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THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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FWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

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George B. Tzschuck, scretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemaly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY HEE for the week ending Oct. 11, 1898, was as fol-

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Presence this lithday of October, A. D., 189. ISERAI N. P. FELL, Notary Public. State of Nebraska. County of Douglas. George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, de-poses and says that he is secretary of The Bee Fublishing Company, that the net us a verage dulibling Company, that the net us a verage only circulation of The Daily BEE for the wonth of October, 189, 1896 copies; for November, 188, 2048 copies; for January, 1909, 19,555 copies; for February, 1840, 19,-501 copies; for March, 1890, 20,815 copies; for April, 186, 20,544 copies; for May, 1890, 3,140 copies; for Jane, 800, 32,01 copies; for Jany, 1900, 25,052 copies; for August, 1897, 20,550 copies; for September, 180, 20,550 copies. for September, 180, 20,550 copies. M. Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 9th day of October, A. D., 1800. N. P. FELL, Notary Public.

Boston's delay in providing a memo-

rial of Wendell Phillips is getting to be ignominious,

THE fact that champages has gone up will have a tendency to keep the swells from putting it down.

THE bullionnires having unloaded their surplus silver, prices have dropped to their normatlevel.

EVERY republican orator on the stump should exhibit the democratic dry goods circular to public ridicule.

ST. JOHN is again in the state encouraging outlawry and free rum with Kansas incidentals at one hundred dollars a night.

STANLEY is on his way to America. He should come and see how Omaha has grown since he was on familiar terms with her.

GOVERNOR CAMPBELL of Ohio pronounces Cincinnati the most corrupt city in the United States. It will be remembered that Cincinnati gave Campbell a rousing majority.

R. B. HAYESdenies the report that he was horror-stricken by the McKinley bill and that he is about to marry a Virginia widow. The democratic press will please resume its abuse.

the highest judicial tribunal, in enter-THE MERCHANT POLITICIAN ing into such an arrangement, and no The present extraordinary campaign has developed something new in politics. other country would have a fair right to complain of treaty violation. But while It is the anti-McKinley bill dodger, circulated in the joint interest of trade this is the situation as to ourselves, it is and votes. It originated with the demo- not improbable that we shall find cratic congressional committee at Wash- some difficulty in accomplishing anyington, is scattered broadcast by thrifty thing with the proposed policy democratic tradesmen, has reached the owing to the hostility of the interior of Nebraska, and should be commercial nations of Europe. The appromptly sat down upon by every man parent fact that English influence is responsible for the reported attitude of the who has the faculty of pointing out the Spanish government regarding recip-

mormity.

The new dodge of the merchant polirocity suggests that the same influence, combined with that of France and Gertician is headed in black type with this legend of undoubted historical correct- many, may be used to defeat, if possible, the enlargement of our trade through ness: "The McKinley Bill Has Passed." reciprocity with the countries of South sorts of dry goods will soon go up and America having commercial treaties with the European nations. And when save ten to thirty per cent" before the it is considered how strong are the direful effects of the republican tariff financial and commercial relations subsisting between those nations and the neasure have been felt in all their

countries of South America with which This dodge is certainly a thrifty stroke we are most anxious to enlarge our trade, it is to see that the European inof business on the part of men who want to fill their stores with customers and fluence may be very formidable. Meanwhile the subject of reciprocity is retheir tills with the currency of the country. Nobody sught to complain on that ceiving very serious attention in the southern countries most interested in it, score, but what a degree of patrioticselfa meeting of Cuban planters a few days sacrifice, as beautiful as it is rare, it reflects upon the democratic tradesmen! age having decided to send to the minister of colonies a petition in favor of re-From that standpoint it appears like a ciprocity with the United States. riot of generosity, undertaken at the ex-

A BOOMERANG.

mens: The Second ward he claims is re-

turned at seventeen thousand four hun-

dred and fifty-eight, whereas his esti-

mated population was but a fraction over

nine thousand. Now, we venture to say

that that ward has more than seventeen

thousand population, and has had

no residents there. Bohemian town

alone, which is the center of the Second

ward, embraces seven or eight thousand

The pretended discoveries of Traud in

various blocks are on a par with the talk

of fraud in the Second ward. This irre-

ponsible wretch, it will be observed,

instramped over this town for a few

people.

