

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION...

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: Being a statement of the circulation of THE BEE during the week ending October 17, 1891, as follows:

Table with columns for Month, Year, Total, and Average. Rows for Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN: In order to give every reader in this state and Iowa an opportunity to keep posted on the progress of the campaign...

PAPER MONEY is debt. No sophistry of statisticians can make it anything else.

EVERY man in Omaha who is to himself as a citizen of this city to see that the restrictions shall not show any marked decrease in aggregate numbers.

WHEN stump speakers refer to Franco as the model of a prosperous country and give as a reason for this prosperity the volume of paper currency, they evidently forget that Franco pays the heaviest tax per capita on any land on earth.

J. W. EDWARDS, in his Albany speech, says he has listened to the interested enough in the last legislature to correct the whole term. This is correct. He remained at Lincoln as a part of the most conscientious, unscrupulous lobby that ever manipulated legislation in this state.

GENERAL O. O. HOWARD thinks the "canteens" are an improvement on the traders' store, but he vigorously protests against making soldiers the bar-keepers in the canteens. The canteen is rapidly growing into an issue which will probably bring on a good deal of discussion in the next congress.

ALREADY upwards of \$20,000,000 in deprecation claims have been filed in the court of claims. If these are all to be adjudicated and L. W. Coffey can remain in office until they are disposed of, he may just as well transfer his residence to the District of Columbia, for there is where he will stay till the end of life.

THE independent platform denounces the penitentiary contract and declares that it is a source of constant corruption, but the late independent legislature passed an appropriation of \$40,000 for a new cell house, although by the terms of the contract the lessening of the penitentiary should build 240 cells at his own expense.

FRANCE issued \$1,800,000 in assignats about 100 years ago. They bore the stamp of the government and were repudiated upon their face to be money, but they depreciated so in value that a pair of boots cost \$1,500 and a pound of butter \$150. Examples like this are found all the way through the century from France to Argentine Republic to warn the people against that financial heresy which would attempt to create wealth by an act of congress.

MCKEIGHAN believes a lie well stuck to is as serviceable as a truth and hence he goes on asserting that \$100,000 in bonds could be purchased in war times for \$55,000. It is false, but if it were true what has that to do with the issues of today. It has been twenty years at least since a United States bond was not worth a premium. The argument falls to the ground as a basis of discussion today even if its truth be admitted for the years of the rebellion.

WE do not believe that the ravings of the Tribune voice the sentiment of the great body of German-Americans of Omaha. The effort to commit the Germans to support only candidates of German birth, whether they are competent or not, savors too much of clanishness and will only intensify the feeling among Americans against foreigners. Know-nothingism has sprung from just such stupid political tactics. The German-Americans of this county have certainly no reason to complain of unfair treatment by any of the parties during the present campaign. They have been accorded nominations for mayor, county treasurer and city controller, city treasurer and one member of the school board by the two leading parties. But every one of these candidates must stand or fall upon his own merits, and German-Americans will be very short-sighted if they undertake to force the issue on the line of nationality.

DEEP HARBORS ON THE GULF.

