

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, etc., George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the number of paid and unpaid copies of The Daily Bee, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of August, 1899, was as follows:

| | | |
|----------|-----|--------|
| 1,000 | 17. | 24,000 |
| 2,000 | 18. | 24,000 |
| 2,470 | 19. | 24,000 |
| 2,470 | 20. | 26,273 |
| 5,040 | 21. | 24,851 |
| 6,500 | 22. | 24,641 |
| 24,753 | 23. | 24,920 |
| 24,850 | 24. | 24,430 |
| 24,750 | 25. | 25,000 |
| 25,100 | 26. | 24,808 |
| 24,740 | 27. | 25,814 |
| 24,740 | 28. | 24,808 |
| 26,005 | 29. | 25,000 |
| 24,960 | 30. | 25,049 |
| 24,802 | 31. | 27,000 |
| 16,24717 | | |

Total **781,830**

Less unsold and returned copies... **10,143**

Net total sales. **771,687**

Net daily average. **24,808**

GEORGE B. TSCHUCK,

Subscribed and sworn before me this 2nd day of September, A. D. 1899.

M. B. HUNGATE,

(Seal) Notary Public.

The earthquake reported in Ohio was probably only the breaking in of the head to McLean's barrel.

If Major Count Esterhazy accepts all the duel challenges fired at him he will have no opportunity to accumulate more notches on his gun barrel than a typical border bad man.

President Kruger of the Transvaal is said to sleep eight hours every night. A whole lot of people just over the Transvaal border are not securing that amount of nature's sweet restorer.

A man living near Marshalltown, Ia., says he has discovered a spring, the flow from which resembles beer in appearance, taste and effect—and there is no prohibition law in effect in Iowa, either.

When Senator Tillman's son starts out with the family pitchfork in his hand at the head of his company of Indians the Filipinos will make a break for the heart of the biggest bamboo thicket on the island.

Fred White, the democratic candidate for governor in Iowa, has evidently been devoting some time to training in the many art. He has side-stepped the free silver, 16 to 1 lead, as prettily as anyone could wish.

The double-headed appeals for harmony in the popocatonic conventions have appeared on scheduled time and if they have the same effect as usual the democrats will put up a county ticket foredoomed to defeat as usual.

The complete shutdown of the water works at Fort Worth, Tex., owing to the drought must be a serious hardship, when the quality of whisky sold in Texas is such as to render it necessary to have at least a little water on the side.

The fusion organ says a heavy vote was polled at the democratic primaries. If the primary vote is the criterion of the strength of the party the candidates nominated will stand about as much show as a cake of ice in the Luson sun.

William Vincent Allen has just been nominated by a fusion convention for judge of the Ninth district. This action is all right from the ex-senator's point of view, but other populists may want to know why he should be kept on the public pay roll continuously.

Republicans have not been in better position to win back the Sixth congressional district since it was lost to the populists in 1892. Let an aggressive fight be made right up to election day that will land Judge Kinkaid in the seat vacated by Kem and Greene.

Notice the unanimous sentiment among republicans throughout the state that agrees that all individual aspirations give way to the selection of the strongest available man to head the state ticket as the party's standard bearer this year. It is an encouraging sign.

A railroad terminating in Omaha has made a round trip rate of 80 per cent of the one-way fare from stations in Nebraska to Omaha incident to Ak-Sar-Ben week. Other roads will doubtless do as well. This liberal recognition ought to bring thousands of people to Omaha and it doubtless will do so.

One of the principal labor leaders of Omaha is an announced candidate for the nomination for sheriff by the democratic convention. The question is, Will the local democracy, which always professes such great friendship for organized labor, turn down labor's candidate? And if the convention should turn him down, will the local popocatonic organ, which always sheds crocodile tears over labor's troubles, extend the same sympathy that it did when the same man failed to secure a place on the police commission which was given to another labor representative?

CAN HE DELUDE THE PEOPLE?

One of the claims put forward in behalf of Silas A. Holcomb's candidacy for supreme judge in the recent address of the populist state committee rests upon his "conservatism and eminent fairness in his every act, both public and private."

As a matter of fact no person occupying the executive office of Nebraska ever displayed such rank partisanship and manifest unfairness as did Governor Holcomb, especially from the time he secured the support of an administration of his own political faith. In no case could be seen further than the lines of his own party or recognize such a thing as fairness to political opponents.

The most glaring example of his hide-bound subserviency to the unscrupulous political machine in control of his party organization is to be found in his cowardly inaction when the pictorial ballot bill was presented to him for his approval and he allowed it to become a law by lapse of time without his signature. After having denounced the pictorial ballot in vigorous language in his message to the legislature, and having advocated the retention of the law as it then existed with a few modifications, Governor Holcomb silenced his own convictions at the behest of the state house gang and helped put on the statute book a law designed as a fraud upon the people in the interest of the tripartite political alliance. So partial and so partisan was this law that when repealed by the last legislature Governor Holcomb's populist successor saw no other course than to join the republicans in wiping it out of existence and substituting for it a measure fair to all.