ward has polled between

thousand five hundred and

pense of their own prosperity. Look at it for a moment. In about A drunken vagabond named Meinthirty days, according to the dodger, all tosh, who was in a state of intoxication sales of dry goods will go up "from ten half of his time while helived in Omaha. to thirty per cent." Before this calamity and who now claims to be a resident of happens the consumer is begged to come Chicago, has hired out to the in and buy at the old rates and thereby prohibitionists. He has made what is effecta great saving. This is nice for said to be a great disclosure, the intent the consumer, but what a sacrifice of of which is to injure Omaha. He has profits it must represent to the demogotten up a cock-and-bull story about a cratic merchants of Nebraska, By great number of business blocks in meraly closing their stores for thirty Omaha which he pretends don't contain days they would add from ten to thirty the population that has been returned cents to the selling value of every dolfor them by the census people. McInlar's worth of goods on their shelves. tosh sets up the cry of fraud, not only in The merchant who carries a twenty the work of other enumerators, but adthousand dollar stock would make from mits fraud in his own figures as a sworn two to six thousand dollars in the next enumerator of one of the districts of this thirty days by the operation. And yet city. The fellow ought to be arrested he declines this gilded opportunity of a for perjury and placed where he can be lifetime in the interest of the purchaskept sober for the balance of his days. ing public. That is what he would have The absurdity of his alleged exposure may be shown by the following speci-

the people believe, and incidentally he would have them vote against the party that is responsible for the McKinley bill. Is there a man or woman in Nebraska, of whatever political pridelictions, who believes that the merchant politician is acting in good faith? If there is, he or she has a simple, trustful confidence in human nature not common to these imes

for the last two years. The Second The fact is that the McKinley bill will two not increase the price of American three thousand votes, and estimating the made dry goods appreciably, if at all. average to be five and a balf people to The duty on foreign fabrics, which are the voter, there would be more than mainly the luxuries of the rich, will seventeen thousand people in the ward. not affect the selling price of ordinary The fact that there are lumdry goods. On the contrary, free adber and coal yards in the ward mission of many of the raw materials does not show that there are

used in their manufacture warrantslower prices than have formerly prevailed. The anti-McKinleydodger is wholly a stroke of business onterprise. If what it says were the truth, the same thrifty merchants would not encourage sales by extraordinary efforts at this time. They

would wait and unload goods, bought at he old prices, on the new basis of "ten to thirty per cent" larger profits. days, and then has the effrontery to set The plain truth about the matter is

uphis figures of population as against that the democratic congressional comthe work of nearly sixty paid census enumittee and the democratic business men

in this comparent in the interests of pro-hibition for mentions past. It is a com-pound of audiclous exaggeration and outrageous missionresentation. tives. A lot of ridiculous fictions are

DEPEW'S SPEECH TO LABOR.

That versatile citizen of New York and the rest of the world, Chauncey M. Depew, dropped the role of railroad president on Thursday long enough to appear in the role of the labor orator. Not many men, except the trained professionals of the stage, would dare to venture on this feat of lightning transformation, but. Mr. Depew appears to have managed it with his customary grace and skill.

He was received by the convention of locomotive engineers at Pittsburg with "the wildest applause," which is said to have become "deafening" during the course of his address. This is not strange, as his remarks were exceedingly complimentary to the brotherhood, but it is the broader aspects of his speech that chiefly interested the general public.

For instance, Mr. Depew struck a stunning blow at trusts. He said they "absorb the individual, destroy competition and will inevitably end in disaster." For similar reasons he deprecated the several "ambitious attempts to build up labor trusts." The people will agree with Mr. Depew's denunciation of trusts. They are injurious, and they must go, but why did the graceful orator neglect to also de nounce that well-developed rail road trust, which embraces the continent and is known as the Vanderbilt system? Probably in the confusion of the moment this phase of the matter escaped his usually comprehensive mind.

