CORRESPONDENCE All communications relating to news and distrinium tier should be addressed to the Editorial Department. BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be ald ressed to The Rec Publishing Company. Onaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors, The Bee Bld's, Farnam and Seventeenth Sts.

EWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION State of Nebrasica. | sa County of Douglas, | sa George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does soletonly swear that the setual disculation of THE DAILY BEE week ending Oct. 11, 1899, was as fol-

Friday, Oct. 19. Saturday, Oct. 11. Average...... 20,814

From to before me and subscribed in my presence invisitin day of October A. D. 1800. [SEAL.] N.P. FEIL, Notary Public State of Nebraska, 1st. County of Douglas, 1st. George B. Tachuck, being daly sworn, deposes and snys that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Dally Bee for the month of October, 1ss2, 1s,505 copies; for November, 1ss2, 20,608 copies; for January, 1ss2, 1s,505 copies; for March, 1ss0, 1ss2, 1ss0, 1ss, 1ss0, 2s,504 copies; for Mary, 1ss0, 2s,504 copies; for Mary, 1ss0, 2s,504 copies; for September, 1ss0, 3s,504 copies.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my

Sworm to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this oth cay of October, A. D., 1890, N.P. Feir., Notary Public.

In the language of the street, Ander-Bon "wasn't in it."

UNEASY lies the head that has a national census to necount for.

Now let the republicans prepare to profit by the glaring blunders of their opponents.

THE Sunday newspaper is the people's school book and the greatest of popular magazines. THE democratic "what is it" gives the

republicans the opportunity of a life time to sweep the county.

GUIDED by ordinary intelligence the republican convention will achieve success if the right men are nominated.

In substituting regular salaries for fees Fremont sets an example which may be followed with profit by every town in the state.

BARRIOS died too' soon for the peace and prosperity of Guatemala, Barillas lacks even the genius to stay whipped. His specialty lies in provoking wars which he cannot win.

THERE is something in a name after all. A Mr. Footitt is driving a lively business as a mounted street commis sioner in a Kansas town, while a Mr. Breathitt discounts his name by shouting against corporate rapacity in

MARION HARLAND is a descendant of Captain john Smith, which is another reason why the world should be grateful to Pocahontas. Except for her timely intervention Captain Smith would have had no descendants and we should have had no Marion Harland.

TRIVIAL things sometimes change the whole course of a man's life. But for the failure of a business arrangement in his early life, Senator Stanford of California would have been the editor of a weekly paper instead of railroad baron, and there are people who think the pub lie would have been better off.

MAYOR GRANT has been again nominated by Tammany Hall in New York, which thus serves notice that it feels strong enough to defy the organized decency of the great metropolis. If the proposed annexation of surrounding territory will give the honest and capable a chance to overcome the venal and incompetent elements, in that city, then annexation cannot come too soon.

THE first practical step toward harnessing the power of Niagara was taken last week. Work was begun on atunnel, the completion of which, should the hopes of the projectors be realized, will change the Falls from a hackman's paradiscinto a drive wheel of industry. The possibilities of the scheme are incalculable, yet in this day of daring enterprise and development it will not be surprising if means and muscle intelligently applied, turns the enormous wasted power of the Falls into useful channels.

THE argument of Mr. Charles G. Dawes before the supreme court of Nepraska, in the important case of the state against the Atchison & Nebraska railroad, is of such importance to the people that THE BEE presents it in full this morning. It is a plain, straightforward statement of a popular grievance against the greed of a corporation. The people In southern Nebraska voted subsidies amounting to three hundred and ninetyseven thousand dollars to an independent company and for a time enjoyed the benefits of reasonable freight rates, resulting from honest competition. Suddenly the Atchison & Nebraska became the property of the Burlington & Missouri through a lease for nine hundred and ninety-nine years. Then up went the rates and away went the benefits for which the people had voted the magnificent subsidy of three hundred and ninety-seven thousand dollars. The state now claims the right to declare the forfeiture of the franchise of that part of the Atchison & Nebraska lying within the commonwealth. The testimony and the argument are alike convincing. Why should not the supreme court grant the prayer of the people and take away from the corporation what they have obtained in defiance of the law and the moral obligations under which the princely subsidies were voted?

THE WHISKY TRUST AND PROBIBITION. And now the bureau of forgery and perjury organized by the prohibition leaders has given publicity to a letter from the president of the whisky trust. This letter is said to be an answer to a forged letter written to the bogus Lucius Rodman, in response to a remonstrance against the trust's indifference about prohibition in Nebraska. President Greenhut of the trust is represented as saying that the whisky trust has contributed more toward the legitimate expenses of the anti-prohibition campaign in Nebraska than any other agency or association.

