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THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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FEE offices and the farming of public funds must go.

THERE will be a great opening for level-headed farmers at the next session of the legislature.

THE array of names on the democratic countyticket in Chicago reads like a directory of the city of Cork.

THE president will witness the passing of the Veiled Prophet at St. Louis. It is not yet two years since he officiated at the passing of the Stuffed Prophet.

IN SEARCHING for a rational cause for the disturbed condition of legislation in Oklahoma, the mesalliance of the democrats and independents is generally overlooked.

THE edict of Jay Burrows against General Van Wyck renders unnecessary the appointment of a commission of lunacy to inquire into the sanity of tho alliance dictator.

HAVING failed to cajole or coerce the United States on various disputes, John Bull is about to recoup his wounded honor by pouncing on the enfeebled government of Postugal.

BEN BUTLER again invades the south. This time he goes as a capitalist to woo the undeveloped possibilities of Georgia lieve, from the facts of past experience and Alabama. And this time he will not be an unwelcome guest.

FORCING UP PRICES. The movement, apparently concerted among importers and manufacturers to which higher duties are fixed by the new tariff, is not justified upon any sound economic principles. It was to be expected that manufacturers and importing merchants, assuming that foreign competition would be measurably tion. The latter might be met by combinations of manufacturers to keep down

but this expedient would not be long ad-

hered to, since it involves a restriction

of enterprise and investment which can-

not be made permanent in this country.

It may be admitted that the new tariff

law makes room for numerous combina-

tions in trade, but if the statute law

shall not prove effective in preventing

more probable the countries of Europe

would endeavor to overcome the differ-

ences created by the new tariff of the

United States by lowering the prices

of their products. This is the sug-

gestion of experience. Every at-

for foreign products tends to bring about

a considerable decline in the prices of

empt to cut off the American demand

run counter to with impunity.

duties will decline. If the estimated re- elevation of the business. It is proposed duction of revenue from the new tariff is to secure a fire strol, to employ comadvance the price of all articles on realized, the payments into the treasury from customs should soon fall to fourteen inspection of buildings, to guard against or fifteen million dollars a month. Meanwhile the demand for advance in-

terest on the four per cent bonds has this money could be drawn expired on excluded, and notwithstanding the fact | the 10th, the market can get no further that the country had been flooded with relief from this source. With the funds foreign goods in anticipation of the available, however, it is not improbable higher duties, would conclude that they | that the secretary of the treasury may could safely advance prices. This has issue another call for four and a half per already been done as to a great many cent bonds which mature next Septemarticles and undoubtedly the marking up ber. He could redeem ten or fifteen milof prices will be continued until a limit lion dollars of these bonds without runs reached beyond which holders do not | ning any risk, but he may take the view think it sale to go. But can these ad- that a prudent regard for the future convances be maintained? There are two tingencies justifies him in not putting things to be considered, the course of out any more money until there appears oreign values and the effect of higher to be a more urgent demand from the prices on consumption. The former is market than at present. It is impossithe more important, because it is ble to calculate with any degree of cera matter beyond our influence or regula- tainty what the effect of the new tariff will be on the revenues, and great cau-

tion in the operations of the treasury is production in order to maintain prices; obviously necessary. At present there appears to be no apprehension that the money market is likely to soon require relief from the treasury, and the fact that the treasury is in a position to give relief if needed tends to create confidence. The new fiscal conditions necessitate business readjustments which it will take some

time to accomplish, and until this is

them there are immutable economic and business laws which they cannot long done all financial operations will be conducted with more than usual eaution. But there is nothing to indicate that Referring a day or two ago to the the situation is otherwise than sound threatened European policy of commerand healthy. cial retaliation, we remarked that it was

