

THE HERALD.

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
BY CHARLES M. PETERSON, EDITOR.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.	
One Year (in advance)	\$2.00
Six months	\$1.00
Three months	.50
WEEKLY EDITION.	
One Year (in advance)	\$1.50
Six months	.75
Three months	.40

Telephone Number 38.

FACTS ARE LOUD TALKERS.

LINCOLN, OCT. 9, 1892.
To all members of the Independent People's Committee, and to the Voters of Nebraska:
It having become evident that Mr. Van Wyck has turned against the independent movement, and is using his influence to defeat the independent candidates, we recommend that he be invited to address the independent meeting on an equal opportunity to be his friendly influence.
GEO. W. BLAKE,
Chairman State Central Com.
C. H. CLARK,
Secretary State Central Com.

First Session
51st Congress
REPUBLICAN
Appropriated
\$62 Millions.

First Session
52nd Congress
DEMOCRATIC
Appropriated
\$40 Millions.

(Predicted to economy and reform.)

CLEVELAND has at last said his little speech and gone back on the democratic platform and the democrats are in a quandary to know what to do.

IN 1888 Cleveland was beaten in New York with Tammany supporting him. Therefore, what chance has he to carry that state this year with Tammany against him?

THE Kansas republicans have polled the state, and claim 3000 plurality. That will do, of course, but they ought to make it 50000 if the corn crop turns out as well as is expected.

THE Journal last evening says that "Mr. Morton is not the man to stab a fellow democrat in the back." No republican has said so. What republicans claim and what no democrat dare deny is that Mr. Morton hits his fellow democrat in the face and awfully hard, too.

MORTON'S talk, according to The Journal, is "opinions to the abstract of an idealist." Yet Mr. Morton presents facts which can not be denied and stands manfully up and fearlessly declares that the republican party is in the right upon the money question. Morton is another democrat who will not satisfy himself to aid his party.

It seems strange that the democratic managers persist in calling members of their own party traitors when these so-called traitorous members refuse to violate their oath of office to aid the democratic party. According to democratic authority, any member of the party who will not tell untruths when the truth is detrimental to his party, he is a traitor. This is a shameful admission.

THE Journal of last night seems greatly worried over the fact that Judge Chapman after holding court Saturday, went to Weeping Water in the evening and addressed the republicans of that city on the political issues of the day. Brother Sherman you need not worry yourself for the people will hear from Judge Chapman several times before the campaign is over and he will give the democrats some very hard nuts to crack.

MR. CLEVELAND'S letter of acceptance was published in the telegraph reports this morning. It is as have been all of his public documents, an able and dignified presentation of the democratic position on the issues before the people and will strengthen the lines of the party everywhere. Platts-mouth Journal of last evening.

Does it "strengthen the lines of the party" in New York? If the democrats of the west think so, let them read what Charles A. Dana, David B. Hill and John A. Cockrell say about it.

THE Journal quotes Col. Webster as saying that "nothing can prevent the election of Grover Cleveland," yet The Journal itself said that "Grover Cleveland, if nominated, will be defeated in New York by 150,000 majority." Does any sensible man believe that Grover Cleveland can be elected without New York's vote? Republicans have not only The Journal's opinion on this subject. Every one of the seventy-two delegates from the state of New York in the National convention which nominated Grover Cleveland not only said that Cleveland could not carry New York but EACH SIGNED HIS NAME to public statement to that effect and the statement was presented to the delegates as a warning.

POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

Carl Schurz professes, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, to be very much distressed on account of the alleged prevalence of corruption in American politics. He would have us believe, apparently, that nominating conventions are regularly controlled and popular elections regularly determined by the improper use of money. This is equivalent, of course, to a charge that not only the politicians, but also the voters, are governed by mercenary motives and interests. He does not say in so many words that the success of a candidate or a party is a matter of buying and selling, but such is the plain implication of his statement. It is easy to make these loose accusations of general dishonesty, but it is not so easy to substantiate them with positive and reliable proofs. Mr. Schurz does not think it worth while to cite a single instance of the widespread evil that he so gravely laments and condemns. If he has ever seen an act of bribery, he neglects to mention it; if he possesses any credible testimony upon the subject, he carefully keeps it to himself. His personal and unsupported assertion is all that he gives us, and certainly that is not sufficient to sustain an indictment of a whole people. He points to the fact, it is true, that large campaign funds are collected and disbursed, and that no public showing is ever made of such expenditures; but this is not enough to justify an allegation of prevailing fraud and demoralization. Money may be liberally used in politics without any violation of the rules of integrity and morality, and in the absence of definite proof to the contrary, the presumption must be that it is so applied.

