in the city, and the operatives are really better off than their fellow workers in the big cities.

### Selected a Poor Subject.

York Times.

If Judge Scott of Omaha is going now to reach out for public approbation he should mend his ways on the bench at once. He has shown himself a judicial tyrant of the Jeffries school, though fortunately of narrower jurisdiction and more limited power. He better keep off the stump until he shows upon the bench that he has human instincts and the heart of a man. The Fremont Tribune says:

"Judge Scott of Omaha, who lectured to a small audience in Fremont Saturday evening, was very unfortunate in the selection of a subject. His text was "Human Liberty." It is a little strange that such a subject should be chosen by a judge who not only denied Editor Raker of Gretna the right to a trial in his libel suit, but denied him the privilege of introducing one iota of testimony to prove the truth of the charges he made against the man who thought himself libelled. If this is Judge Scott's idea of human liberty, it is little wonder that few people cared to hear him lecture on the subject."

### IOWA PRESS COMMENT.

Sioux City Journal: Senator Vest doesn't want to criticise the Iowa democratic platform until he knows how many officeholders were concerned in its making. Senator Vest may be sure there were enough of them to make sure the indorsement of the administration.

Davenport Democrat: Des Moines sends out the report that the hot winds of the past few days have done enormous damage to the corn crop. There is more scare than truth in the report. A healthy corn field is refreshed by such warm breezes as the week has so far furnished.

Cedar Rapids Republican: The Davenport Democrat accuses the Republican of trying to unload Helen M. Gougar on the democrats. We wish to file a demurrer to the charge and to add that Helen, being cranky, unstable, unreliable, and having several wheels in her head, appears to have naturally gravitated toward the democratic camp. But if you object to her entrance into your wigwam—why, just give her a frigid shoulder.

Carroll Sentinel: When we hear populists complaining because the democratic party did not adopt a free silver platform it makes us wonder they are not satisfied with their own party. They have a full set of nominees for state officers, a free and unlimited coinage platform at the ratio of 16 to 1, and why not stick to it? It was the first to meet and put up a ticket and declare that they wanted nothing to do with the democratic party. Now it is a little strange to think that they want the democratic party to get onto their hobby horse, too.

Dubuque Telegraph: It is said that the purpose of Mr. Jenkins' nomination for commissioner was to rally to the support of the democratic party "the 30,000 railway men in Iowa." But what benefit will it be to gain 30,000 railway men and lose 40,000 farmers, manufacturers and jobbers? The statement assumes that the 30,000 railway men will vote for Mr. Jenkins. Who knows that even 10,000 will vote for him? Nobody. There is no evidence that he is regarded by railway men—that is by railway men who are not officials, and who work for wages—as a representative of their class.

### LOCAL CAMPAIGN CHATTER.

And now it appears that Colonel Foster is a bold, bad man. The failure of the new police board to appoint a chief of police and a force and precipitate a double-header system on the city is charged up to him. The dervishes pointed to Colonel Foster as a man after their own heart. Every one of their leaders claimed all the credit for having secured Mr. Foster's appointment. They feel very differently now. While the dervish gang still admits that Mr. Foster is all right, they are filled with woe at the thought that his partners did not have nerve enough to outvote him, as was planned in the original program. They would have been happier had the board been composed of men who were all tarred with the same stick.

Henry Ehrenpfort has broken out again and has joined L. M. Anderson in the campaign for recruits to the dervish ranks. Henry's standing in the community is guaranty of the character of the men who will rally to his stadard.

County Commissioner Livesey told the Grandview Republican club that he did not think the city would lose a cent on account of Henry Bolln's shortage as city treasurer. He was convinced, he said, that no more honest man that Henry Bolln had ever lived. Mr. Livesey is right in line on this proposition with A. G. Edwards, Cadet Taylor, W. O. Saunders and other dervish councilmen, who used every effort to keep the late treasurer in office after his shortage of $30,000 had been discovered. According to Mr. Livesey's position, if Bolln had been county instead of city treasurer his reputation for honesty would have satisfied Mr. Livesey without any further investigation, even though he did gamble on the bucket shops and squandered money in the wine rooms.

