

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

R. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: George B. Teschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company...

Parties Leaving for the Summer. Parties leaving the city for the summer may have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee business office...

Never mind, the politicians will soon have the boards for a brief play all by themselves.

It is dollars to doughnuts every man in the regiment will vote that there is no place like home.

The coroner's inquest business in this city is expending altogether too much of a revival of industry.

Judge Kinkaid has both the speed and the staying qualities to make the race against Neville in the Sixth district contest.

Bryan will do well to keep his eye on McLean. Ohio has been more successful in rearing presidential candidates than Nebraska.

The First Nebraska was in Omaha yesterday. So was the finest and most varied collection of conglomerate noises which ever greeted Omaha ears.

Every day from now to the close of the exposition should see a bunch of railway excursions brought into Omaha. The railroads should be working overtime on excursion business.

Captain Carter's attorney is trying hard to make his client appear as a persecuted Dreyfus and the victim of foul military conspiracy. He forgets that this is America and not France.

The Commercial club has several new schemes for enlarging Omaha's manufacturing facilities, but we should like to see one or two of these schemes materialize. Castles in Spain do not build up a city.

Omaha and Nebraska have been twice favored with the selection of one of its citizens as president of the American Bar association. Western talent cannot be kept in the field of vision.

Every man nominated for county office by the republicans should add strength to the ticket. The candidate who has to be carried by his associates should be relegated to a back seat before the nominations are made.

Since the courts have taken a hand it is announced the boycott against the Pittsburg & Gulf road is to be declared off without waiting to argue the injunction case. Railroad attorneys sometimes discover it in advance when they are headed into a spur switch with a big bumping post at the further end.

No one would for a moment question the right of democracy to occupy the position benches constructed by the republicans.

THE DANGER TO FRANCE.

There is good reason for giving credence to the statements of a correspondent at Rennes respecting the attitude of the army toward the Dreyfus case. The military men, with very few exceptions, expect a decision against the accused and in the event of his being acquitted and the government taking action against the officers who have been pretty clearly shown to be involved in a conspiracy against Dreyfus and to have committed perjury, they are prepared to resist such action even to the extent of attempting to overthrow the government. There is no doubt that the army is practically unanimous in the determination to stand by Generals Mercier, Boledeffe and the other military enemies of Dreyfus and probably it has the support of a majority of the people.

The acquittal of Dreyfus would not only put an indelible stigma upon his accusers, the leading military men of France, but it would greatly impair if it did not quite destroy popular respect for and confidence in the army. Acquittal of Dreyfus would mean distinctly condemnation of the general staff, every officer of which has staked his military prestige and his personal honor on the guilt of Dreyfus. One after another they have declared without reservation their conviction that the charge against the accused is just. The only alternative conclusion, therefore, lies between treason on the part of Dreyfus and conspiracy, forgery and perjury on the part of the entire general staff. It is a fearful alternative, for if there is acquittal the accusers of Dreyfus can no longer be permitted to hold their positions in the army—even if they should not be otherwise punished—and what demoralization might result from this cannot be foreseen. These generals whom the civilized world now believes to be conspirators and perjurers are quite capable of organizing revolution. Mercier and his co-conspirators are desperate enough to do this, in order to set up a government in which the military power, now subordinated to the civil authority, would be supreme—a government that would be in effect a military despotism.

This is the real danger that now confronts France and threatens to defeat justice. The conviction of Dreyfus would undoubtedly be followed by serious popular disturbances. There would be a tremendous protest against what would be rightly regarded, in the light of the proceedings of the Rennes court-martial, as a monstrous injustice. No impartial and unprejudiced person who has followed those proceedings can doubt that Dreyfus should be acquitted and a different verdict would inevitably be most vigorously resented by a large element of the French people. But this would be less dangerous to the government, less menacing to the republic, than would a revolution organized by military leaders and supported by the army. A popular uprising can be suppressed when the government has control of the military power, but bereft of that power the government would be helpless. The conviction of Dreyfus, upon the rotten mass of forgery and perjury his accusers have presented, would be to the eternal dishonor of France, but it is to be apprehended that this will be the result of the powerful influence exerted by the army.

THE ANGLIO-AMERICAN COMMISSION.

It is said to have been arranged that the next meeting of the Anglo-American commission will not be held until after the Canadian elections. It is also stated that when the commission meets it will probably agree upon a temporary arrangement giving Canada the right, till the determination of the boundary question, to occupy a port on the Lynn canal, and that the United States will admit white pine lumber free of duty, while coal is to be free both ways, for the convenience of New England and western Canada. For these concessions Great Britain will concede to us free access to the Canadian fisheries, a relaxation of the agreement limiting naval forces in the great lakes and a release from our agreement in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to make no isthmian canal except in co-operation with Great Britain.

This may all be the merest conjecture, without any foundation, but it would doubtless be just as well to postpone the meeting of the joint high commission till after the Canadian elections, since it is almost certain that it could accomplish nothing pending the elections, while the campaign and its result will show unmistakably the Canadian attitude in regard to the questions which the commission was created to adjust.

THE OHIO DEMOCRATS.