It is not to be believed that any considerable proportion of the American people are willing to vote against their convictions for a given price, or that any party ever relies upon such means for carrying an election. There may be individuals here and there who can be bribed, but there is no reason to suppose that they are numerous enough in any community to turn the scale one way or the other. The money raised for campaign purposes is needed to meet the legitimate expenses of conducting the affairs and promoting the interests of the respective parties. Some of it is wasted of course and some of it is paid out for secret services, but none of it is used, we may safely assume, in schemes of wholesale corruption. It is estimated that the aggregate cost of one of our presidential campaigns is at least \$1,000,000, and it is not difficult to see how such a sum of money may be honestly employed in a contest of such magnitude and importance. Party organization cannot be made effective without the use of money in some measure. There are certain necessary charges for which provision must be made, and the payment of such charges does not involve any idea of rascality or impropriety. There is no corruption in the circulation of documents, the buying of torches, the hiring of halls, and the other familiar methods of disbursing campaign funds. The demands of this sort are sufficient to absorb a large amount of money, and those are the ways in which it is principally spent. It does not go to venal voters, as Mr. Schurz virtually charges, and our elections are not decided by men who make merchandise of the highest privileges and obligations of citizenship.

THE OUTLOOK IN NEW YORK.

John A. Cockrell in N. Y. Herald (Dem.).
The attempt of the democratic campaign managers to obliterate the evidences of industrial prosperity in this state by putting Labor Commissioner Peck in jail demonstrates once more the fatuity which attends all efforts of that organization of incongruous and demoralizing elements to hit itself from the mine of public distrust. And the harmony in this state is not improved thereby.

Mr. Cleveland's apparent surrender to Croker and Murphy has incensed Mr. Grace's veterans of the Syracuse campaign, and the chief finds himself between Diabolo and the deep, booming sea. It will require statesmanship for him to keep in with both hungry and exacting forces.

GENERAL DANIEL E. SICKLES is reported to have said: "I once voted for a man who hired a substitute, but I shall never vote for another one. Mr. Cleveland is not the soldiers' friend and the boys should not be deceived."

THE Grand Army of the Republic has spent over \$200,000 in the relief of sick and needy veterans. This is probably one of the reasons why the democrats call it a political organization.

Dr. L. F. Britt was an Omaha passenger this morning.

THE Lincoln Herald now say that Commissioner Peck is a democrat who was hooded to make his labor report. The fact is that Mr. Peck told the truth, even though he was a democrat. Strange it is that when a democrat tells the truth the democratic managers say he was purchased to do so. Do the democratic managers desire the people to know that only upon condition of the payment of money will a democratic official tell the truth? Of course they do not, yet that is the logical conclusion of their arguments upon the reports of the democratic labor commissioners of three states—New York, Ohio and Massachusetts. It so happens that in all of these states the labor commissioner is a democrat and all of them have submitted reports which show that the McKinley law has proven beneficial to the laboring man. These commissioners did this because they were honest democrats and valued their oath of office above duty to a political party. The masses of the democratic party will thank these honest democrats for telling the truth even though the managing politicians do complain.

We do not need to turn our faces even in remembrance, to the past. We may leave out of the discussion the whole history of the republican party—which is through thirty years the history of the most glorious and the most prosperous period of the republic. We may even overlook the record of the democratic party for the same time—a record which they are about to consider unkind and unfriendly to mention. We need only to fix attention upon the policy for the future, which they have openly and manfully avowed, to insure their renewed defeat—Whitelaw Reid.