THE CHEERFUL SIDE OF IT. The McKinley tariff is the law of the land. Its provisions are by no means wholly satisfactory to western people of either party, but now that it has gone upon the books and is likely to remain there for several years, it is well to be philosophical and take note of the cheer-

ful side of the matter. those products abroad. This country is Sir James Kitson, president of the so large a consumer of many foreign proiron and steel institute of Great Britain, ducts that its consumption goes far is at present in this country and was intoward making the price. An eastern terviewed recentlyby a New York newsfinancial journal of authority observes paper. In reply to a question about the that as soon as now duties go into effect, McKinley bill he said: and American manufacturers and trad-I think your new tariff bill is calculated to ers have marked up prices as they think diminish the deliveries of English manufacfit, there will come a struggle between tured goods in the American market. I fear them and the foreign producers for conthat that is the object of the framers. trol of the market. In some cases the British manufacturers are so convinced of prices to consumers will be held high the value of free trade and of the necessity or a time, until it has appeared that the for the import of free raw material to their own demand for foreign products may thus be country that no idea of retatiation on the United States is ever seriously entertained. materially curtailed. But in other cases You must be aware that for the year ending the reduction in price may come quickly. the 30th of last June the United States pro-

It sometimes turns out that the home duced more pig-iron than Great Britain. producers gain nothing, though foreign There is little doubt that the production as to producers bear heavy losses for a time in quantity gives them the supremacy, which order to control the market. But in they are likely to maintain and advance, and most cases the losses are divided early, the whole of the enormous quantity is conuntil increased cost of production rensumed in the United States. But the tariff ders the American manufacturer less bill affects principally the manufacturers of tin plates, the last remaining important manufacture which counts the United States The attempt to force up prices heenuse as its leading customer. new tariff has mede it possible for pro-

Sir James Kitson is one of the first of ducers to do so, is manifestly apt to have British manufacturers and a man of a dangerous influence upon their permabroad knowledge of affairs. It will be nent welfare. Those who bought largely, observed that his comment on the effect prior to the change of duties, will have which the new tariff law will have on a brief opportunity to pocket generous America and her industries is by no profits, but hereafter it will be necessary means discouraging. On the contrary, to look very closely after the cost of prohe bears testimony to the soundness of duction. There is ample reason to bethe McKinley doctrine and admits that

the inflow to the treasury from customs the line, a general improvement and petent surveyors for frequent thorough the accumulation of rubbish and to protect painstaking merchants from their carcless neighbors, This is a commendbeen slow, and as the time within which able move, and it is to be hoped the socalled exchange will not falter in the good work. But will these precautionary measures justify the foreshadowed advance in insurance rates?

> COMMISSIONER ANDERSON has been knocked out by Van Camp. This is like jumping from the frying-pan into the fire. Anderson's record as commissioner will certainly compare very favorably with Van Scamp, as a councilman.

> THE composition of the democratic convention insures a large crop of blunders. Republicans can command success in the county by nominating reputable and capable men for legislative and county offices.

> HAVING fattened at the public crib for twenty years, modesty suggests that Mall Carrier Overall check his ambition and give his colored brethren a chance.

THE Douglas county democracy will do the county a service by laying Anderson on the shelf, but if they have no better timber than Van Camp they must be hard up.

AS THE head of the sanitary savants of the council, Major Wheeler is ready to insure the residents against the insidious wiles of microbes.

WITH his unreliable and do-nothing record in the council, Mr. VanCamp displays abnormal gall in seeking a place on the county board.

THE American shot trust succeeded in wrapping its tentacles around the Omaha plant. An early upward shoot in prices may be looked for.

THE poorhouse brigade fought nobly in the Seventh, but were insufficient to save Moriarty and Birkhauser from inglorious defeat.

THE fate of Birkhauser is a chilling reminder of the blizzard days awaiting

THE Samosets exhibit symptoms of returning life. Evidently the bar'l has

THE Andersonian mercury is several degrees below the freezing point and

Chicago Herald. Congress at its next session will have to elect a new postmaster of the house. Wheat did not stand inspection and was stamped

Mr. Huntington's Solemn Position.

