

THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: For the week ending November 5, 1892, the circulation was 24,421.

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CHRIS SPECITY has a right to be proud of his re-election.

NOW we must expect to be compelled to read a lot of rot about Baby Ruth.

FAKING election returns to sell a few extra copies is a very small business.

Did Wyoming go democratic in spite of woman suffrage, or because of woman suffrage?

POLITICIANS who imagine that Governor McKinley is presidentially deficient do not know what they are talking about.

CHILD and Hawaii are having ministerial crises, but the attention of this country refuses to be diverted to those foreign shores.

THE Rock Island and the Milwaukee have a right to demand joint occupancy of the union depot at reasonable rates and the people will see that they get it.

IF THAT democratic landslide results in the permanent retirement of Mrs. J. Elton Foster from republican campaigns, Cleveland was not elected in vain.

THE duke of Marlborough is dead and the duchess probably realizes by this time what a blunder it is for an American woman to trade her wealth for a title.

WHY doesn't Mayor Bonis enforce the ordinance that requires the street railway company to replace its unsightly wooden poles with iron poles on the principal thoroughfares?

THE old Fike Factory and the populist organs still cling to the hope that Weaver has carried Nebraska in the face of the figures that show Harrison's plurality over Weaver as more than 5,000.

WHAT joke is this we hear about Governor Boies being appointed Secretary of Agriculture? Boies could hardly accept that position and give up his place as governor, and his ambitious designs are Wilson's seat in the United States senate.

OMAHA took part in the late elections—see the handsome pluralities given the republican nominees—but at the same time kept right on doing business. And as a result her total business, as represented by the bank clearings, shows an increase of 20.4 per cent over election week of last year.

THE city of South Omaha has for the present abandoned the effort to get bids on the sloping of banks because there is such a demand for men and horses that the bids presented are unreasonably high. This shows that the labor supply is not in excess of the demand, and it is to be hoped that this state of things will continue.

NOW we have planned some more telegraph poles on Parnassus street and the network of dangerous wires is getting thicker and thicker. A great fire is liable to sweep the city any windy day, and the killing and maiming of firemen which is bound to result from the reckless negligence of the council in permitting these overhead wires to obstruct our business streets and endanger life and property when they can and should be under ground.

THE detection and arrest of a large party of contract laborers from Belgium at Ellis island on Thursday was a good stroke of business. The enforcement of the alien labor law is demanded by the interests of the American workman and approved by all good citizens. These men had been imported by a Pittsburgh glass concern and were to take the places of striking employes at low wages. The return of the men and the prosecution of the firm that had engaged them may teach a wholesome lesson.

THE monthly crop report just issued from the Agricultural department shows that Nebraska's average yield of corn per acre this year is 28.7 bushels. Ohio, with 29 bushels per acre, is the only state that equals this yield. The Kansas crop is reported as 23.3 bushels per acre. For the seven states known as the corn belt, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, the aggregate production is 1,963,000 bushels. This falls far below the yield of the same states last year, which, according to the best estimates, was about 1,936,000 bushels. Undoubtedly the truth as to this year's crop lies somewhere between these widely differing figures, for it is largely guess work after all.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

The present congress took a step forward, thought a short one, toward the revival of the merchant marine, by passing an act allowing certain steamships of foreign construction to take out an American register. The fifty-first congress passed an act intended to stimulate American shipbuilding by the payment of mail subsidies. This legislation will undoubtedly be repeated by the next congress.

After the tariff and the currency questions, that of restoring the merchant marine is perhaps of the greatest importance. If we are to extend our foreign markets, and this is what the democratic leaders say their policy contemplates, it is manifestly of great importance that we shall be able to carry our products to such markets in our own ships. A commercial country is at a serious disadvantage that must depend wholly upon foreign vessels for the transportation of its products. This country annually pays to European ship owners more than \$200,000,000 in freight charges, an exceedingly small part of which is expended in this country. This money is paid to the foreign employes of steamship companies, to European ship builders, and to the merchants abroad who furnish the supplies for the ships. It is transferred from the pockets of the producers of the United States to the coffers of the wealthy steamship companies of England, France and Germany and helps to enrich those countries. It may be true that if we had an American merchant marine equal to the demands of our foreign commerce the producer would have to pay just as much as he now does to get his products to market, but the money would be kept in this country and expended among our own people, to the benefit of all interests. The growth of shipbuilding here, creating a demand for a great deal of labor, not only in that industry but in others which it would draw upon, would materially increase the consumption of the products of the farm and factory, and thus the money would be redistributed to American producers instead of going to those of Europe.

