## THE DAILY

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Etate of Nebruska,
County of Bourlas,
George B. Tzschuck secretary of THE HEE Pol-Hishing company, does selemnly awear that the Ething company, does selemnly awear that the Ething company, does selemnly awear that the Ething company, great partial for the week ething covernment; 1872, excepting the extra a greace edition, was as follows:

Sunday, November 6.
Monday, November 7.
Tuesday, November 8.
Wednesday, November 9.
Thursday, November 10.
Friday, November 11.
Faturday, November 17. 31.017

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK worn to before me and subse tree this lith day of November, 1892. [Seal] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public

Average Circulation for October, 24,421. THE melancholy days are come, the saddest in four years.

CORBETT has agreed to retire after his fight with Mitchell, So will Mitchell.

A FACTORY in Omaha has failed because of too much business. That is the great trouble here. IF THIS baby Ruth slush continues,

the country will have to take heroic defense by means of the forgotten chest-

THOSE immigrants who thought of settling in Missouri or Kansas will now wend their speedy way to prosperous and redcemed Nebraska.

SENATOR PEFFER predicts that the people's party will sweep the country in 1896. There aint goin' to be no people's party in '96, Old Whiskers. SENATOR HILL denies his heralded

marriage. This is too bad. A man never amounts to anything until he has been married at least once. Over in Iowa they are telling about

men husking 125 bushels of corn in a day. We have some good corn huskers and liars in Nebraska, also. WE ARE going to have a cowboy band

in town next week. That would seem unnecessary after the democratic demonstration of Tuesday night. ABOUT a year ago we were all talking about the clear field which Davy B.

Hill had for the presidential nomination. Ah, the whirligig of time! Now and then a ray of sunlight breaks through the political clouds.

The republicans elected their candidate for secretary of state in North Dakota. THERE need be no fears about democ atic interference with the tariff laws. The democratic party never did any-

thing but howl, and it is not on a recordbreaking tour this trip. No city can enjoy perfect immunity from business failures. Omaha has as

few in proportion to the number and magnitude of her business interests as any other city in the United States.

GOVERNOR BOIES has issued shortest and snappiest Thanksgiving preclamation of the entire lot. The governor evidently takes the cares of life more to heart than did his namesake, the Roman poet.

MRS. LEASE is opposing Jerry Simpson's senatorial aspirations to the bitter end. But she cannot stay the tide of fanaticism now any more than she could in 1891, when she opposed Peffer's election. Mary has too much sense to be appreciated by her co-workers in bleeding Kansas.

TIN exists in the Black Hills in paying quantities. This is now demonstrated. The Harney Peak Tin company will market 3,000 tons of metallic tin yearly. South Dakota will rival Cornwall, and the growing prosperity of the Black Hills country must be beneficial to its natural supply depot, Omaha.

THE park commissioners have very properly refused to accept the Walnut Hill pood as a gift to the city under the conditions that it be forever used as a water pond, and that it shall revert to the donor in case of a violation of this agreement. It is little better than a mudhole and ought to be promptly

THE meeting of the Iowa State Dairy association at Ames will have great influence in that state. The census returns of the amount of butter made and the other products of the dairies of lowa show an enormous output. For years the farmers of Iowa relied entirely upon their great staples of corn and outs, but the tendency is now to diversify farming by paying attention to the raising of poultry and butter making, and the financial returns have been most gratifying.

WHEN the glittering silver dollar is out of his view, General Weaver recovers his fine perception of the verities. Nothing could be saner than the sentences of his post mortem epistle dealing with the landslide-"The accession of the [democratic] party to power is the result of violent reaction, and not of the deliberate judgment of the peop'e. The leaders of the triumphant party are without any well defined policy, except that of contemptuous disregard for every element of reform within the ranks of their own party and among the people at large."

TO PROMOTE AGRICULTURAL IN-

The three days meeting of the Na-

tional Farmers congress which will open at Lincoln on Tuesday next promises to prove highly interesting and profitable to all who are concerned in the agricultural development of this country, and especially so to the farmers of Nebraska and neighboring states, all of whom are at liberty to attend the sessions of the body, though only the regular delegates will be entitled to vote upon the various questions that will be considered. It is peculiarly fitting that the congress should be held in this state, in which the interests of agriculture predominate over all others. The meeting thus becomes central and convenient for the whole of a great agricultural population xtending over several states and territories, and us this season of the year finds most farmers comparatively free from pressing daties at home the attendance sure to be large.

The number of delegates present at he meeting will be uncommonly large this year. There will be one delegate and one alternate from each congresdonal district in the United States, two delegates and two alternates from each state-at-la-ge, the heads of all the state agricultural societies and agricultural colleges and one member from each agricultural society in the country. With such a representation there ought to be nany able men to take part in the disussions, and it is certain that much seful information concerning topics of special interest to the agriculture class will be imparted. The program, already published in this paper, shows that many subjects of general interest to the country are to be treated by members who have made a special study of them. Two papers bearing upon the public road problem will be presented and other matte s in which the farmer is

not alone interested will be discussed. Not only will the farmers congress be welcomed by the people of Nebraska. but it will be found that attention will be given to its deliberations by thousands who do not till the soil. The depandence of the west upon upon agriculural progress and prosperity is understood and appreciated by all.

WEAVER ON POPULIST PROSPECTS. General Weaver is at least an optimistic leader. In his address to the populists he congratulates them upon what they accomplished, with the aid of the democrats, in carrying several states, and takes a most hopeful view of the future. When it is remembered what large claims the presidential candidate of the third party made in the early part of his campaign, before his eyes were opened to the impossibility of getting an electoral vote in the south, it is somewhat surprising to find him satisfied with such small results. Every intelligent populist must know that the success of his party was due in nearly every case to fusions with democrats or free silver republicans, and that the support from these sources was not given as an endorsement of the cardinal principles of the third party. Every democrat who voted in the west for Weaver electors is as strong in the democratic faith now as he ever was, and the free silver republicans in the silver states who voted with the populists did not thereby intend to approve the subtreasury and flat money schemes of that third party. This support gave to the party an apparent strength which it will not be able to show again under the

changed conditions reasonably to be

expected in the near future.

So fur as the south is concerned the populist party is practically dead. Absolute democratic domination of that section is assured for at least the next four years and the new administration will do its utmost to make it so strong that a solid south can be counted on as reasonably certain in the next presidential election. The populist idea that it may be broken on the silver question is very sure to be disappointed, because that question will doubtless be disposed of within the next four years and therefore will not be an issue in the presidential campaign of 1896. This will also go far to settle the fate of the populists in the west, for a considerable part of the strength of the party is this section was due to its advocacy of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Very few voters in the west favor its other currency plans and the more they are discussed the less support they will have. The very great majority of western poople want a sound and stable currency, and not a currency depreciating in purchasing power from week to week, as would be the case with unlimited issues of paper direct from the government. The populists will gain no adherents

from this class of people. General Weaver is mistaken if he believes the republican party has been almost annihilated, but his criticism of the democracy shows a correct appreciation of the character of that political organization, and it is because of this character that the republican party, still standing for principles and policies which have made the United States one of the great industrial and comporcial powers of the earth, will continue to exist and will be again intrusted with the control of the government. When the people shall have had a lesson in democratic supremacy the republican party will be restored to power by a reaction more sweeping and decisive than that the country has just witnessed, and when that time comes the populist party will be little more than a

CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

The apathy of Omaha citizens in important public matters is sometimes exasperating. It is but six weeks until the legislature will convene, and unless a more profound interest is awakened than now exists the Douglas county delegation will go to Lincoln, as usual, with only a chaotic notion of the wants of the people in regard to charter amendments. The chief reason for these biennial amendments is found in public indifference until the legislative session is nearly over, when it is suddenly discovered that something unsatisfactory is likely to occur. We are then willing to get together, but the late hours of the session make the work of amendment necessarily hurried. As a result each amended charter has been loaded at the last moment with some provision entirely at variance with pub-

lic sense and public sentiment. The vicious legislation of every legislative body is usually pushed through at the be take n for the calm deliberation im-

portant subjects deserve. After urging the people for weeks to initiate the movement for the amendment of the charter, through public meetings, at an early day without apparent effect, THE BEE now invites city zens to contribute to its columns their views upon the subject. In this way it is hoped interest enough can be aroused to bring important amendments to the surface. We shall hope later to see a committee of representative citizens appointed by a public meeting of our best people, to formulate our amendments and proceed to Lincoln, if need be, to aid the delegation in pushing the bill covering the charter amendments through that body early in the session. The delegation will cheerfully support iny measure which crystallizes public sontiment, and the citizens of Omaha owe it to their good name, as well as to the legislature, to agree at an carly date upon such proper and necessary nmendments to the present charter as shall remove its crudities and strongth en its power for good to the community.

There are a number of flat contradic tions in the present instrument and several ambiguous sections. For instance, the powers of the Board of Health are so indefinitely set forth as to make it impossible to comply with the etter of the law. The powers of the Board of Park Commissioners as defined in the charter have brought out two very distinct and opposing interpretations from two distinguished lawyers. The responsibility of officers to the heads of the departments to which they naturally belong should in each intance be so clearly defined as to compel harmonious work. For instance, the duties of the city prosecutor should not only be distinctly stated, but his responsibility to the legal department of the city should be likewise clear and he should be subject to the direction of the

city attorney. These are only a few of the many amendments which are needed. Let citizens bestir themselves at once upon this important matter and aid THE BEE in reaching the composite result which should be the guide of the legislative delegation and be immediately accepted by the delegation itself. If Oma ha citizens agree as to the amendments no opposition need be anticipated from the state at large.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL IMPROVE-In spite of the fact that immigration tends almost wholly toward the west, while the population of the south is augmented only by the natural increase of her people, the southern states have done a great deal during the past ten years to catablish a reputation for business enterprise and productiveness. Compared with the progress of the west that of the south seems slow, and yet there has been a steady growth in many sections of the south in recent years. This is due in great measure to the enterprise of northern capitalists who have found promising fields of activity there and have built up a new industrial life upon the ruins that were left by the

war. The pride of the American people in the prosperity and progress of the country is not much affected by sectional intere sts or prejudices, and it is to be presumed that the revival of productive industries in the old south is observed with satisfaction everywhere. But for social conditions which have unfortunately prevented that section from being filled up with industrious and thrifty home-seekers, as the west has been, the record of growth in the south would have been much more brilliant than it is; but it is by no means a record to be ashamed of. The money loss to the south by the war is estimated as high as \$5,000,000,000, which is \$1,500,000,000 more than the total amount invested in manufacturing in the United States at the last census.

It is pertinently suggested that if some disaster should completely destroy the manufacturing enterprises of the country and utterly wips out the captal thus invested it would be possible to form some idea of the enormous loss which the southern states sustained by the war. It is conclusive testimony to their powers of recuperation that they are now rapidly accumulating wealth and building up extensive industrial enterprises, notwithstanding that much of the vigor and industry underlying their present progress is from the northern states. The iron industry has perhaps made greater strides in the south during the past few years than any other. In 1881 that entire section of the country made only 451,540 tons of pig iron, while the output for the rest of the country was 4,190,024 tons. In 1891 the south made 1,914,042 tons and the rest of the United States 7,359,-413 tons. It will be seen that the growth, both actual and relative, was great. The output of coal from southern mines in 1891 was more than 23,000,-000 tons, compared with 6,000,000 tons in 1881. The cottonseed mills have increased in number from forty in 1881 to 200 in 1891, and their capital has increased from \$3,500,000 in the former year to \$39,000,000 in the latter year. Many other industries have grown in like manner and there is an excellent prospect that they will continue to prosper. The south needs a little more industry and vigor, needs more of the snap and vim that characterize the west, but even now the spirit of progress is gaining ground in that section.

CONGRESS. The second and short session of the Fifty-second congress will begin December 5. It promises to be uncommonly interesting. The question now being agitated of a special session of the Fifty-third congress will probably be determined by the action taken at the closing session of this congress regarding certain features of the tariff and in making provision for enabling the treasury to meet its obligations. It is said that there is impending danger of the financial department of the government becoming embarrassed before the regular time of meeting of the new congress unless the present one provides increased revenues for the ex-

penses of the government. This the democratic house may attempt to do by reducing duties on certain articles, close of the session when time cannot thereby increasing their importation, and perhaps by restoring sugars to the list of dutiable articles and abandoning the payment of bounties. It is thought to be not improbable that republicans enough in the senate could be induced to support proposals of this character to pass a bill through congress, but it is entirely safe to predict that such legislation would encounter defeat at the bands of the president. Nothing is more certain than that President Harrison would velo a measure restoring duties on sugars now free, and he could not consistently give his approval to any of the plans of the democracy regarding the tariff so far as those have developed. He can be relied upon not to do anything to change the fiscal policy of the government established by the republican party and to which he is as fully committed as any other republi-

> It would seem well assured, therefore, that nothing will be accomplished by the present congress' regarding the tariff, or at any rate nothing that would increase the revenues of the government, Admitting this to be the situation, the question of a special session of the new congress is manifestly one for serious consideration, and it appears to be receiving earnest attention from the democratic leaders. So far as they have expressed themselves, however, there is radical difference of opinion as to the necessity or expediency of calling an extra session of the Fifty-third congress, and it is doubtful on which side the weight of opinion is at present. The number of democrats is undoubtedly large who believe that the party ought to respond as promptly as possible to what they regard as the popular demand for a revision of the tariff. Perhaps there is an equal number who think it inexpedient to hastily disturb and unsettle the industrial interests of the country and that it will be better from a panty point of view to give those interests time to prepare for what is expected, which they may be able to do if tariff revision is not effected until fifteen or eighteen months hence. It is possible that Mr. Cleveland will defer to what shall appear to be the predominating desire in the party, but it is not likely that his views will be made known until after he is inaugurated. He knows what he must encounter from the importunities of the politicians and office seekers during the opening months of his administration, and he is very likely to take this into account in determining the question of an extra session of congress. The democrats are confronted with a delemma which cannot fail to prove a source of cauch perplexity to them.

THE statement that at a meeting of the presidents of all the seaboard trunk lines of railroad it was decided to ignore the interstate commerce law and return to the plan of business in vogue before that law went into effect, is important if true. It appears from the dispatch that this decision was reached as offering the only way to maintain rates, and it is said that the presidents are hopeful that the law will not be rigorously enforced against them. It is hardly credible that men at the head of great railroad enterrises subject to the power of congress to regulate interstate commerce would thus deliberately agree to disregard a law of the government, yet such an arrangement is quite possible. If it has been made and there is a serious attempt to carry it out there will be presented a direct conflict between the corporations and the government which must be met only in one way. The public will earnestly demand that the roads be compelled to comply with the law. Assuming the report to be correct, it implies a deliberately planned and formidable conspiracy to destroy the interstate commerce law, and this the people of the country will firmly and with great unanimity resist. The claim that the roads cannot maintain rates under the operation of the act is manifestly a mere pretext. If the seaboard trunk lines were allowed to carry out their reported purpose there would, of course, be an end to all regulation and the law would become a dead letter. It is a bold move which these railroad presidents are said to have determined upon and it must be vigorously dealt with.

THERE is a funny row in Chicago over the distribution of the spoils. Both Carter Harrison of the Times and Washington Hesing of the Staats Zeitung wish the democratic nomination for mayor, but the Times is energetically booming Hesing for a foreign appointment for an obvious reason. That man Harrison is a queer man. Not one paper in Chicago has omitted to abuse him roundly, yet he holds a tighter grip on the democrats of the Garden City than any other man, and when he runs for office he receives the open support of thousands of honest, sensible republicans. The war is on, however, and promises to give the mayoralty to the republicans very easily next spring.

THE report that all contention over the New York senatorship has been allayed and that Edward Murphy of Troy, one of the most powerful chieftains of Tammany, has now a clear field indicates that the tigor has been fully recognized. Mr. Murphy is a Tammanyite of the most thorough kind and has for many years had a prominent part in the management of the great political machine by whose efforts the success of Cieveland in the Empire state was made possible this year.

THERE seems to be something peculiarly unhealthy about cattle stealing in Wyoming. Two more of the rustlers have been found with bullet holes in their bodies, making four that have been slain in the same vicinity within two weeks. The regular course of the law is preferable as a means of dealing out justice to outlaws, but it cannot be denied that the summary method practiced in Wyoming is remarkably offective.

THE enlargement of the shops of the Union Pacific in this city, made necessary by an increased demand for facilities, is in various respects a good thing for Oraaha. The employment of an in-

creased force of men will somewhat benefit all who are interested either directly or indirectly in the growth of the consuming class, and it may in this instance be a stepping stone to still further enlargement and the payment of yet greater sums in wages to mechanics and laborers employed in these large shops. Even the erection of the new building now in process of construction will furnish work to a considerable number of men.

THOSE democrats in New York who arose in indignation against the attempt of some members of their party to hang President Harrison in effigy showed that they had a little sense left. Nothing could be more outrageous than an attempt to put such an indignity upon a chief magistrate who is honored and esteemed the world over, and whose administration is now praised by all political opponents who have a sense of fairness and Cocency.

THE narrow escape of a heavily loaded notor train on the Douglas street bridge emphasizes the importance of the greatest precautions in the management of trains crossing the river. The derailment of motor trains at grade is bad enough.

Some Independents Feet Gay.

Hastings Nebraskan At last accounts Uncle Johnny Powers was out behind the barn tickling himself in the ribs, jumping cight feet nigh and yelling wondering "where am I am at."

> Sound Advice. New Yo k Tribune.

Democrats have been calamity howiers without cause or reason. Their example is one which true republicans ought to be care-It is sound political pullosophy to accept defeat without premonitions of impending disaster to the country.

The Free Trade Hig Four.

Chicago Inter Oc an. Our esteemed contemporary, the Chicago Our esteemed costemporary, the Unicago Heraid, stands up for the principles of its party. It demands that J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska be made secretary of agriculture, "because he is a life long free trader." That is honest. Watterson, Morton, Hurd and George are "the pig 4" of democracy today. The pigiform of the party is with today. The platform of the party is with them, and they are with the platform.

Nebraska Stond Up for Herself

A ratification of the result of the Nepraska election would be in order now at any time. Neoraska still stands for the party of prosperity, humanity and progress and when within a few months the disappointed propie will be howling with disgust at the democratic party for its dismal failure to fulfill its promises and give us better times, they will begin to realize the real virtues of the party they deserted, when the country was in the miast of prosperity.

Obnuxious School Laws. NORFOLK, Neb., Nov. 16.—To the Editor of THE BEE: Will you please answer in Sunday's BEE what this school law is that seems to have cut such a figure in the election in Wis-consin and Hilmols? J. M.

Answer-The Wiscousin law, known as the Bennett law, provided, section 1, that the parents or guardians of a child between the ages of 7 and 14 years should cause such child to attend a public or private school for a period of not less than twelve consecutive weeks, and not more than twenty-four weeks in each year, such period to be fixed by the Board of E incation or directors of the several towns or districts.

Section 2 provided a penalty for violation of not less than \$3 and not more than \$30 for such offense, "and failure for each week or part of a week on the part of any such pe son to comply with the provisions of this act shall constitute a distinct offense."

The fifth section defined what constituted a school, namely, "wherein is taught, as part of the elementary education of children, eading, writing, arithmetic States history, in the English language, This was the feature against which objection was raised. It gave state officers supervisory power over private schools and aimed to apolish schools in which German is taught almost exclusively. Power of prosecution under the not was conferred on public school poards. This law was repealed by the legilature of 1891 and a compulsory law substi-

The filinois law was in the main similar to the Bennett law. In addition to the comput sory features sweeping power over private schools was conferred on public school di-rectors in city and country. Such discetors could approve or condemn a school at will ent or guardian sent a child to a connned school, he or she was liable to fine and imprisonment. What made the odious was the zeal shown in the enforcement in the country districts, partaking of the nature of persecution. The repeal of the law was a prominent and successful issue in he recent election in Illinois.

JOSHED BY THE JOKERS.

Indianapolis Journal: Mudge—Do you be-leve there's such a thing as a noodoo? Yatisley—That is a nice question to ask of a man who has known you for years

Somerville Journal: The man who never had an infallible remedy to cure a cold is the only man in the universe who never has one.

Philadelphia Record: "You are fined \$1.50 and costs for drunkenness," said the marktrate to the prisoner,
"Thush all right," said the prisoner; "but I
peal from th' decishion. I want my case heard
before a full curt."

Puck: "I am not wealthy," he said: "but if the devotion of a true and tender heart soes for anything with you, Miss Chara—"It goes well enough with me, Mr. Spoon-bil," interrupted the fair girl, with a pensive look on her face: "but how will it go with the grocer?"

Good News: Little Boy-"Mamma, may I bave that big family Bible a little white?" Fond Mamma-"Of course you can, my pet. Your thoughts are on higher things, I see," Little Boy-"Yes'm." Bridget (to herself, two hours afterwares)-"Hump, More of that jam gone. I don't see how that boy reaches it."

THE CRISIS IN HAWAIL New York Recorder The queen of Honoiniu sits softly chewing tulu. Although affairs look grave. When asked an explanation She says, with perturbation "It's just Hawaii have."

New York Herald: Roying Raggs-After all, it bays terbe perlite, pardaer. Jocose Jaggs-Not always. The other day I was ac in deaf and dumb, and when a man ave me a dollar I says, "Thank ye, sir!" and he had me arrested

Somerville Journal: Customer-Look here It within two years! Ta lor-Well, isn't that the way you gener ally pay your bills?

THE MAN WITH A MOUTH.

Robert J. Burdet's in Brooklyn Eagle, I love the man who knows it all.

From east to west, from north to south;
Who knows all thin a both great and small,
And tells if with his tireless mouth;
Who holds a listening world in awe,
The while he works his from jaw.

Ofttimes in evening's boly caim.

When twilight softens sight and sound,
And zepbyr breathes a perfect psalm.
This fellow brings his mouth around
With its iong saliop that can thre
The eight-day clock's impatient ire.

His good, strong mouth! He wields it wellf He works it just for all it's worth; Not Samson's lawbone famed could tell Such mighty deeds upon the earth. He pulls the throttle open wide. And works for hard on every side.

Up hill and down, through swamp and sand, It never stops; it never balks;
Through air and sky, o'er sea and land,
lie talks, and talks, and talks, and talks,
And talks, and talks, and talks, and talks,
And talks and talks, and talks,

Good Lord, from evi's fierce and dire. Save us each day—from fear and woe: From wreck and flood, from storm and fire, From sudden death, from secret foe: From blighting rain and burning drouth— And from the man who plays his mouth.

## SENATOR SHERMAN'S DENIAL

It Fesembles the Peculiar Statements of Many Public Men.

NOT INCLINED TO BE PREMATURE

Frequently Embarrass Special Correspondents by Their Contradictory Statements. Pertaining to Their Future Conduct -Ways of Southern Democrats.

WASHINGTON BEREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTHEAUTH STREET, WAS INSTON, D. C., NOV. 17.

Senator Sherman's denial that he intends to resign his seat in the United States senate causes no surprise. The habit among public men to deny any public statement which they regard as premature is so well recognized in Washington that a denial has now come to be regarded as a confirmation in many instances. This habit of entering denials does not necessarily grow out of a natural tendency upon the part of public tien to embarrass trith, but it is rather a part of the desire of all men is public life to keep their future plans in complete darkness. until an opportunity is afforded to make the formal announcement to the best possible advantage.

Public attention was first called to this custom of public men to deny everything relating to themselves personally when Secretary John W. Noble was reported, about a year ago, to have resigned the portfolio of the in error. The announcement was made upon the authority of an official who got his aformation directly from Secretary himself. The secretary told his official friend that he intended to resign, and then that he had resigned. When the announcement was actually grade by the press the president had tasen no action upon the restanation, and naturally Secretary Noble was chaggined to see the premature publication. He then stated that he had not resigned, and the special correspondents who had made the statement that his resignation was in the hands of the president stood before the country as fabricators, or something worse, ignoramuses. Views of the Case.

Technically speaking, the secretary had not resigned; he had only offered his resignation to the president and it had been handed back to him. While the resignation was yet lying upon the president's desk and upon a day when it was shown by the chief executive to and discussed with a prominent republican, the secretary of the interior, for ome reason known only to himself, rep his dential that he intended retiring from public life. It is the official presumption that General Nable had had an intimation that his resignation was to be declined.

So, too, the passionate degial and genunciation that Secretary Blaine made when it was announced that he intended to resign, Another case in point was that of ex-Senat Edmunds of Vermont, who persistently and repeatedly denied all reports that he intended resigning his seat. Mr. nction was very remarkable. His resignation was publicly announced by him in the middle of the session. He had been denying his intentions for months, and yet when he finally vacated his seat in the senate Sea ator Dixon of Rhode Island admitted that he had been informed by the senator himself of his contemplated wirbdrawal, and was thus onabled to be the first man to apply for the senator's desk in the senate chamber, which, having a choice location, was coveted by all Assistant Secretary Nettleton of the

Treasury department, who has just resigned, is yet another justance illustrating the unwillingness of public officials to acknowledge the truth of statements concerning their future actions. And the case of Comptroller Lacey of the currency division of the treasury is also fresh in the memory of the public. Proctor's Manner Refreshing.

The action of ex-Secretary Proctor in ad nitting that he had resigned his portfolio and that he expected to be appointed senator by the governor of Vermont is such a rare and refreshing instance of frankness that it can be regarded as the exception which The most exasperating denials from public

men are made against statements regarding their condition of health. The Bug correspondent recalls the denials made concerning the condition of President Garfield and Samuel J. Tilden. It was persistently denied by the physicians and members of their families that these distinguished in valids were in dangerous conditions up to within an hour or so of their death. Denials were persistently made that Representative Samuel J. Randall was seriously ill up to within two hours of his death.

A report was circulated at the capitol at noon of the day when Mr. Randall died that he was sinking and that the end might be A messenger was dispatched to the Randall residence by the speaker for the purpose of learning the patient's true condition. A note was received in reply and read from the clerk! desk to the house, stating that Mr. Randail's condition was unchanged and not alarming. He died that same day and it was subquently learned that the physicians informed the family early that morning that Mr. Randall was dying and could not live through and furthermore, this fact was known to the person who wrote the note

The denial entered by Senator Sherman is believed by those who are conversant with the inside facts relating to his object in retiring to be made with a view of frustration the effects which the announcement of his

intentions may make upon his Ohio constituents. Ex-Governor Foraker was Senator Sherman's principal opponent in the last sen-atorial fight. He will be again a formidable applicant as soon as it becomes known posi-tively that there is to be a vacancy in the senate.

senate. Sherman Prefers Foster.

It is the desire, frequently expressed in private conversation by Senator Sherman, that Secretary Foster should be his succession. The senator's presumption has sor. The sonator's presumption has been that those members of the Ohio legislature who roted for his re-election last winter will be willing to vote for Mr. Foster if they are left to their own inclinations; but if there should be a pressure annuncement and the friends of Foraker, McKinley and other aspirants have an opportunity to work upon the legislators, the result may be in doubt. It is a matter of history with the republican leaders from Unio now in Washingon that a fortnight before the Ohio legision that a fortnight before the Oale lature convened last winter Senator Sherman had determined fully to decline to enter the race for re-election. Secretary Foster the race for re-election. Secretary Foster and other well known republicans went to the senator and berged him to stay in the race. He was assured that his canvass would taken up by his friends and he would be

pulled through. He finally yielded, and was re-elected. Shortly after his re-election he sent word to Secretary Foster, and stated to a number of the latter's personal friends that he intended to resign this fall or winter, and he hoped that Mr. Foster would be his successor. This much your correspondent was assured sevoral months ago to be true, and the statement comes from at least three very prominent Onic republicans, who aver that they got their information direct from Schator Sher-man. It is possible that Senator Sher-man does not intend to resign; but that he has said he would reside, and shortly, too, there can be no honest doubt,

#### Ways of Southern Democrats.

"One thing has been demonstrated by the recent elections in the south," said Post-office Inspector Sharpe of Chattanooga, in conversation today, "and that is that the race question has solved itself. The colored man in the south really has no more right in the exercise of his franchise than he had in 1800," and Colonel Sharpe sighed deeply. Colonel Sharpe has long lived in the south, and knows all about conditions there.
"At Chattanooga we managed to get the

votes of the colored men cast and counted fairly, but that was an exception which should not be mentioned in considering the entire subject. It is no more use for the republicans to attempt to secure the election rights of the colored man south or to ore into that section than it is to try to fly. have been a rainbow chaser in the south am free to admit, but I shall not be in future. It is only necessary for the democratic committees to say how much majority is wanted in a state below Mason and Dixon's me, and it is produced. It is just as easy to make one majority in some sections of Ten nessee, for instance, as it is another majority. I have heard of colored men in the north voting the democratic ticket, but in view of the manner in which their fellows south are disfranchised, it passes my understanding, it would seem that some colored men will never realize what the republicans have done and are doing for them, until they are also disfranchised."

#### May Affect the Senate. Small as is the democratic majority in the

senate there is yet no hope of republican ascendency by the elections of 1814. There are several democratic senators from states with republican governors, who would appoint republican successors in case of death or resignation, but neither of these senators expire in 1895, and their successors will be elected by legislatures chosen in 1894. Of the thirty only ten are from states which are in any way doubtful, and of these ten not one is a democrat, except Senator McPherson of New Jersey, whose state in legislative campaigns is nearly always good fighting ground. The other nine include states where fusion between democrats and populists has won a temporary victory over the republicans. In no case, however, except in New Jersey, is there any prospect that a democratic senator whose term expires in 1895 will be succeeded by a republican. This fact will make the national campaign of 1896 intensely interesting, while, that of 1894 will be correspondingly dull and devoid of excitement.

## To Amend the Constitution.

At the recent election in California there was presented an important object lesson which appears to have been lost sight of in the subsequent surprises. The voters in California decided, by a very pronounced majority, that they favored the election of United States senators by the people and not the state legislature. Of course the the United States as to provide for the elegtion of United States senators by the direct vote of the people instead of the legislature could not be adopted and made offective without action first by congress, directing that the question be submitted in all states and decided by a popular vote, but California, which has been agitating the su ject for a number of years, concluded to try her own temper and see what her own peo-ple desire and then use her action as an argument for a general submission of the proposition if it prevailed in that state.

Bills looking to the submission of the question to the people in all the states have been ntroduced and discussed in both houses of the present congress but no final vote has strongly favor the change.

> Defeat Conduces to Brevity, Kans is City Journal.

Governor Humphrey of Kunsas has issued ne of the shortest Thanksgiving proclamations on record. Governor Humphrey was a candidate for congress and fell outside of

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