THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of October, 1894, was as follows:

1	20,925	16	21,124
2	21,274	17	21,255
3	21,203	18	21,231
4	21,141	19	21,112
5	21,641	20	21,284
6	21,592	21	22,110
7	22,975	22	21,052
8	21,071	23	21,037
9	21,138	24	20,890
10	21,646	25	20,861
11	21,123	26	20,886
12	21,147	27	21,052
13	21,586	28	22,560
14	22,840	29	20,738
15	22,131	30	20,812

Total	614,407
Less deductions for unsold and returned copies	10,037
Total sold	604,370
Daily average net circulation	21,146

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3d day of November, 1894.
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

The republican legislature must live up to the platform pledges.

This is a good time to renew fealty to the patronage of home industry.

What would the statesmen out of a job do if the lecture platform should fail them?

No one seems to be competing with Franklin MacVeagh for the honor of the complimentary vote of the democratic members of the legislature for United States senator from Illinois.

It is idle to talk about painting the election booths while the temperature is around the freezing point. The unsightly booths should be removed and painted just previous to the next election.

The rebuke administered to railroad domination and boodlerism in the defeat of Tom Majors came from within the republican party, and the party will be stronger by reason of this self-administered rebuke.

Omaha furnishes one of the executive officers of the Guarantee Ticket Brokers association for the coming year. This is only another gratifying evidence of the activity and prominence of Omaha people in national organizations of every kind.

A meeting of the executive committee of the American Bimetallic league has been called for next week. It is highly important that the free silver fanatics endeavor to find out just where they are at since the revolution accomplished by the recent election.

According to the Chicago Herald, every calamity that has come upon the national democratic party since Tilden's days is due to domestic and personal factionism in New York state. We are impatiently waiting for the New York Sun to rejoin that of all those calamities President Cleveland is the greatest.

Professional base ball players seem to be very much like men in all other occupations. They no sooner see an immediate raise in salary than they run after it in total disregard of the ultimate consequences. If a base ball player acted otherwise the ordinary common sense individual would have his calculations unexpectedly upset.

Ex-Congressman Fitch, now comptroller of the city of New York, says that he has no doubt whatever that the newly adopted constitution of the state prolongs his tenure of office for one year. Why should he have any doubt on this subject? Does not the position pay some $25,000 a year? And did he not give up his place in congress for it? Another year at $25,000 is not to be scoffed.

Congressman Holman, the great objector, who was turned down at the last election by his Indiana constituents, says that the next national campaign will be a contest between two western men for the presidency and that the democrats will go to Illinois for their candidate. It is to be hoped, for the sake of the democrats, that this is not intended as a notice of the contemplated removal of Mr. Holman to Illinois.

The Western Passenger association is once more reported to be on the verge of complete disruption. This association has been on the point of falling to pieces so many times during the last two years that the public has come to regard it much in the light of the feline species with their reputed nine lives. So far as its influence for the good of the commercial interests of the west is concerned, the association may as well have been disbanded for some time past.

The county commissioners are going to obtain personal information regarding the persons who are in whole or in part dependent upon the county for poor relief. This is unquestionably a commendable purpose. If the county is being imposed upon by unworthy persons it means that worthy persons are deprived of what they would otherwise be entitled to. No precaution can be too great to keep the public funds from going to impostors and professional vagrants. We do not believe there are many such sharing in the county poor relief, and the efforts of the commissioners must contribute to weeding out so far as is possible the few that there are.

WHAT WILL THE PARTY GAIN?

Ever since it became definitely known that Judge Holcomb had been elected governor of Nebraska by some 3,200 plurality the air in the vicinity of the state capitol has been more or less tinged with talk of a contest on behalf of the defeated republican candidate. This talk was at first said to emanate from the republican state committee, but after almost all the prominent republicans who had been trying through the campaign to bolster up the head of the ticket expressed themselves unfavorable to contest proceedings on the slim evidence of fraud that has so far been collected the rumors have been switched upon a new track, namely, that notice of contest would be filed by an individual elector in his private capacity without either the instigation or the encouragement of the republican committee.

Such intimations are at once inaccurate and misleading. Under the law which provides for the contesting of elections there is no other way of instituting proceedings except through notice duly given by a qualified elector. In other words, the republican state committee, were it disposed to act, could act only through some member composing it representing the committee. It is moreover useless for any one connected with the committee to pretend that some private individual will take the initiative in this matter. No one except the state committee has claimed to be in possession of any evidence of fraud against Majors. No one except Mr. Majors and possibly a few of his friends to whom he has given promises of appointments has any personal interest in such a contest, and Mr. Majors has been reported to have repeatedly indicated his disapproval of that course. If, then, notice of contest should be given by any one the public will know that the move has been instigated by the republican state committee and that both the resources and the alleged evidence of fraud collected by that committee are in reality the basis of the proceedings.

The question immediately arises: What is to be gained by a contest for the purpose of counting Majors into the governor's chair? And in considering this question the committee wants to remember that in theory at least it is supposed to represent the republican party. It is not expected to represent any particular man, whether he is a defeated candidate for office or the manager of a giant railroad corporation. It is supposed to consult only the welfare of the party. The mere fact that the legislature is overwhelmingly republican, and might, by the exercise of arbitrary power, unseat the honestly elected governor of the state, does not mean that such high-handed procedure would be beneficial to the republican party. Suppose the state committee should institute a contest and should not stop at stealing the governorship, in what position would it leave the party? After the recent bitter experience, is any one anxious to have Majors on its hands two years hence demanding as his right a renomination and a vindication? Is it not about time for the leaders to admit that the defeat of Majors is the best thing that could have happened to the republicans of Nebraska and that his resurrection after repudiation by his own party would undo the good work already accomplished?

This much is as plain as day. No contest on governor can be instituted without the backing and support of the republican state committee, and that committee will be held responsible for whatever injury the republican party may suffer as the result of a possible contest.

PAYING CUSTOM DUTIES IN GOLD.

Referring to an editorial in The Bee in which mention was made of the suggestion that in order to enable the treasury to maintain the gold reserve congress should provide, as was formerly done, that customs duties, or a large percentage of them, should be paid in gold or gold certificates, a correspondent submits the following: "Now is this not just what the government did during the war, and did it not cause gold to go to a premium and all other money to depreciate? And would not that be a violation of the republican doctrine of having every dollar as good as every other dollar?" Customs duties were required to be paid in gold during the war and for a long period since, but that fact had nothing whatever to do, as our correspondent assumes, with the premium on gold. Gold appreciated, or other money depreciated relatively to gold, during the war, because there was lack of confidence in the promise of the government to redeem its paper obligations in coin. The specie standard was maintained for a considerable time after the war was begun and the departure from it came about when the government drained the banks of their coin reserve in payment of the seven-thirty bonds issued in 1861. This forced the banks of New York, Philadelphia and Boston to suspend specie payments and their action was soon followed by the suspension of nearly all the banks in the country. As a consequence specie commanded a premium and the premium grew with the increase of uncertainty regarding the result of the war and the progress of paper inflation by the government. Possibly it would have gone higher than it ever did—it reached 285 in 1864—but for the fact that the government had an assured gold income from duties.

As to the other question of our correspondent, whether the proposed plan would not violate the republican doctrine respecting the maintenance of the parity of all forms of currency, we answer that on the contrary it is entirely in line with that doctrine. The soundness and stability of the currency depends upon the ability of the government to redeem in gold on demand any of its obligations. In order to do this it must maintain an adequate reserve of specie, which has been fixed at $100,000,000, though in the opinion of some financiers it would be wise to increase the amount, since that represents less than 20 per cent of the currency redeemable in gold. The proposed policy does not involve any discrimination in favor of gold, or at any rate none which could affect the relative value of other forms of currency. Under present conditions, with the reserve constantly liable to be depleted or even swept away by drains to meet the export demand, there is danger that the credit of the government may at any time be impaired and that in consequence the paper obligations of the government will depreciate. But give the government an assured gold revenue that will enable it to maintain the reserve at the amount deemed adequate to meet all demands and the danger will be averted and all cause of distrust will disappear. Then every dollar would be as good as every other dollar, because all would rest upon a sound and amply fortified basis.

There is another point in connection with this question which it is pertinent to refer to here. It is objected to the plan of making all or a part of the customs duties payable in gold that importers would get the gold from the treasury by presenting greenbacks and pay it in for duties. This is not a reasonable or even a plausible objection. The importer is indifferent as to what kind of money he pays duties with. It is simply a matter of convenience with him. Until two or three years ago, until there begun to be serious distrust regarding the future of gold payments owing to the increasing silver inflation, about 90 per cent of the customs duties were voluntarily paid in gold and gold certificates. The distrust led the banks to hoard gold and supply their customers with other money with which to pay duties. With the disappearance of distrust, for which there is no longer any excuse, and with the knowledge that the gold would flow back to them in the regular course of treasury disbursements, the banks would not hesitate to supply their patrons with all the gold needed for duties. It is in the interest of the banks that the national treasury shall be in an entirely sound and safe condition and it is an unjust reflection upon these institutions to assume that they would put any obstacle in the way of its attainment.

A PERMANENT ART EXHIBIT.

Nearly every city of any considerable pretensions in this country has some kind of a permanent art gallery or museum maintained as a public institution. In Europe the same is true with regard to nearly every city and town, whether of any pretensions or not. Is there any good reason why Omaha should not make at least a beginning in this direction, no matter how small that beginning may be? It is, of course, not to be expected that Omaha will immediately or in the near future duplicate the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York City, or the more recently established Field museum of Chicago, but it can easily form a nucleus of what will in time become one of the attractive features of the city.

Omaha has, in the possession of its new public library building, a fireproof gallery for the exhibition of paintings and other objects of art. This represents he investment of a certain amount of public money, which ought to be put to constant public use. In other cities not much larger than Omaha, such as Minneapolis and Rochester, for example, permanent art exhibits are maintained in connection with the public libraries. The collections have been secured chiefly through gifts by private individuals to the public, and by the loan of valuable pictures belonging to wealthy citizens either indefinitely or for stated periods of time. The recent loan exhibit just closed in this city has given us a glimpse of the art treasures to be found among us. If our public-spirited citizens, who are in a position to do so, would deposit in the library building galleries a few pictures at a time, varying the collection from month to month, Omaha would have a small permanent art exhibit that would be a constant delight as well as a powerful educational factor for all of her citizens, not to mention the favorable impression it would create upon visitors. Omaha ought to have such an exhibit, and it ought to have it very soon.

Organized labor will appeal to the next legislature to establish a state printing office, wherein all the printing required by the state may be done by union printers employed and paid by the state. To do this right and economically a new office, that of state printer, must be created, which, under existing limitations, can not be done. There is no doubt, however, that the plan contemplated would, if carried into execution, prove advantageous, both to the state and the printer's craft. For years the state printing has been done by contract, ostensibly to the lowest bidder. But there are thousands of dollars spent on work that can not be anticipated nor intelligently submitted for proposals. The result has been that a certain nonunion office in Lincoln has grown fat and lusty on the crumbs that fell from the state house table. Bills have been rendered and paid far in excess of the fair and equitable price of work performed. We suggest to the men who are demanding a reform in the matter of state printing that they cause to be made a careful expert examination of the vouchers covering every item of printing paid for by the state during the past seven years. We venture to say that the findings will open the eyes of legislators and cause them at the outset of the session, when the subject must come before them, to apply strict business methods in placing the printing contract for the session.

The Central Labor union will ask at the hands of the next legislature a law to prohibit combines between coal dealers in this state for the maintenance of excessive prices. We commend the idea to the thoughtful consideration of the Douglas delegation and suggest further in the same connection that an inquiry should be made to ascertain what justice and equity there is in railroad tariffs that impose a greater transportation charge on a ton of coal than the coal is worth at mines less than 300 miles distant from Omaha. The Bee has had considerable to say on this coal question in times past, not because there is any particular fault to find with local dealers, but because it is a matter of vital concern to every householder in Omaha and the state at large. We have shown conclusively that the transportation lines centering in Omaha are solely responsible for the high price of coal here, and that they have pooled on the commodity so that no dealer can long secure shipments of coal into Omaha at a lower rate than that quoted by the combine. As far as Omaha consumers are concerned in a law that will break up the local combine, they will support any measure with that object in view, and the Central Labor union merits the aid of every member of the Douglas delegation in all efforts to accomplish the object sought.

A most important opinion written by Justice Harrison of the state supreme court, touching liability of fire insurance companies, has not received the attention its merit deserves. Justice Harrison holds that in case of total loss of property the company insuring the premises is liable for the full amount named on the face of the policy, any clause or stipulation limiting the liability of the company to a less amount being contrary to the statutory rule and invalid. This decision of the highest court of the state is well in line with decisions of high courts in many other states. There seems to have been in recent years a sentiment pervading judicial circles that a fire insurance policy, purporting to indemnify its holder in case of a given loss, could not be repudiated by companies issuing it when called upon to pay the claim. A chief characteristic of the up-to-date fire insurance policy is an array of exemptions that enable a company to evade a large share of the responsibility assumed when the risk was taken. Justice Harrison has decided the law of this state to be that a fire insurance policy is binding on the company upon its face. The decision is sound and will be appreciated by hundreds of citizens, who, having paid their premiums promptly and faithfully, have been forced to appeal to the courts in order to get their dues.

The sultan of Turkey has decided, according to the latest cable dispatches, to send a commission composed of three members of his military household and one civilian to make an inquiry into the reported outrages practiced by his soldiers upon the Armenians. This might be accepted as satisfactory evidence of the sultan's desire to repair any injury that may have been done were it not for the fact that he is known to have made numerous inquiries into other complaints which have never resulted in any positive action. There is too much reason to believe that unless some strong pressure is brought by the civilized nations the matter will never get further than the inquiry stage. The appointment of a commission to look into the facts is a device well calculated to throw the indignant Christian world off the scent for a while in the hopes that by the time it is learned that the scheme was nothing but a ruse the general resentment will have subsided. If the Armenian outrages are left unpunished the Turkish governors and soldiery will take it as an indication that future outrages of a similar nature, if only practiced upon Christians, will be overlooked with equal readiness.

An Omaha divine has expressed publicly the opinion that honest municipal government can only be accomplished through a league of men embracing the membership of all the churches. Without entering into the merits of the proposition it is pertinent to recall the fact that every male church member in Omaha may participate in party primaries and thus secure the selection of fit men for public office. It is the duty of every voter to attend the primaries and caucuses. Our election laws provide ample means for the choice of competent and trustworthy men for municipal office and for the redress of every abuse of popular confidence. Whenever a majority of the electors of Omaha, church members included, evince interest enough in city affairs to participate in the selection of good men for office, under the system now in vogue, the city will be spared a repetition of the scandals of the past. A remedy is in the hands of the friends of good government. If they do not apply it they must share some responsibility for resultant evils against which they cry out.

Carrying Coals to Newcastle.

Globe-Democrat.

A shipment of 50,000 bushels of corn from Alabama to Illinois and Iowa marks a new era in internal commerce and will serve to remind planters that raising corn for a home supply and to sell for cash is far more economic than raising cotton to buy corn.

Wilson Diagnoses the Kick.

Philadelphia Ledger.

Chairman Wilson comes up smiling and cheerful, but he can hardly be said to have recovered his senses, for he says that "the kick came from the heels of the American people; that there was very little brains in it." That is not a very politic remark, even for a man who is prospectively "out of politics."

Suggestion from an Organ.

New York Times.

Another comment is to the effect that the issue of bonds now is contrary to the known views of the secretary of the treasury and is an "insult" to him. That clearly is a matter for the secretary to deal with. The duty of the president is the same, whether the secretary sees it or not, and the president is in the habit of doing his duty. Do his critics think that the situation calls for a resignation, and if so, whose? The president's?

Real Cause of the Landslide.

St. Louis Republic.

A perspicacious contemporary, a church organ, says that the recent landslide in politics was "a revolt of the Christian sentiment of the country against the admission of polygamous Utah." There you have it. Mr. Cleveland may contend that the result is his vindication and the confounding of his party foes. Mr. Gorman may insist that it was the fear of an indefinite extension of tariff reform. Mr. Hill may point out that it was the revolt of the millionaires against the income tax. And Mr. Whitney and Governor Russell may persist in the opinion that it was all because there is no free coal in the tariff law. They are all wrong. The Mormons did it.

A Pertinent Suggestion.

Omaha Excelsior.

The people of this city and county are looking with some interest to see whether the Douglas county bar will take any action in the arbitrary jailing of Patrick O. Hawes by Judge Scott for contempt of court and the more than arbitrary act of the same judge in fining a lady in the court room who happened to say to her husband that it looked to her "more like power than justice." The words were overheard and repeated to Judge Scott by an understrapper, and the judge, who seems to be riding to death his hobby of the "dignity of the court," immediately fined her for contempt and threatened to throw her in jail unless it was paid instanter.

It strikes the Excelsior that there is a remedy for Jeffryism in this country, and the lawyers are the ones to apply it. If, on the other hand, the mind of Judge Scott is unbalanced, as some say it is and has been for several years, his condition is to be considered. In either case an investigation should be at once begun.

SOMEWHAT PERSONAL.

Chicago Tribune: Rosewater of The Omaha Bee laughs long, loudly, and last.

Clay County Patriot: That Omaha Bee had a sting in its "tale," after all. It made a lot more spots on Tom Majors.

Western Wave: As the returns give the governorship to Judge Holcomb, the cry goes up that Rosewater did it with his little Bee.

Schuyler Herald: Nebraska republicans should learn without any more lessons that they can not elect yellow dogs in the face of Rosewater and The Bee's opposition.

Kearney Standard: Republicans will never again assert that "who The Omaha Bee is for is defeated." The astute politicians will henceforth stop trying to lie to themselves.

Stanton Picket: Editor Rosewater is one of the few men in Nebraska who had politics very much their own way. When republicans have nominations to make in the future they will consult Editor Rosewater.

Central City Nonpareil: Cussing Rosewater and damning The Bee does not change matters. Hand another than Majors been nominated The Bee would have worked just as hard to elect him as it did to defeat Majors.

Sioux City (Ia.) Tribune: Editor Rosewater seems a sort of Moses and Joshua rolled into one. He divided the Red sea waters of republican success, elsewhere unbroken, and metaphorically made the sun to stand still over Ajalon.

Hastings Democrat: The average republican politician strikes fire on his teeth, if you mention Rosewater. Whether it is so or not, they recognize in the defeat of Majors a personal victory for Rosewater. Is there no balm in Gilead for these disconsolates in knowing that the world and the fullness thereof is their's?

Sterling Sun: The fact that the republicans elected so large a part of the legislature and all the rest of the state ticket by big majorities against fusion of democrats and populists clearly shows that Holcomb was elected, but not because fusion or populism was popular in Nebraska, but because of the fight against Majors by The Omaha Bee, the heretofore leading republican paper of the state.

O'Neill Frontier: Some of Rosewater's enemies are pointing with pride to the alleged fact that the republican party is done with him. The Frontier can not see it that way. Rosewater will credit himself with the defeat of Majors and no one can say him nay, because there is no way to prove it or disprove it. Two years from this fall Rosey will urge the nomination of some good man like MacColl or Cady, who will be nominated and elected, and then the little joss will exclaim, "See what I have done! defeated Majors and elected someone else; great is my influence." And again there will be none to say him nay. Rosey holds four aces and there is no way they can be beaten.

Aurora (Ill.) Beacon: The only place where the republican tornado struck a snag was in Nebraska, where Majors is defeated for governor by 3,000. The fight in that state must serve as a reminder to the republican party that it can not successfully sit down on a trained fighter like Editor Rosewater of The Omaha Bee. A man who has given the best energies of his life to the cause of the republican party and has worked with voice and pen for its advancement and has helped make the politicians all that they are, raising some of them from obscurity into places of emolument and honor, must be treated with some consideration at the hands of the party for which he has labored.

Beatrice Tribune: That much abused and vilified man that has always been hated by the rotten state house republican ring—a life-long anti-monopoly republican, and the brainiest journalist of the west—E. Rosewater and his Omaha Bee—contributed probably more than any other man to beat Majors and elect Holcomb. While all the subsidized and time serving republican papers of the state prophesied the downfall of Rosewater and asserted that his paper had no influence politically, their songs must now be changed in tone and meaning, for most assuredly Rosewater and his Bee are a power in Nebraska politics. His predictions are most accurately fulfilled to the letter. We all rejoice in the election of Silas A. Holcomb.

Minneapolis Times: All friends of Editor Rosewater of The Omaha Bee should protest against the editorial in the Nebraska State Journal, which calls him a "flat-headed ophidian." Not only is Editor Rosewater not a flat-headed ophidian, in fact, but the use of such a term as an epithet is not at all in accord with the high code of courtesy and dignity which obtains in all Nebraska journalism. It may be that the editor of the Nebraska State Journal has gotten his terms mixed, and that by flat-headed he means level-headed, but then its use in connection with the word ophidian defeats this charitable supposition at the start, and Mr. Rosewater's friends must come to the rescue. Mr. Rosewater is a mild-mannered and unobtrusive gentleman, who would never think of avenging so grave an insult himself, and the Times for one is willing to take up the cudgels in his defense.

Madison Reporter: Dowered with the hate of hate, the scorn of scorn, Edward Rosewater lifts his head above the calumny of his enemies triumphant, respected and even beloved by a grateful populace. The gladsome light of reform breaking over Nebraska's fertile plains and scourging to dungeons gruesome and dark the grim shadows of corporation despotism reveals to us one countenance glorified by a noble deed. It is not in our province to inquire into his antecedents or motives. It is charged that his nature is evil, his associations corrupt and his motives sinister, yet towering high above all criticism and calumny, one truth stands unassailed, untouched and uninvalidated, that the results of his struggle have been for the good. Where the battle waged fiercest, he staked all a man could stake and in a good cause, whatever his motives. Traitor? Back in the face of the perjured, boodle-soaked corporation harpies that are feeding upon the ethical body and blood of the commonwealth he flung the bribes, the chairmanship and promises, and under God's heaven he stood erect a free man and dared to raise his voice against corruption. Let him who is without sin cast the first stone. Rosewater wears the wreath.

Blair Pilot: The fellows who made this campaign from start to finish upon the single idea of downing Rosewater should take a tumble to themselves. The returns contain a practical lesson, from the study of which both themselves and the republican party may profit. The Bee rubs it in on them good and hard in its issue of Tuesday, and when we take into consideration the fact that one of the principal causes that resulted in Tom Majors' nomination was a desire to spite Mr. Rosewater the justification is apparent. The result on governor is somewhat of a personal victory to Rosewater, but it is more of a victory to the republican party. Thousands of good republicans all over the state, many of whom had little if any more use for Rosewater than had the gang who nominated Tom Majors, have aided to secure it. They desired as earnestly as did The Bee and its editor the overthrow of ring rule and boodle politics in the party. The seven republican nominees on the state ticket below governor received pluralities averaging about 20,500 votes. Holcomb beats Majors by a good round 3,000, and by these figures Majors fell behind the average of his ticket 23,500 votes. The result is in no sense a populist victory. It is simply a rebuke administered by republicans to tricksters within their own party. In this year of republican landslides this rebuke is marvelous. Had Honest Jack MacColl been permitted to lead the ticket, or had the nomination been made upon a basis of honesty and equity to the party rather than for the special benefit of its tricksters, there is no reason to doubt that the whole state ticket would have had more than 30,000 plurality. While Rosewater is acknowledged as a chief factor, he was not by any means the only one. Thousands of other agencies have aided to turn down Majors and his hoodo gang. With the masses the issue was not, as the Majors oracles would all along have us believe, Rosewater and anti-Rosewater. It was an issue between honesty and corruption, and so many thousand republicans voted against their party not in the interest of Rosewater, but of their party, as a matter of principle and because it was right. And Rosewater aside, the defeat of Majors will prove the best tonic for the republican party of Nebraska that has ever been prescribed for it. The moral of all this is that Mr. Rosewater and the party cannot both be sat upon by tricksters at one and the same time.

A Warning.

Chicago Herald.

Let us mind our own business. We have none in Asia.

CORPORATION INTERFERENCE.

Significant Results.

New York Evening Post.

The results of the election in Nebraska and California show the growing independence of voters. In each state the majority of the ballots cast on the congressional issue were for the republican candidate, while in each the republican nominee for governor failed of election, because some thousands of voters in his party who supported the rest of the ticket would not sustain the man whose name stood at the head. The Australian ballot law helps very much in encouraging this spirit of independence. The chairman of the democratic state central committee in Kentucky frankly acknowledges this effect of the system. "The election," he says, "will be a valuable lesson, as well as a warning, to the party. A secret ballot makes voters more independent, and if the party expects, even in a sound democratic state like this, to poll its full vote, it must deal fairly and honestly with the voters, and, especially in local races, must nominate capable and worthy men."

Governor Holcomb.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The populist governor of Nebraska, that is to be, who looms up as about the only anti-republican candidate who kept his feet on election day, is not a populist of the Waite type at all, but an honest, level-headed, earnest man, who commands the confidence and respect of everybody. Silas A. Holcomb had a fierce battle raging about him, however, for about three months before the election. Thomas Majors, the republican candidate, was his leading opponent, and has the reputation of being the most unscrupulous politician in the state. It was mainly a fight over corporation power in the state's government, and Majors had the backing of the railroads and unlimited means to turn the floating vote his way. Holcomb won through republican defections from Majors, under the lead of The Omaha Bee. He is an Indianian by birth, and 38 years old. As 'Squire Stearns used to say of Governor Robinson, he has a face like an affidavit. Holcomb started out as a democrat, but in the anti-corporation upheaval of some years ago in Nebraska he turned populist. When the populists nominated him for district judge a year or two ago the democrats indorsed him. The republican candidate, Judge Hamer, sought to gain favor by announcing from the bench that on account of the hard times he would not order any more foreclosures of mortgages until times improved. The populists thereupon demanded that Holcomb make a like promise, but he refused, saying he would do nothing but according to law and his oath of office. This caused a defection of populists, but he was elected, and served with the highest credit. This incident is of importance because of the impression abroad that the populist governor in Nebraska must necessarily be an unsafe man. He grew so in popular esteem that last year he was named for supreme court judge, but against his inclination, and he made no canvass. He was beaten by only about 6,000 votes in a hot contest over the same corporation question on which he has now won. No charges of dishonesty or incompetency could be found against him in the last campaign, and the people, regardless of party, seem to be well pleased over the man who was chosen.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

Love always weeps when it has to whip.

Birds with bright plumage are seldom fat.

One symptom of backsliding is a lack of thankfulness.

Religion pure and undefiled never works by the month.

Law wears iron shoes and don't care where it steps.

The minister who is not more than a preacher is a poor one.

The meaner men are the more they want their wives to be angels.

The truth we hate the most is the truth that hits us the hardest.

Dyed whiskers are like hypocrisy. They never fool but one person.

The more polish you put on a mean man the better the devil is suited.

Sometimes a prayer for a good meeting is not answered because there is bad ventilation.

A lie is often told without saying a word, by putting the rotten apples in the bottom of the basket.

ANOTHER TAP AT CLEVELAND.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Nov. 17.—To the Editor of The Bee: I was amused at the reasons given by our State department at Washington for declining to join with Great Britain in trying to straighten out the tangle that China and Japan have got into over Corea. Secretary Gresham says the United States cannot afford to enter into an alliance of this kind with a monarchical government. That is true, for it is contrary to our republican ideas. But is it not true that we entered into an alliance with both Great Britain and Germany during Mr. Cleveland's former administration, and aided those monarchies in restoring to the throne of Samoa a savage, brutal negro? Having done this with a miserable little Asiatic island with which we have no commerce, why should we refuse to do the same in connection with China and Japan, with which countries we have large and important interests? Surely we should join with England's queen in an effort to settle the Corean difficulty, or else we ought to withdraw from the Samoan treaty. L. V. T.

OLNEY ON LABOR UNIONS.

Minneapolis Tribune: The Olney opinion is not in any sense a decision of any general principle, but simply a piece of special pleading in a particular case. It savors of an attempt to square the administration with the labor vote.

New York World: Mr. Olney's letter to Judge Dallas on the controversy between the receivers of the Reading railway and certain of its employes is the most creditable if not the most important expression of his views that he has put forth since he became attorney general.

Chicago Herald: It should be studied by all interested in labor questions, and especially in the subject of the relation of employers to the labor unions. The entire argument is strongly favorable to organized labor and to peaceful methods for enforcing its claims. The intelligent reading public will regard it as a pleasant surprise, considering its source.

Indianapolis Journal: The opinion of Attorney General Olney is on a line with the recent decision of Justice Harlan as to the right of railroad men to organize and even to strike, provided they do not interfere with the rights of others or attempt to enforce their demands by destroying property. The decision and opinion are a complete refutation of the charge that the power of the courts and the government is used only to oppress workingmen.

St. Paul Globe: If Attorney General Olney had given out his letter to Judge Dallas before the election, it would have jumped on as an electioneering dodge. It would have been open to that insinuation, correct and sensible as it is. Coming now, it shows the laboring element, who were so furiously unreasonable in their denunciations, that they were unjust, and that Mr. Olney did his duty in both instances, regardless of the political consequences. In other words, he was a democrat.

Brooklyn Eagle: The attorney general has had opportunities to occupy his time with matters that concerned him, and he might better have been employed in that way than in offering gratuitous advice to judges. There are trusts in the country and there are laws against the existence of trusts. Mr. Olney probably has good reasons for taking no action against these big corporations, but the country is not unaware of the fact that he does not seem to disapprove of the illegal corporations. It is to be regretted that he found time to write this letter while he has been too busy to attend to more serious matters

Springfield Republican: As to what standing such a letter has in Judge Dallas' court, we cannot say. It bears an official air and amounts to a letter of instruction. Presumably the court is its own master in this case. But, however that may be, Mr. Olney gives good advice. The laboring men, who have been so bitter in denouncing him since the Chicago affair, will have to mark out some counts in their indictment. We should not want to understand the attorney general, however, as holding that the strike is a sufficient or even tolerable weapon for the settlement of labor troubles in connection with the railroads.

EXCUSE THESE SMILES.

Philadelphia Ledger: One of the men arrested for holding up a train at Blackstone is named Hoe. He might plead in his defense that it is natural for him to get into a scrape.

Pittsburg Chronicle: "Is Miss Elder's hair artificial?" "Oh, no; it is human hair." "I mean is it her own?" Certainly; she bought it."

Town Topics: Mrs. McBride (proudly)—My baby began to talk at a year old. Mrs. Darley (triumphantly)—Mine began to talk at six months. Mrs. McBride (convincingly)—But yours was a girl baby.

Detroit Free Press: Wife—I saw an odd thing down town today, right on the public square.

Husband—What was that?

Wife—A bachelor.

Washington Star: Mrs. Nagger—We've been married nearly ten years and you have never been to church since the wedding day. Mr. Nagger—Um—ah—well, a burnt child dreads the fire, you know.

Indianapolis Journal: "All the same," said the unterrified Jacksonian, "the backbone of the good old democratic party is as good as ever."

"I low that's so," mournfully assented the weaker brother, "but they is so darn little meat left on it.'

THE DRAWBACK.

Philadelphia Press.

They wonder that her brother isn't fonder
of the maid,
And if she were their sister, how they'd
love her! oft they say;
But he doubts it, for if, like him, at her
home all day they stayed,
They would listen to her practicing instead of hear her play.

DRAMATRIMONY.

Washington Star.

My footlight goddess, how I haste
To worship at your shrine;
My life no longer seems a waste
Since you are to be mine.

And yet, when hearts should be most gay,
There comes some cruel thought,
Which into night transforms the day
And makes our hopes as naught.

A subtle horror lingers still,
Though pleasures come and go;
It haunts me, wander where I will;
Fate has decreed it so.

I beg to hear the truth from you.
Declare it, good or bad:
Am I to be your husband, true,
Or am I just an ad.?