C. P. Huntington, the millionaire, never laughs or makes merry, it is said; and no wonder. It is a terribly solemn thing to be

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

European interest is largely centered upon he state of affairs in the American provinces, which is very serious. The Turkish policy has no more accupie in exterminating a whole nation than an individual. In effecting its object of destrying the Armonian race, which dares to question the blessings of Turkish rule, its instruments are the bloodthirsty Kurds and the cruel Circassians; fire, famine, prison, exile and the Bosphorus. The Turkish governors, according to instructions received from the capital, summoned the Kurdish chiefs from their mountains to the plain, and distributed arms and amunition to the Mohametan population. The Armenian villagers hardly venture into their fields around their villages. The Kurds have set fire to the crops of the Armenians in many places. No caravans venture to circulate in certain districts, and business has come to a omplete standstill. The provinces of Moosh and Bittis have been handed over to Djaso, Eumer and Ismail Beys-relatives of the infamous Moussa Bey-who do what they please with the Armenians. In this condiion things what can the Armenians do? Being convinced as they are by painful experieace that the sultan cares not a lot for them, and that the porte would not protect them if it could, and could not if it would. they resort to England, which is bound to interfere in their behalf by virtue of two treates, to the signatory powers of the Berlin treaty, and to the Christian world in general. On the other hand they are driven to revolt by the foolish policy of the porte, which adds falsehood to hypocrisy and cruelty to persecution. The Armenian colonies all the world over are stirred. The Armenians in the Caucasus are preparing to attack the Turkish troops near the frontier. All Armenians, both in the mother country and without it, are doing their utmost to rid Armenia of Turkish despotism. They are determined to obtain self-

rule at any cost.

The victory gained by the radicals of the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, in the elections just held left them little to spare-only 94 majority in a total of 23,762 votes-and the closeness of the contest may not seem to augur well for future tranquility. But the extent of the triumph is shown from the fact that only last spring the conservatives carried the elections by a majority of 617 in a total vote of 24,949. The radicals held their old strength well last Sunday, while the conservatives lost a little, the revelations of the performances of the conservative treasurer no doubt having had some effect. Small as was the fraction of change since March, it was enough to turn the scale. The issue, too, was one of fundamental importance -the revision of the constitution of the canton so as to alter the present unfair apportionments and divisions of electoral districts under which, with a vote about equal to the conservative, the radicals secure less than half as many representatives in the grand council of the canton. Two months ago they presented double the number of signatures needed for procuring a popular vote on the revision of the constitu tion, and apparently were entitled to have that vote taken one month later. The conservative authorities took no steps for this purpose, and the outbreak followed. When the federal authorities intervened they put down the rioters, who had overthrown the cantonal government, yet ordered the election for last Sunday, in which the radicals triumphed.

Since France and Holland have very sensibly concluded to settle the question of boundary between French Guiana and Dutch Guiana by arbitration, the emperor of Russia consenting to act as the referee, why should not England and Venezuela resort to the same method of settling the disputed boundary of British Guiana! The three Guianas have experienced many changes of owner ship. Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, was visited by the French in 1640, taken by the English in 1650, occupied by the Dutch in 1667, retaken by the English, ceded to the Dutch i

cabinet crisis he has made a peremptory demand for the payment of indemnity for the seizure of a steamer by a Portuguese sub- Otoe county we noticed the state master altern last year. It must be owned that this workman of the Knights of Labor heading claim appears to be well founded. The | the delegation and the master workman of steamer was one of three belonging to the African Lakes company, and employed on the | Knights of La bor and other organized work-Shire river and Lake Nyassa. The company has been in that region nearly a dozen years, yet when Captain Cardoso led his expedition up the Shire river last year one of his officers seized this boat and hauled down its British flag. That was in days when Lieutenant Cordon, Captain Cardoso and Major Serpa Pinta were vying in the boldness with which they attempted con- a good big majority. quests for England and Mashowaland and the Shire region. These pretensions of Portugal were duly abandoned, under British compulsion, but of the claims for damages inflicted by the too zealous leaders, this one seems to have been unduly neglected. Since England insists on its settlement, Portugal, which has yielded as to the main contention, need hardly haggle long over this minor de-

tail. In several parts of Africa the unwonted pectacle is presented of thousands of men evelling the country for railroads that are to penetrate the far interior. Over a thousand black laborers, directed by a hundred white men, are now at work along the south bank of the Congo, blasting a roadway through the foot of the rocky hills along the river. A few miles from the starting point they will turn abruptly up the narrow Mposi valley, where the most difficult engineering problems will be met, and they will finally reach the plateau several miles south of the Congo, where the rest of the road all the way to Stanley Pool will be easily constructed. The first twentyfive miles of this road, about two hundred and forty miles long, embrace all the difficulties which its builders have to meet. The comng year will probably see locomotives running up the Congo shore and through the Mposi valley to the plains above, where fur-

ther work will be rapidly carried on.