Secretary Brownlee is in a position to appreciate the story which Senator Thurston used to tell and apply to Editor Hitchfake. The senator said that Mark Twain once confessed to a minister that he had been thinking something about where he would like to spend his eternity. The minister was pleased and asked the great humorist if he had reached any decision. He replied that he had not, and was in a great deal of doubt as to his selection. He had lots of friends in both places. Mr. Brownlee's friends are with one board and his duty with the other.

Broatch and Vandervoort ought to have coached Mr. Brownlee a little before they asked him to meet with the new police board. He was called in to tell why the ex-members of the police force had been dismissed. He told his story, and when he got through Mr. Foster remarked that it appeared that there was good reason for the removal of the men. He would not consent to the appointment of any man on the new force who had been released from the old force for cause. That was a body blow to the many applicants for positions on the Churchill-Russell force.

Uncle Joe Redmon is getting wise in his old days. He returned from a two weeks' rest at his country place yesterday, and was immediately importuned to join the howlers against the present police board. He told the boys he liked them first rate, but he did not see why he should make a fool of himself just because they wanted him to.

Sam Macleod is not so impatient as some of his fellow howlers. Sam has been disappointed too often to allow anything to worry him. He says that there can be no question as to the supreme court's decision and he can afford to wait a few weeks until his friends get into power. Sam gets judicial tips from A. Sylum Churchill, and his faith has not been shaken by the wrong hunches he has received from that eminent authority in the past.

There are a lot of people in Omaha just now who are taking advantage of the following section of the obligations taken by the candidates for initiation into the A. P. A.: President—"You have been brought here under a delusion. You expected you were joining the order of A. P. A., did you not? I will now disabuse your mind. You have not joined the order of A. P. A., but you have joined the order of 'Amoreans,' which is the name of an old and ancient order of similar objects. Should any one accuse you of being an A. P. A. you can make an affidavit that you are not a member of such an order." Now, that's real handy, isn't it?

Israel Frank has recovered from his recent illness. Israel says it is just his luck. When the police crisis was on and an opportunity was waiting for him to jump in and clean up the muddle he was taken ill. It would have been different if he had been around. He does not know yet whether he will be able to sit with the supreme court in special session or not.

Charley Unitt told the Grandview Republican club that the interest in the campaign thus early was "due to the slander that 'ad been 'eaped h'upon the party during the last three months." He said the city and county governments were in better hands than they had been since the county was organized, and that it was "a slander to h'intimate that the party did not 'ave the 'ability to put men in the h'offices that would manage the county as the party had managed the country h'until it was the h'admiration and the h'envy of the h'entire world." Charley has not mastered the language very well yet, but he means well. He should stick to Polish, however. If he makes a bad break then neither he nor his hearers know anything about it.

John Jenkins made a speech at the Second Ward Republican club on Thursday night and announced himself as a candidate for the republican nomination for mayor. John said he had intended to say nothing about his candidacy, but it had leaked out some way and could be kept secret no longer.

The latest story is that Dr. Mercer is to buy an interest in the World-Herald in order to boom his candidacy for mayor this fall. The doctor's son, George, has worked into dervish favor in the council, and claims to have the pins set for a sure shot on the nomination for the doctor.

Jim Allan has taken the contract of influencing the supreme court on the decision in the police board contest. If Jim's brain was as large as his nerve, the state would not hold him long.

Johnny Thompson is reported to have refused an offer of clerk of the police board under the new commission. But then you can't believe everything you hear, especially if you know Thompson. He does not come of a refusing family.

Ernest Stuht is longing for the campaign committees to get to work again. He can't forget the great graft he had as treasurer of the republican central committee a few years ago.

### An Unusual Condition.

Chicago Tribune.