The same blind partisanship was clearly demonstrated in almost all Governor Holcomb's official acts. In his appointments to office where the law required the recognition of different political parties he persisted in selecting men who voted the same ticket under the flimsy pretext that they satisfied the conditions of the law by masquerading under different party labels. Not once, but repeatedly, was the law thus evaded upon such technicalities with the palpable purpose of promoting partisan ends and manufacturing party capital.

Can a man who as governor has shown himself so partisan and unfair be expected on the bench to be non-partisan and impartial? Can a man who in the executive chair has played the willing tool of the state house sham reformers be expected as supreme judge to be independent of the machine's pressure? How then can be hope to delude Nebraska voters with promises of doing better if they will only give him a vindication by electing him again to another office?

NO SECRET ALLIANCES.

The attempt of the democratic party to mislead the foreign-born citizens by alleging that there is a secret alliance between the administration and the British government, as is done in the Ohio democratic platform and by implication in the platform of the Iowa democracy, is as utterly groundless as the charge that the republican party is favorable to the trusts.

The democrats of Ohio having declared in their platform that a secret alliance exists with England, Hon. John Hay, secretary of state, in letter to the chairman of the republican state committee, disposes of the charge in the most emphatic and unequivocal terms. "There is no alliance with England," says the secretary of state, "nor with any other power under heaven except those known and published to the world, the treaties of ordinary international friendship for purposes of business and commerce. No treaty other than these exists; none has been suggested on either side; none is in contemplation."

The servant-girl problem seems to be worrying Chicagoans much just now. It is a subject which most newspapers consider too insignificant for serious discussion, but it is in fact, a very important matter. American-born girls will not go into the kitchen to work for pay; they regard it as degrading. Domestic service is given over entirely to foreign-born girls, the majority of whom in a few years find mates and start homes of their own. The supply of foreign-born girls is not equal to the demand in any large city, chiefly for the reason that during years of business depression foreign immigration fell off more than 50 per cent. The scarcity of housemaids in Omaha has been noted for two years. Last year it was attributed to the exposition, but it continues this year without material change.

The St. Louis butchers have organized and threaten to establish a slaughter house to be operated jointly by them in case the packers do not soon reduce the wholesale price of meat. A similar threat was made by local shop keepers. No assurance, however, was given that the dear people would derive any benefit from the new departure if carried out. The packers, on the other hand, are backed by millions and about the time the shop keepers got their slaughter house to operating the packers would reduce the price materially and install shop keepers to sell their meats to the consumers. And what would happen then?

Omaha has four great department stores, with a fifth heading this way, all clustering in the center of the city and showing unmistakable evidence of increasing popularity. Certainly they have come to stay. Theoretically they may be detrimental to a city, but in practice they satisfy a demand of the masses.

At the Osceola (Ia.) county agricultural fair among other fine exhibits were seventy-five varieties of potatoes. Here is a hint for the Nebraska farmer. There are few safer crops than potatoes and constant endeavor to improve the most popular varieties must certainly result in profit to the farmer.

It is true that the relations between this country and England were never more friendly than now, but that is also true of our relations with every other nation, and certainly it is not a fact which any American citizen, native or foreign-born, should object to. Says Secretary Hay, whose authority is unquestionable: "It is not with England alone that our relations are improved. We are on better terms than in the past with all nations. With Russia, our old-time friend; with the great German empire, to which we are bound by so many ties; with Italy, Austria, and, in short, every European, every Asiatic nation, our relations are growing in intimacy and cordiality every year, and our friendship with our neighbors to the south of us, from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn, grows firmer, more genuine, day by day." It is wise policy to cultivate this friendship and every patriotic American citizen will be glad to know that it is stronger now than ever before.

The democratic attempt to create sentiment against it deserves the rebuke of every true American.

THE SUNDAY BEE.

The Sunday Bee tomorrow will, as always, be the best newspaper printed in this section of the country. It will spread before its readers a literary menu of quality and quantity unsurpassed by any of the great metropolitan dailies. The Illustrated Bee, which goes with every copy of the Sunday Bee will be particularly instructive and attractive.

For the frontispiece we have an excellent portrait of First Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath, who not many years ago served The Bee as its Washington correspondent. Older readers of The Bee will readily remember seeing the name, Perry S. Heath, at the bottom of its Washington news letters, and will be interested in the story of his upward progress culminating in the chief administrative position in the Postoffice department.

One page of this issue will be devoted to some new and entertaining stories about Admiral Dewey, illustrated from photographs of the admiral and his crew, taken specially for this purpose in the bay of Naples. The home-coming of the admiral at the end of this month makes this illustrated article particularly timely.

Another illustrated article describes the sheep industry in Nebraska and explains how it has grown from small beginnings. The picture shows the sheep men at their work at lambing time and at shearing. Every Nebraskan will be glad to have information about sheep growing in this state.

Another illustrated article describes the shallow side of imperialism.

Mr. Schlesinger states that he and Dewey agree as to the capacity of the Philippines for self-government, adds: "The great mass of the people are, of course, ignorant, but you cannot go into any city in the islands and find a sprinkling of able, intelligent and well-educated men, and in Manila this number is considerable. Many of these men have been educated in European universities. I can recall at the present moment doctors, lawyers and business men among the Filipinos as highly educated as any I have met anywhere in the world." And these are the people whom it is our duty to civilize, to govern in order to prevent their lapses into barbarism!