Mr. Depew touched also on the question of government ownership of railroads. On this subject his remarks were very chilly. He spoke with greataversion of the evil of a large number of government employes and said that in Germany, where this system prevails, engineers receive but forty-five dollars per month. This question is not immediately pressing, but the arguments with which Mr. Depew treated it are precisely like those used by the opponents of the postal telegraph. They can be fairly interpreted as expressing the op-

ernment control of anything now profit-

COUNCILMANIC REFORMERS.

Talk about nerve. The quality of the article displayed by the council has no stove. equal in the west. At an extraordinary meeting held Thursday night the membors determined to regulate the board of education and ordered the city attorney to spare no pains to prevent the erection of a temporary school building on capitol square. "The rights of the people must be protected," the council exclaims in a chorus. What rot. Protecting the rights of the people like the wolf protected the lamb, by getting on the outside of it. Where were the rights of the people when the council voted away valuable privileges to corporations, turned twenty-nine thousand dollars over to the street railway companies, and maintained a horde of high salaried sinecures on the city payroll? Why don't the council attend to its own business? Why don't the members expedite work on the city hall and relieve the treasury from the drain of high rents? Why did they pester and annoy the board of health, and refuse financial assistance until the combine secured the appointment of friendly inspectors? Why don't they compel the street railway company to pay a share of the cost of repairing the viaduct? Why don't they inaugurate needed reforms within their jurisdiction if they are so anxious "to protect the rights of the people?" The conflict with the school board is childish, spiteful and beneath contempt. The council has its hands full to properly attend to its own business, and leave the board of education to provide school accommodations for the youth of the city. THE necessity for rigid regulation fo the practice of medicine in Nebraska is apparent to all. We have laws pescribing certain qualifications for pharmacists, requiring cardidates to stand examination, and providing penalties for the practice of the profession without a icense from the state board. It is cer tainly of equal importance to the people of the state that the maker of a prescription should know his business as thoroughly as the compounder. Under the present lax laws, there is practically no protection against quackery. Bogus or purchased diplomas enable charlatans to prey upon afflicted, humanity, and many without diplomas or even the primary elements of a medical education hoodwink the people and populate the grave yards. Public health and safety demand that these medical frauds be hunted out of the state, and laws enacted that will effectually exclude them. The efforts of the Omatin doctors should receive the active cooperation of the profession throughout the state, and the hearty support of monest legislators. IT is almost settled that the democratic ticket will proceed to the grave in its resent shape. The discovery of an Orangeman among the number lends the needed tone and flavor to that collection

published to fortify the claim, the character of which may be gleaned from the assertion that the democrats will gain eight members from the states of Montana, the Dakotas, Washington, Wyoming and Idsho. The truth is that the democrats have not a shadow of a chance in the states named. The marked gain in republican strength in Idaho and Wyoming reflects the growing party strength in adjoining states and foretells a rousing republican victory next month. ffconditions in the east compare with those of the west, the Herald's political Wiggins can be set down in advance as a commodious liar.

Dispatches from Nebraska to various outside papers announce a political rewolt in the state and throw in a few figures to give the color of truth to the claims. It is assorted that a poll of the alliance lodges insures one hundred thousand votes for the independent ticket, and a clean sweep of the congressional districts. According to the same authority the democrats are not in the race The party is merely browsing in the suburbs of the campaign, grasping such fodder as the independents dole out. This is nows as is news, and proves that one must go away from home to get "real news." Meanwhile, let the credulous enjoy their delusions. The republicans will enjoy the majority and the

methods and madness are spreading demoralization in the feminine annex of the prohibition party. The proceedings of the Foster-Willard convention in Iowa illustrates the ability of the opposite sex to imbibe and practice the worst practices of partisans. The majority were with J. Ellen, and they fell upon the followers of Frances, disarranged their bangs and then cruelly but metaphorically kicked them out of the convention. Could men do worse, while

shouting for "harmony?"

THE alleged boodle aldermen of Des Moines are evidently novices in the busi ness. Instead of standing in with contractors on the side, like their brethren is the west, they boldly attacked the treasury and appropriated the money direct for "extra services." If the Iowa capital was not such a notorious "dry" town, the boodlers might successfully plead alcoholism. Under the circumstances the insanity dodge must be worked.

