THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska,
Douglas county. }

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, 1896, was as follows:

1	18,832	16	18,274
2	18,269	17	18,257
3	19,590	18	18,533
4	18,238	19	18,741
5	18,104	20	18,572
6	18,195	21	18,538
7	18,587	22	18,111
8	18,240	23	18,769
9	18,185	24	19,308
10	19,175	25	19,068
11	18,531	26	18,924
12	18,207	27	19,206
13	18,313	28	21,967
14	18,258	29	22,203
15	18,344	30	18,760
		31	19,359

Total	583,832
Less deductions for unsold and returned copies	6,332
Net sales	582,470
Net daily average	18,789

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of June, A. D. 1896.
(Seal.) WILLIAM SIMERAL,
Notary Public.

My commission expires December 18, 1899.

Parties going out of the city for the summer may have The Bee sent to their address by leaving an order at the business office of the Bee. Telephone 238.

THE BEE IN CHICAGO.

Parties desiring to purchase copies of The Daily Bee in Chicago will find them on sale at the following places:

Brentano's, 206 Wabash avenue.
P. O. News Stand, 217 Dearborn street
Auditorium Hotel.
Auditorium Annex.
Great Northern Hotel.
Palmer House.

Now for a campaign of work and education.

Can Omaha afford to have a nonentity represent its interests in the next congress?

We will know who is really the people's candidate after the votes shall have been counted.

Let the high standard of their state ticket be the gauge upon which republicans measure the personnel of their legislative candidates.

The democratic national convention starts out at Chicago poorer in out-and-out vice presidential candidates than even the republican national convention at St. Louis.

Republics may be ungrateful, but the republicans of this district do not want to justify the charge of being ungrateful for the work which Congressman Mercer has accomplished for them.

It was easy enough for Teller to break out of the republican convention, but whether he will manage with the same ease to break into the democratic convention remains to be seen.

This seems to be moving season in railroad official circles, if the number of changes and promotions of railway men recently announced is to be accepted as something like a reliable guide.

Hobart says that New Jersey feels very close to Ohio in these days. Of course it does. Even Hoboken feels that it is again a part of the United States since its state secured representation on the republican ticket.

Orlando Tefft has several times received votes in the legislature for United States senator. In placing his name on the ticket for lieutenant governor the republicans of Nebraska have made no mistake.

The old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration is with us this year as every year. The question that is going to worry the twentieth century Young America is how far back he must go to find the model for his old-fashioned Fourth of July blow-out.

Prof. A. P. Marble was not good enough to be superintendent of the Omaha schools, but he is good enough to be made first assistant superintendent of the Greater New York schools—the greatest public school system under a single management in the world.

The principal train that carries the crowds from Cleveland to Canton has been rechristened "The McKinley Flyer." The same name might be appropriately applied to the republican national ticket, because it is railroading McKinley to Washington just as fast as human steam and human electricity can do it.

United States district attorneys and marshals and their deputies are now on salaries instead of pocketing the fees of their offices. But no little difference in remuneration like this will prevent good republicans from offering to sacrifice themselves as the successors to the present democratic incumbents so soon as McKinley takes possession of the white house.

People should cease calling him "Honest" Dick Bland so long as he stands committed to a system of coinage debasement intended to scale debts 50 per cent and rob the wage workers of half of their earnings. If advocating such a system entitles a man to be called "honest" then every one engaged in any scheme of fraud or swindling has a just claim to the same title.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

This is the day that appeals most strongly to American patriotism and stirs the heart of every true citizen of the republic with pride of country and a feeling of enthusiastic love for free institutions. It is an occasion of optimistic outlook for the millions, whatever it may suggest to the few who are ever sighting signals of danger and apprehending sources of trouble. It is the day on which the masses of the people can assert faith in themselves and manifest their satisfaction with the form of government under which they live. The Fourth of July is an inspiration to every sentiment and impulse of freedom and its influence is not confined to America. Wherever in the civilized world citizens of the United States reside or sojourn this day will be honored by them and the people of other lands will have presented to them something of the history of that great event of 120 years ago, when the illustrious founders of this republic pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor in defense of the principles asserted in the Declaration of Independence.