If this letter is genuine the president

of the whisky trust simply told what he

knew to be a bald-faced lie. The whisky

had in shipping this trash was to impose

on its patrons in Nebraska, and make

As a matter of fact the whisky trust

would prefer to have prohibition in Ne-

braska. It could have had prohibition

ture if its influence had been legiti-

mately exerted. The truth is that pro-

of cheap-grade whiskies and de-

creases the consumption of beer.

ient to carry or conceal bottles of beer

about the person. Hence the whisky

prohibition in Nebraska as high license

lous to close them ever since it bought

The president of the whisky trust will

THE SEED OF NEW ENGLAND.

There is a measure of truth in the re-

mark. New and strange currents are

years ago the cotton mills of New Eng-

defeat prohibition.

that point.

braska is the veriest rot.

problems of society.

The decadence which began in the

elimination of the native was here a

end nearly as complete. The Boston of

Abbott Lawrence, to choose a name

coeval with the cotton industry in its

best estate, has become the Boston

of Hugh O'Brien, M. M. Cun-

niff and Patrick McGuire. This is

not saying that government is utterly bad

there, but rather that the pilgrim has

given away before the oncoming of new

and foreign elements in the citizenship

of the larger cities. And now the lost

bulwark of the pilgrim has failen. The

New England farmhouse is invaded.

The pleasant face of the Swedish house-

wife bends over the ancestral hearth of

the pilgrim race. The Swedish hus-

bandman tills the soil over which

drive the enemy back across the north-

ern border. Vermont, New Hampshire

and Maine have found tenants for the

farms that the natives have left de-

serted. By special inducements and

liberal advertising these states are fast

filling up the vacant places in their agri-

cultural districts. And they could at-

tract no better or more industrious class

than the Swedes. But these vital

changes in the character of the farming

population well-nigh complete the

transformation of New England. Her

people still have left their wonderful

history, the great names of their

literature, their splendid insti-

tutions of learning, and they still

have left some of the old blood

and the old spirit in their public men,

their poets and their orators. But the

New England of old, which to a very

large degree dominated by sheer force

of its greatness the social life, public

affairs and literature of this country,

has passed away. What has become

The seed of that superb civilization

has been scattered broadcast all over

this union. Long ago some of it was

planted in the western reserve of Ohio,

has stimulated the life of Illinois and its

pilgrim-except the pilgrim. "

and the west have gained the elements trust has not contributed one dollar in which they needed. noney to defray the anti-prohibi-The pilgrim was never the exclusive tion campaign expenses in Nepossession of any locality. New England braska so far as anybody can learn. It did ship and mail a lot held him in trust. The south and the of stale documents and circulars which west have now claimed their share of his personality. And the west, being had been left over from the Iowa and the biggest and most congenial of the Kansas campaigns years ago. They sections, succeeded in getting the largest might as well have been dumped into the Missouri river for all piece of it. the good they have done. The only object the whisky trust managers THE JUDGES AND CLERKS.

souri river. It has come with its capi-

tal and culture to develop the marvel-

ous resources of plain and mountain and

valley in this section of the United

States. Its blood and its brain, repre-

sented by thousands of its best sons,

have come hence to build cities and

states that shall unite the virtues and

high spirit of the pilgrims' land with

the free conditions and broader ideals

of this western country. In this process

of transformation all sections have grown

stronger. New England has exchanged

her provincialism for a cosmopolitan

character. The middle states, the south

· The selection of judges and clerks for the ensuing election is one of the most them believe that it was working to important duties devolving on the county commissioners. The grave issues to be determined at the ballot box no less than the necessity of a prompt and accurate count demand that the commisrepealed last winter by the Iowa legisla- | sioners abandon the beaten path and procure the services of first class ac-

countants and penmen. hibition increases the consumption This is no time for granting favors to political friends. The vast interests at stake call for the best talent available, It is easy enough for boot-leggers and We must avoid incompetents and their patrons to carry and conceal small disreputables and enlist the serbottles of whisky, butit is very inconven- vices of men whose names are a guaranty of an honest ballotand a fair count. Everything must bedone open and above trust had just as lief, if not rather, have | board, the disgraceful scrambles at former elections avoided, and every preand local option. It owns the Ne- caution taken to circumvent the schemes braska distilleries and has been anx- of the enemies of the city and county.