The singular story comes from the other side of the Atlantic that the persistent drouth has resulted in injury to all crops in Great Britain, the conditions being worse than any experienced since "the black year, 1879." Usually the damage is the other way. The crops suffer from too much moisture instead of from lack of it, the position of the British islands, right in the sweep of winds that have blown over the Gulf stream, causing the atmosphere of those islands to be normally surcharged with moisture.

### OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The usual eruption of feeling against Germany has been breaking out in Paris lately. Politicians and journalists work upon the feelings of the people, knowing that they will always find eager listeners to any proposition for revenge on Germany. Recent articles explain the possibility of such revenge being brought about by the alliance with Russia, and between the lines urge an early attempt. One thing France does not take into consideration when she thinks of getting her revenge, and that is the enormous increase in the past quarter of a century of the German population and financial importance. The French population has practically remained the same during this period, and Germany today probably has 30 per cent more people than France. The Bourse in Berlin is as important, if not more so, in the financial world, than the Bourse in Paris, which was not the case formerly. It would be very unwise for the French to attempt to get back Alsace and Lorraine at a time like the present, when their rivalry with England would insure the latter country's working quietly, if not openly, against them. But this war talk is probably nothing but talk; it is to be expected periodically, and should not be taken seriously.

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The completion and formal opening of the new naval port of France at Bizerta, on the coast of Tunis, has not attracted the attention commensurate with the importance of the event from a military point of view. When the French extended their protectorate over Tunis, in 1881, the possibility of converting Bizerta into an impregnable naval base was recognized, and became the subject of an exchange of views between the cabinets of London and Paris. In having ignored its promise not to annex Tunis or fortify Bizerta the French government merely replied in kind to the broken promise of Great Britain to terminate her, from the French point of view, unlawful occupation of Egypt; and in the Anglo-French game of tit-for-tat the establishment of the new fortress on the African coast at a point where the Mediterranean is narrowest has probably been a more telling blow at British prestige than was the expansion of the colonial empire of France on the Kongo, the Niger, and in the direction of the upper Nile, or the extension of Tonquin to the Mekong river and the borders of China. The arsenals, docks and other works which are in progress of completion at Bizerta will completely throw into the shade and possibly render obsolete the British establishment at Gibraltar and Malta. In a word, France has provided herself with another Toulon on the opposite shores of the Mediterranean, and the task of Great Britain to maintain her influence in that sea and to keep open her line of communication with the east in the event of a war will become doubly onerous.

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When Nicholas II. succeeded to the Russian throne there were those who hailed the dawning of a new era in that benighted land. Understanding the new czar to be a man of gentle mind, they looked for an enlargement of civil liberty, and for some degree of religious toleration. They failed to take into account the influences which surround the czar, and are more powerful than he; the traditions and the system which make every Russian monarch necessarily a despot, and which can be shaken off only by revolution. While the notorious Pobiedonostzeff is procurator of the holy synod, such a thing as religious toleration in Russia is impossible. Nothing more clearly shows the utter vanity of all those expectations of reform than the present attitude of the Russian government toward the Jews. If Alexander III. chastised those long-suffering people with whips, Nicholas II. is chastising them with scorpions. The infamous May laws of 1881 have not been repealed nor relaxed. They are being enforced with increased severity, in every instance being interpreted in the harshest possible manner. The Jews have been driven into certain towns, and certain quarters of the towns. They are forced to remain there, crowded and cooped up so that it seems a mockery to call their existence human. They are forbidden to engage in any business outside of the specified quarter. Under Alexander III. they were permitted to go elsewhere, on passing certain high and difficult examinations in learning. That rule still exists. But under Nicholas II. it has been practically nullified by forbidding the Jews to acquire higher education. No college or high school is allowed to have more than 5 per cent of Jews among its students; in Moscow and St. Petersburg not more than 3 per cent. This rule prevails in towns where 50 per cent of the people are Jews. In various other ways the persecution of the Jews is being pressed more vigorously than ever.