In the celebration of this anniversary of one of the greatest events in human history the largest liberty is permissible. The expression of popular affection for the day can hardly be too noisily exuberant or too bolsterously enthusiastic. Let the spirit of patriotism be given full play and especially let American youth realize that Independence day really means freedom. But the occasion invites some sober and earnest reflection. Is there no danger of a departure from the principles and teachings of the illustrious men who established the free institutions we enjoy? The founders of the republic were men of the highest integrity as well as the loftiest patriotism. The government they constructed was designed to be an example to the world of justice, of honesty and of high purpose in the cause of civilization. It was to demonstrate that popular self-government is not incompatible with national honor and good faith. Today a great political organization, claiming as its founder the author of the declaration that proclaimed liberty to the American people, is seeking to institute a policy whose essential purpose is repudiation of honest obligations. Thus it appears that the example and precept of "the fathers" are not universally respected at his time and that there is danger of a departure, in at least one vital respect, from their principles.

But let us not lose faith in the wisdom, the patriotism and the integrity of the American people, which have proved sufficient under severer tests than now confront them. Our free institutions are secure in the love of the people. No peril threatens the union of the states. The flag is honored in every foot of our territory. So long as we honor the achievements, reverence the memory and adhere to the principles of the founders of the republic this nation will grow in material strength and moral power.

DUTY OF SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS.

One of the ablest democratic papers in the country, the Philadelphia Record, is of the opinion that sound money democrats should not remain in the Chicago convention after the adoption of a free silver platform. Referring to the fact that some doubt still exists among the silverites as to the propriety of abolishing the two-thirds rule in the matter of nominating a candidate for the presidency, that paper says that for all practical purposes it will not make the least difference whether the rule is abolished by the silverites or not. "The adoption of a platform declaring for free coinage at 16 to 1 and for arresting gold payments of the obligations of the government would be the signal for the sound money democrats to withdraw from the convention," says the Record and thus relieved the silverites would have no difficulty in nominating Bland or Boies or some other man of their choice under the two-thirds rule.

The Record can see nothing to be accomplished by the sound money men lingering in the silverite convention after the repudiation of their dearest principles. It observes that they could not commit to a free silver platform and candidate the democratic constituencies whom they represent, nor could they hope by remaining to secure the nomination of any sound money democrat for the presidency on a free silver platform. "Supposing it could be conceivable," continues the Record, "that the silverites, after erecting a platform of repudiation, should consent by way of compromise to the nomination of Mr. Whitney of New York, ex-Governor Russell of Massachusetts, or some other sound money democrat, not one of them would be found so wanting in self-respect as to accept such a nomination. Such a compromise, if it could be made, would be laughed to scorn by the entire country." In conclusion this organ of the democracy of Pennsylvania, whose proprietor and editor was the candidate of the party for governor last year, says: "By lingering in the Chicago convention after the adoption of a free silver platform the sound money delegates would be merely helpless witnesses of the humiliation of the democratic party and of the overthrow of its principles. Worse than that, by their presence and participation they would give their consent, in the name of the democratic party, to an infamous act of repudiation and dishonor. Every consideration of political decency and public interest would demand, therefore, that the sound money delegates to the Chicago convention should withdraw after the adoption of a platform of free silver and repudiation."

This straightforward expression of a leading democratic journal, whose fidelity to the party is unquestionable, cannot fail to exert great influence upon those to whom it is addressed. There are delegates to the Chicago convention, chosen as sound money men, who probably will not heed such counsel. They are the politicians who are after spoils and have no principles that can interfere with that purpose. But there is reason to believe that a very large proportion of the sound money delegates to Chicago think as the Record does, that political decency, public interest and fidelity to democratic principles demand that they shall not remain in the convention after it has declared for a policy which they regard as dishonest and dishonorable. What further action the sound money democrats should take by way of repudiating the silverites the Record does not suggest, but the course it counsels would, perhaps, be sufficient, leaving democratic voters who believe in honest money free to choose between the candidate who stands for such money and the candidate of currency debasement and repudiation.

A POPULAR RAILROAD MAN.

The appointment of Horace G. Burt to the general management of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Omaha system is a well-earned promotion. Mr. Burt has a reputation for being one of the most efficient railway managers in the west. Under his administration the Elkhorn road has been extended and greatly improved. In his dealings with the patrons of the road and the public generally Mr. Burt has always been courteous and liberal, recognizing the rights of shippers and passengers and yet adhering firmly to whatever policy he deemed it his duty to pursue. In his social relations Mr. Burt made many warm friends in Omaha who, while rejoicing over his good fortune, sincerely regret his removal from this city.

DISCRIMINATING DUTIES.

The declaration in the republican national platform in favor of restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade has been very generally commended by the republican press, but there has been some doubt expressed whether under existing conditions it would be found practicable to put this policy in effect, and also whether there could reasonably be expected from it the same results that followed its adoption more than a century ago.