The commissioners must keep in view them in. It has centered its dis- the fact that the slightest flaw in the tilling interest in Peorla and would conduct of the election will provoke a prefer to supply all this section from | contest, and should the vote of Douglas county turn the scale on the prohibition issue that vote will be fought in the not tear his shirt if prohibition carries courts if a pretext can be found. Everyin Nebraska, and all the howl about thing depends on the selection of compethe whisky trust contributing thousands | tent, reputable men. There will be no of dollars to defeat prohibition in Ne- difficulty in securing the right men if the commissioners exert themselves. Election day being a legal heliday, the services of bank clerks, accountants in "In these degenerate days," says a stores and factories and business men carrent newspaper paragraph, "you can | can be procured, and the election confind almost anybody in the land of the ducted in an exemplary manner.

The importance of this work need not be enlarged /upon. The commissioners are aware of it. Let them consult with dowing into the life of the little group business men and secure for judges and of northeastern states which, from the clerks men of known probity, who will earliest hours of American history, have insure an honest election and a prompt shared in every national event and have and fair count, let the result be what i yet remained a land apart. Thirty may,

#### ONE CENT POSTAGE.

land were filled with young men and One of the objects which it is underwomen who sprang from the best of pilgrim stock. The mill hand, the lawstood o Postmaster General Wanamaker yer, the merchant and theminister came hopes to accomplish during his adminfrom a common ancestry and met upon a istration is the reduction of letter postplane that lacked little of perfect equal- age to one cent. A bill for this purpose ity. But the native New England mill was introduced into the house of reprehand has gone. A swarm of French sentatives during the late session, and Canadian operatives fills his place. It although not much consideration was sthe peasant that comes boisterously given it, the matter is very likely to re from the door of the mill at night ceive more attention at the next session, newadays, and he speaks a foreign It is said that facts and figures are now tongue. The peasant may be as good as being prepared for presentation to conthe native behind the spindle, but as an gress showing the effect upon the postal element of the population of New Eng- revenue when letter postage was reduced land he is a very different character from three cents to two, estimating the from his predecessor. He can not ap- effect of a further reduction to one cent, preciate the past nor enrich the future and calculating the period of time that of a land on one hand full of proud trawould elapse before the immediate loss ditions, and on the other, presenting in of the revenue could be recovered its temper and environment the best posthrough a freer use of the mails. sible conditions for working out the

That one-cent postage will eventually come, and will be in operation throughout the country; cannot be doubted. quality of New England labor with the Fifty years ago the postage advent of the Canadian mill hand soon on a letter composed of a single made itself manifest in the politics of sheet was six cents if carried the larger cities. The encroachments of less than thirty miles, ten cents between the recently imported foreigner and the thirty and eighty miles, twelve and a half cents between eighty and one hunslower process, but it has become in the | dred and fifty miles, eighteen and threefourths cents between one hundred and fifty and four hundred miles, and twentyfive cents over four hundred miles. The first great reform came with the act of 1845; which reduced the rate tofive cents for less than three hundred miles and to ten cents for any greater distance. Six years later came another great reduction to three cents for less than three thousand miles and six cents for any greater distance. In recent years we have seen the rate reduced to two cents, postal cards at one cent introduced, and the weight allowed for single rate letters doubled. The tendency, in short, has uniformly been to make letter postage cheaper, and its reduction to one cent Eathan Allen and his men swept to

can only be a question of time. The idea is to at first establish one cent postage for local letters in cities having the carrier system, and undoubtedly this has something in its favor. To begin with, it would make the immediate reduction of postal revenues smaller than it would by applying the one-cent rate to all letters throughout the country. Then, as transportation by railand boat over long distances is one great source of postal expense, it may seem unnecessary to charge as much for taking a letter from the postoffice in New York one block as for carrying it to Tacoma or Galveston. Still another consideration is that the surplus of earnings over expenditures in the delivery cities is now enough to equal the loss of revenue which would be caused by reducing the postage on local letters to one cent. There is to be set against of establishing two rates of letter postage, this objection being urged as in fact a return, in some degree, to the old ferent rates of postage, which was a

great nuisance. But these and other objections will be great city beyond measure. It has distant," and the increase in the businary revival of industrial activity, rate. There are few ways in which the hibit of foreign paintings now in Minne-

hard lines of race prejudice. But, more | be more judiclously returned to the peo-than all else, the seed of New England | ple, because all citizens to a greater or less degree shere in its benefits. has taken deep root in the great and hopeful empire that lies west of the Mis-

OMAHA AND THE STATE. Prohibition agitators and their deluded followers openly urge the adoption of the amendment to "punish Omaha." They boast that a blow at the prosperity of the chief city of the state will not be felt by the people at large. This narrow minded sentiment serves to show to what desperate straits the advocates of prohibition are reduced. They would array neighbor against neighbor, country against city, and sow strife and persecution on the ruins of presperity, enterprise and contentment.