GOVERNOR STEELE of Oklahoma ocsuples an unenviable position. The

furious triangular fight for the capital site involves him in a squabble that can hardly fail to provoke a few premature funerals. Where every man is a walking arsenal and ominous threats are hurled at the executive, the exercise of the veto is as dangerous as dynamite on a hot

SEVERAL of Denver's "fly cops" stand a first class chance of sojourning in the penitentiary. Indictments have been returned against six city detectives for lovying blackmail and assaulting prisoners for refusing to confess crime. The reform movement in Denver might be profitable copied in other cities.

How is furnishing the boodle for Van Scamp's campaign? Are the hospital

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

A short time ago the insubordination of a portion of England's crack mititary organization, the Grenadier Guards, was promptly punished by enforced exile in Bermuda, There has just occured another mutinous uprising involving a detachment of the east Surrey regiment, which revolted against an order to go to India. This second manifestation of revoit against the authority of the crown will affect thoughtful Englishmen most painfully. Insubordinution is something new in the service. English soldiers in the past have lacked perhaps the dash and impetuosity of French troops or the perfection of German organization and discipline, but they have always been remarkable for steadiness, determination and morals. In guarding the instincts of a world-wide empire they have been laboriously employed during recent years, and frequently have been required to perform dangerous service; but they have cheerfally complied with orders, and have gloried in their achievements and sacrifices

soldiers of the crown. To have the guards and the east Surrey battallions in a state of mutiny is an experience alike new and humiliating to Englishmen. Insubordination and distaste for foreign service are symtoms which are of ominous import for the future of the British empire. During recent years the efficiency of the French army has been greatly promoted by various expedients for making the daily life and routine of the private soldier more comfortable and less irksome. General Boulanger introduced this policy, and it has been continued by his successors in the war office. The barrack drilling was made less tedious, the Sunday holiday was longthened, the beds and rations were improved, and the soldiers relieved from many useless and onerous restrictions of discipline. It is possible that the growing feeling of discontent in the British

114

army has been caused by minor grievances and hardships which have been alleviated in the French service. It seems more probable. however, that so mutinous an outbreak as has occurred in Guernsey betokens a revolt against the increasing burdent and dangers of garrison duty under the empire. English soldiers, appreciating the deadly character of the climates to which they are necessarily exposed in India, Egypt and other portions of the empire guarded by them, are apparently becoming weary of military service. Garrison life is tranquil and pleasant at home: but the separations from friends and families involved by foreign service and the high mor

tality caused by exposure to inclement and cufeebling climates, promote a feeling of discontent and mutiny in the ranks. Let this feeling become general and the defences of an unmanageable empire of vast extent will be seriously impaired.

The general sentiment of the socialistic congress at Haile in favor of lawful and parliamentary agitation rather than of violeat and illegal attempts to attain the objects of the socialists, appears to have prevailed in the several labor congresses recently held in different countries of Europe. The congress at Halle was convened for the purpose of marking out the line of policy to be followed in future by the socialists, the laws of exception under which they have labored for the last twelve years having expired October 1. Herr Liebknecht was applauded recently when he said that, whenever three ultra-revolutionists are assembled they constantly fear that one of their number may be spy or an informer. The truth of his remarks was proved by the incidents of the Wolgemuth socialistic conspiracy, concocted by German exiles in Switzerland, The leaders of the party openly declared that they had no faith in the state socialism favored by Emperor William II. since his fa-

mous rescripts of last February. But, at the same time, they reminded their followers that progress could be attained by legal and parliamentary means, as shown by the fact that, even under the operation of the former anti-socialistic law of exception the German carlemon had been able to iner

nals Howard, Schoenborn and Place, and Archbishop Ketteler of Mayence. It is possibly owing to the remembrance of the distinction acquired in the service of the church by these soldier-priests that the French bishops have been induced to include a somewhat tardy expression of ap proval of the new law in the instructions which they have just issued to the seminarists about to enter the ranks of the army. While silonce is recommended as being the best rejoinder in the case of an insulting remark coming from a superior the bishops in no wise prohibit the young men from fighting for their rights if the insult is from an equal. The instructions, moreover, declare that a vigorous military service loyally performed cannot fail to excrcise a salutary effect upon the minds and bodies of these postlants for admission to holy orders, and express the conviction that it is among the young memoers of the church militant that the pioneers of the church triumphant will be found. Southern France is suffering terribly from the overflow of rivers. Enormous damage has been done in the lower Rhone valley, and