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It now looks as if the death of Stambuloff will be of small benefit to the Russian party in Bulgaria. It is said that one of the consequences of the assassination will be the formation of a strong and compact anti-Russian party. After the retirement of M. Radoslavoff from the cabinet at the beginning of the year it was generally expected that his party would unite with that of M. Stambuloff, the views of both leaders being identical as regards the necessity of resisting Russian aggression in Bulgaria. A fusion was, however, rendered impossible, owing to the claims put forward by M. Radoslavoff to the leadership, on the ground that he had formerly held office as prime minister. The difficulty has now been solved by the disappearance of M. Stambuloff. Soon after the latter's death a meeting of his party was arranged to take place at M. Petkoff's house, but was prevented by the police. M. Stambuloff's followers contrived to meet soon afterward and decided to offer the leadership to M. Grekoff, but he declared his intention of retiring from public life at present. The party therefore resolved to ally itself with the Radoslavoffists. The united anti-Russian party will command forty votes in the Sobranye, and its influence in the country will be very considerable.

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The defeat of the socialists in the recent departmental elections in France was more crushing than the most sanguine of their opponents ventured to expect. In more than 1,400 elections they carried only twelve seats. Commenting upon this fact, the Paris correspondent of the London Times writes: "The socialists, led by Millerand and M. Jaures, have done their best, and their canvassing has been vigorous and ably conducted. Yet this is the result. It is clear that their peculiar liveliness in the chamber, their tactics of obstruction and vituperation, and their endeavor to arouse hatred between the various classes of society have begun to fall as alluring qualities in the absence of anything positive to be set to their credit. At all events, it is obvious that, where local interests predominate, as they do in departmental elections, the community hesitates to intrust its affairs to such noisy and unpractical theorists. M. Jules Guesde at Roubaix let loose the dogs of war in a campaign which was expected to have a great effect, but his candidate is roundly beaten. Everywhere the result is much the same. Where the socialists lent their aid to the radicals, as at Terrasson, where M. Goblet was a candidate, their appearance on the scenes would appear to have injured the latter."

### VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

York Times: There should have been a higher and more patriotic motive in the appointment of the fire and police commission of Omaha than to spite Rosewater, or any other man. The Ansley Chronicle states the case about right.

Chadron Signal: The course of Governor Holcomb in the fire and police quarrel at Omaha is marked by practical common sense. He is asking a republican supreme court to hear the case at once and decide it on its merits. This is exactly what courts are for. The people, irrespective of party, ought to stand by Governor Holcomb in his course.

Grand Island Independent: Judge Scott, the fighting member of the Omaha judicial bench, has had another set-to with Lawyer Beckett, whom he ordered to be thrown out of his court room, and against whom he has now issued a capias. It will be a lucky day for Omaha, when that city shall be relieved of that judge, though we others will lose some fun.

### MERRY RHYMES.

Brooklyn Life.

Five-dollar bills and ten-dollar bills
Are things I don't often see;
But four-dollar bills and nine-dollar bills
Are presented quite often to me.

Atlanta Constitution.

While you're hidin' from the sunshine,
Might be harvestin' yer hay;
While you're waitin' for the wagon,
You should meet it on the way.

Detroit Free Press.

My wife objects to my cigar—
It is a vice, so she assumes;
And thus my pleasure she doth mar—
She does not smoke, but how she fumes!

Puck.

"If one should steal from you a kiss, sweet maid?"
"Exchange is no robbery, sir," she said.

Judge.

Eve treated Paradise as though
It were of little worth;
And now her daughters are not slow
To clamor for the earth.

Washington Star.

From each the solemn statement comes,
On highway and on byway;
There's but one way to run this earth,
And that, of course, is "my way."

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The surf maiden cried, in a voice of emotion,
"Te-he! I've just been struck with a notion!"
But a breaker broke in
With a horrible din,
And then she was struck with an ocean.

Indianapolis Journal.

1. The prettiest girl he ever saw.
2. A scared young man interviewing pa.
3. A ceremony, with great eclat.
4. "I'm going right straight home to ma!"
5. Maiden name restored by law.

### THE BICYCLE FACE.

New York Sun.

I've a "bicycle face,"
Which I wish to replace
With a face that is not of that kind;
And if any one can
Provide me a plan
To exchange, it will quite suit my mind.