One of the objections urged against the proposed policy is that it would cause retaliation, especially on the part of England, whereby a heavy burden might be placed upon American agricultural products sent to England in American ships. In reference to this the Manufacturer observes that it would raise prices to British consumers and would hurt Englishmen much more than it could possibly hurt us. England, for example, says that journal, "cannot avoid buying American cotton. Will the government tax the import with the effect to make the staple more costly for the British spinner? If so, what harm will that inflict upon us?" In the opinion of the Manufacturer we are completely masters of the situation and better than any other nation in the world able to pursue with perfect safety to ourselves a policy which will do more to build up our shipping interests than any that has yet been devised.

It is unquestionable that the policy of discriminating duties inaugurated in 1789 was a great stimulus to the growth of the merchant marine and it is possible that a restoration of that policy would be found highly beneficial, but the subject is one which demands intelligent and careful consideration. There is a practically unanimous public sentiment that something should be done to restore our flag to the seas and the republican party, if given control of the government, will be expected to devise a wise and practicable policy for this purpose.

Many times every day the question of the rights of wheelmen upon the public streets is raised in this city. Philadelphia by ordinance has specifically defined the rights of bikers, classing them with drivers of vehicles and giving to pedestrians priority. A fine of $10 is imposed for each infraction of the following rules: "Riders upon any of the streets of the city without having a gong or bell atached to the handle. Riding a bicycle after dark without having a lamp attached to it. Riding more than three machines abreast. Failing to ring the bell when necessary to warn persons of the approach of a bicycle or tricycle. Riding crosswise or 'curving to and fro' in any public highway, or riding without having control of the machine. This includes coasting. Failing to pass to the right of a vehicle going in an opposite direction. Failing to pass to the left of a vehicle going in the same direction. The offender is of course liable for damages to an injured party in case the injury is caused by negligence on his part." The time must soon come when Omaha will enforce some such rules as these.

Now that the state convention is over and many boomlets have been put away on ice, there is no reason why the State Board of Transportation should not at once take up and finally dispose of the cases of railroad discrimination now pending. It incidentally happens that Omaha and Lincoln are pitted against each other in this contention, but as Omaha shippers ask simply that through rates in and out of the two cities be equalized, whereas they now favor Lincoln materially, it ought to be a safe prediction that the metropolis of the state will win the case.

Another batch of historic gavels with long pedigrees will be brought out at Chicago. And there are no prospects that the supply will be exhausted for a great number of presidential years to come.

Democratic Defeat Inevitable.
Philadelphia Record (dem.)

With a silver platform the democrats could not win; and with such a platform it would be a great misfortune to the country if they should win.

Mistakes to Be Rectified.
Globe-Democrat.

The republican party is not pledged to any particular schedule in the adjustment of the tariff, but it is pledged to rectify the grave mistakes of the Wilson law and provide sufficient revenue to prevent deficits and bond sales.

Recasting a Famous Toast.
Indianapolis Journal.

Andrew Jackson once thrilled the American heart by giving as a toast at a public banquet: "Our federal union; it must and shall be preserved." The present sentiment of the republican party is "The existing gold standard and 100-cent dollar; they must and shall be preserved."

LOW WAGES ON THE FARM.

Analysis of Boies' Appeal for Cheap and Abundant Money.
New York Sun.

Hon. Horace Boies of Iowa is a prominent candidate for the nomination for the presidency, on a free silver platform, by the approaching Chicago democratic convention. Governor Boies professes that his advocacy of silver is based upon the sufferings, under the present gold standard, of the farmers of his section of the country, and in a recently published interview he expresses himself thus:

"The condition of the farmers in the northwestern states is absolutely unendurable. I say this, knowing the facts. I have myself in this state two farms paid for largely with money I have earned as a lawyer. One is a farm of 2,500 acres of land, and the other contains 1,000 acres. With the present price of labor and the present price paid for farm products, no man in the world could take either of these farms, even if I should present him with the ground, and make a dollar out of it. I mean, of course, that he could not equip the farm and pay interest on the money invested in the equipment and wages for labor out of the income he would get by selling the products. A farmer who works himself, and is assisted by the labor of sons and daughters, could make a small farm pay. But no farm is profitable when conducted on the basis of a manufacturing business. Cheap and abundant money is the only remedy for this intolerable state of things."

Governor Boies here makes some very damaging admissions. He describes himself as the owner of 3,500 acres of land, or about twenty times as much as any one man can cultivate properly. He has to hire his labor, and he complains that the wages he has to pay for it are so high that they consume all the products of his land, which is in direct conflict with the repeated declarations of men like Altgeld, that the price of labor out west has been reduced by the gold standard to a starvation point. He also concedes that the farmer who works himself, and is assisted by his family, can make a living even now off a small farm, and that it is only a farm conducted "as a manufacturing business" that does not pay.