The question of deep harbors on the Gulf of Mexico is one of sufficient importance to states of the central west and the southwest to be entitled to intelligent consideration. The last congress appropriated \$6,000,000 for a deep harbor on the Texas coast, and this will be obtained at Galveston, which city is already doing an extensive export business, of which products of the Mississippi states form a part. The advocates of deep harbors on the gulf believe, however, that the single port of Galveston will not be sufficient to accommodate the commerce that will in course of time, with the development of the great western empire, seek an outlet in that direction, and their attention looks to the creation of other deep harbors at points where it is known to be practicable. This movement does not contemplate a vast expenditure by the government in providing what it seeks to accomplish, and this fact relieves it of what might be a cause of serious opposition. The design of the promoters is to arouse popular interest and enlist private capital in the proposed enterprise, which they enthusiastically believe contains the promise of great rewards in the not remote future. It must be granted that the arguments of the deep harbor advocates have much force. It is only necessary to consider what may be the development of the Mississippi region a quarter of a century hence, in the light of the progress made during the quarter of a century past, and to connect with that the possible development of our commerce with the countries of Central and South America through the operation of the commercial policy that has been inaugurated with respect to those countries, to conclude that within a few years the whole Rocky mountain country would find great benefit from having ample harbors on the gulf from which to ship the products wanted by the countries south of us, receiving in return from the same harbors, the products of those lands. It is by no means improbable, either, that in time there would be established through these gulf harbors a considerable export trade with Europe, though the possibilities of such a commerce are not so promising as those with the countries of the southern continent. Another consideration in connection with the establishment of deep harbors on the gulf is the effect it would probably have upon the transportation problem. It is not to be supposed that the natural course of traffic from east to west will ever be seriously disturbed, but it is quite conceivable that with commercial outlets such as the proposed harbors on the gulf would provide the effect would be more or less decisive in regulating transportation rates over the natural route of commerce. The question is a very practical one, and the manifest relation it bears to the commercial interests of the west gives it a strong claim to the careful consideration of the people of this section.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION. It would perhaps have been desirable to get an expression of the views of the transmississippi congress on the questions propounded by Senator Chandler regarding changes in the immigration laws, and since the congress has felt called upon to say something on this subject it is to be regretted that its utterance is not more comprehensive. It was declared to be the sense of the congress that the immigration laws be amended that any immigrants who both desire and are fitted for American citizenship shall be permitted to land on our shores. This is vague because it makes no suggestion as to what qualifications should be necessary to fit an immigrant for American citizenship. Obviously as to this there may be considerable diversity of opinions. One person might be satisfied with a provision of law that the immigrant should simply be able to read and write in his native language; another might require a higher educational qualification, and still another might demand that no one should be admitted who could not read the constitution of the United States in English. When an intelligent and influential body like the transmississippi congress declares itself on this subject it should be careful to be explicit. The resolution regarding naturalization is more definite. It says that the naturalization laws should be more stringent, and that the United States courts only should exercise the power of naturalization. With regard to the first proposition there is no doubtless no difference of opinion among intelligent citizens. Investigation by a congressional committee into the practice of some of the courts in granting naturalization has disclosed the fact that it has been very loose, and it is not to be doubted that the requirements of the law have been disregarded in thousands of cases in every portion of the country. A great deal of this duty has been left to be performed by subordinate court officials who were little concerned about the law, and there has unquestionably been a great deal of fraud and knavery. This matter will receive the attention of congress, and doubtless something will be done to make the law more stringent and compel a better observance of it. As to confining naturalization to the federal courts, it is a question that calls for careful consideration. There are arguments in its favor, the most important one being that as the judges of state courts are elective they are liable in their own interest, in cases where they are candidates, to issue naturalization papers to persons who have not complied with the law. Unquestionably this has been done. On the other hand to confine the authority to naturalize to the federal courts would result in inconvenience to persons remote from such courts, and many such entitled to citizenship might be prevented from obtaining it at a time when it was especially desired. It ought to be possible to surround the naturalization laws with such safeguards that there would be little danger of their being violated by either a state or federal court.

So far as the question of immigration is concerned, the utterance of the trans-

MISSISSIPPI CONGRESS CONTRIBUTES REALLY NOTHING TO ITS SOLUTION.

The secession of the New York Tribune and Sun from the New York Associated Press and the conflict between the Western Union Telegraph company and the remaining members of the New York Associated Press may in the very near future have far-reaching results. The controversy between the New York Associated Press and the Western Union Telegraph was brought about by the fact that a rival press association had secured a lower rate for transmitting its dispatches than had been accorded to it. The withdrawal of the Tribune and Sun from the association precipitated an open rupture and the telegraph company succeeded in forcing payment of its disputed claim by cutting out the Associated Press wires. This, however, is only the forerunner of the irrepressible conflict that must sooner or later result in the emancipation of the press from the arbitrary domination of telegraph companies. The members of the Associated Press will either be compelled to build, equip and operate their own wires between the great news centers, or unite in favor of the establishment of the postal telegraph. It goes without saying that a concerted effort on the part of the associated telegraph in favor of government ownership of telegraph lines will give the demand for postal telegraph sufficient momentum to insure its passage through congress at no distant day.