THE HERALD has printed no "scandalous article" in regard to the proceedings which led to the publication of the delinquent list. This newspaper has simply printed facts, every one of which can be proved beyond the possibility of a doubt. If double dealing men and cowards are angry by the disclosures, the fault is theirs, not ours. THE HERALD is sorry that such things exist but is not responsible for their existence.

CONGRESSMAN OATES of Alabama has been re-nominated in spite of the fact that his report on the Homestead strike was obnoxious to his democratic constituents because it showed that protection had given the strikers the largest wages that he had ever heard of in any country.

MEXICO has extended the time for the free importation of corn from the United States to November 14, or until after our presidential election. This is good news for the western farmers as well as good luck for the republican party.

THE democrats are all broke up over their candidate for governor, some of them are in favor of accusing him of selling out to the republicans.

EVILS OF THE ALLIANCE.

The disadvantages that have come to Kansas as a result of the formation of the people's party cannot be easily estimated. They amount to disaster. Kansas has had some seasons of dry weather, some grasshoppers and an occasional boom, but none of these, or all of them, have proved such a calamity to the state as this, its last and greatest affliction.

"Most of the people who came to Kansas, came poor. Many of them got their land by paying land-office fees, or \$125 per acre. But land must be broken, houses must be built, and stock for a beginning must be procured. Hence, its people became borrowers. Some, in order to become rich hastily, bought more land than they needed and borrowed money to pay for it. Some of the farmers turned negligently, fell behind and borrowed more money. To the borrower nothing is more essential than a good credit. The farmers' alliance, starting a beneficial institution as non-political, smarting under their indebtedness and a short crop, determined to turn its attention to politics and start a new political party, which should elect only farmers to office. They declared that the farmers could not pay their debts; that they were not only oppressed, but that they were slaves; that money lenders were sharks and robbers. They said the government should issue a large amount of paper, with its stamp upon it, and that would make it good; that it should get all the silver in the world and stamp 65 cents' worth as a dollar; that it should build warehouses in which the farmers could deposit their products, and loan them money thereon at 2 per cent per annum; and that it should establish agencies all over the country, and loan them money at the

same rate on their lands. The money thus loaned was to be paper with the government stamp, and that, with this, they said, they would pay their debts; and in some instances they added, 'if they paid them at all.'

"These points were seized upon by shrewd demagogues, and nearly every school house in the state was profaned by these vagaries. The election came off in 1890, and the people's party carried the lower house of the legislature largely and sent five members out of seven to congress and one to the senate. The conduct of these representatives in Washington has been a disgrace to the bodies of which they are members, and to the state which sent them there. A state must be judged by the men whom its people choose to represent it, and so Kansas has lost its good name and financial credit.

"Parties who have money to loan do not care to invest or leave it, where such views prevail and such men rule. And when can be estimated the damage of the loss of credit by a borrowing people, then can be estimated the damage done to the people of Kansas on this point alone by the formation of the people's party.

WHITELAW REID

Just now several western democratic editors are busying themselves with what it pleases them to present Mr. Whitelaw Reid's record as a war correspondent. If they had had any personal experiences in the Union armies, or possessed any closer knowledge of the war than could be obtained from Canada, or through substitutes, they would not have ventured into this field of attack on Mr. Reid. For he was not only well known in the field in the three months service, and in both the western and eastern armies later; but he was one of the most capable and efficient of the early writers from the armies. He went on the field during the fighting, went under fire, saw what went on and told the truth about it. Blundering officers did not like him, but commanders who did not blunder appreciated him highly. So did the men, and the home friends of the men who suffered for incompetent officers.

The story that he was driven out of West Virginia by General Rosecrans, and subjected to great humiliation, is not true. He left that part of the field of his own accord. The story that he ran away from Strickland is as far from true as possible.

He saw the fight through, and then, taking the best route, wrote on the way the most accurate and complete account of that battle which appeared. He did not mince matters, and the north got the facts. Of course those officers who deserved censure and reproof, what the facts warranted, did not like Mr. Reid, but his version of the fight still stands. While he was in the field he was indefatigable, deeply interesting, brilliant and courageously truthful.