The touth is that the prosperity of Omahais a matter of vital concern to every taxpayer in the state, as the statieties demonstrate. From 1881 to 1890 inclusive, Douglas county paid into the state treasury taxes amounting to\$1, 162,-426.42, or one-ninth of the entire revenue of the state. The report of the state treasurer for eight years ending with 1888, shows the total receipts were \$7,617,149.21. Of this amount Douglas county paid \$812,426.70. Nearly fortynine thousand dollars were paid toward the erection of the state capitol, \$42,572 to maintain the state university, and \$101,270 to support the schools of the

While the proportion of taxes paid by other counties in the state have been reduced or remained stationary, Douglas county's proportion has increased. In 1881 the total revenue of the state was \$573,066.51, of which Douglas county paid \$46,646.55. In 1888, the taxes paid into the state treasury swelled to \$1,325,-887.79, and Douglas county's share was \$176,021.75, an increase of two hundred and seventy-nine per cent in eight years. Let us analyze these figures and see how lavishly Douglas county contributes to the expenses of the state government In 1881 the proportion paid by the county was in round numbers one-twelfth of the whole. The assessed valuation was then eight and a half millions. During the succeeding eight years the assessed valuation trebled, but the proportion paid the state increased despite the increase in values, so that in 1888 Douglas county paid a fraction over one-seventh of the total taxes paid into the state treasury. Lancaster, Gage, Adams and Otoc counties, ranking next to Douglas in assessed valuation, paid to the state during the same year \$195,017.74, exceeding Douglas county by a scant \$19,000.

Taking the thirty-two lowest taxpaying counties in the state, in 1888, we find the following figures:

Blaire	8 049.05	Brown	87. T.31.32
Box Butto	33,6779.10	Chase	2,009.19
Cherry	6, 155.38	Dawes	7,3167.62
Danty		Frank lin	8,4709.00
Frontler	T. T10.33	Gardeld	1,165.31
Gosper	4.541.43	Grant	1.000.00
Greeley	6.98827	Hayes	9 (180.0)
Hitch cock	6, 14,00	Keith	8,1015.78
Keya Paha	2,893.41	Knox.	9.749.30
	1.3514.34	Loup	1.088.47
Nance	8,070,68	Perkins	5,1424.97
Phelps	9,188,07	Pierce	9,52100
Phelpes Red Willowi	9,475.16	Sheridan	6,581.81
Sherman	8,408,13	Sioux	3,159,64
Stanton	7,4521.80	Thomas	2,280.0
Valley	8,017.08	Wheeler	1.3307.90

Total taxes to the state by thirty-.. \$ 174,007.01

It will be seen that Douglas county pays more state taxes than thirty-two counties and nearly as much as the four next richest counties. The city of Omaha pays four-fifths of the taxes of Douglas county. Of the amount paid the state 817.40, or a fraction over \$1 per capita. as shown by the census of 1800. Figuring on the same 'ratio for other cities in the state we have the following results in round numbers:

Omana 8
Lincoln
Hastings
Beatrice
Nebraska City
South Omaha.
Grand Island
Fremont
Columbus
Nerfolk
Kearney 
 Norfolk
 4,000

 Kearney
 5,000

 North Platte
 4,000

These figures clearly demonstrate that the prosperity of Omnha and every city in the state is a matter of vital concern to the farmers. The adoption of prohibition means an instant drop in city property values of fully thirty-three per cent. In Omaha this means a falling off of at least six million dollars in assessed valuation, and in other cities in like proportion. How is this depreciation to be made up? By increasing the valuations in the country and raising the levy. How then are the farmers to be benefited by striking "a blow at Omaha?" It is manifestly to their Interest and to the interest of every taxpayer to sustain the cities, not only to avoid increased taxation but to increase the demand for the products of the farm which invariably results from the multiplication of industries in the cities. From a moral and material standpoint, it is the duty of every taxpayer to repudiate the imported advocates of prohibition and uphold the present enlightened internal poricy, which has assisted in making Omaha the metropolis of the trans-Missouri region and contributed to the development of every city and county in the state.