The serious illness of the king of Holland has revived the proposal to proclaim a regency in that country. This will undoubtedly bring the Laxembourg question up again as a factor in European politics. The connection of the grand duchy with the crown of the Netherlands will cease on the death of the present king, as the law of suc cession excludes female heirs. The influence of Germany over Duke Adolph, who would succeed as ruler of Luxembourg, might lead to just such a transfer of the duchy as was proposed by Napoleon III and objected to by the North German confederation. The pos session of Luxembourg would give Germany an immense strategic advantage in the event of hostilities with France.

CONGRESSMAN CONNELL.

Pawnee Republican: Mr. Bryan and the English, you know, are in fine accord on the tariff question.

Blue Springs Sentinel: Quite a number of republican papers who were opposing the renomination of Congressman Connell or purely personal grounds, are now giving him a good support. The Sentinel is pleased to see this, for the reason that Connell has made for the "big First" an excellent record, and there can be no charges of any kind brought against bim, especially where the laboring man's interests have been at stake, Hurrah for Connell.

Pawnee Republican : Congressman Connell says he isn't carrying a chip around on his shoulder for somebody to knock off, but if Mr. Bryan wants to try that little trick he will give him the opportunity. Arrangements are now being made for a discussion between these gentlemen, of the records of the dominant parties. Facts are more forcible than words, and the eloquent Bryan will come out of the contest with a crazy flourish that he can't control, but he will know a

at inopportune moments. In the midst ofher | turn to congress, and the number of Knights of Labor and other labor delegates to the convention is the proof of our statement. From the local assembly, and the number of ingmen was one of the features of the convention. . ith the hearty support of the workingmon of the "Big First" Connell's reelection is assured beyond a doubt and the only interesting feature of this political contest is the size of his majority. Let the workingmen show their appreciation of his carnest work for their interest by rolling up

Wahoo Wase: In the renomination of Congressman W. J. Connell in this district the republicans have only carried out the wishes of the people.

The people of the west demand a larger volume of money with which to do business. So has Mr. Connell and so does he still. The people of the west demand free coin-

age of silver and so does Mr. Connell. The people of the west believe that the noney power of the east is using every effort.

to oppress them. So does Mr. Connell. The people of the west believe that the west should be heard through its representatives,

So does Mr. Connell. The people of the west are in favor of a full and complete remonitization of silver. So is Mr. Connell.

Mr. Connell is a friend of the people and has proved it by his record. Vote for W. J Connell.

HE HAD SEVEN WIVES.

His Latest Mash Knew it, but Married Him Just the Same.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 10.- [Special Telsgram to THE BEE.]-Miss Corinne Neisler, one of the most vivacious and lovely young ladies that ever graced Charlotte society circles, is just now figuring in one of the most sensational marriages ever known in this country. Last June Miss Neisler, while on a visit to Atlanta, met Charles G. Lamoine, a dashing young man, and soon she became engaged to him. She returned to Charlotte and the match was bitterly opposed by her parents, but soon Miss Neisler was off for a visit to Richmond, where she again met Lamome and an elopement was arranged. They

went to Boston, which Lamoine claimed was his home, and there they were married. Soon after this Mrs. G. N. Lamoine of Cin-cinnati came here and told Miss Corinne she had married her husband, who had deserted had married her husband, who had deserted her last April, and she had been hunting for him ever since. She said he had had five other wives. When Mrs. Lamome left she said she was going to continue her search until she found her husband and brought him to justice. She found him in Manchester, N. H and he was premptly arrested and lailed. H., and he was promptly arrested and jailed Wife No. 7 was also failed. At the trial La-moine was held in \$500 "bail, and wife No 7 fined \$20, and her marriage nullified.