of a military officer before assuming in its

stead the stole of a priest. Among the best

known instances are Pope Pius IX, Cardi-

the loss of life has been considerable. Houses have been washed away, railroads have been destroyed, and the splendid system of country roads is reported to have been practically obliterated. Vineyards and gardens have been turned into deserts, the crops and the live stock of hundreds of farmers have been destroyed, and whole villages with flourishing factories have been completely impoverished. Even the city of Marseilles has suffered to an extent unprecedented in its history. The inundated districts have a population of atmost a million souls and comprise some of the most densely settled agricultural regions of France.

The Dutch cabinet has decided that the king of Holland is unfit to reign, and a regency will therefore be proclaimed. There would be little interest attached to the king's condition were it not that his death would end the rule of Holland over Luxembourg, as the law of succession excludes female heirs, The deposed duke of Nassau is the acknowledged successor of King William, and German influence will undoubtedly be powerfully exerted to control the future government of Holland.

THE POPE AND THE IRISH.

Fory Influence at Rome Denounced by O'Conner's Paper.

LONDON, Oct. 17 .- [Special Cablegram to THE BEE]-The Star, Thomas Power O'Conner's paper, says it is alleged in clerical circles that the summoning to Rome of four archbishops in Ireland is a mere formality necessary to the fulfillment of their duty of presenting themselves to the pope once every five years. Ireland, however, says the Star, does not regard their going as an innocent and harmless affair. The archbishops are commanded to take the senior suffragan bishops. This indicates the pope's desire to assemble at the vatican a representative council of the Irish Catholic church and that an important move is pending. It becomes more significant when it is known that Bishop O'Dwyer of Limerick will be at the vatican The Star, continuing, says: "The sum-moning of the archishops is believed to be the final effort on the part of the vatican to assist the tories at a critical time. The elections are near and prompt measures are nec-essary to propitiate Lord Salisbury. The Vatican is convinced that it is to its interest to maintain the tories in power and feels cer-tain that a liberal government would not continue the negotiations in relation to Maitese marriages. Besides, the advisors of the Pope bitterly resent the refusal of the Irish Pope bit any result the relation the first party to take its policy from Rome. The Irish party does not concern itself with any-thing the Pope may do. It has confidence that the four archivishops will advocate the party's cause independently as nationalists.

and not as ecclesiastics, and they may pre-vent the Vatican from making a last and ir retsieveable error in its dealings with Iris Catholics. But the caterie of cardinals an monsignors, at the call of the English Catholic tories, is now in the ascendant in papal councils, and it will be utterly impossi-ble to defeat their schemes, which will event-ually recoil on the tory heads and will not inflict any injury upon the government for home rule for Ireland."

position of New York capitalists to gov-

ably worked by corporations. To boil it down into a sentence, Mr. Depew's speech was an eloquent setting forth of beautiful generalities with which nobody disagrees, and a severe expression of disapproval for every live and potent scheme of reform calculated to make labor less subservient to corporate power. And such is the magic of this delightful orator, the assembled representatives of labor cheered him to the echo.

offices as heretofere.

It is painful to observe that political

ill-concealed terror to the democrats. for shelter,

THE advocates of equal suffrage are storming the masculine ramparts in South Dakota. With a quartette of tickets in the field and Miss Anthony and Mrs. Bones in the center of the pasture, the campaign is livelier than a fourringed circus in active operation.

NEW YORK gains nearly two hundred thousand population by her new homemade census. "And this," one of her newspapers remarks, with head high in the air, "is exclusive of the homeless population" The less said about the "homeless population" the better for the credit of New York.

ACCORDING to late dispatches from Washington, Judge Gresham is not considered an "available" man for promotion to the supreme bench. Whether or not he receives the recognition his ability and eminent services deserve the distinguished jurist will hold a high place in the affections of the people.