EVERY taxpayer in the county is vitally concerned in the board of commissioners. Unfortunately only the voters of the First, Second and Seventh wards will have a voice in the selection of the next commissioner. As between Judge Stenberg and Owen Slaven these voters cannot hesitate. Mr. Slaven is totally unfitted for the discharge of his responsible duties of commissioner. His career of a term in the city council does not commend him as a man who has either the ability or stamina to administer the business of the property owners of this county.

When LYNCHING is justifiable. Lynch law may not be exactly proper, viewed through either human or divine spectacles, but the Bee is free to confess that it would not object very much if it were employed in the removal of those devils incarnate who attempt to wreck trains.

POINTS ON STATE POLITICS. Grand Island Independent: If Edgerton could only speak in every town in Nebraska, Post would be assured 50,000 majority. Columbus Telegram (dem.): No oath of scandal has ever been sworn at A. M. Post during his term as sheriff of this county. Fremont Tribune: Judge Post declares that he did not induce the girl; that he was not indicted; that the civil suit brought against him was dismissed at plaintiff's cost; that he was not expelled from the Masonic order. All that is left of the World-Herald's charge that Post was a briber and a seditionist and even that he is a villainous man, remains a mere shadow.

Advertisement in the San Francisco Examiner runs as follows: BOODLE, BOODLE, BOODLE. Some achieve boodles through nefarious schemes. Judge Post is one of those who have boodles thrust upon them while serving as members of the city council. The advertisement might be attractive in Omaha newspapers also.

THE only objection so far raised to Mr. Bemis is that he wears good clothes and does not fraternize with ward heeler. This may be a very serious defect in the eyes of the riff-raff, but sensible people will scarcely fall in with this idea. Sockless Simpson worked his way into congress because he never used soap and had a patch put on the seat of his trousers. But that style of a man would hardly be a good model for a mayor of a city like Omaha.

MR. GEORGE A. BENNETT, republican candidate for sheriff, is vouchered for by the best men in this city as one of our most intelligent mechanics. He is lucky, steady and in every way well fitted for the place. His character is unsullied. If he had been sheriff there is no question but what every prisoner in our jail, no matter what his crime, would have been protected from mob violence.

WHEN a representative German-American presents himself as a candidate for the office of mayor no rational person will oppose him because he was born on German soil. But the proposition to consolidate the German vote upon a man who is totally unfit for the place, just because he is a native of Germany is utterly indefensible.

ASSISTANT CORONER ALLISON will be well advertised in the eastern press on account of his expert testimony to the effect that a man whose neck was broken in two places and who was choked, trampled upon and beaten by a mob of several hundred, actually died of fright. The Chicago newspapers are very sarcastic in their comments.

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EATING PILLS CAUSED DEATH.

Sad Accident to Little Mabel Ekstrom in Lincoln.

RESULT OF MISPLACED CONFIDENCE. Queer Action of a Business Man Causes Him to Face a Defaulted Bond for One Thousand Dollars.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 21.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Mabel, the 14 months old daughter of Mr. C. J. Ekstrom, died from arsenical poisoning today. The little girl was unusually bright for a child of her age. Mr. Ekstrom had bought some pills for his wife, who was dangerously sick with typhoid fever, and the little girl getting hold of a few swallowed them, evidently thinking they were candy.

Afterwards the doctor analyzed one of the pills and found arsenic in them. He therefore declared that the child had died from poison.

Who Scared Him? Kansas City Journal. They have a new name for lynching up in Omaha. A physician has sworn that the grand jury indicted him for a crime of course the subsequent hanging was done to display the dead body for purposes of identification. Clever medical men, these Omaha fellows!