Miss Neisler returned to her home here, but kept up a daily correspondence with Lamoine. Wednesday night she received a telegram from him saying that his wife had withdrawa the prosecution and that he was free and had secured a divorce from her, and his other wives were silent. He proposed that they meet in Louisville, Ky., and be again united in marriage. This Miss Neisler agreed to and left for Louisville to meet him.

A PIGEON'S WONDERFUL TOUR.

After a Year's Absence the Bird Reaches Its Home.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.-[Special Telegram to THE BRE.1-The homing pigeon Dude, owned by J. Harvey Sloane of Plainfield, has reached home after more than a year's absence under circumstances which make his case one of the most remarkable in carrier pigeon annals. The members of the Scripp's league expedition, which sailed for Paris on July 24, 1889, took with them six pigeons. [Of these four were released the first day out at sea for an ordinary ocean fly. Theother two, Dude and Ariel, were set free the second day, 700 miles from home, in an attempt to break the ocean record of the world. Ariel flew almost to New York and dropped ted on the d steamer. Of Dude no tidings ever came and he was given up for lost till yesterday, when his owner found the familiar feathered form, almost worn out with his fifteen months journeying, once more in his loft on his old-time perch. A partly deciphered message from the Scipp's league expedition still clung to his leg, its oilskin wrapper tattered from constant exposure. It is supposed that the returned wanderer has been flying about constantly in various parts of the world in his endeavors to reach e, and he is credited with the longest flight on record.

the council combine in December. been tapped. still falling. She's All Riot. New:York World. Somebody should read the riot act to the Oklahoma legislature. Not Up to Grade.

"rejected."

Chicago Times.

compelled to support a prince.

More to the Point.

The president remarked in a recent speech that "croakers never built a city." Perhaps not, but a certain Richard Croker of New York has proven equal to running a city which he found already built when he arrived on these hospitable shores.

Now that Mormonism ceases to be a disturbing factor in the affairs of Utah, the country confidently looks for vigorous development of the great resources of the territory. Few sections of the mineral west offer more inviting fields for capital and muscle intelligently applied.

THE reduced rates on grain will benefit the west if they are made permanent. What the country most needs is a radical reduction of the coal tariff and the abolition of discriminating rates. Such a change would be appreciated by all classes-the workingman as well as the farmer.

THE announcement is made that the population of the United States will hardly reach sixty-three millions. This is a falling off of two millions from the first rough estimates of the census office, and tends to confirm the widespread belief that the enumeration of 1890 was largely the work of incompetents.

THERE is no partisanship like that of the late convert. Governor Boles of Iowais an example. He is now trying to demonstrate that congress has no right to be the judge of the election of its own members. A little thing like the constitution of the United States doesn't bother him in the least.

THE melancholy news is again given out that Governor Hill is weary of public life and will retire from politics at the close of his term as governor. Although the announcement comes from Lieutenant Governor Jones, the associate of David, few people will believe that the embodiment of the democratic spoils system will voluntarily retire to private life. Republicans will share with Charles A. Dana an inconsolable grief. They have longed for a national chance to assist David into retirement, and "92 promised a brilliant realization of their hopes.

RUBE BURROWS, the Alabama desperado, is dead. The event furnishes ample cause for rejoicing in the south. Burrows was to Alabama and adjoining states what the James gang was to Missouri or Billy the Kid to Colorado and New Mexico-a cowardly assassia who reveled in taking life for the more gratification of hearing his gun go off. The terror his name evoked shielded him from the punishment of his bloody crimes. Death came to him with boots and spurs on, and with the speed and effectiveness he craved for. It was a rolief to the people and a fortune for the officer who will pocket the reward offered for hiscapture.

and the conditions reasonably expected to operate, that higher prices as to most articles in common use affected by the the new tariff cannot be long main-

able to compete.

tained. REED IN THE ROLE OF AN ISSUE. An esteemed contemporary, which is "agin" the existing order of things but

in favor of nothing in particular, dolefully remarks of the republican campaign throughout the country, "And the burden of the song is Reed, and his acts of usurpation are lauded as the work of a whether the new style of protection is worth what it costs. patriot."etc.