# ART IN OMAHA.

The association of several prominent and wealthy citizens of Omaha with the object in view of establishing here a permanent public art gallery is a project which merits the heartlest appreciation and encouragement of our people. The time has come for a well directed effort to give Omaha this most valuable aid to popular culture and there ought to be good uestion that whatever public support might be necessary to sustain such an institution and to steadily enlarge its value, would be these considerations the disadvantage promptly given. This city is not behind any other of its rank in the number of its people who have a taste for art, and while many of these are in a position to system of dividing up distances for dif- indulge that taste and cuttivate it, a much larger number cannot and to these a publicart gallery would be an almost inestimable boon. The gentlemen who in time overcome. Three and a half have associated themselves together where it has borne abundant fruit, It years ago Postmaster General Vilas with this most commendable purspoke of this time as "probably not far pose in view are thoroughly in earnest, and by way of stimulating interest in the quickened the pulse of the southern ness of the postoffices would go far to- matter they are arranging for the exhistates, and is today flowing there in a ward making up the falling off in rev- bition in Omaha to continue during the torrent that promises an extraordi- enues due to the reduction of the postage month of November, of the spendid ex-

undoubtedly be effected, and the people plan is honestly and carefully carried out, it of this city be given an opportunity to see a collection which has been described as equal to any ever exhibited in the United States.

Meanwhile the Western Art association of this city is not inactive. At its recent meeting, which was largely attended by leading artists and teachers of art, it was decided to hold an exhibition of the works of local artists beginning November 10 and continuing two weeks. This association has done excellent service in stimulating and disseminating an interest in art, and it is gratifying to know that it is now more than ever before imbued with the spirit of progress and of devotion to the purpose for

abide theresult.

As the Bourbon's View It.

Kansas City Journal

Much tonsolation in This.

An exchange has been indusing in some

startling reflections as to what would be the

value of a single potato if that tuber were the

only one in the world. It estimates the

worth of that one potato, with its possibili-

ties for ten years at \$10,000,000,000. This

reconciles us in a measure to the market price

The American Girl in Her Glory.

Philatelephica Record. If Mme, Adam really wishes to study the

American girl, either married or unmarried,

she should visit her in her own country.

Those whom she has met in Europe are rich,

and are to be studied only when on horse-

back or in the drawing or the ball room. The

self-reliance, the equipoise, the strength of

character, the loyalty, the endurance of the

true American woman cannot be seen aright

in such surroundings. They must be looked

forhere among the girls who never go to

Europe-among the great army of workers

who have an ideal beyond mere position in

society, who are the true leaven of our new

civilization and who make conjugal life in

France as far removed from that of America

as the light of the glow-worm is from that of

GOSSIP OF POLITICS.

An adventure which befell young Mr.

Bryan recently on the Missouri Pacific while

traveling in the guise of an anti-monop, is

related in a Plattsmouth newspaper. The

conductor accosted the aspiring states man

with a demand for his pass, and was ten-dered in return the price of the fare in good,

hard cash. "Oh, no, I want your pass," re-

plied the wicked railroad man. "What have

you done with that " The historian goes on

to say that "Bryan, with evident embarrass-

ment, remarked that he had no pass and

paid his fare. He admitted, however, to the

bystanders that he had formerly had one, but

had turned it in since the campaign opened."

The spectacle of the young attorney paying

his fare all over the district is painful to con-

emplate, but it is comforting to know that

he will not be called upon to squander his

substance in baying a ticket to Washington.

General L. W. Colby is himself again. He

has entirely recovered from the chill con-

tracted at Lincoln while resting in the cold,

he was thrown on the fateful night of July

23, and is shouting to his heart's content on

thesturnp. But there is one mystery from

which the general has never lifted the veil. It

relates to what he would have said after the

Blaine yell hit him if the convention and per-

uttered eloquence is filed away with the lost

Ike Lansing, is painting beautiful crimson

sunsets in the political atmosphere at the

western end of the state. It is reported that

he is carrying everything before his wave of

fervid oratory. He says Richards is all right

Paul Schminke is helly denounced by the

Nebraska City News as a dictator and tyrant.

The spectacle of Paul in the act of perform-

ing his acts of tyranny must remind be-

holders of Peter Stuyvesant of New Am-

sterdam in the historic act of uttering scrip-

The interesting stage of the canvass has

Quaver alludes to the senatorial candidate of

the other side as "a man no more fit to repre-

sentan intelligent people in the Nebraska

legislature than an ismate of the institute

The democrats have a genuine railroad

man as a candidate fer senator in the person

of F. P. Bennell of Superior. He is a pro-

fessional encourager of county bonds in the

interest of coy corporations. But betting on

The rural press is demanding that James

E. Boyd shall furnish the public with a dia-

gram of his war record, but the democratic

standard bearer can hardly spare time from

the present battle to dilate on ancient his-

There is some disposition to fight over the

war of the rebellion in the present campaign.