When one reflects upon the enormous amount of money that has gone abroad in this way during the past quarter of a century, it seems amazing that some more earnest and practical effort has not been made to restore the merchant marine and center the American people independent of the European ship owners. We have paid to these foreign capitalists for freight charges on our products within the last twenty-five years a greater sum than the national debt amounted to at the close of the war. As our foreign trade grows this outflow of money will increase, while there is the additional disadvantage of a dependence on American producers instead of going to those of Europe.

One feature of the surrender of the strikers is gratifying to all who like to see the workman have fair and even generous treatment when he is forced to yield. Through the efforts of committees representing the unions and the employers, together with the governor of the state, an agreement was reached by which all of the strikers were taken back, except where contracts have been made with the few who now fill their places and the question of wages is to be submitted to arbitration. At this distance this seems to be an arrangement that must prove mutually satisfactory if the employers exercise good judgment in dealing with the defeated unions. There may ensue an era of good feeling that will be profitable as well as pleasant to all concerned.

If the outcome of this great struggle proves anything it proves that a sympathetic strike embracing unions engaged in industries not directly dependent upon one another has little chance of success; for we believe there has, never before been witnessed in this country a strike in which so large a number of unions took part out of sympathy. But without attempting to discuss the merits of the case it is pleasant to note that in the adjustment of the quarrel wise counsel seems to have prevailed on both sides. Friendly and reasonable conferences are a good remedy for such differences, and if the arbitration concerning wages is conducted in the right spirit its results cannot fail to be mutually satisfactory.

SOME NEEDED REFORMS.

The adoption of the Australian system has given us ballot reform, but we still lack reform in the method of canvassing election returns. The refusal by many of the judges and clerks of election to carry out the directions given by the county commissioners and mayor for a uniform count, beginning with the electoral ticket and ending with precinct officers, caused a great deal of confusion and delay.

The only remedy for this is a law that will require election officers to count the ballots in a given order. To expedite the count, provision should also be made by law for counting the vote in metropolitan cities from hour to hour, as is done in New York.

Another needed reform is that the canvass of the vote shall begin the morning after election and continue as rapidly as possible until all the returns have been received. To wait until the last precinct has made its return delays the canvass two or three days. Such bungling is tolerated in no other city in the country. The county officers should have all their blanks ready before election and the men who are to constitute the canvassing board should be notified to hold themselves in readiness to begin work the morning after election. Had this method been pursued the canvass of Douglas county returns would have been completed Thursday. This is no reflection upon County Clerk Sackett, who has introduced several important improvements for compiling and canvassing the vote. Mr. Sackett has simply followed the precedent heretofore established, not to begin the canvass until the last box is in. It is to be hoped that he will break away from this precedent next year and begin the canvass the morning after the election.

THE Board of Health at its last meeting considered one subject that will no doubt develop into a problem of some importance next summer if there is a renewal of the cholera scare. The use of well water in the outlying districts of the city, and particularly in the region lying near the Prospect Hill cemetery, is said by the health officer to be the probable cause of much of the sickness from contagious diseases. While the mortality has not been great there have been many cases of more or less severity during the past few months. During October, according to the report, the number of cases of contagious disease was seventy-nine, but few of these were fatal. The substitution of city water for that now taken from wells may become an imperative necessity before long. The change will be expensive and may meet with opposition, but public health must be guarded.

ATTORNEY GENERAL MILLER remarked in commenting on the election that it is up-hill work re-selecting any man to any office, and a Washington dispatch says that it is the opinion there that a plank will be inserted in future platforms which will itself determine the question of a second presidential term. This subject was somewhat discussed in advance of the meeting of the republican national convention, but the prevailing opinion among republicans was that there was no general popular sentiment unfavorable to a second term.