TOUCHING THE POCKET NERVE.

Washington Letter in Buffalo Express. For the first two months of the new fiscal year our government has expended \$102,665,690.33, of which \$21,065,489.81 has gone for the support of the civil and miscellaneous establishment, and the remainder for the support of one kind or another. The money got \$4,62,050.05, the navy \$9,68,245.40, military pensions \$10,655,674.80, and interest on the war debt \$9,153,845.38, a total on the military side of the ledger of \$79,159,645.84, or at the rate of \$474,655.073.84 a year for military outgoes, while the total cost of the civil establishment was at the annual rate of \$12,938,938.88.

At the present time not quite 80 per cent of the expenses of carrying on this peaceful country are on account of wars, past, present and anticipated, but the ratio is nearer to 80 per cent than to any other round figure. Is there any other country, free or despotic, which spends a larger proportion of its income on war? I do not know, because I have not had the opportunity to look up the statistics, but I should be inclined to deduce, to find, that any country of high civilization, spending for times as much on war and warlike preparation as on all its civil expenses put together. It is difficult to comprehend that with hardly a realization of it by the people, we are becoming the most warlike of nations, so far, at least, as outlay on military matters goes.

Moreover, the taxes are largely on a new form. They are coming home to men's businesses and bosoms more closely than heretofore. The indirect taxes of the tariff, which have from the beginning of the republic been the mainstay of the federal government, are so no longer. For the first two months of the new fiscal year the receipts from the tariff were \$37,518,151.63, while the receipts from the direct taxes of the internal revenue were \$52,551,913.96.

NOTHING TO ARBITRATE.

Sample Instance of England's Frenching and England's Practice. Philadelphia Times.

"Bredon," said the distinguished colored preacher, "when God made me first out of the slime of earth he placed him against the fence to dry."

"But who made the fence?" queried an inquisitive member of the congregation.

"St. Peter," retorted the preacher, with emphasis, "such questions as dat would upset me."

This was rather an arbitrary way of disposing of a difficulty, yet it was not a whit more so than Mr. Chamberlain's disposal of the question of arbitration, as regards the Transvaal difficulty.

During the peace conference at The Hague England's delegates were loud and persistent in their advocacy of arbitration. They pictured the horrors of war, dwelt eloquently on the inestimable blessings of peace and with all the persuasiveness of accomplished and resourceful diplomats entreated the representatives of the powers to make the twilight of the closing century memorable for all time as the starting point of the new and glorious epoch of the brotherhood of man. Unfortunately the plea was vain. No court of international arbitration can be constituted to decide the rights of the combatants.

The democrats of Ohio having declared in their platform that a secret alliance exists with England, Hon. John Hay, in the plenitude of his power and with no dread of the hostility of the combined nations of the world, sought in the interests of humanity alone, to strangle the dogs of war and establish the reign of universal peace.

How different England's preaching is from England's practice. At The Hague she advocated arbitration; in the Transvaal she rejects it.

"England," said Lord Pauncefote in effect, "believes that the time has come when disputes between the powers should be settled by arbitration, and not, as heretofore, by an appeal to arms."

That is England's position in this wretched South African dispute. In the abstract, and as a general principle, she favors arbitration, but when her own ox is gored she bleeds her immovable soul that's quite another thing.

In the convention of 1881 the preamble distinctly affirmed the suzerainty of England over the Transvaal. In the convention of 1884 such affirmation was omitted, and now the question arises whether such omission was a surrender of the suzerainty or not.

The Boers contend that it was; the English that it was not. The Boers offered to submit the question to the arbitration of a court of five members, two of whom would be selected by each of the disputants and the fifth—who must not be a subject of either—would be the fourth to agree upon.

This England peremptorily refused, on the ground that she cannot brook for such interference with her affairs.

Interviews that may be reported in future, and thus take the wind out of the newspaper man's sails, so to speak, before it gets to them.

ECHOES OF THE WAR.

Dr. Percy Hickling of Washington, who visited Admiral Dewey while the Olympia was at Leghorn, reports that the admiral has acquired an assortment of troubles in consequence of his popularity. The doctor was shown one of the presents lavished upon the admiral by his admiring countrymen—a beautiful loving cup with three handles and a tankard big enough to hold three or four quarts. On one side, between the handles, is a figure of Fame, with arms outstretched. The whole party admired it, but the admiral watched them with fatigued eyes.

Dividends paid by the Transvaal gold mines in 1895 amounted to \$7,450,000. In 1897 the aggregate was \$15,500,000 and last year reached \$24,450,000. The richest known gold mine in the world is involved in the Boer question.

GETTING A GOOD READY.

Philadelphia Ledger.

It is evident England is not going to repeat our policy in the war with Spain, of declaring war first and getting ready for it after. She is making all preparations for war in South Africa, while still negotiating to settle the difficulty without it.

WHERE THE SHOT PINCHES.