After the close of the war he wrote "Ohio in the War," which to this day remains as one of the best general books of reference for the whole war extent. Its generally value arises from the fact that the full military histories of the officers born in Ohio, cover all the more important campaigning of the war. When the military operations of McClellan, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Buell, Rosecrans, McDonald and many other of the next grade are fully set out, it is easily seen why this is a history of the entire war. The accuracy of the volumes arises from the fact that the official records were thrown open to Mr. Stanton, and what was more, were conscientiously used by him. Democrats who insist upon attacking Mr. Reid had better try along other lines. They will utterly fail on these. We recommend them to organize a forlorn hope and assault his Springfield speech.

HOPE FOR DELEWARE.

The dispatches from Wilmington announcing the arrest of a state officer for refusing registration to republican voters who were entitled to it indicate the earnestness of the work which the present republican managers are doing to redeem Delaware. Under the guidance of General Wilson and Senator Higgins, a most vigorous and effective political campaign is in progress. Its organization possesses great strength, and its movement bids fair to partake of the dash of the notable cavalry campaigns of Gen. Wilson. The best republican judges of the Delaware situation believe that with proper encouragement, both the electoral vote and the legislature of that state can be secured by the republicans. For some years the democrats have only held it by preventing legitimate republican registration. If it is possible to stop this fraud there will be a republican victory.

HARRISON AND PENSIONS.

The democratic literary bureau, along with its vilification of Pension Commissioner Raim, is disseminating an assertion that President Cleveland approved a greater number of pension bills than President Harrison has done. The Forty-ninth and Fifty congresses passed 2042 private pension bills. Of these 247 were vetoed either by message or by pocketing, and 225 became laws by lapse of time without his approval, so that he approved only 1578 of them.

The last republican congress passed 1377 private pension bills, every one of which received President Harrison's approval and became a law. But then came in the present democratic congress with its overwhelming southern control on the democratic side. As a result there were weeks following weeks when no private pension bill could even obtain consideration in the house, to say nothing of being passed. No quorum could be mustered in a house with a democratic majority of 150 to consider bills to pension old soldiers. It was only on the last private bill night of the session that the house, in a panic at the pension record it would have to go before the country with, shoveled 65 bills into the hopper and approved them in 150 minutes. But with all this reckless haste to make a record, the first session of the Fifty-second congress enacted only 123 private pension bills. These became laws with President Harrison's approval. Compare this 123 bills with the 819 of the first session of the Fifty-first congress or even with the 747 bills which became laws at the first session of the democratic Fiftyth congress, and it is seen who is to blame for the apparently fewer number of bills approved by President Harrison. Yet, unless the second session of this more-than-a-billion-dollar congress makes the number of worthy pension bills less than ten, President Harrison will still have approved more private pension bills than did President Cleveland in his full term.

These facts are stated because the democrats seem last about figures. The figures seem superfluous when the unfeeling jealousy with which Cleveland dwelt upon the injuries to old soldiers in his pension vetoes is recalled. In his veto of the total disability pension act of the Forty-ninth congress, Cleveland struck at hundreds of thousands of pensioners who never obtained their rights until President Harrison signed the dependent pension bill passed by the republican Fifty-first congress.

The other day President Harrison attended a soldiers' reunion at Madison up in the mountain region of New York. Here is the way he closed the little speech he made:

"And now, comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, surviving veterans of that gallant band that from these mountains and valleys went out to defend the flag, I give you a comrade's greeting today. God bless you, every one. God forgive the heartlessness of that American in this bright day of prosperity and unity who can begrudge to any one of you the just dues of your hard service."

MR. BLAINE IN THE FIELD.

The appearance of Mr. Blaine's letter is a most significant political event. Its strength is twofold. Its statements and arguments will take fast hold of the minds of the country, and it will furnish indisputable proof that republicans are thoroughly united for the National campaign. Mr. Platt's interview shows that the New York leaders are in line to assure victory in that state. Mr. Blaine's proclamation—for such it really is—has a wider range, since few Americans, if any, have ever had a more numerous personal following.

