

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George B. Traub, secretary of The Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Editions printed during the month of October, 1894, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Copy Type and Quantity. Includes rows for Daily (Morning, Evening, Sunday) and Total.

Of course Bland is down on the bonds. Free silver is the only thing that Bland is not down on.

Senator Hill is after recreation in Florida. He will be after something else when he gets back to Washington.

Those who expect little from the short session of congress which commences next Monday are those ones who will not be disappointed.

Had Majors' self-sacrifice act been performed before the election he might possibly have had some legitimate claim for gratitude from his party.

When the contest talk ptered out the prospects of lucrative jobs went a-glimmering for any number of corporation cappers and state house leeches.

To stakeholders: You have used the money long enough. Better disgorge. Holcomb was elected and will take the oath of office. What more do you want?

The over cautious stakeholder now has not the slightest pretext for longer withholding money that was wagered on the result of the election in this state.

We suggest that the Burlington railroad now abandon politics and devote its energies toward building up a business that will justify an early return to 5 per cent dividends.

It seems that the republican state committee took special pains to give out the Majors-Morrill correspondence to those newspapers only which supported the candidacy of the corporation candidate.

The democratic party would doubtless claim credit for the reduced price of flour were it not for the fact that during the presidential campaign they yelled: "Vote for G. Cleveland and \$1.20 wheat!"

If the property owners of Omaha want the fire department reorganized they know how to bring it about. If they take no action in the matter it may be assumed that they are satisfied with existing conditions.

Ordinarily it is not a bad idea to so adjust the dates of correspondence that it is to be made public that it will purport to be written at the place where the party signing it happened to be on the particular day referred to.

The county commissioners and Associated Charities will work in concert during the coming winter in extending aid to impoverished and helpless people. They will not, however, give alms to the paupers sent here by outside counties to feed upon the generosity of our people.

If the chief of police is to designate acting officers of the police force with all the privileges and emoluments of regularly appointed officers the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners may as well relinquish all claim to its power to determine the organization of the department.

We trust that Majors' reference to "the disgraceful scramble for office through unwarranted contest proceedings and in deliberate defiance of law which was witnessed in this state four years ago" was not intended to wound the suspensive feelings of his dear friend, John M. Thayer.

The best friends of the recent canal bond proposition are the most outspoken in deprecating any further action looking toward its resubmission until after the legislature shall have had an opportunity to clear up the law on the subject. The canal promoters will do well to heed the advice of their friends.

It is announced that Secretary Morton in his annual report, which is to be given to the public in a day or two, will discuss the silver and currency question at great length from the farmers' point of view. Strange, it is not, how Mr. Morton's opinions and those of the farmers of the country have suddenly come to coincide since the former's elevation to the agricultural portfolio.

The democratic administration is supposed to have in the chairman of the house ways and means committee and in the chairman of the senate finance committee two representatives intimately connected with the financial policy of the government. Although a very important financial undertaking is now under way neither of these gentlemen has been in public evidence for some time.

AN IRONCLAD DECREE. We have heard considerable comment during the past year about ironclad court decrees in the several now famous strike injunction proceedings. In none of these cases is the order of the court so minute in its details and so all inclusive in extent as the decree which has just been made in answer to the petition for a perpetual injunction against the enforcement of the Nebraska maximum freight rate law. We should hesitate to assert that the decree is not strictly in accordance with the opinion filed by Justice Brewer, but it certainly leaves no loophole open by which the slightest move may be made on the part of the state authorities that would in any way disturb the free control of the railroads over the rates to be charged for the transportation of goods between points within the state.

It must not be forgotten that the plaintiffs in these injunction proceedings are stockholders in several railroads affected by the law and that as defendants are joined not only the officers of the State Board of Transportation but also the officials who are in charge of the railroads themselves. When, therefore, the injunction is issued restraining the making or publishing a schedule of rates to be charged for the transportation of freight "whereby such rates shall be reduced to those prescribed in the bill filed herein, house roll 33, approved April 12, 1893, and below those now charged by said company, or in anywise obeying, observing or conforming to the provisions, commands, injunctions and prohibitions of said act," the railroads are really forbidden to even voluntarily put into effect the reduced schedule of rates in question, were they so inclined to do.