That's true. Tom Reed is one of the foremost issues in this campaign, a big, brainy, brawny issue; ready and able to meet all comers, and an issue of whom

the republican party is not ashamed. When the Fifty-first congress assembled last December the issue was. Shall the public business be transacted? Shall the majority of the house, elected by a majority of all the people, make laws and provide for the needs of the government?

The republicans met the issue by electing Tom Reed as speaker. He proceeded to count a quorum when a quorum was in sight, though the democratic members declared, in tones that could be heard half way to the white house, that technically they were not present. In spite of obstruction, insult and disorder, Tom Reed and the republican

majority proceeded to transact the business of the people and to carry out the solemn pledges of the Chicago convention. When they had finished the work for which they were elected, the repub-Hean majority adjourned and went home about its business. And now "the burden of the song is

Reed." The issue has been transferred from the house to the country. It awalts the verdict of the plain horse sense of the American people. If Tom Reed's associates are sustained, as he was himself sustained by a landslide of republican approval in Maine, the question will never again be raised as to whether a

majority elected by the people shall rule in congress. THE FINA NCIAL SITUATION. At this time the financial situation is

comparatively comfortable and satissight. factory. How long it may continue so it would be somewhat hazardous to predict, though there does not appear to be any reason for apprehension unless it be in the fact that the surplus is beginning to pile up in the treasury again. A week ago the figures had reached sixty million dollars, and at this tume they are probably not less than seventy million. The receipts from customs for some time have been unprecedented. During the last fiscal year the average monthly receipts from this source were nineteen million dollars, but during the first three months of the current fiscal year they averaged over twenty-two million dollars, the opening days of October show-

ing a much higher average. This was due, of course, to the effect of the new tariff bill in stimulating Importations,

the measure will give an impulse to our industries at the expense of Great

Britain's. The press and the public men of the No. Better teach him to shut up. west entered their objections to the Mc-Kinley bill when it was up for discussion. It is now the law, and if Mr. McKinley and his friends have a large and varied assortment of tin, iron and steel industries on hand, let them be trotted out. The western farmer will raise beef and corn for their operatives and, meanwhile, will deliberate on the problem of

AUTOCRAT BURROWS, through his under-satraps, has issued an edictagainst General Van Wyck to all the deluded independents. Henceforth and forever Van Wyck is to be excluded from all popular gatherings and placed on the black-list for refusing to bear false witness against ex-Speaker Harlan, who was charged with selling Van Wyck out to Paddock in the senatorial election of 1887. This manifesto is not likely to restore harmony inside of

the Alliance, and it certainly will not close General Van Wyck's mouth for the balance of the campaign. Mr. Mc-Keighan's fool friends have done more to defeat him than his worst enemies have done. PROPERTY owners justly complain of

the recklessness of contractors. Sidewalks and crosswalks are torn asunder, broken or carted away, and the residents as well as the city put to a needless expense for new walks. Contractors are required to replace walks taken up, but the officials utterly fail to protect the people from the vandals. On the contrary, every effort is directed toward swelling the work of the side walk con-

tractor and increasing the taxes on overburdened home builders. A GLANCE at the names of the delegates elected to the democratic county convention will show that but few of the old guard got left in the scramble. The hopes of a general ousting of the gang entertained in certain quarters failed of realization, and we shall presently wit-

ness a Kilkenny scrap for the spoils in Down in Gage county the commissioners have ordered proceedings against

county officials who have failed turn over their fees. That is eminently proper. Every officer, county, city and state, who receives fees should account for them and pay them over at least twice a year.

Poor Birkhauser! Kicked and cuiled by his colleagues, the laughing stock of the council combine, and a festering thorn in the side of the reform mayor. even the poorhouse brigade, backed by We, Us & Co., could not save him from the crushing rebuke of his neighbors.

THE new insurance underwriters assoand hereafter it is to be expected that city. We shall have harmony all along by-and-by,

New York Sun.

Is it not time that the modern American should be taught how to converse !- Boston Transcript.