Everything was going along nicely and the

people were deep to the discussion of live

state and national issues until Candidate

Dechdropped the remark that "Jeff Davis

was a better man than the present head of

the government," or words to that effect,

Then came the boom of the artillery, the sharp

rattle of the musketry and the wild yell o

cavalrymen in full tilt. It furnished a lively

John L. Webster has become so popular on

the stump as to be made the recipient of a

regular and unfalling stream of mild abuse

Mr. Webster accepts the compliment with

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Kansas has two drinking places to Nebras-

Pennsylvania defeated constitutional pro-

Salaries paid town and country school

eachers in Nebraska average considerably

High license went into effect in Nebraska

n 18st, and closed up many dives. Irrespon-

sible men could not raise the license money

In June, 1888, the first month of high li

for drunkenness was 1,470, as against 2,367

Wholesale liquor dealers claim that they

sell much more liquor in Iowa and Kansas

now than before probibition lawswere passed

in those states. They sell poorer grades at

arger profits than in high license Nebraska

in Pennsylvania in 1888 there were 14,553 sa-

loons in that state. The enforcement of the

law cut this number down at one blow to

7,724-a little more than one-half. Andthere

has since been a steady reduction from year

In 1888, when the high license law went

into effect, the number of licensed drinking

places in Philadelphia was 5,773. It has been

higher than that in previous years. In 1885

it was 5,999 and the number had been over

six thousand. But the new license board de-

nied licenses to all but 1,347 of these and in a

single day over fourteen hundred saloons in

Philadelphia were wiped out of existence.

Now there are only 1,103 saloons in that city

The Cholera in Egypt.

When the high license law went into effect

ense in Philadelphia, the number of arrests

above those paid in Iowa and Kansas.

arrests the month just preceding.

episode out on the prairies.

pride and satisfaction.

hibition by 190,000 majority.

and hence shut up shop.

ka's one.

tural texts to his comell.

for feeble-minded."

his election is not heavy.

ocen reached in Carfield count

matted him to say anything. That bit of un-

That is Mr. Comell's affair.

arts.

out west.

the star.

of potatoes in the year 1890.

Chileano Tribane

a difference of locality and of politics.

which it was organized. It cannot be necessary to argue the desirability of a public art gallery, or to point out its value as an educational force. These, it must be presumed, are obvious to all intelligent people. Omaha ought to have such an institution. She has a population capable of appreciating and sustaining it, and it is to be hoped the public-spirited gentlemen who propose that the city shall have a public art gallery will encounter no insurmountable obstacle to the consummation of the project.

### THE PALACES OF THE WEST.

The palace has become the symbol of western development, not the palace of the nabober the ruler, but the palace of agriculture, of industry and of natural products of the earth. We have in full bloom this autumn the corn palace of Sioux City, the coal palace of Ottumwa. the blue grass palace of Creston and, most unique of all, the sugar beet palace

of Grand Island. All of these enterprises reflect credit upon the energy of the western people and mark a newera of pride in our products which is sure to hasten the development of the country's resources and lend them the impulse that comes of competition. These palaces are something more than glorified county fairs. They are even of more significance and value than the average state fair, for they concentrate the attention of all who see orread of them on some one product of the west. They advertise our superiority not only in agriculture in the abstract, but in the cultivation of the world's great staples upon the supply and price of which everybody's prosperity in a measure depends. The sugar beet palace, for instance, will do more m a year to apprise the world of the advent of a new and hopeful erop and in- damp snadow of popular disapproval in which dustry than the old form of exhibition would do in a decade.

The modern western palace stands for the royalty of western resources.