It will be interesting to our eastern workingmen to hear from one of the chief apostles of free silver that it is "an intolerable state of things," in which a great land owner like Governor Boies cannot make money by cultivating with hired labor 3,500 acres of land, while at the same time a small farmer, working himself, can. Few of our workingmen do much more than make a living by working at their trades, and if the small western farmer does as much as Governor Boies concedes he does, he will not receive much pity from them.

Testimony corroborating that of Governor Boies as to the profitableness of small farms in his state is found in a letter, recently published in the London Economist, from an Englishman who has been speculating in land there. He says:

"Out of the first 50,000 acres bought in northwestern Iowa in 1881, nearly all are now sold. Last year in that locality there was a bumper crop, and lower prices, especially for oats and barley. Our return from 869 acres still on hand and let to nine tenants amounted to $3.20 gross per acre, which is a record in our experience. Most of this was paid in kind, and seeing that such rent is one-third of the crop, it follows that the tenant farmers' gross return, exclusive of profits on live stock, was approximately $6.40 per acre.

"Prices also of land in that locality are the highest we have known. For 560 acres, costing $6.50 per acre, of prairie and standing in, with improvements, at $13.94 per acre, purchasing farmers paid last year $27.32 per acre."

Nine tenants, occupying among them 869 acres, make an average of 96 acres apiece, and the return that each one got for his year's labor, after paying for the use of the land, was, at $6.40 per acre, $614.40. In addition, he had his home, his profit on his live stock and something from his garden toward supplying him with food. If there are any eastern workingmen doing better than this, we should like to hear from them. If, too, land in Iowa brings in these times $27.32 per acre, it is not so worthless as Governor Boies says it is.

It may safely be assumed, therefore, that the distressed Iowa farmers for whom Governor Boies is so much concerned are great landed proprietors like himself, who do not put their own hands to the plow, but hire their work done for them and grumble at the wages they have to pay for it. Is it worth while, in order to give them relief by "cheap and abundant money," to rob every creditor and wage earner in the country, small and large, of half what is due him?

THOUGHTS OF THE DAY.

A burnt child dreads the fire on every day but the Fourth.

To say you "didn't know it was loaded" is as lame as the mutilated member.

This being leap year it is presumed the popping will be livelier than in an off year.

Preventives being out of the question, the next best thing is to lay in a supply of liniment.

This is one of the days when it is useless to tell the small boy that he should be seen, not heard.

Oh, sleeping patriots, 'tis comforting to know you are beyond the range of the cracker and the rocket.

Between the spellbinder and the toy pistol the wise picnicker gravitates, on the homeopathic principle, toward the pop stand.

Americans rightly boast of their inventive skill, yet it isn't a marker to the genius of China in contributing to the celebration of the day of days.

The spread eagle orator will be in evidence as a necessary incident to the day, but his oratorical chestnuts are much less harmless than any other fraction of the volume of sound.

If the exultant bad boy attempts to fire the American heart with a cannon cracker at close range, it behooves the chosen victim to throw off the yoke of reserve and toe the mark.

It is due to the hallowed memory of the Fathers to believe that they did not fully comprehend the possibilities of the Fourth, else they would have incorporated in the Declaration a panacea for the ills their sedate grandchildren are forced to bear.

A Silvery Fable.
Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The far western silver papers have been told from the east that the big cotton mill shutdown is for the purpose of influencing the Chicago convention in its treatment of the money question. They have been grossly misinformed. If political effect is sought at all it would be rather for more tariff than for gold. As a matter of fact, however, the cotton goods market is overstocked and that is the cause of the shutdown. Manufacturers are not the kind of men who suspend a profitable business just for the sake of helping democrats—or republicans for that matter—to keep right on any question.

Utah's Object Lesson.
St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Utah is having a beautiful object lesson which it will probably be the last to profit by. It has an assessed valuation for taxable purposes of $100,000,000, a population of 250,000, and a bonded indebtedness of only $700,000. But in spite of all this and in spite of generous resources, Utah cannot raise so small a sum as $200,000 without stipulating its payment in gold. The sale of 4 per cent twenty-year bonds was advertised by the state officials at the very time that Utah's senator and delegates were howling for free silver at St. Louis.

Republican Congressional Convention

The republican electors of the Second congressional district of Nebraska are requested to send delegates from their respective counties to meet in convention in Washington hall at Omaha, Nebraska, on the 9th day of July, 1896, at 1:30 p. m. for the purpose of placing in nomination one candidate for representative in congress, elect a congressional committee and transact any other business that may properly come before it.