I've been reading of late
Some remarks in debate
As to whether or not it is true,
That there is such a face,
And I now have a case,
Which settles the question clear through.

There's one eye that's black,
On my cheek is a whack,
My forehead is scratched like a file;
While my chin is a fright,
And my lips are a sight,
Less lovely whenever I smile.

My nose is awry,
Of a tooth I am shy,
An eyebrow is gone from its place;
And one of my ears,
I have serious fears,
Will fall if it hasn't a brace.

There are patches galore,
Till there couldn't be more,
With plaster and splints and a strap;
There are black-and-blue spots,
By themselves and in lots,
Till the face of me looks like a map.

They may stop their debate;
I am ready to state,
It is true, as I find in my case;
For alack and alas,
When I look in a glass,
I'm sure I've a "bicycle face."

"Ah me, what perils do environ
The man who meddles with cold iron!"
I started on my flying wheel,
The flush of exercise to feel,
When, discontented with its load,
It scattered me along the road,
And though I lit on every place,
The most of it was on my face.


SPECIAL FEATURES.

## THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

IN THE HOLLOW OF THE HILLS.
Second installment of Bret Harte's story of California life, in which the famous novelist weaves a delightful romance.

HAUNTS AND TRICKS OF SMUGGLERS.
A narrative of the remarkable and surprising schemes resorted to by professional and amateur smugglers to evade the payment of duty, and the manner in which they are trapped by the customs officers, related by Frank G. Carpenter.

DOWN IN MISSISSIPPI.
Quaint feature of life in Jackson, the capital of the state—Interesting observations and piquant scenes in city and suburbs sketched by an Omaha sojourner.

LINCOLN AND HIS OLD NEIGHBORS.
Glimpses of pioneer life in Illinois, in which the martyr president was a central figure—Incidents of his early struggles, his political campaigns and his convincing oratory, related by old neighbors whose hospitality he enjoyed.

ALL THE WORLD A-WHEEL.
How the advent of the bloomer costume provokes domestic jars, church rows and canine ferocity in various places—Improvements in and care of bicycles—Chronicle of events in local cycling circles.

LIBERTY LOVES THE LIGHT.
Text of Senator Hoar's letter on the American Protective association—An eloquent appeal from the eminent Massachusetts senator to the republican party to stand by its principles of liberty and prevent the dragging of religious questions into politics—"Liberty's emblem the eagle, not the bat."

BRITISH WORKMEN IN POLITICS.
An analysis of the result of the recent general election in Great Britain—The causes that impelled the working classes to desert the liberal party and rally around the tory standards, made on the spot by Henry Tuckley.

SOCIETY IN AUGUST.
As usual, The Bee will detail all of the events which have occurred in the social world, so far as it applies to this city and vicinity.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.
The usual weekly grist of sporting gossip—Gossip about base ball—Gossip about cricket—Gossip about shooting—Gossip about tennis—Gossip about hunting and fishing—Gossip about the turf and prize ring—Gossip about every sport.

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Fashion's decrees for fall and winter set forth in detail and illustrated—Costly and curious jewelled watches collected by New York women—What women are doing in the activities of the world and in the haunts of pleasure—A page teeming with entertaining and helpful things, of which every woman should partake.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE.
"A Collision at the Start"—A spirited account of how two yachts were smashed before the race began—A new and novel game for boys and girls—Entertaining prattle of the youngsters.

THE SMALLEY LETTER.
One of the features of The Sunday Bee's foreign news service is the weekly review of events by Mr. George W. Smalley. This able journalist has the advantage of many years' residence in London, where he was connected with the London Times, which paper he now represents in New York. Mr. Smalley's summary of the leading events in Europe has the merit of accuracy; if it be largely the opinion of one man, it is the opinion of a man whose long experience and observation enables him to speak with authority. In connection with the weekly resume of English affairs, cabled by Mr. Ballard Smith, the Smalley letter makes The Sunday Bee's foreign news service most valuable.

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