The Decay of Bourbonism.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Bourbonism seems to be in as shaky a condition in France as it is in the United States. Many of the supporters of the descendant of Henry IV, have become so disgusted with their champion that they are joining the republicans.

Still Continues Roland. Chicago Tribune,

Speaker Reed is reported to be still in good flesh. The failure of the democrats in congress to thank him for the signal ability and courtesy with which he had presided, etc., has not compelled him to take in his sash the smallest fraction of an inch.

Madman Most. Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Herr Johann Most has quantities of hair and whiskers, but his brains appear to be wofully lacking in gray matter. He says that the ideal commonwealth is one "whose fourdation shall be communism, whose soul shall be athesian and whose pervading spirit shall be anarchy."

A Thrifty Knight of the Razor. Kansas City Journal.

By communicating with the barber of the ate Cardinal Newman admirers of that distinguished ecclesiastic can secure a lock o his hair for a consideration. For several years the cardinal's barber has saved every hair that he has cut from the head of his dis tinguished patron and they are now for sale in bunches of ten.

The Postal Telegraph. Philadelphia North American,

Postmaster General Wanemaker, in a letter to General Bingham, argues effectively for the restoration of the felegraph to governmen control, where it started in this country. He combats the constitutional argument put forward by the opponents of such control, and so far as a clear case of reasoning based en the fundamentals of hw is concerned. Mr. Wanamaker is a match for the corporation lawyers who present the other side of the question. But it is not a question of constitutionality that bars the way to postal telegraphy. That is a pretext, not a reason. We do not suppose there is a lawyer in the United States who doubts the competency in law of the government to assume control of the means of communication between individuals in the nature of the post. The telegraph is really a part of the postal service. The government can as well control the telegraphes the mails. It can as properly prohibit the conduct of telegraphic communication by private or corporate parties as it does prohibit the transportation of the malls by such parties in competition with the government. All the argument in the world cannot in

duce the masses to believe that it would be unconstitutional for the federal government to control the telegraph lines of this country. The people are so far from doubting it that the public may confidently expect to see the telegraph and telephone lines wholly in the control of the government within fifteen years. Mr. Wanamaker has done well to put himself on record in favor of such control,

for it is bound to come. England led us in cheap postage and it leads us in government ciation promises great reform for the control of the telegraphs. We shall catch up

given to the Dutch in 1802, recaptured by the English in 1804, and given up to Holland in 1814. Meanwhile Cayenne, or French Guiana, had been previously held by the French, the English, the Dutch, the French, the British and the French. There was plenty of opportunity for confusion in boundaries with all these changes, and that a like difference in claims should exist between British Guiann, or Demerara, and Venezuela is not strange, considering the vicissitudes of possession through which they also passed. That the dispute still exists is partly Venezuela's fault, since she has more than once had the opportunity in past years, by making a not wholly unreasonable concession to Great Britain, to settle the affair. Since then John Bull has gone to the mouth of the Orinoco, on the coast, and has had his eves on the Yuruari gold fields in the interior, and now may be harder to satisfy. But the other Guianas have set this one a good example.

The announcement that the German em-

peror and Count Waldersee have come to an g reement with regard to military policy means that a most serious crisis has been averted. Upon what ground an agreement has been reached does not as yet appear; but it is to be supposed that the emperor has won the day and that the army chieftains have yielded to him. After his recently manifested solicitude for the welfare of his subjects, the emperor could scarcely now consent to take another vastarmy from the industrial and productive strength of the empire and roll upon the already overtaxed remainder an additional burden of \$125,000,000 a year. Whether this attitude is an indication of the young emperor's strength or a premonition of the weakness and decline of his empire from a military point of view, may be a mooted question. What is certain is that the very monarch who, on his accession, was regarded as an international firebrand, is now the foremost opposer of an extension of militarism; and that is something for which the world may well be grateful.

The French republic has in recent years made great advances in power and prestige. The natural resources of the country and the thrift and industry of its people render the wealth of France practically inexhaustible. Its political organization, though occupying almost the largest possible basis, is so nicely adjusted that it gives opportunity to a people remarkable for its homogenity, for the expression of the national will. As a result, there is great national self respect and a public spirit that is universal, growing out of a love of country that has been deemed almost fanatical. Then there is no longer any dynastic ambition or purpose to be served. The French army is the largest in Europe, excepting that of Russia, and it is more fully equipped, better organized, and more efficient than the Russian army. Indeed, counting all her reserves, France claims 1,500,000 trained soldiers, and the superiority of her navy, in the armor-plating of its ships over that of either Germany, Russia, or Enunanimous for Connell's endorsement and re gland, has been recently made manifest by the clearest tests. It will readily be seen that, in these circumstances, France, under her present government, is strong in herself. She has persistently shown herself superior to hostile taunts from without. She takes a offensive initiative toward any of her neigh-

bors. She simply minds her own business, and, conscious of her strength, and without boasting, pursues a policy of peace. 1.0

Little Portugal must be convinced of the peculiar aptitude which John Bull has for presenting his numerous claims against her

great deal more. 1669, again taken by the English in 1796,

Kearney Hub: The renomination of Congressman Connellin the First district was made by acclamation, as anticipated, and the occasion was one of the utmost eathusiasm. Council has made an excellent first term record and stands so solid in the First district that the strongest man the independents could put up (General Van Wyck) would not undertake to run against him. His only competition is a democratic wind-bag named Bryan, who is wasting several months of valuable time in a political wild goose chase.

Nebraska State Laborer : The republicans of the First congressional district held their convention at Plattsmouth, Tuesday evening, and renominated W. J. Connell without an opposing vote. Mr. Connell will be re-elected by an equally flattering vote. Everything points that way. And why not! He has made a creditable record in congress, and shown himself on the side of the people. In ability he stands high above the average congressman, and certainly above any former representative of the First district. There is no use to kick against the pricks. The demo-

crats have already practically given up the fight. Pawnee Republican ; Mr. Connell has been in Washington through one session, but he has shown the mettle that he possesses and is making a record that is rapidly placing him in the position of being the strongest man over sent by Nebraska in the national house. Mr. Connell in his speech at the Plattsmouth convention did not make a per fect party of his own party, but he pointed the way to better results and proved by the

work in this session that the delegation in Washington is to awake to the demands of their home constituents. On the great labor question which he places first in importance of all question's, Mr. Connell shows that he has made a study of it in all its phases and that he is equipped for work for organized labor that will count in the line of results.

Nebraska State Laborer: Congressman Connell's speech in accepting the nomination of the republican convention at Plattsmouth, unanimously conferred upon him, was in keeping with the good work which he has been doing in congress, and clearly outlined his fixed determination to continue his grand work he has been doing in protecting the m terests of labor, and of promoting the properity of Nebraska and the west. He dweit at great length upon the labor question, and his exposition of this problem was one of the soundest and most logical ever presented. He declared the labor question to be the paramount one of the age, and its solution would require the most serious attention of the greatest statesman of this day. The applause which greeted his declaration of his belief in the governmental ownership and control of railroads and telegraph lines, and his able defense of his position, demonstrates the rapidly growing sentiment in favor of this reform, originally inaugurated by the Knights of Labor. The Laborer has claimed that the organized workingmen of the state were practically

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

CURSED THE WRONG JUDGE,

A Real English Lord Committed to the Workhouse.

LONDON, Oct. 10.-[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]-Lord Cohir was arrested yesterday at Croydon, in Surrey, on complaint of one of his neighbors whom he had threatened with bodily harm. He was locked up in a cell in the police station over night and was arraigned in court this morning. When his devoted to the use of solicitors and swore freely at the magistrate and otherwise acted in a disorderly manner. The magistrate mitted him to the workhouse. It is believed that he is insane.

Lady Wilton Sold Again.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 10,-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The two-year-old nily Lady Wilton (2:25) has been sold again, Brasfield & Co. having turned her over to Marcus Daly of Anaconda Mont., for the reported price of over \$10,000. She is by Wilton, dam by Kentucky Prince jr.

Baron Ellenborough Dead.

Loxnon, Oct. 10.-|Special Cablegram to THE BEE. |- The death is announced of Charles Edmund Towry Law, third baron of Ellenborough. He was born in 1820.



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