The several counties are entitled to representation as follows:

Douglas	112
Sarpy	8
Washington	14

The basis of representation is the vote cast for Hon. D. H. Mercer, representative in congress, in 1894, giving one delegate at large to each county and one for each one hundred votes or fraction thereof.

It is recommended that no proxies be admitted to the convention, but that the delegates present be authorized to cast the full vote of the delegation.

H. H. ROBISON, Chairman.
W. S. RAKER, Secretary.

NEW RULINGS ON PENSION CASES.

Important Decisions Affecting the Interests of Veteran Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Many new points in the adjudication of pension claims are established in decisions rendered by Assistant Secretary Reynolds of the Interior department. All the cases came up on appeal from the pension bureau. Following is a summary of new rulings:

The widow of an additional paymaster is pensionable under section 3, act of June 27, 1890.

When shown that a soldier was sound at enlistment and died in regimental hospital of disease, the exact nature of the disease not being shown, the testimony being conflicting, it will be presumed in the absence of evidence to the contrary that he died of disease contracted in the service and line of duty.

Death resulting from the morphine habit, though contracted by using the drug to relieve pain caused by a malady contracted in the service and line of duty on soldier's own responsibility, cannot be accepted as due to service in the line of duty.

Where a pension granted to a widow on account of a minor child of her deceased husband has been terminated because the child has attained its 16th year and the child has been continuously since its 16th year insane, idiotic, or otherwise permanently helpless, pension may be allowed subject to the right as minors or other children of the deceased father to participate with it in such pension during their minority after the termination of the widow's right to pension from the date of filing application therefor subsequent to June 27, 1890, upon proof of its trouble.

Provision is made to prevent loss of pension by mistakes in applications. It is held, under the famous June 27 act, that the pension must commence from the date of the filing of the original application, provided pensionable disability is proved. In the case of C. B. Guches, a Michigan veteran, Judge Reynolds says in sustaining the right of a pensioner under the June 27 act to receive a pension under the general law, the former providing sufficient guard against double payment: "Wherever the act of June 27, 1890, is employed it must be to the soldier's benefit. And since that benefit is liable to suffer defeat through the use of section 4715, revised statutes, to compel an election by the pensioner, such section, being plainly repugnant to the act designed to convey benefit to the pensioner, cannot be employed."

FORTY-FIVE STARS IN OLD GLORY.

New Ensign to Float for the First Time on the Fourth.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—For the first time tomorrow the flag of the United States will be floated with forty-five stars on its blue field, indicating the admission of Utah to the sisterhood of states. General orders issued by the War and Navy department have prepared the way for the change, and for several months past the flag-makers have been busy in placing a new star on the flags in stock. From economical reasons the old army flags will not be retired at once, but will be replaced as they are worn out in service by the new ensigns. In the case of the naval flags the change was more easily made, for all of these flags are made at the New York and Mare Island navy yards, while those on hand on shipboard may be readily altered by the expert sailmakers.

GOLD RESOURCES OF ALASKA.

First Report of the Geological Survey Party Received.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The first advices from the geological survey party sent to investigate the gold resources of the interior of Alaska have just reached here from J. E. Spurr, the expert who heads the expedition. The party reached Juneau June 9 and before going on hastily inspected the mines there. Expert Spurr says these mines will be even more productive in the future than they now are. The party were anchored off Dyea, at the foot of Chilcat pass, and were about to begin the ascent of the pass. They hope to so expedite passage across the Chilcat pass to the field of work upon the Yukon to be able to return in October or November. If the party remain longer they will winter at Circle City, Upper Yukon.

DIED PROTESTING HIS INNOCENCE.

Solomon Marable Hanged for the Murder of a Woman.

FARMVILLE, Va., July 3.—Solomon Marable was hanged here at 9:57 o'clock this morning for the murder of Mrs. Lucy Jane Pollard on June 14, 1895. He met his fate calmly and on the scaffold reiterated his oft-repeated statement that Mrs. Pollard was murdered by a white man. Death was caused by strangulation. Marable was pronounced dead eighteen and a half minutes after the drop fell, but was allowed to hang thirty-five minutes. The execution was in the jail and was witnessed by only a few citizens.

Three negro women are alleged to have been accomplices in the Pollard murder, which aroused the whole state of Virginia. Of the three, a nolle pros has been entered as to Pokey Barnes, Mary Abernathy has been sentenced to hang, but execution has been stayed by an order of court, and Mary Barnes is serving a ten years' sentence in the penitentiary.