The democratic party of Ohio has nominated John R. McLean, the mill-honoree proprietor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, for governor, on a platform that reaffirms the entire Chicago platform of 1896, especially emphasizing the financial plank therein. McLean has been years for years in the hands of the republicans and at last his own party has been so far as a nominee for governor. McLean makes a combination of farming and stock raising as mutually advantageous and may be made to turn most of the land to good account. It is probable also that, even if the artesian waters of the Dakotas are perennially replenished, the draft upon them will not serve to water more than an eighth of the land. It is fortunate that owing to the sub-soil in these states the moisture is so well retained near the surface that thorough irrigation is required only once in two years to raise fine crops, and if the farmers can water only an eighth of their lands they may advantageously utilize the remainder in stock raising and their tilled lands will supply the grain needed to fatten their cattle and sheep for market.

Thus a combination of farming and grazing seems to offer an inviting prospect for the future of the sub-arid belt. This will be a splendid result well worth working for. If only an eighth of this region can be turned into the best of farms, the tilled area will be far larger than low lands of our richest agricultural states. The direct addition it will make to the national wealth will be felt throughout the land, to say nothing of the benefit it will impart to the agricultural interests that will occupy the remainder of the region.

It remains to be seen how far the sub-arid belt may be made tenable for the farming population by irrigation. It is evident that the water supply from the rivers is available only for a small part of the land, probably not more than an eighth of it. But as Nebraska is showing a combination of farming and stock raising is mutually advantageous and may be made to turn most of the land to good account. It is probable also that, even if the artesian waters of the Dakotas are perennially replenished, the draft upon them will not serve to water more than an eighth of the land. It is fortunate that owing to the sub-soil in these states the moisture is so well retained near the surface that thorough irrigation is required only once in two years to raise fine crops, and if the farmers can water only an eighth of their lands they may advantageously utilize the remainder in stock raising and their tilled lands will supply the grain needed to fatten their cattle and sheep for market.

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THE GENTLE ART OF LYING.

Another campaign has been called and in right good season. The Union Veterans' union, recently in session in Des Moines, did not pass resolutions condemning President McKinley, but on the contrary was in sympathy with the policy of his administration.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

The republicans of the Sixth congressional district are to be congratulated upon the choice of Judge M. P. Kinkaid as their candidate for the vacancy in the house of representatives caused by the death of the late Congressman Greene. Judge Kinkaid is eminently qualified for the position and fairly entitled to the honor. His career in public life, whether as lawmaker or law expounder, is unassailable and his views on every vital issue, state and national, are sound. His popularity, not only with his own party, but with all classes of citizens, has been attested whenever his name has been presented for their suffrages. But by far his most admirable quality as a candidate is the esteem in which he is held at his home and the confidence he enjoys among the people who have come in daily contact with him.

Without disparaging his competitors in the congressional race, we feel justified in the declaration that no man in the Sixth district surpasses him in public spirit and enterprise and no man would be more devoted to the promotion of its interests at the national capital.

NEED OF A SPECIAL GRAND JURY.

The need of convening a special grand jury for the September term of the district court has become almost imperative. A series of murders and murderous assaults have been perpetrated in this city within the past few weeks which should be thoroughly investigated. The arbitrary power of the county attorney to liberate persons charged with crimes and high misdemeanors should be curtailed, and the proper tribunal to relieve him of this grave responsibility is the grand jury. On general principles sessions of the grand jury should be held at least twice a year in a county that has nearly 200,000 population. Experience has shown that crime is more rampant in population centers than it is in the rural districts. For this reason alone periodic sessions of grand juries become essential for the public welfare.

Inasmuch as there has been no grand jury in session in Douglas county for more than two years a session this fall would be in order even if the criminal dockets were not clogged. In view of the fact also that several of the murder cases are enveloped in mystery that was impenetrable to coroner's juries and puzzled the police judge, it is the more important that a most searching inquiry be made, and if the suspicions or conjectures of the lower court are confirmed and true bills are presented a speedy trial will doubtless be given. If on the other hand the evidence presented to the grand jury is insufficient to justify indictment, then the parties accused will be relieved from the odium and responsibility that attach to capital crimes.

There are minor offenses against the criminal code which would be sifted by the grand jury in the discharge of its functions, and the county attorney would be relieved of responsibility which now rests on his shoulders alone.

It was not unnatural for Lincoln people and papers to exert all their influence to frustrate the plan to bring the First Nebraska regiment to Omaha. "Anything to beat Omaha" has always been the popular cry at Lincoln. But it was decidedly uncalled for and inexcusable for Adjutant General Barry and Congressman Stark, who went out to meet the returning volunteers at the state's expense, to interfere with the expressed wish of the rank and file to accept Omaha's hospitality. Omaha is not the enemy's country. It has not only sent its quota to the war, but will pay more than its share of the expense incurred to bring them home in befitting style.

With war looming up in the Transvaal and the clash evidently not far removed English papers are beginning to realize the mistake of crowding the Boers until their backs are against the wall—at least they have been hasty in doing so before themselves being prepared for the struggle. President Kruger has behind him 60,000 good soldiers and no one knows their quality better than the English, who tested it at Majuba Hill. An army of 60,000 Boers is calculated to give any nation operating thousands of miles from its base of supplies a huge amount of trouble.

Nebraska's First regiment came home like the other two which preceded it—as gentlemen. From mustering in to the present moment the state has never been compelled to blush for the public conduct of its troops. While men from many other states have indulged in roystering as soon as released from the restraint of military discipline the Nebraskans, one and all, have simply changed from good soldiers to orderly citizens.

Within sixty days the United States navy will be augmented by five as fine battleships as there are afloat. One has had its preliminary trial, two more are waiting for their tests and the other two are practically ready. While not needed quite so badly as they were a year ago, they will be handy things to have around in case anyone should take it upon them to tread on Uncle Samuel's toes.

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M'LEAN WILL HEAD TICKET.

Democrats Name Cincinnati Editor as Their Candidate for Governor. Platform is Adopted Endorsing the Chicago Utterance, Denouncing Trusts and Administrative Policy in Philippines.

Gov. JOHN R. M'LEAN of Hamilton, Ohio, was named as the democratic candidate for governor of Ohio at the Cincinnati convention of the Ohio Democratic party held at the Hamilton Hotel, Cincinnati, August 29. The platform adopted at the convention was as follows: We endorse the Chicago platform of 1896, and we especially emphasize the financial plank therein, and we continue to demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold as equal in primary money at the rate of 16 to 1, independent of all other nations in the world.

Another campaign has been called and in right good season. The Union Veterans' union, recently in session in Des Moines, did not pass resolutions condemning President McKinley, but on the contrary was in sympathy with the policy of his administration.

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OTHER COMPETITORS MAKE POOR SHOWING.

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PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Henry Irving is said to be as fond of a cup of tea as a woman, and if it is not made just to suit him he prefers to brew it himself.

California is to have a new governor's mansion of granite and brick in Capitol park, Sacramento, and the cost is now estimated at \$50,000. It is to be two stories in height, with attic and basement, and will cover a ground area of 7x188 feet.

Miss Jane Smith, who, on a wager of \$1,000, is making her way from Chicago to New York with no other money than she can make by shining shoes, earned \$5 in one day at Birmingham, N. Y., by charging 25 cents a shine. She has twenty-four days remaining in which to complete her trip and at that rate will easily make it.

Chicago's postmaster, Charles M. Gordon, explains his big bill for office furniture, including \$180 for a desk and \$40 for a chair, by saying he wanted to please the critical eyes of President McKinley and members of the cabinet when they happened to be visiting him, but the department still refuses to pay for such finery and Mr. Gordon will probably have to buy it himself or send it back.

It is reported that Prince Henry of Prussia, now the commander of Germany's Asiatic squadron, intends to visit San Francisco on his flagship, the Douchland, and if he does it is believed in Washington that he will certainly accept an invitation already extended by President McKinley to go to Washington and thus acquaint himself with the capital of the country Admiral Dewey holds from.

A correspondent of the New York Sun avers that there is both a man and a woman in the moon. "In the lower left-hand corner of the moon," he adds, "is the woman's position, while the man has his directly opposite corner. The position is such that it appears as though they were kissing each other with the greatest affection imaginable. If you fix your eyes steadily on the lower center of the moon the picture may be plainly observed."

TRITE TRIFLES.

Chicago News: Assistant—How would you designate a power, invest, and yet be doesn't Editor—Call it a hard organ.

Puck: "Now, gentlemen," said the summer hotel proprietor, "I want to ask every man who sails the sea, serpent to step up and have a drink with me. The reporter counted fourteen.

Detroit Free Press: "How affectionate your little boy must be to write you a nine-letter word."

Washington Star: "There's a man who is always lower, invest, and yet he doesn't seem to be getting rich any faster than some of the rest of us."

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Washington Star: "There's a man who is always lower, invest, and yet he doesn't seem to be getting rich any faster than some of the rest of us."

AN INVASION OF COSTA RICA.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 30.—On the authority of an American just returned here from Nicaragua, where he has lived for the last seven years, it is stated that there recently took place a secret conference between President Serrano of Nicaragua and President Terencia Sierra of Honduras, the purpose of which was to effect an offensive alliance between those two countries for an invasion of Costa Rica.

The conference took place at Amalapa, Honduras, the chief seaport on the Pacific side, and it is stated that war between the allies and Costa Rica is bound to eventuate. The cause belli is contained in the fact that Nicaragua is intent upon regaining from Costa Rica the province of Guanacaste, the boundary line between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and which is adjacent to the proposed route of the Nicaraguan canal. This province formerly belonged to Nicaragua, but was wrested from the latter country in the last struggle with Costa Rica.

It is further stated that \$30,000 in gold has been shipped to Hamburg and that the father-in-law of President Serrano is now in Belgium for the purpose of buying up arms for the allied forces; also that \$25,000 in gold has been sent to Serrano's agents in New York for the same purpose.

Several Well-Known English War Correspondents Leave Rennes for South Africa. (Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) KENNES, Aug. 30.—(New