There is perhaps some room for argument that the phrase "and below those now charged by said company" should be construed to mean that the railway officials are not permitted to make any reductions at all in the rates at present in force. That, it seems to us, would be a very forced construction, but it is to be noted that there is nothing in the decree that can be appealed to as preventing any increase in rates that the railroads may choose to make.

The decree of the court, moreover, drops the fine distinction which Justice Brewer tried to draw between an unconstitutional act and the unconstitutional enforcement of a constitutional law. The maximum freight rate law is now declared to be "repugnant to the constitution of the United States" in that it seeks to prevent the exaction of reasonable charges for the transportation of freight by the defendant railroad companies. Just where that leaves the law we are in considerable doubt. Justice Brewer apparently endeavored to convey the impression that the law remained perfectly valid but inoperative on the statute books, and could be resuscitated either by amendment or by showing in the future that the rates have, by altered circumstances, become reasonable. If, however, it is, as the decree says, repugnant to the constitution of the United States, it is difficult to understand how it can be galvanized again into life. So long as the order of the court stands as it is the maximum freight rate law will be tied up so tight that no relief whatever can be secured to the people through that piece of legislation.

A CURRENCY COMMISSION. It is reported from Washington that there is a difference of opinion in Mr. Cleveland's circle of official advisers with regard to the advisability of the president outlining any financial scheme in his message to congress. It is said to be the opinion of at least two members of the cabinet that it will be impossible to accomplish anything during the coming session and that it would be better to postpone any agitation of the question for at least another year. It is suggested that a currency commission be appointed, which shall take this subject into consideration and report a plan for the improvement of the present financial system at the meeting of the next congress. A bill providing for such a commission has been submitted to the president for his consideration.

This measure provides for a nonpartisan commission of seven members. It shall investigate the nature and working of each kind of money in the United States, report as to the monetary standard that will have the most favorable influence upon internal and foreign trade and the best means of maintaining undisturbed the stability of such standard, recommend the best means of simplifying and unifying the various existing media of exchange in the United States, and also the most desirable method of establishing an elastic and automatic note issue. The advocates of this plan urge that probably such a measure can be passed at the coming session of congress and the way thus prepared, under wholly democratic auspices, for the desired reform in the currency system. Secretary Carlisle is said not to favor the commission idea and it will not be surprising if the president is found to be in accord with him. It is understood that both have for some time past been giving very earnest consideration to this subject and it is to be presumed that they naturally desire to give their conclusions to the country. Mr. Cleveland, it is believed, is especially anxious to have his name identified with a plan for reforming the currency system since his failure to have carried out his policy regarding the tariff. If such is the fact the president will hardly be persuaded to give favorable consideration to the commission suggestion. There is also opposition to a commission on the ground that such bodies have never accomplished any material good.

It is entirely safe to say that there will be no currency legislation by the present congress. The diversity of views among the democrats is so great that there is not the slightest probability they can be brought to agree upon any plan, and least of all upon one proceeding from the administration. Mr. Cleveland's financial ideas are antagonized by a majority of his party in congress and unless he makes unlooked-for concessions, in the event of his submitting a plan for a new currency system, his recommendations will be disregarded. As to a commission, if it were made strictly nonpartisan and composed of men of the highest ability as practical financiers, doubtless the result of its

investigation and deliberations would command respect and might be very helpful toward a solution of the currency problem. It would be able to present, at any rate, a great deal of needed and useful information. The paramount importance of the question is now fully recognized and it is certain to command more attention in the immediate future than any other subject of public consideration. There is an abundant supply of plans, but an entirely sound and safe scheme of currency reform is yet to be formulated. The nearest approach to it is what is known as the Baltimore plan, which congress will be asked to consider, though there is hardly a possibility that it will be accepted by the free silver democrats, without whose support it could not be adopted by the present congress.

A LOCAL BREAD COMBINE. On and after Tuesday, November 27, bread will be sold at wholesale in Omaha, South Omaha and Council Bluffs at the rate of thirty-six leaves for \$1. This is the notice which has been published in the cities named, signed by the local organization known as the Bread Bakers association. It is an open declaration that the bread bakers of this vicinity have entered into a combine to fix and control the price of bread sold at wholesale. There may be various considerations of expediency that have led up to this step. It is, for example, maintained that the price of bread has been demoralized by the constant efforts of a few dealers to get a large share of the business by cutting under their competitors. This has deprived the bakers of a portion of their revenue without benefitting the public in any corresponding degree, because the retail price of bread has remained the same, the retailers simply appropriating to themselves a larger margin of profits.