THE conflicts and struggles that preceded the achievement of German unity, that long-deferred hope of German statesmen which had its realization at last in the humiliation of France, were not without value to the United States. They served to develop and bring into action a class of men who, while thoroughly patriotic in their desire to promote the cause of union, aspired also to place their country on a high plane, with reference to the rights and privileges of the people, thus was agreeable to the These men were therefore marked out for persecution and thousands suffered it, but many found their way to foreign lands, and of these the Inited States received some of the wisest and best. Such eminent scholars and publicists as Francis Lieber, Charles Beck and Charles Follen were among those who left their native land to become American citizens, and whose contributions to the intellectual progress of this country have been of the highest merit and value. Elsewhere in this issue of THE BEE will be found a most interesting review of the career of these and other distinguished natives of Germany who as citizens of the United States have contributed largely to the honor and fame of the country. It contributes apiece of history which cannot fail to interest every thoughtful American citi-

zen. A RECENTLY appointed consul to Vera Cruz, Hon. Charles B. Weare of Cedar Rapids, Ia., is home again from his field of diplomatic labors, and his resignation of the office he holds is in the hands of President Harrison. Mr. Weare is a very successful business man and he was a very prominent member of the Iowa jobbers association, which so persistently fought the railroads for jobbers rates to the wholesale dealers in the state. Such prominence, no coubt. secured him the political preferment and honors he so hastily returns with thanks. He returns home with a "stomach in awful condition" and a mouthful or two of maledictions to heap upon the heads of the people of that country, the food they eat and the fluids they drink. .

THE forestry division of the department of agriculture will soon undertake an interesting experiment. Congress appropriated two thousand dollars for the purpose of testing the artificial production of rainfall. It is a demonstrated fact that rain usually follows heavy cannonading on a battlefield or after a Fourth of July celebration. Experiments will, therefore, be made with beavy explosives, which will be carried high into the air by means of toy balloons and exploded. The results of this ingenious method of agitating the elements will be watched with interest in the west.

Texas Logic. Chicago Inter-Ocean The bullet argument still prevails in Texas

London's Weighty Elitors.

That state always goes democratic.

Chicago Times.

London's great editors receive salaries running from \$10,000 to \$25,000 a year. Their productions seem to be sold by the pound.

Boulanger's Winter Quarters.

New York Sun. It is reported that General Boulanger will pass the winter in Malta, but we are inclined to believe that he will spend it in Coventry.

# An Honest Ballot.

responsible citizens on the election board,

a fair representative for each party, allowing

VIESNA, Oct. 11 .- Special Cablegram to THE BEE -Owing to the prevalence of cholera at ports along the Mediterranean Red Cloud Republican. THE BEE has made an honorable proposiconst between Alexander and Tripoli, the Austrian government has extended by seve days, the period of observation to whic tion toward securing a free and fair ballot in the coming election. It demands a free yessels from those ports are subjected. count and proposes to put only reputable and

Singleton-Are all typewriters pretty) and, ultimately, relaxation of the surplus revenues of the government can applis. A satisfactory arrangement can one prohibitionist on each board. If this her husband's is anyway:

#### NEW BOOKS.

will raise The Berth the estimation of its Vengeance is Mine"—By Daniels Days Cassell Publishing Company, New York. opponents, no matter how the election may go. Anhonest ballot is the first desidera-"Of making books there is no end," and tum and every voter should be willing to the wise man, and its truthfulness is constantly seen upon the news stands of the country, in the book shops and on the railroads. But of the many books that from the beginning are doomed to fallure, "Vengennes It werries the democratic press that a is Mine," is a notable exception. It is a white population of 60,000 in Wyoming should strikingly interesting story, that is told by elect one congressman, but they consider one who knows full well the merit of strong that number of white people in a southern situations. This new book ought to have a state to be entitled to elect five or six. It is big success, because it is deserving.

"The New South"-By Henry W. Grady, Robert Bonner's Sons New York. 21. When Henry Woodfin Grady died the new south lost one of its ablest exponents and representatives. No man in all the country south of Muson and Dixon's line was particularly fitted to write of the future of he south land than the lamented editor: the Atlanta Constitution. A southerner himself, born in Georgia in the early 50's whose father fell fighting under the day so s, whose father fell fighting under the day of the confederacy, he nevertheless, while honoring his father's conduct, could not help but see the hand of an overruling providence and gracefully accepted the issues accided by the civil war. And it is this man, orator, statesman, newspaper man, who writes this excellent history of the new south.

Wondell Phillips: The Agitator by Carles Martyn, D. Do forming Vol 1 of "American Reformers," a series of twelve biographies, edited by Carles Martyn, D. D. 12me, 650 pp., cloth, \$550.

This book traces Phillips' career from his boyhood; on through his school and college lays, when he was a leader of the aristo coney Harvard to the time when he remounted all his flattering prospects and became one of the much despised abolishionsts. It tells of his part in the great struggle and of the leaders connected with him is it. No one can read this book without being grently inter-ested and benefitted by the record of such a

"Horace Greeley: The Eliter." By Fran-cis Nicoll Zabriskie. Forming Vol. II of "American Reformers," a Series of Twelve Blographies, Edited by Carlos Martyn, D. D., 12rno, 398 pp., cloth, \$1.50.