It is quite possible, however, that the prejudice against a president succeeding himself may be far more common than has been supposed. The fact that since Lincoln and Grant, carried over by peculiar circumstances, or by immense popularity, no president has succeeded himself is not without significance as indicating a strong popular sentiment opposed to such succession. It is hardly to be doubted that if the question of limiting the presidency to one term were submitted to the people a large majority would be found to favor it, with the provision, perhaps, that the term be made longer than four years. We do not think that the one-term idea had any appreciable effect anywhere in the late election, but it presents a question that is worthy of the consideration of the political parties, and the one that first declares for a single presidential term will doubtless gain in popular strength.

It is now eight months since the council established the office of city electrician, but the ordinance defining his duties and powers and regulating the inspection of electric light, motor and telegraph wires is still slumbering in a pigeon hole. What other inference can be drawn than that the franchised corporations have a deadly grip on certain councilmen?

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The antagonism of the House of Lords to the home rule bill that the Commons are likely to adopt is assured, it becomes interesting to consider how that antagonism will be met, and by what means it can be overcome. It has been rumored that Mr. Gladstone intends to secure a majority of the Lords by creating as many new peers as it may be necessary to procure, and Lord Salisbury gives weight to that rumor by explaining how he and his colleagues propose to meet such a move if it is made. He says that the newly created peers would be refused admission to the house, and the cities some other device, or precedents to support the constitutionality of such refusal. It is difficult to see how this could be done. The letters patent under which peers of the realm are created carry with them the right to a seat in the hereditary chamber and to dispute that right would be in effect an act of rebellion against the sovereign granting it. It would be a kind of treason, and when it came to the point, the Lords would have to stand up for the rule, public opinion might not support such a wholesale creation of peerages as would be necessary to overcome it, and another contingency which has not yet been suggested might possibly arise. The queen might refuse to sanction the issue of the requisite letters patent. In creating peerages the queen would do more than carry out the suggestion of the Commons, she would have to do more. The creation of peerages is in a special sense her personal act and she might refuse to be a party to Mr. Gladstone's purposes. Consider that her own sympathies are all with Lord Salisbury in this struggle, she would almost certainly do so if assured of public support and according to the election returns England would be with her. Altogether, it is improbable that Mr. Gladstone will resort to any such device as the creation of from 300 to 500 new peers. What fears such a move likely to do when the Lords reject the home rule bill is temporarily to accept the situation and proceed to a further reform of the ballot on the principle of manhood suffrage and one man one vote—for at present the British can vote in as many election districts as he happens to possess real estate—and having thus radically popularized the electorate, dissolve parliament and appeal to the country. It may be said that his new ballot reform bill might also be thrown out by the Lords, but in that case he would have a popular issue wherewith to go to the country, a much more popular one than Irish home rule. Parliament does not assemble until next August, but there are some lively scenes ahead of it which will result in a good thing, a struggle between Lords and Commons, more momentous and interesting than any history records is already assured.

Italy is holding a general election, the result of which will determine the domestic policy of the kingdom and its foreign relations, especially with the other members of the triple alliance. Italy will have a powerful bearing upon the question of peace or war in Europe. The present Italian trouble is financial one. There is a chronic deficit in the budget, caused partly by extravagant public works and partly by the heavy military expenditures imposed by the triple alliance. This evil can be remedied only in one of two ways: reduction of expense or increase of income. The latter would be the easier of execution, and that is the question. The government dares not to propose it, for the nation would not endure it. In Russia, of course, the people have no voice in the matter. In France wondrous thrift and patriotic ardor make them able and willing to endure great burdens. In Germany they are too well drilled to resist the imperial will, which the emperor has the supreme law. In Austria-Hungary there are pleasant conditions of life, and also a certain military enthusiasm, that reconcile the people to their burdens. But in Italy there is more independence of popular spirit and more desire for ease and prosperity at home and less zeal for glory or revenge abroad, so that to their present taxes the people are growing restive, and against any increase they would protest to vigorous effect for the comfort of the crown. There remains, then, reduction of expenditures, which may be effected on either civil or military items. The ministry already promises to reduce the military budget from \$3,000,000 to \$1,400,000. On that score financial equilibrium might be attained and no general popular opposition would be aroused. This last named course, however, would be fraught with grave perils to the peace of Europe. Such a cutting down of army expenses would mean a great reduction of active military strength, and that would seriously affect the triple alliance. Italy holds her place in that league of peace on the understanding that she keeps pace with her two comrades in the competition for arms. The moment, therefore, she relaxes her preparation and reduces her army to a peace footing—as she would do by the change proposed—the alliance is practically dissolved.