Three Ships Lost in a Gale.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—Mail advices received by steamer report the loss of three vessels on the Australian coast during the gales which raged throughout the night of May 23. The ill-fated ships were the Byron, bound from Newcastle for Sydney; the barkentine Karoola, from New Zealand to Sydney, and the schooner Coudang. Three of the crew of the Karoola were drowned, but no other lives were lost in the disasters.

Pitt Indians Being Looked After.

REDDING, Cal., July 3.—Sheriff Houston and a posse have left for the scene of the threatened outbreak of the Pitt river Indians in the Big Bend country. The sheriff's action was taken only as a matter of precaution, as an uprising is not considered probable.

THE IMMORTAL DECLARATION.

Epitomizes the Character and Genius of the Author.

Prof. Moses Coit Tyler in N. Am. Review.

The Declaration of Independence is individualized by the character and by the genius of its author. Jefferson gathered up the thoughts and emotions and even the characteristic phrases of the people for whom he wrote, and these he perfectly incorporated with what was already in his mind, and then to the music of his own keen, rich, passionate and unkindling style, he mustered them into that stately and triumphant procession wherein, as some of us still think, they will go marching on to the world's end.

There were then in congress several other men who could have written the Declaration of Independence, and written it well—notably Franklin, either of the two Adamses, Richard Henry Lee, William Livingston, and, best of all, but for his own opposition to the measure, John Dickinson; but had any one of these other men written the Declaration of Independence, while it would have contained, doubtless, nearly the same topics and nearly the same great formulas of political statement, it would yet have been a wholly different composition from this of Jefferson's. No one at all familiar with his other writings, as well as with the writings of his chief contemporaries, could ever have a moment's doubt, even if the fact were not already notorious, that this document was by Jefferson. He put into it something that was his own, and that no one else could have put there. He put himself into it—his own genius, his own moral force, his faith in God, his faith in ideas, his love of innovation, his passion fro progress, his invincible enthusiasm, his intolerance of prescription, of injustice, of cruelty; his sympathy, his clarity of vision, his affluence of diction, his power to fling out great phrases which will long fire and cheer the souls of men struggling against political unrighteousness.

And herein lies its essential originality, perhaps the most precious, and, indeed, almost the only, originality ever attaching to any great literary product that is representative of its time. He made for himself no improper claim, therefore, when he directed that upon the granite obelisk at his grave should be carved the words, "Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence."

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

It is now said that negotiations are on foot between Russia and Japan, looking to the establishment of a joint protectorate over Corea. There is no doubt that the "land of the midnight calm" is in a state which may be described as one of anarchy. The queen and several members of the ministry have been assassinated, and some time ago the king was compelled to flee from his palace and seek protection at the Russian legation, where he still remains. The southern part of the peninsula is also in a state of turmoil, and there is no security for life or property. How far all this unfortunate condition of things is due to Russian machinations can only be guessed at, but it is notorious that they have often been responsible for uprisings in the far east, and if Russia is ostensibly endeavoring to allay the turmoil, it may be only a part of those plans of aggression which she formulates so skillfully. Certainly there can be no sincere concert of action between Japan and Russia. The primary object for which the former went to war with China was to establish the independence of Corea. She was the victor, but she was deprived of the spoils. The war indemnity which she demanded was cut down. Russia will build railways through China; Port Arthur will undoubtedly fall into her possession, and Japan's great work will resolve itself into a needless waste of men and money. But Russia cares for nothing of this. Japan is her rival in the Orient, and to outwit her she will put on the mask of friendship, seek an alliance, and draw upon all her resources of finesse and duplicity. Nor is Japan likely to be deceived by her pretensions of good will. That she is not, is shown by the fact that she is making every preparation to increase her strength by land and sea. A compact such as that into which she is said to be about to enter is a hollow mockery, and some day an explosion will come. When that day does arrive, there will be a battle between giants.

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It is said that France and Russia have formed a new plan for elbowing England out of Egypt by proposing the "neutralization" of Egypt. It is to be placed under the care of all Europe, no one power having any special influence or control. The scheme is a good one, but it has been tried before, and there is no likelihood that Italy, Austria and Germany will cease to prefer the present situation. No doubt Russia and France can make it uncomfortable for England in Africa by encouraging and helping the Abyssinians to march west into the Soudan, but it takes time to realize such plans. Evidences are numerous that the empire built up by the mahdi is no longer held together by religious feeling. The khalifa rules over unwilling subjects, his own tribe of Arabs, the Baggaras, being his only faithful supporters. As the Nile is now rising rapidly, the advance to Dongola will soon begin, and it will be seen whether the common belief as to the khalifa's weak hold on his subjects is well founded. In the actions hitherto fought the dervishes have shown no spirit. Desertions from his force are constant. By the end of September Dongola is expected to be in the khedive's possession. The want of money may then prevent an immediate advance on Khartoum, but that is on the program, and by Christmas, if luck holds, the khalifa may have been expelled from his capital. When that happens it will be too late for France and Russia to interfere with the completion of the undertaking.