THEcharge now put forth by the prohibitionists, that the population of Omaha has been enormously padded for the purpose of securing thousands of illegal voters against the amendment, is not only false but utterly foolish. The number of legal voters in the coming election will not be affected by the consus figures. Only voters legally registered under the laws of Nebraska will count in the election. And if the census returns had been swelled by a million false entries it would not add a vote for nor against the amendment. The charge against the Omaha census merely represents the desperate straits to which the prohibition leaders have been reduced by the victorious campaign of reason against fanaticism.

don.

THE decisions rendered by the United States circuit court at Topeka and by the superior court at Cedar Rapids, agreeing in effect that original package houses cannot be prevented from doing business in Kansas and Iowa under the prohibitory laws of these states, notwithstanding the act of congress known [ileges are granted freely and as the Wilson bill, will revive an issue which it had been very generally believed and hoped was permanently disposed of. There is substantial concurrence in the views of the two courts, the federal court holding that the act of congress did not restore the power of the Kansas prohibitory law as against the original package saloons, and the lowa court holding that the prohibitory law of that state is null and void so far as the sale of original packages is concerned. This question must again receive the attention of the supreme court of the United States, and meanwhile Kansas, and possibly lowa, are likely to again experience an invasion of original package saloons.

SPEAKER REED'S mouth is a source of of the country have joined forces in an effort to make votes on one hand and Like the gavel wielded in the house, its money on the other out of popular misoperation spreads dismay among the apprehension of the effects of the Mcbrigadiors, and sends them scampering Kinley bill. But the people will decline to be fooled.

AN INSUBSTANTIAL OBJECTION.

The objection made in congress to the plan of reciprocity contemplated in the newtarifflaw, and which is still being urged in portions of the country, is that in order to carry out the proposed policy this country would be compelled to violate the most favored nation clause of its

commercial treaties. This objection has worthy of note that in all the foreign comments upon the latest tariff legislation of this country it has not been once suggested as an obstacle to the United States entering into an arrangement of reciprocal trade with any other country.

It is reported that the Spanish government takes the view that it cannot negotinte a reciprocity treaty with the United States for the Cuban trade without violating the favored nation clause in her treaty with other nations, but if adjoining buildings in that block, that such is the case Spauish statesmen have changed their opinion since 1884, when reciprocity treaty was negotiated with

Spain by the American minister on the same basis that is now proposed. If such a change of opinion has taken about by a pressure in behalf of the commercial interests of Great Britain, and this is rendered probable by the fact that the information comes from Lon-

Referring to this subject in the United States senate, Senator Evarts said that the most favored nation clause had nothing to do with the reciprocity proposition. Nothing is better settled, he said, than that treaties may be made upon special exchange of equivalents, and they do not affect obligations already subsisting under the favored nation

familiar with the subject of treaties, is at all disposed to question that. This was the view of the ablest lawyers in both houses of congress, and it appears to have been held by the department of state almost since the foundation of the government that the favored nation clause applies only where privwithout a consideration, but wherever a special consideration is made the condition of a favor granted or received, the favored nation clause does not apply, an interpretation which has been sustained by the supreme court of the United States. It is entirely clear, then, that there is

no difficulty in the way of reciprocity, so far as this country is concerned. growing out of the most favored nation clause. Whenever any country shall be prepared to offer us any consideration or ocal trade arrangement with such country we shall simply conform to a pecting rural people. It is identically

nerators whose returns have been sent under oath to the department at Washington. In this work more than thirty days were consumed by the official enumerators. With this fact in mind the outrageous misrepresentations of McIntosh will have absolutely no weight. But it is amusing to quote him in some of his statements. For instance, he speaks of the block upon which stand the Derby hotel, eighteen one-story buildings, one two-story building and five business houses; and under his approved enumeration he gives this block one hundred and sixty population. Well, what of it? There is not the slightest doubt that this block contains one hunno substantial foundation, and it is dred and sixty people, and possibly more.