Like everything which he writes, the paper is clear and strong. Every voter who can read or to whom it is read can understand it. In this respect, both the letter of President Harrison and that of Mr. Blaine are models and marvels. Mr. Blaine's explanation of reciprocity will aid many speakers in presenting it to the voters. It is not confused or wrapped around with the theories of free trade which democratic workers hold up to their mystified and incomprehending audiences. His statement of results is equally clear. It has increased our National business to a point never before reached in our history.

It will be interesting to see the democratic speakers wrestle with the point he establishes that their modern party has deserted Jefferson and repudiated his tariff positions. In short, it will be interesting to observe the process by which they will attempt to meet this formidable arraignment. It is a document which will do yeoman service throughout the campaign.

The firemen are testing the new hose this afternoon.

COEDUCATION IN THE WEST.

The popular disposition toward the higher education is further indicated in the prevalence of what is called coeducation says Prof. Charles F. Thwing in the October Harper's Magazine. The best intellectual training to be had by and for women as well as men. It may be said that coeducation was a necessity of a necessity. Coeducation arose from poverty. The people were determined that their daughters should have as good an education as their sons. Their purses did not allow their founding colleges for each; they therefore founded colleges for both. In the state university coeducation is based on a different principle. The university is a part of the system of public education. Therefore to exclude one sex would be an injustice as grave as to exclude one sex from the grammar school. The colleges for both men and women represent, with certain conspicuous exceptions, the type of the whole country four types of woman's education as related to man's are now made clear—separate education, coeducation, co-ordinate education, and the annex. In the east separate education is the rule; in the west, coeducation. The annex method has its most conspicuous illustration at Cambridge. The system which I denominate co-ordinate consists in a college for men and a college for women as a part of a university, each having its own faculty and buildings, yet the members of the two faculties of the same departments interchanging work, the students separate in respect to recitations, yet being in the same grades and studies. This system has its first eminent example in the Western Reserve University of Cleveland, and it seems to unite the advantages of coeducation and of separate education without the disadvantages of either. Throughout the west the method of coeducation is probably more popular with the people as educators than as parents. The colleges for women in Massachusetts and New York receive a large share of their students from the west. The scholarship of the girls brought into competition with boys is, of course, as good as that of the boys. It is certainly true that girls put more conscience into their work. If students in co-educational institutions are prone to become too deeply interested in each other—and girls in college are no less charming to boys than girls out of college—they are usually sent away. The college authorities use great wisdom in adjusting delicate relations. It would be rash to say that the co-educational type is permanent. In the opinion of a few it is a transient form arising from poverty, and will pass away with the condition which gave it birth. In the opinion of others it represents the highest and best type.

A BAFFLEFUL ECONOMY.

The reduction by the democratic house by nearly one half of the appropriation to prevent the spread of contagious diseases is seriously embarrassing the treasury department, by making it difficult to undertake work on a greater scale than the funds to which it is now limited allow. The secretary, however, intends to authorize every expenditure found to be necessary, and will find some way to pay the expense. What makes the matter utterly inexcusable on the part of the house is the fact that notice had been received by the western world that cholera was on its march from Asia when the appropriation was reduced.

The same short-sighted policy was adopted in regard to the city of Washington. The appropriations for the health department were cut so low that it is now impossible to give the city such a cleaning as it needs to put the seat of the government in proper condition to resist a plague. The health officer finds himself utterly helpless in the present emergency. It is bad enough to fail to provide means to guard against contagion at any point, but it is a monstrous oversight to neglect the National capital, since in case of a visitation of cholera, the suffering and death would be not only personal to those who might be victims and to their friends, but the whole machinery of the public business would be unavoidably deranged. There may be a very serious side to this chapter of democratic economy.

Tim Lincoln Herald says that Judge Field is a political bruiser. The Lincoln Herald is not the only democrat who has made this discovery.

WHY SHE WEEPS.

"Down with the robber tariff,"
"Bold Warrington he cries—
The star-eyed goddess of reform
Doll wile her weeping eyes
For well she knew her Henry,
However much renowned,
Is in these scrapping matches
The only one that's wounded."