But these circumstances do not detract from the fact that the agreement to fix the price of bread at wholesale is an unlawful combine. There is in the statute books of Nebraska a law intended to provide against just such undertakings. It declares it to be unlawful for any person or persons, partnership, company, association or corporation to enter into any contract, agreement or combination whereby a common price shall be fixed for any article or product, or whereby the manufacture or sale thereof shall be limited or the profits made a common fund. Violation of the law is made a misdemeanor to be prosecuted by the county attorney. A combination to fix the price of food would have been a punishable offense at common law, even in the absence of a special statute. If the Bread Bakers association is to fix the price of bread at wholesale, what is to prevent the dealers from combining to fix the price of bread at retail? And what is to prevent the dealers in every other article of prime necessity from doing the same with respect to other articles? The bread combine strikes us as setting a very bad example.

THE AMERICAN NAVY. The United States navy has a navy of which its people can feel proud, for although it ranks fifth or sixth among the world's navies the ships composing it and those in course of construction are unsurpassed. When the vessels already provided for are built and put in commission the navy will consist of four first-class and two second-class battle ships, two armored cruisers, thirteen protected cruisers, three unarmored cruisers, seven harbor defense vessels, nine gunboats, six torpedo boats, and a dynamite gun vessel, a total of forty-one as effective war ships in their several classes as any country possesses. The secretary of the navy, in his annual report, points out that as compared with other countries the United States, with its great seacoast and numerous ports, should have more torpedo boats than have been provided for. England has 175 of these boats, France 214, Germany 127, Italy 177, and Russia 103, while Brazil, Chili and Argentina have nearly four times the number that our congress has authorized to be built. The great importance of torpedo boats in the estimation of European countries ought to have weight with congress and induce it to make provision for a larger number of this class of vessels. It is probably useless to urge this at present, when the condition of the treasury will not admit of any new demands upon it, but the matter ought to receive attention as soon as the government can afford to put more money into the navy.

Secretary Herbert says in his annual report that during the period covered by it the vessels of the navy in commission have been almost constantly employed and the necessity for such employment seems to be continually increasing. Heretofore an insufficiency of numbers has, in cases of sudden emergency abroad, necessitated sending vessels from one station to another, frequently for long distances. Now, however, that all the cruising vessels of the new navy are, with but few exceptions, completed and most of them ready for active service, the secretary has declared, in his report, that the navy is now in a condition to meet any emergency. The interest of economy and the protection of the more perfect protection of our interests abroad, to put into operation a policy which will keep a number of cruising vessels sufficient for the ordinary needs of naval policing on each of six stations, namely: North Atlantic, South Atlantic, North Pacific, South Pacific, Asiatic and European. The experience of the past year must be regarded as abundantly justifying the construction of the navy and there is no reason to doubt that the experience of the future will still more strongly vindicate the policy. A great commercial nation like the United States, having trade relations that give it interests to be protected in almost every land, and which are steadily growing in extent and value, must have an adequate naval force. It cannot properly guard its interests and command respect without it. Undoubtedly this fact is very generally recognized by the American people, so that there is not likely to be in the future so much opposition to the building up of a navy as there has been in the past.

authorized expenditures under this head will fall with great rapidity after the next fiscal year, and thereafter entirely disappear from the annual appropriations. It is estimated that with the expenditure of not more than \$750,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, the existing new navy will have been entirely paid for. The secretary thinks it will be unwise from the standpoint of national defense to stop entirely the work of naval upbuilding, "that wisdom and experience demand that the present well organized, highly trained and exceedingly efficient body of mechanics and skilled laborers engaged in the work of naval ship building shall not, at least, be entirely disbanded." Secretary Herbert is a firm believer in the necessity of having battle ships and he closes his report with the recommendation that congress authorize the construction of three more such ships and also twelve torpedo boats. It is not at all probable that this will be done. A few torpedo boats may be authorized, but when the treasury is compelled to borrow money to meet the current obligations of the government and the revenue continues to run behind expenditures it is not likely that congress will order the construction of battle ships involving an expenditure of \$12,000,000 or more. Admitting the soundness of the contention of the secretary of the navy still the country will have to be satisfied with the navy it has until the condition of the treasury improves.