McIntosh cites the Metropolitan hotel, with one two-story building and several store buildings with roomers in the upper stories, upon which the enumerators returned ninety population, The Metropelitan hotel is also a boarding house of residents, and it is not at all improbable that ninety people have their homes there. There are also a large number of people in the upper rooms of

part of the city being crowded with such tenants. The block on which stand the Rees printing company's building, four onestory buildings and the Windsor hotel. is given by this self-appointed enumerplace it has been brought ator a population of one hundred and seventy-five. Will any fair-minded man with a knowledge of that block pretend to say that there are not one hundred and seventy-five people living upon it? There is certainly nothing extravagant in this case.

Block one hundred and sixty-three, on which stand four one-story, three, twostory buildings and the Nebraska hotel, is returned by McIntosh at a population of seventy-five. This hotel is also a boarding house, and we venture to say that it very often alone contains seventyfive people, men, women and children, clause. No person, he further remarked, to say nothing of the other houses on the block.

> Block H, upon which stand thirteen one-story and five two-story buildings, according to McIntosh has a population of one hundred and forty-five. Now, this is a terrible mare's nest, isn't it? McIntosh maganimously concedes that the census people might have been asleep in the Seventh ward because they returned but three thousand six hun dred and fifty-seven people, while Mc-Intosh estimates that there are five thousand five hundred people in the Seventh ward. There evidently was not

so much fraud in that ward. All in all, this great expose of fraud in the Omaha census can be simmered down to a lame attempt to malign and pull down the city of Omnha, and create a sentiment throughout the state that there is a systematic effort, connived at by government officials, to perpetrate oncession which our government shall the grossest frauds upon the ballot box cem to be sufficient to warrant a recip- in the November election. And this screed is to be palmed off upon unsuslong-maintained principle, sustained by the same stuff that has been furnished

MR. TIMME's talent as a painter is above reproach, but his record as a political artist will not warrant the voters in depriving lovers of art of the inspiring work of hisbrush.

of political junk.

THE hired colonels and the homeless detenders of "the home" are on the runafter their salaries. No money, no jaw.

jobbers backing the useless ex-council man, preliminary to another raid on the county treasury?

THINGS have come to a melancholy pass these worldly times when a man is sent over the hill for twenty days for garnering spiritual food and solace from a borrowed bible.

A Warning to Campaign Orators. Philadelphia Recor

Stump speakers should be careful. It is the season of bad falls from chestnut trees.

> The Valley of Drath. New York World.

A large quanity of new coffins has been ordered-work has reopened on the Nicaragua canal.

Don't Affect the Market.

New York Tribune The report cames from Orlando Fla, that one peach tree has already borne two crops of peaches this season. This phenomenal and eminently commendable effort on the part of the tree in question was notable, however, to prevent a marked stringency in the peach market.

In a High-License Town. Philadelphia Press.

The esteemed Tribune is inquiring as to the correct form of the quotation from "The Annient Mariner" about "Water, water everywhere." In Philadelphia, under the beneficent operations of the high-license law,

the quotation on Sunday is made thus : Water, water everywhere, But not a drop of drink.

Counting Without Their Hosts. -St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The independent party in Nebraska has figured up a prospective majority; but in view of the fact that its calculations include a large number of intelligent citizens who have always voted the republican ticket. it is probably doomed to disappointment. There is certainly no good reason why any Nebraska republican should desert his party this year.

HYDROPHOBIA'S HORRORS. Death of a Soldier from the Terrible

Disease.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 17.- Special Telegram to THE BEE. - Private Frank O'Neil, battery C, Fourth artillery, United States army, stationed at McPherson, died from hydrophobia today. O'Neil was bitten by a dog some time ago, but did not experience much trouble from the wound. Later on, however, it began to trouble him, and a few days ago he was compelled to go to the hospital. He began to show signs of madness, frothed at the mouth and developed wonderful strength. He was put in a padded room in the hospital. He threw himself violently against the wall. but the padding kept him from killing him-self. He positively refused to eat or drink, but it required soven or eight strong men to hold him down yesterday. He broke loose from them once and overturned a stove, setting fire to the hospital. This was extin-guished and finally by forcing him down, putting a matress on him, and eight men piling themselves on this, they succeeded in holding him. In this position an opiate was

injected into his arm and he was quieted. Cook County's Jailer Dead.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE |-Conrad Folz, who has been jailer THE New York Herald announces as a dead certainty that the democrats will control the next house of representa-