The German army bill, although the representatives of Bavaria and of other south German states are known to be opposed to it, is regarded as certain to obtain the approval of the federal senate. It will then come before the Reichstag, which has 397 members, and in which, therefore, a majority is 199. Assuming that the chancellor can obtain the assistance of every member of each section of the conservative party, he will enter the contest with 127 votes. He will need seventy-two more in order to obtain the majority of one. He can expect no help from the national liberals or from the trusteig party or from the socialists. The auxiliaries which are indispensable to his success must be sought among the clericals or centrists, and it is by no means certain that these Catholic members will act together on the

military question. The clericals of south Germany have already evinced a readiness to thwart their party's aims by co-operating with the Prussian Catholics in behalf of measures which will seriously augment existing military and fiscal burdens. Chancellor Caprivi has attempted, through the German minister to the Vatican, to persuade Leo XIII. to interpose in his favor and direct south German Catholics to support the army bill. There are as yet no indications that the pope is willing to assist in enlarging the resources of the triple alliance, which has hitherto shown itself as hostile to the papacy as it is to France. According to Caprivi himself, the safety of Germany is staked upon the passage of the army bill. The fate of this bill will depend upon the vote of Catholic members of the Reichstag from south Germany, and these votes, again, will be largely influenced and probably determined by a suggestion from the aged inmate of the Vatican.

Half the nightmares with which Europe is oppressed will disappear when Germany ceases to be under the rule and control of a military Czar whose ministers are practically, though not theoretically, free from parliamentary responsibility. Relief from this rule will come. Whether the first step in obtaining this relief is to be taken now will turn upon newspaper discussion or on the debates of the Reichstag, but on the powers of the leaders of the centrist party to deliver the votes they control and on the readiness of the imperial ministry to pay the price demanded for those votes. If the usual bargain can be arranged of concessions to the Roman Catholic church in return for support of the Reichstag, the military bill is certain of passage and the supremacy of constitutional institutions over mere militarism will be again postponed by the alliance between the conservatives of Prussia and the Catholics of the empire.

Looking forward, the Globe-Democrat says: Let us all take a big drink of "University's sweet milk philosophy." It won't unseat the president, but it will enable us to look with courage and confidence to 1893.

Composure of the President. The composure which Mr. Harrison displays in the hour of defeat will appeal to the admiration of the public. It is not impossible that the great domestic grief through which he is passing renders him less sensitive to his political disappointment than he would have been in the absence of the sore bereavement which is afflicting him in his intimacy and excludes other causes of disquietude.

Political Art Criticism. The Globe-Democrat recently printed a fine picture of Grover Cleveland on its first page yesterday. Ah, but if you had seen the picture painted on the figures, which was ready for use, but which, owing to circumstances which we tried to control, but couldn't, was not used; a face and head which Rembrandt could not have bettered, surrounding the body of a Cochin rooster, the pride of the perch and the glory of the coop—making "a combination and a form, indeed, where every rod did seem to set his seal" to give the world assurance of a winner—the emblematism, as a whole, of the highest ideal in pictorial art, painting. Compared with the portrait painted in the studio of the artist, it was truly a case of "Hyacinth and Saffron, and the like." Yet it was ruthlessly relegated to the lumber room of the great defeated by a lot of vulgar election statistics, which were thrust upon us late at night. It is gratifying to see that the highest ideals of excellence in art thus rudely shattered by the vandalism of ignoble suffrage.

Blaine Count Not Win. Chicago Tribune. It is of no use for any republican to lay the blame upon the shoulders of Mr. Blaine. He had been the republican candidate the result of the election would have been Cleveland's defeat. It would have been essentially the same result. The outcome would not have been as bad in New York and Illinois and Indiana. The democratic majorities would have been smaller, but the republicans would have lost their seats. Blaine would have gained thousands of votes for his ticket, but it would never have changed the result. Mr. Blaine would have been beaten. It can now be seen that the republicans had no right to expect anything but defeat and that he did not run, only to meet with defeat and his devoted friends with fresh disappointments. The votes would have been against him, and he would have received many faithful votes, but not enough to have made headway against the manly solid German, Polish, Bohemian, Italian, French-Canadian, Hungarian, Russian, Slav and other European votes which were piled up by the million against their employers and protection.

IN LABOR'S FIELD. Union bricklayers in Boston commenced working on the eight-hour scale last week. The garment cutters in Houston, Tex., have made a demand for a working week of fifty-eight hours. The third annual convention of the United Garment Workers will be held in Philadelphia on the 21st inst. The first anniversary of the National Typographical union, of Austria, was recently celebrated in Vienna by a banquet and ball. Furniture Workers' Fire Insurance association has a membership of 7,389 and assets in its treasury to the amount of \$41,415.35. A general strike of members of the Electrical Workers' union commenced last week in New York city and Brooklyn. Over 550 quit work. There are ninety-seven local branches, which have a gross membership of about 8,000. The union is the Spanish National Federation of Trades Unions. Out of 167 cases in which the national government instituted prosecutions for violation of the contract labor law, 151 were successful, ten unsuccessful, and six were either compromised or abandoned. Grand Chief Minister of the Brotherhood of Carpenters says that railroad labor organizations have a surplus in store for employment in the shape of an international organization, which includes every railroad employe, from truckmen up. The organization, he said, will be shaped before January, and meetings are now being held throughout the country. The income of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen for last year amounted to \$51,107.12 and the disbursements to \$54,141.69. Of these amounts \$41,294 was received on account of the beneficiary fund and \$9,812.17 for the general fund. The beneficiary fund \$41,294 was disbursed and of the general fund \$69,250.11. The Brotherhood has a membership of nearly 30,000 and a cash balance in its treasury of about \$40,000. Powerfully May Return. St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 11.—J. R. Sovereign of Des Moines, Ia., legal adviser of the Knights of Labor says the constitution and laws of the order will undergo a thorough revision at the convention here next week, but what changes will be made is not yet known.

Recovered a Machine. Detective Vizard yesterday recovered a typewriter from a second hand store, for which he has been searching for some days. It was stolen from Alenghth, the typewriter agent.

ASSORTED SALES. Philadelphia Times: A peculiarity of certain cranks is that they can't be turned. Indianapolis Journal: "What stamps me," asked the philosopher, "is the fact that the man with a good intellect is more likely to be a professional than his short-necked fellow citizen."

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New Orleans Picayune: All the fire escapes invented are to help people in getting down from high places, and are made to assist in climbing up. Eternal punishment is useless. Indianapolis Journal: "Do you ever shed tears—real tears—on the stage?" "I did the first two or three times my trunk was joggled out," replied Ed Evans, "but after that I got used to it."

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unable to state. The convention will be composed of about 300 delegates. It is reported that Grand Master Workman Powerdery will retire from the position he now holds, and that he will recommend as his successor A. W. Wright, general lecturer of the order.

BLOODY ELECTION ROW.

Fifty Men in a North Carolina Precinct Engaged in a Desperate Struggle. Jonesville, N. C., Nov. 11.—News has reached here of the bloodiest election fight on record at the polls at Big Rock creek, Mitchell county, N. C., between republican factions. George K. Pittard, republican nominee for sheriff, was opposed by Isaac M. Kinney, independent republican, who was defeated for the nomination by a small majority. The canvass had been very bitter. The fight was precipitated by one of Kinney's adherents, who fired a shot which immediately the whole crowd of fifty took sides. A desperate battle ensued. Stones, knives and pistols were used with terrible effect. There were twenty wounded of whom four will die. The whole population is in arms and more bloodshed is expected.