The postmaster general wants to exclude certain papers and periodicals from the grade known as second class matter. The reform will meet with general favor, for it will result in the suppression of many advertising fakes, whose promoters prey upon the unsuspecting public and the swindling of their money. The time must come when publishers will be compelled to prove circulation before advertising contracts can be considered valid, and there ought to be a law to hold publishers to an accountability for money received on subscription to a paper whose life may be snuffed out at any moment. There are alleged newspapers in Omaha today, whose publishers are utterly irresponsible in the commercial world and could pick up their grip-sacks tonight and leave the city without any personal loss. These people are entering into contracts with advertisers when they know the existence of their publications is only a matter of days, or a few weeks at most.

When it comes to agitating for a recount of the vote on governor by resolution of the legislature the conspirators will find that they have run against any number of snags. It is extremely questionable whether in the absence of a contest alleging fraud in every precinct in the state the legislature has any right under the constitution to order a recount. There are numerous provisions of law which can be appealed to prevent the proposed robbery of the governorship. Should the railroad tricksters persist in their design they will find their hands full before they have time to make the first move. The people are not likely to stand idly by while a gang of corporation cut-throats attempt to nullify their right of self-government.

At the quarterly meeting of the directors of the Burlington railroad, held in Boston last week, it was decided, in view of the decreased earnings of the company, to declare a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent per annum instead of at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, as has previously been the custom. Is it any wonder that the stockholders desire to endure smaller returns on their investments? Let the road go through a few more costly campaigns like the one which it recently conducted in Nebraska and it would not be surprising if the dividends disappeared altogether. Perhaps if some of the stockholders should institute an inquiry they might find where their money has been recklessly squandered.

She's All Right. Chicago Tribune. With the war indemnity it will get from China, Japan will build a navy capable of taking care of its own part of the ocean. Make no mistake about Japan.

Help for the Sugar Farmers. Norfolk Journal. Norfolk's wishes to become pre-eminently the great sugar producing state of the union, the state sugar bounty should be restored in some form or other.

The Long and Short of It. Buffalo Express. The Omaha Bee has discovered that but twenty-four ballots were cast in Clontarf, Neb., at the recent election, and that twenty-six persons were candidates for office. What a paradise for an office seeker!

The Mistake of the Government. Kansas City Star. The government is making a mistake in not sending federal troops to the Indian territory to wipe out the lawlessness which prevails there. It is not true that the United States marshals are competent to deal with the situation. Perhaps the marshals can catch the outlaws, but the facts remain that they do not. The deprecations go on, and the local authorities are apparently unable to insure life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to the people. Federal authority and power are clearly needed.

Still in the Party. Nashville Standard. Last fall, in the state republican convention, when E. Rosewater's resignation as national committeeman was read, the gang jumped up and hurled each other and there was great rejoicing to think that Mr. Rosewater had left the party and there would be no one left to make them afraid by exposing their trickery. Mr. Rosewater, however, is still in the republican party. Not only is he, but he is the leader of it; never again will the party attempt to set upon him. There is no denying the fact that he defeated Tom Majors for governor.

Something to be Thankful For. Cincinnati Commercial. The country is to be congratulated that the power for evil of the approaching session of congress is limited by the constitutional provision which ordains that it shall die without any chance of re-appearing in the next year. In other words, the congress has been disposed to grumble when congress was adjourned, but the present congress may take, as every body will be grumbling at it, a very mischievous step. The result of the recent election was not a vote of want of confidence alone in Mr. Cleveland and his cabinet, but a want of confidence in congress as well.

Harvard's colors continue black and blue. From a French point of view, Miss Kate Field leads the team. The National Municipal Reform league meets in Minneapolis in two weeks. Every well regulated college should provide itself with an ambulance corps. Mr. Wilson's lecturing tour resembles his campaign. It is a comical failure. The Japanese do not waste time asking questions; when they see what they want they take it. It is not necessary that an inspector should be a minister to point out to men the error of their ways. Mr. Carnegie asserts that the man who dies rich dies disgraced. Perhaps Andy knows the location of a blow hole in that famous neck. New York has just discovered that mayor-elect has been doing business in Philadelphia for thirty years. The slow pace of reform is my party.

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Traffic in infants in Indiana shows a marked tendency toward increasing the circulation. Congressman Hynum was offered \$5,000 to become a middle man for collector of internal revenue, and Mr. Blatchley, state geologist, asserts he was offered a large sum by a party leader for the privilege of naming the schools and municipal inspectors. The impression that a public office is a private snap appears rooted in Hoosierdom.

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NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS. Poultry is being shipped from Superior to Butte, Mont., by the thousand pounds. G. W. Rice of Orchard has a pig preserved in alcohol that has two well developed bodies and only one head. Oshkosh is after the county seat of Deuel county again, but Chappell will not give up the prize without a big fight.

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Chief Justice says: Mr. Benton Maret of Eddyville is in Broken Bow looking after the immense correspondence of Governor-elect Holcomb. Mr. Maret has been managing the populist campaign at Omaha since last September and is a very competent man. According to the Creighton Courier H. M. Van Every of that town has deserted his recent wife, wedded and departed for the sunny south, where they don't show snow. Mrs. Van Every gave up a pension of \$12 a month for this man and now pension and she both are gone, leaving her to support herself and eight or ten children. A woman don't show very good judgment in throwing aside \$12 a month for any man. Pensioned widows should take warning.

A Romantic Career. Chicago Herald. The career of John W. Goff, elected recorder of New York by 60,000 majority over Judge Smyth, is almost as romantic as that of John Boyle O'Reilly. A native of Ireland, belonged to the Fenian organization. More fortunate than O'Reilly, who was condemned to a life sentence of penal servitude in Australia, Goff managed to escape a free colony to the United States about the time O'Reilly was preparing to become a felon.

Goff's political sentiments underwent no change while he was working his way up at the bar of the United States. He was one of the chief agents in sending out to the whaling vessel, the Catalpa, in 1876, to rescue the British political prisoners still remaining at the end of the world, from which O'Reilly had managed to escape in 1850. Goff's personal experience with Recorder Smyth, which his election over that functionary makes not less striking, Smyth never entered Goff's mind when the latter was in a case before him and fined Goff \$200 for contempt of court. Goff's management of the prosecution in the Leask committee investigation has been rewarded by a popular appreciation which cost his recipient less than \$1 for complex expenses.

Complimentary to the Farmers. Globe-Democrat. A western correspondent of a Boston paper says the populist vote has deserted the farmers and taken to the cities, while its platforms are now anti-corporation rather than free silver. This is a substantial compliment to the farmers at all events.

THE WEDDING MARCH. Truth. The wedding march from Lohengrin the organ loudly plays. The organists and their supporters greet the gathered people's gaze. The swelling music trembles as are touched the bold and the timid hearts. But the tremble isn't in it with the shake in Freddy's knees. Down the aisle the blushing maids proceed with stately tread. And each regrets the day is not the day for her to wed. But then a silver lining to the cloud that hovers o'er—They know they never looked so sweet in all their lives before.

And now the organ thunders forth a welcome loud and clear. A hundred heads are turned to see the father who supports her down the long and dizzy aisle. Will support her and her husband, too, in just a little while.

Highest of all in Leaving Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Not Smart. We confess to feeling timid among the brilliant galaxy of dealers who are always able to snap up the snaps from the jaws of exporting wholesale dealers, or by brilliant maneuvering, corral all the best clothing "from the Antarctic circle to St. Petersburg, and thence in a southwesternly direction to Cudahy's packing house." We never have been able to form ourselves into a hollow square and surround everything in the clothing line worth having. But in the pride of our plodding and simple souls we've been producing garments for 27 years that we've always guaranteed to be great big values at the prices asked.

For instance a suit or overcoat like those shown for all sorts of prices from \$7.50 up to \$200. We know every stitch in 'em to be goon reliable value. They're worth the price. If you get your money's worth these days you're in luck, and you ought to be satisfied. You can't beat 'em anywhere for the money.

Have you guessed on the turkey? See window.

Browning, King & Co., Reliable Clothiers, S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas.

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PEOPLE AND THINGS.

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Chief Justice says: Mr. Benton Maret of Eddyville is in Broken Bow looking after the immense correspondence of Governor-elect Holcomb. Mr. Maret has been managing the populist campaign at Omaha since last September and is a very competent man. According to the Creighton Courier H. M. Van Every of that town has deserted his recent wife, wedded and departed for the sunny south, where they don't show snow. Mrs. Van Every gave up a pension of \$12 a month for this man and now pension and she both are gone, leaving her to support herself and eight or ten children. A woman don't show very good judgment in throwing aside \$12 a month for any man. Pensioned widows should take warning.

A Romantic Career. Chicago Herald. The career of John W. Goff, elected recorder of New York by 60,000 majority over Judge Smyth, is almost as romantic as that of John Boyle O'Reilly. A native of Ireland, belonged to the Fenian organization. More fortunate than O'Reilly, who was condemned to a life sentence of penal servitude in Australia, Goff managed to escape a free colony to the United States about the time O'Reilly was preparing to become a felon.

Goff's political sentiments underwent no change while he was working his way up at the bar of the United States. He was one of the chief agents in sending out to the whaling vessel, the Catalpa, in 1876, to rescue the British political prisoners still remaining at the end of the world, from which O'Reilly had managed to escape in 1850. Goff's personal experience with Recorder Smyth, which his election over that functionary makes not less striking, Smyth never entered Goff's mind when the latter was in a case before him and fined Goff \$200 for contempt of court. Goff's management of the prosecution in the Leask committee investigation has been rewarded by a popular appreciation which cost his recipient less than \$1 for complex expenses.

Complimentary to the Farmers. Globe-Democrat. A western correspondent of a Boston paper says the populist vote has deserted the farmers and taken to the cities, while its platforms are now anti-corporation rather than free silver. This is a substantial compliment to the farmers at all events.

THE WEDDING MARCH. Truth. The wedding march from Lohengrin the organ loudly plays. The organists and their supporters greet the gathered people's gaze. The swelling music trembles as are touched the bold and the timid hearts. But the tremble isn't in it with the shake in Freddy's knees. Down the aisle the blushing maids proceed with stately tread. And each regrets the day is not the day for her to wed. But then a silver lining to the cloud that hovers o'er—They know they never looked so sweet in all their lives before.

And now the organ thunders forth a welcome loud and clear. A hundred heads are turned to see the father who supports her down the long and dizzy aisle. Will support her and her husband, too, in just a little while.

Highest of all in Leaving Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Not Smart. We confess to feeling timid among the brilliant galaxy of dealers who are always able to snap up the snaps from the jaws of exporting wholesale dealers, or by brilliant maneuvering, corral all the best clothing "from the Antarctic circle to St. Petersburg, and thence in a southwesternly direction to Cudahy's packing house." We never have been able to form ourselves into a hollow square and surround everything in the clothing line worth having. But in the pride of our plodding and simple souls we've been producing garments for 27 years that we've always guaranteed to be great big values at the prices asked.

For instance a suit or overcoat like those shown for all sorts of prices from \$7.50 up to \$200. We know every stitch in 'em to be goon reliable value. They're worth the price. If you get your money's worth these days you're in luck, and you ought to be satisfied. You can't beat 'em anywhere for the money.

Have you guessed on the turkey? See window.

Browning, King & Co., Reliable Clothiers, S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas.

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BRUTALITY OF THE GAME.

Chicago Record: Intentional roughness is not good foot ball, to say nothing of its, and the player who is guilty of malice not only should be put off the field, as the rules allow, but should be barred from all further participation. The close contest, when once it feeling is aroused, offers temptation to do "dirty work," and the strictest supervision is necessary to rule it out. Chicago Herald: In suits of the adoption of "new rules" the great feature of the Yale-Harvard foot ball game on Saturday was its brutality. The slugging was terrific, and it is said, greatly enjoyed the slugging, and quite severely. One man was knocked down, and while he lay helpless and unconscious, an opposing player jumped on his breast, breaking his collar bone. Murphy, the Yale tackle, was carried off the field on a stretcher and at last accounts was at the hospital still in a comatose condition. The 25,000 spectators of the game, who were slugging, were an exhibition of a ball game. It was simply a brutally managed prize fight.

Chicago Times: It is a pity that so many and so good a game as foot ball should be marred by the brutalities which, make the accounts of Saturday's contest between Yale and Harvard read like the story of a battle. A procession of injured players carried off by the stretcher, the collar bone of one Harvard man and the ribs of another broken are features of the "sport" which are likely to make parents doubt its merit as a means of liberating education. If occurred this sort happened in any game played by professionals the police would interfere. Pugilism, which under almost universal laws, numbers its victims by tens and