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The growth of Russia in territory and population since the accession of the Romanoffs, nearly three centuries ago, has been marvelous. It now comprises one-sixth of the land surface of the globe, and the population numbers about 110,000,000. Of this immense population, composed of every variety of race, language and religion, about 80,000,000 are Slavs. This is the great dominant race, and its general characteristics are courage and steadfastness in war, mildness and attractiveness in peace. The Slavs have a wonderful power of assimilating other races; and in pushing their way into central Asia they soon overcame the hatred of Mohammedan populations, and in those seats of Mohammedan power, Khiva, Merve, Bokhara and Samarcand, the rule of the great white czar is acknowledged with unquestioning obedience. The young czar reigns over the mightiest empire beneath the sun. It may not be the most civilized, or the richest, as it certainly is not the most free or the happiest, but in its own impregnability—in its capacity to resist the disciplined forces of a Charles XII or the unmatched cohorts of a Napoleon, and in its capacity, from numbers and physical resources, to advance its boundaries and enlarge its dominions, it is the modern political and military Colossus.

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Some time ago the Transvaal secretary of state suggested to the British government that the proofs of guilt which the latter had justified the bringing to trial of Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Beit of the South Africa company, as well as of Dr. Jameson and his fellow raiders. Two weeks ago the Transvaal authorities sent another message demanding speedy holding of the inquiry, and it is now announced that the resignations of Rhodes and Beit from the directorate of the company in question have been accepted. Mr. Chamberlain has undoubtedly found himself embarrassed by the continuance of Mr. Rhodes' relations with the company and his delicate hand can be seen in the acceptance of the resignations. His action, however, would have had a better effect if it had occurred a few months ago. The South Africa company may be rehabilitated and live a reformed life as a corporation, but it will be hard for right-minded Englishmen to forget its past and the mischief which it wrought.

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Frederico Errazuriz, the newly elected chief magistrate of Chili, will become president by a more nearly unanimous support than any of his predecessors. The retiring president, General Montt, came in on the waves of a revolution, and the election of his immediate predecessor, the ill-fated Balmaceda, was the beginning of a civil war. Of all the governments of Latin America that of Chili approaches nearest to a constitutional republic, and its stability has been far greater than that of any of the others. Chili has attracted a larger proportion of European immigrants than any of the states of South America, and her population of Indians and mixed races is proportionately small. Her statesmen have entertained glowing dreams of the future greatness of their country—not altogether without good reason—and if their ambition shall not get the better of their discretion Chili may grow to be the southern counterpart of the United States of North America.

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From past experience of the dealings of the porte, it can hardly be predicted that the troubles in Crete are now at an end. The most that could be said is that there is a truce. It is true that the prince of Samos, a Greek and a Christian, has been appointed governor of the island and that the sultan has proclaimed a general amnesty to the insurgents. But the Mohammedan governor who was removed has been appointed commander of the Turkish forces on the island, thus simply shifting his base of operations. Some day a wild-eyed and turbulent Cretan will massacre a whole company of Turkish soldiers and then severe measures will have to be adopted once more. A fatality seems to follow Turkey wherever she attempts reforms. Whether in Crete or Armenia, bloodthirsty persons conspire against her mild and gentle rule and the worst of it is that nobody sympathizes with her. These Cretans and Armenians must be terrible fellows.

LEADING SPECIAL FEATURES.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

RODNEY STONE.
A REMINISCENCE OF THE RING,
BY A. CONAN DOYLE:

A new serial story begun Easter Sunday to continue for seventeen weeks—The tale is told by the hero himself, a retired naval officer, and he recalls the incidents of his career when a boy—The story has been pronounced by competent critics to be one written in Dr. Doyle's very best style.

BIG DEMOCRATS AT CHICAGO:

Some of the leading democrats who will take principal parts in the convention at Chicago next week—How they stood in the wigwam four years ago—What they are fighting for now.

FIRST FOURTH IN OMAHA:

How the first Independence day was celebrated in Omaha—Reminiscences of the early days—Improvised cannon that rang out for the glorious Fourth.