In view of the recent unveiling of Horaca Greeley's monument in front of the Tribune milding, New York, interest in the life of this great reformer will crystalize and his history talked over in literary circles and the delubs. The above is a very bresh and reada-ble account of the life of this eccentric and remarkable man. The poor boy on the stony New Hampshire farm, sitting with brothers and sisters around one milk pan on the floor each dipping out his perridge with his own spoon; reading by the firelight, stretched our is the chimney corner, "oblivious of those who purposely or inadvertently stumbled over him;" becoming a printer's apprentice it fifteen; thrown on the world with only his mands, his head and his trade at twenty; enering New York with a coarse shirt, oven in ront, short pants, rough shoes and nosings, with a pack on his shoulder and \$10 in his pocket, and found-ing the mighty New York Tribure. His methods, his oddities, his tireless industry are so widely portrayed as to give us a striking picture of this reformer of the nine-teenth century. It is a book which the boys can read with great profit.

One Man's Struggles,"—By Rev. Geo. W.
Gallagher, 12mo, 169 pp., cloth, \$100.

In this volume the various types of temperance believers and workers are well represented. The story is graphically told and is said to be founded on facts. It is the old story of the via cincis, the way of the cross, and shows how one man triumphed in the

Life of Hawtborne."—By Menume D Conway, being one of the Great writers series Demy Svo, cloth \$1. Seribaer & Wei-ford, New York.

Mr. Conway, who ranks among the famous literary lights of two continents, has done great honor by Nathanial Hawthome in this little volume. It has evidently been a labor of love with him, for the author of "The Scariet Letter," "Twice Told Tales," "Morses From an Old Manse," puts on a new seeming under this pleasant treatment. seeming under this pleasant freatment. It is a book for the library, for the center table and written in Mr. Conway's purest diction.

## LITTLE RIPPLES.

The Sibvi Johnstone bathing costume will be with us about next season. A policeman is on duty every Sunday Ia

the First Congregational church, San Francisco, to prevent filrting during the services. Mrs. Nuwed—You shouldn't be so hard on old maids who appear anxious to get married, Maud-How kind of you to sympathize with them, but I suppose you should, knowing all the difficulties they have to contend with.

been proposing to both of us! Miss Brenton -It seems so. Miss Tablette-I wish we could think of some horrible way to purish him. Miss Brenton-I have it. Miss lab-lete Whatis it? Miss Brenton-You marry him, dear. In aleading dry goods store: Girl in bluq

to ditto in green - Why did you make him haul all those goods from the top shelf if you haven't your pocketbook along! Girl in green-Why, the mean fellow was in a car yesterday and never offered me his seat, though I looked right at him, and I was bound

I saw them here one year ago, O'er the sighing waves I heard His constant plending voice, while she Blushed red but spake no word.

They're here again. His eye seemed dulled And worried is his brow. She's with him, but it isn't he That does the talking now. When girls are ugly babies then their main-

mas quite insist, That they by us against our wills be Kissed, Kissed, Kissed;

But when the girls are sweet sixteen then their mammas say we shan't.

And though we'd like to kiss them then, wo Can't, Can't,

Temperance Celebration in Cork. Cors, Oct. 11.—|Special Cablegram to Tun BEE. |-The Father Matthew temperancecol-

ebration was continued yesterday. A procession composed of delegates from the total abstinence societies from all three kingdoms, abstinence societies from all three kingdoms, the mayors and municipal councils of the principal cities of freland, trates and other societies, marched through the streets. The procession, which was two miles in length, stopped at the junction of the South Mall and grand parade, where, from the platform, Sir Pope Hennessey delivered an oration on the life and character of Eather Matthew, Lass evening the city was Father Matthew. Last evening the city was illuminated. The utmost eath usiasm pre-

Deserting Osman Digna. Carro, Oct. 11 .- [Special Cablegram to

THE BEE. |-Advices from Suakim state that El-gheraz, the noted Bediaman chief, havescaped from Osman Digna's camp at Tokar and arrived at that place. He reports Osman Digna's force has been brokenup by the large number of desertions from his army. Milan Must Go.

BELGRIDE, Oct. 11 .- Special Cablegram

to THE BEE. |-The Servian government finding the presence of ex-King Milan in the country intelerable, has resolved to ask the skuptschina to pass a bill for his exclusion from Servia.

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