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WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

"No, I have not given up my fight for postal telegraph," said Postmaster General Wanamaker, in talking today about the disruptions in the Press associations. "On the contrary" continued he, "I intend to push postal telegraph with all my power, for I am confident that it will be a good thing for everybody and believe the present Press association changes will help the fight. It has been a mystery to me why the Press associations and the bulk of the great newspapers in them antagonize postal telegraph. I presume, of course, they get very satisfactory differential rates of toll from the Western Union Telegraph company, but it is proposed to give them differential rates under a system of telegraph controlled by the Postoffice department for the people. I content that with the machinery of the Postoffice department—its office rooms, mail and special delivery, carriers—a telegraph service can be given the people which will be as good, if not better, than is now afforded at one-half the present rates. I am sure that the government will furnish a telegraph service, this can be done when you take into consideration the fact that the rates for telegraph are paid on stock watered so as to represent twice the actual investment of capital! The newspapers are opposed to the measure because they will be amended postal telegraph bill if they only had confidence in the ability of the government to make a success of it, and that confidence in the postal telegraph lies in a lack of ability of the government to manage as well as a corporation. So far as Mr. Ekstrom came only four weeks ago from Kansas City and is the head tailor in Hoffman's establishment.

JENSEN EMBLEZZEMENT CASE. The answer of C. O. Strickland in the Jensen case was filed today. He says that he went on Johnson's bond because the fellow declared that if he was indicted he would give \$10,000 to the church. He therefore asks the court to deal leniently with him for his misplaced confidence. The amount of the bond is \$1,000.

DETERMINED TO REMAIN. Mrs. Elizabeth Reasley called at the police station today and invoked the aid of the police in her endeavor to save her daughter from a life of prostitution. The two officers went to the house where the daughter was staying, but she refused to go with them.

ODD FELLOWS. The grand state session of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows commenced today. This morning the following newly elected officers were installed: J. H. Byer, Lincoln; grand senior warden, J. F. Heller, Hastings; grand high priest, H. M. Utley, O'Neill; grand junior warden, A. A. Albert, Nebraska City; grand secretary, P. Sage, Fremont; grand treasurer, Samuel McClay, Lincoln; representative to sovereign grand convention, George H. Cutting, Kearney.

Among the interesting events of the day were the reports of the grand master, the grand patriarch and the grand secretary. The grand patriarch's report gave a vast amount of information concerning the eligibility of candidates, etc. The grand secretary's report showed that during the year four new lodges had been instituted, that there were now 172 lodges in the state and membership had increased to 85,000, with a total of \$13,492.30 for the year 1891.

DIVIDED WITH THE LAWYERS. Judge Hall has come to a decision in regard to the antiquated case of the Kit Carter company against the Harlan Cattle company. Judge Hall has ruled in favor of the Harlan Cattle company, which will result in a judgment against the Kit Carter company for \$25,000. The Harlan Cattle company had failed to pay up and their cattle was attached and sold on petition of the Kit Carter company. Mr. Hill buying them for \$20,000. A deficiency judgment for \$5,000 was rendered against the Harlan company by the federal court. In this case, McGillin & Co., the endorsers of the note. The Kit Carter company attached the cattle in the hands of McGillin & Co. A jury was waived, and the case submitted on the pleadings.

Judge Hall gave the plaintiffs judgment for \$25,000. The Kit Carter company had \$20,000 for attorneys' fees which had been recognized by the federal court.

JUDGE HALL TRIUMPHANT. Judge Hall has just been engaged today in listening to the damage suit brought by Horace Buckner against the Vertified Pressed Brick and Paving works. Buckner's claim is that the defective bricks caused while endeavoring to get out of the way of an approaching train stopped on the track and fell on him. He claims \$4,000 in damages. The trial was postponed to another date.

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THEY MAY LOCATE IN OMAHA.

Wood Harvesting Company Looking Westward for a Branch Site.

Thousands of Men Will Be Employed in the Mammoth Industry—Base Ball News—Garden City Gossip.