UNLucky HAD AIL.

Lithokaland and the Legislature at Loggerheads—Government Almost Bankrupt. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 11.—A letter from Honolulu of October 21, received last night, says: "Business is at a standstill. The government is almost bankrupt. Government employes have not been paid for the last month. The appropriation bill is not through the second reading and the senate and legislature are at loggerheads. The queen insists upon appointing her own cabinet. The individuals removed by legislative votes in just two hours and the cabinet after it was announced. Personally the members of the opposition are distasteful to the queen. She is reported to have said before she would acknowledge this principle she would cede the kingdom to the United States."

Drawing the Line at the Square. It has just been decided that the Indian agency and the cowboy, who together pose as the aspirants for the job of the city of Omaha, must have down and out.

When Henry Lehmann secured the contract for freighting the council chamber, the document between himself and the city provided that, in addition to his other work, he should maintain a counterpart of the design that he had submitted for the job of the city of Omaha, on the court on the wall of the council chamber, just behind the president's desk. Some days ago he completed the main portion of the picture, painted on three walls. The outlines were painted and then the council called a halt, informing the artist that squares and cowboys should never have been introduced into the picture. The matter rests and now the councilmen are endeavoring their brains, trying to study out some design that will be keeping with the balance of the interior of the council chamber.

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Coming of the Head Camp to Omaha is Well Provided For. The head camp meeting of the Modern Woodmen of America, which assemblies in Exposition hall in this city on Tuesday next, will probably mark an important epoch in the history of that order. Head officers for the ensuing two years are to be elected, and the indications are that several measures far-reaching and important in their probable effect will come before the meeting for consideration.

MODERN WOODMEN.

The growth of the Modern Woodmen of America during the past two years has been little short of marvelous, the membership having nearly doubled in that time, while the growth of the treasury balance has been still more flattering. When the present head officers went into office two years ago they found the treasury in debt and the order on the verge of dissolution, but they went to work with a will and an understanding of the tasks which were before of them, and so tireless and well directed have been their labors, so keen has been their insight into the requirements of the order that the Modern Woodmen of America stands today on a solid and substantial footing with the future bright before it.

The head camp sessions will be held in Exposition hall, beginning Tuesday morning, and continuing every forenoon and afternoon for three days, or longer if necessary. A special train will be run from Omaha to Peoria, Ill., and an excursion rate of one-third fare will prevail on all railroads entering this city. It is expected that thousands of Modern Woodmen from all over the United States will be in Omaha during the meeting and the camps of the city have made most elaborate arrangements for their entertainment. A grand evening public reception will be held in Exposition hall, which will be free to all, and to which all are earnestly invited. Addresses will be given by the head officers and delegates will be made by Governor Boyd, on behalf of the state; by Mayor Bennett, on behalf of the city, and by Congressman W. J. Bryan, who is an ardent devotee of Woodcraft, on behalf of the Woodmen of Nebraska. Responses will be made by the "Grand Marshal," William A. Northcott, of Greenview, and by other entertaining orators. Wednesday night the Royal Neighbors of America will exemplify their devotion to the order by a grand camp and visitors at the hall of Camp 130 in Continental block.

Thursday night a grand ball and orchestra will be given, for Woodmen and non-ladies only, at the home of Maple camp, in Goodrich hall. No man can gain admission to the building who can not give the password, and no lady can be admitted unless accompanied by a gentleman having the same. Elaborate arrangements have been made for this series of entertainments and it is expected that those who shall be in attendance. The five camps of the order have a total membership of about 300 lusty Woodmen have sworn by the heads of their venerable consuls that they will never again be separated, and forever looked back to, and cited as a criterion on all future similar occasions.

Stately maidens, aged ladies, starting with their winking eyes, scanned the weekly night severely, passed the time of day; To their Wednesday night devotees, Grinly glared at the inspectors, Branched their arms proudly, grandly, in the polling place.

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