to thirty-one the number of their representatives in the reichstag. The plan of action of the leaders of the socialist party, which is approved by the foreign delegates to the Halle congress, is to enlighten public opinion, especially in the rural districts, by the publication of newspapers, pamphlets, etc. Anothororgan, "The New Era," will be

added to the many socialist papers already published. The treasury of the party, which received about \$80,000 last year and disbursed about \$70,000, still possesses from former accumulations a reserve fund of \$25-000. That newspaper and pamphlet campaign will not be one-sided, however, for Emperor William has lately given his approval to a series of pamphlets, preaching state socialsm, which will be distributed at a nominal price by special agents at the doors of factories, mills, workshops, the railroad stations, and at the homes of the German peasants.

Seldom has a reign been inaugurated under more eminous auspices than that of King Carlos of Portugal. A little over a year has elassed since his accension to the throne, but during that time troubles both at home and abroad have crowded so thick and fast upon him that his abdication is regarded not only as probable but even as imminent. Indeed it has become the current topic of discussion both among the classes and the masses at Lisbon and has, moreover, added fresh stimulus to the differences that notoriously exist

between the queen consort and the queen dowager. For while both are equally ready to consent to the king's abdication, the younger of the two ladies demands that it should be in favor of her little boy, the three-year-old crown prince, with herself as regent during his minority, whereas the queen mother insists that in view of the critical position of the monarchy the crown should devolve upon her favorite son, Dom Alphonse, the younger brother of the reigning king. Taking advantage of the present difficulties, the pretender, Dom Miguel, who holds somewhat the same position towards the Portuguese throne that Don Carlos does toward that of Spain, has recommended an active campaign throughout the kingdom in favor of his rights to the crown. Republican demonstrations are reported from Porto, Coimbra, Portalegre, Santarem, Beja Faro, and, in fact, from nearly every large city and town; while in Lisbon, where the students of the university and public schools daily parade the streets shouting for the abdication of the king and for the establishment of a republic, the military are in open conflict with the police,

whose action the soldiers entirely paralyze It will be seen, therefore, that the state of affairs in Portugal is of an exceedingly critical nature, and that King Carlos, whose health is in a precarious condition, is, to say the least, on the horns of a dilemina.

After struggling in valu during the last ten or fifteen years to prevent the enactment of the law recently passed rendering theological students destined for the priosthood. liable to compulsory military service, the French hishops have suddenly come to the conclusion that the measure which they have until now so bitterly opposed is calculated to prove of imestimable benefit to the church. Discipline is of just as vital importance to the church as it is to the army, and the les-

sons of passive obedience, of respect to superiors, and of good-nature and goodfellowship taught to all young soldiers cannot fail to leave a lasting impression upon them when they are transferred from the recent and remote times, has worn the sash

WIZARD EDISON'S LATEST.

Another Wonderful Discovery for Use

in Telegraphing. NEW YORK, Oct. 17.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. -- One of Edison's assistants sava the wizard has declared his intention to equip an air ship, which will admit of practical utility for arial travel. Another idea which, if perfected, will revolutionize the telegraphic world, is undergoing experiments by Mr. Edison. The new discovery consists of a combination of metals know only to the in-ventor which will, by connection with terra firma, carry sounds a great distance. Inas-much as the earth is the permanent connec-tion which obviates the necessity of telegraph wire being run double between two cities in order to make the circuit, the idea seems quite feasible. Mr. Edison has already conducted his experiments on this idea to such an extent that by standing out of ordinary hearing distance one can distinctly hear the faintest whisper. The wizard is quoted as saying that if electricity can be analyzed and accounted for, there will be no difficulty in using it to its fullest capacity.

Cubans Favor Reciprocity.

HAVANA, Oct. 17 .- [Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]- The meeting called by the board of planters yesterday to consider the taciff question was attended by the wealthiest planters in Cuba and many other prominent persons. It was decided to send to the minister of the colonies a petition in favor of reciprocity with America, the abatement of Cuban bonds and the budget suspension of the conversion of Cuban bonds, and the re-vocation of the law of mercantile relations with Spain.



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