CHICAGO BUREAU OF THE BEE. Chicago, Ill., Oct. 21. George H. Boggs, president, George P. Henson, secretary, and J. H. Dumont and Erastus A. Benson of the Real Estate Owners association of Omaha, are in the city for the purpose of presenting Omaha's claims to the representatives of the Walter A. Wood Harvesting company of Hoosic Falls, N. Y., who are looking over the western states for the purpose of selecting a location for a large branch of their manufactory. It is not likely that these gentlemen will decide at present what location they will accept. The Omaha people mean business and will leave no stone unturned to secure this important industry for their city, claiming that the advantages of Omaha are far superior to those of any other city in the west. The Wood company employs 2,500 men at Hoosic Falls and has 3,000 agencies scattered all over the world. Between 800 and 1,000 men will be employed in their western establishment.

GOVERNOR'S RESIGNATION. Governor Harrison of Oklahoma, who recently tendered his resignation to President Harrison, is at the Grand Pacific. In regard to the rumor that he is to succeed Wisconsin Commissioner Raun, the governor says: "This is the fourth time that my name has been coupled with that office. I don't think Mr. Raun will resign. I am in the city office and the president has not said anything about it. I think there is no cause for commotion. I have no objection to my name being on the story and after printing it asked my permission to use it."

CAPTAIN ANSON'S SORROW. An informal caucus of the knights of the K. of C. American association in base ball team, a slate was perfected today. It means sorrow to Captain Anson and the backers of the Chicago league team. The regular meeting of the association was held today. The following slate: President, George H. Williams, the well known restaurant man; vice president and treasurer, George H. Hickey of the Malcolm-McDonald Lumber company; secretary, Samuel G. Morton of Maroon Falls; and manager, William H. Hickey of the same place. There is a list of men that have the stuff to make Anson's aggregation look sick before their list of players is completed.

IMPROVING FORT SHERIDAN. Chicago is becoming a prominent military post. Contracts have just been let for the erection of eighteen more residences and quarters for the officers and enlisted men. The work will soon begin. These extra buildings are intended to accommodate a largely increased force of soldiers and officers that will arrive in the next six months. Large accessions of officers and men to the force now at the fort will be made from time to time. The first recruits for the next month will be made up of 4,000 men. From this important subject the report passes to the question of a \$5,000,000 loan by congress and reasons why the loan should be made.

TELLING THE PRESIDENT ABOUT THE FAIR. In a few days President Harrison will have a report from Thomas W. Palmer, the editor of the Westchester Democrat, who has been in the city for several days and has been telling him all about the work which has been done at Jackson park and what work is contemplated for the future. The fair will be held on the site of the old fort. The fair will be held on the site of the old fort. The fair will be held on the site of the old fort.

GENERAL GROVER STILL HAS HOPE. General Grover still has hope that the national commission will give the free of the arrangements for the transportation of exhibits to the fair. At his request a meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mr. Grover. The fair will be held on the site of the old fort. The fair will be held on the site of the old fort.

WESTERN PEOPLE IN CHICAGO. The following western people are in the city: At the Auditorium—Chauncey Abbott, Schubert, Nob; J. H. Dumont, George P. Henson, George P. Henson, George P. Henson.

AT THE Leland—R. J. D. Donahoe, Omaha; J. H. Dumont, Omaha; D. Davidson, Sioux City; Mrs. C. F. Wilkins, H. C. Hebble, H. Neumann, Omaha; T. M. Stark, Council Bluffs; O. P. Thompson, Mrs. E. Conard, Hampton, Ia.; John K. Brennan, Rapid City, S. D.; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Kirby, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

AT THE Grand Pacific—E. P. Sawyer, Muscatine, Ia.; P. W. Corbett, Omaha; Hon. J. S. Clarkson, E. M. Ford, Des Moines, Ia.; E. A. A.

Seward county's agricultural association has decided to pay 5 per cent of its premiums and all bills for manual labor in full.

Advertisement for Guinness Stout. HIGHEST OF ALL LEAVENING POWER.—LATEST U. S. GOV'T REPORT. GUINNESS STOUT. ABSOLUTELY PURE.