DISCOVERY OF ANAESTHESIA:

It has been fifty years since Dr. William Thomas Green Morton discovered anaesthesia—Mrs. Morton's recollections of her husband's first successful efforts to banish pain by means of ether—First experiment on fishes, bugs and dogs.

THE COMING GENERATION:

"In a Well," or the story how a Georgia boy was cured of his insatiable love of wild adventure—An incident of General Grant's trip round the world—Prattle of the youngsters and other bright bits for youthful readers.

IN WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

Midsummer styles in fair Paris turn to special costumes for mountaineering, seashore, bicycling and bathing—Novel and dainty handkerchiefs made by the summer girl—Furore created by the beauty of Peggy O'Neill in old-time Washington—Latest fashion news—Notes about well-known women.

WITH THE WHIRRING WHEEL:

New York's great bicycle thoroughfare, the boulevard, where every fair evening all Gotham come together and roll along in an endless shimmering panorama—The bicycle as an adjunct to social entertainment—Latest inventions for the convenience and comfort of wheelmen—What the local wheelers are doing—Gossip of the Omaha bicycle clubs.

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY:

Weddings the social event of the week—People going away for summer vacations—A few out-of-town visitors still here—Friendly gossip about Omaha society folks.

IN THE FIELD OF SPORT:

Newsy gossip on current sporting topics about events past, present and to come—Latest in the base ball situation—Chatty review of college aquatics—The horsemen and the turf—Reading that will make the eyes of the genuine sport glisten.

UNEXCELLED NEWS SERVICE:

Full Associated press foreign cable and domestic telegraph service—The New York World's special foreign correspondence—Unrivalled special news service from Nebraska, Iowa and the western states—Well written and accurate local news reports.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

THE BEST NEWSPAPER.

MIRTH IN RHYME.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

A bright and joyous fair-haired boy,
A little pistol that's a toy;
A boom that makes the welkin hum—
A one-eyed kid without a thumb.

Indianapolis Journal.

"Maid of Athens, ere we part,
Give, oh, give me back my heart."
"That Triby heart? Well, I should smile,
The old thing's gone clear out of style."

Buffalo Express.

Now doth the youthful college grad
His sheepskin wave, unfurled;
The rest of us will soon find out
The way to run the world.

Detroit Tribune.

For a front seat upon the main aisle
She asked with a confident smaisle,
Though to church she was late,
We have but to state
That the hat was in all kinds of staisle.

Washington Star.

He was once called to push the old swing with a will
For the girl he had chosen to woo;
But now he's expected to push her uphill
On a cycle constructed for two.

Buffalo Express.

Now doth the festive summer girl
To ocean's edge retire.
Her dignity comes down a peg;
Her skirt hem, it goes higher.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

New York Sun.

Fizz!
Bang!
Boom!
I'm the Fourth of July!
Born in a blaze of glory,
I can tell the story,
And not half try,
Of how the Eagle soared,
When the big Lion roared,
And then with a swoop,
And a wild warwhoop,
Came down like a wolf on the fold,
And got a tail hold
On Mr. Lion, and with a twist
Of its clawey fist,
It made that animal howl,
Did our noble fowl.
And I can say,
How the Star Spangled Banner,
Liberty's grand hosanna,
Long may she wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave,
Swept by sea and land,
As the patriot band,
Marched to the rattle
Of muskets in battle;
Or side by side,
Suffered and died.
Oh, I know the things
The poet sings,
But let me tell,
With a whoop and a yell,
How it was when we
Got the victory
That made men free.
Fizz!
Bang!
Boom!
Let everything fly
Sky high
On the Fourth of July!
And, boys,
Fill the whole world with noise;
And wave the flag.
Some few
Don't like the hullabaloo;
But turn it on
At the early dawn,
And let it go
Till the sun is low;
For deep within the howl and baloo
Lies the spirit that pulled us through,
The brave old spirit finding tongue
In the wild huzzas of our manly young,
And growing in strength as the years go by;
That's why
I'm glad I'm the Fourth of July!
And that's what
Will save the nation from going to pot!
'T me.
See?
Make room
For the Fizz,
Bang,
Boom!

REMEMBER GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Written for The Bee.

Make a noise and wave "Old Glory,"
Move the earth you're living on.
Sing loud songs, tell freedom's story,
And
Don't
Forget
George
Washington.
Chase the bubble we call "Pleasure,"
Father, mother, daughter, son,
Eat and drink and take your leisure,
But,
Please,
Recall
George
Washington.

BELLE WILLEY GUD.
Winside, Neb., July, 1896

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE