

### The Omaha Bee.

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**The BEE PUBLISHING CO., Props. E. ROSEWATER, Editor**

#### ANTI-MONOPOLY TICKET.

- State.**  
 For Governor, E. P. INGERSOLL, of Johnson County.  
 For Lieutenant-Governor, P. B. REYNOLDS, of Hamilton County.  
 For Secretary of State, THOS. KIRKLEY, of Franklin County.  
 For Treasurer, P. D. STUDEVANT, of Fillmore Co.  
 For Auditor, JOHN BEATTY, of Wheeler County.  
 For Attorney-General, JOHN BARNHART, of Buffalo County.  
 For Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, CHARLES H. MADLEY, of Adams Co.  
 For Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. J. POINTS, of Douglas County.  
 For Regent of the University, J. M. BURKS, of Lancaster.
- Congressional.**  
 For Congressman, First District, J. W. GILBERT, of Cass County.  
 For Congressman, Second District, S. V. MOORE, of York County.  
 For Congressman, Third District, M. K. TURNER, of Platte County.
- County.**  
 For County Commissioner, RICHARD O'KEEFE.  
 For Senators, J. S. MCCORMICK, CHARLES H. BROWN.  
 For Representatives, ROBERT TWADDELL, of Union precinct, A. BURMESTER, of West Omaha, W. G. WHITMORE, of Platte Valley, ALLAN ROOT, of McArdle, WILLIAM TURTLE, City, FREDERICK BEHM, City, S. R. OVERALL, City, JOHN HOY, City.

VAL is frothing at the mouth. That "walk-away" is a very exhausting business in the Third district.

We suppose Valentino will have a "walkaway." He don't appear to be running in some parts of the Third district.

HON. C. H. BROWN will poll one of the heaviest votes ever secured by any legislative candidate in the state. His anti-monopoly record is above question.

JUDGE MASON is howling himself hoarse over the sad record of Senator Van Wyck, but he is as silent as an oyster over the grave charges made against his own professional career.

RICHARD O'KEEFE is the present efficient councilman of that name. As county commissioner he will bring to the office the experience which he has gained in his office of councilman. He will be elected by a round majority.

The contest is now between Hon. M. K. Turner and W. H. Munger. Every republican who is interested in the control of national legislation by the republican party should cast his vote for Turner.

LORAN CLARK, who was nominated by fraud, will be defeated by P. D. Sturdevant, the anti-monopoly candidate for state treasurer, who is also on the democratic ticket. Mr. Sturdevant's election will teach the convention bosses that they can rush through candidates against the popular protest, but they can't always elect them.

MESSES. TURTLE, BROWN and O'Keefe were talked of by the workmen before their nomination by the democrats. Mr. Turtle was decided upon a week before the democratic convention met. The charge that the farmers' and workmen's movement is a democratic side-show is disproved by these facts. The democrats shrewdly endorsed what they knew would be the workmen's candidates. This is all the milk there is to that cocoanut.

The workmen and farmers have stood together in the nomination of an excellent legislative ticket. Every candidate on it can confidently appeal to the voters of Douglas county for support on the ground of his fitness for the place. It is a representative ticket which has ignored no class of voters who desire recognition. Now let the workmen stand together in their support of their nominees. Let no gin mill bargaining or barter break their ranks. Hard work under the present excellent organization will win the day. It will elect every man on the ticket by good majority. What the workmen of Douglas county need to look out for is division in their ranks through the emissaries of the railroads working under the name of friends.

**REGISTER.**  
 THE BEE again calls upon every citizen of Omaha who has not already had his name placed on the registration lists to see to it at once that he is registered. Under the present loose system of registration in Omaha hundreds of voters fail each year to cast their ballots, while many others are forced to swear in their votes at the polls. One more registration day remains before election. Registrars will sit in every ward on Monday for the purpose of adding to and correcting lists. Let every voter be sure that his name is on them.

**FRED BEHM.**  
 Mr. Fred Behm has been placed on the farmers and workmen's ticket in the place of Pat Ford, who has declined. Some workmen are trying to make capital out of the fact that Mr. Behm voted against paying the city laborers two dollars and voted in favor of giving them \$1.87. Mr. Behm is a square up and down man, who votes on his convictions. There are only six men employed by the city as common laborers. The largest number that has ever been on the payroll is thirty. Every one knows that \$1.87 a day was good wages for common labor. It was 12 cents more than other labor was getting in the city. Mr. Behm was a representative of the tax-payers, and a large portion of our tax-payers in Omaha are working men. The payment of \$2.00 a day, as demanded by the few laborers working for the city, would have built up a preferred class of laborers and benefitted no other working man.

Common labor during the summer has varied from \$1.50 to \$1.75 a day and when the city pays 12 cents more nobody has any right to find fault. If the city paid \$5 a day it would not raise the price of common labor a dime. Mr. Behm's vote was for fair wages and in the interests of the class of laboring men who pay taxes, while it did not in the least affect those who do not pay taxes. In every other respect Mr. Behm has always voted for what he believed to be right, let the consequences be what they may. That is the sort of man we want for the legislature.

**TO YOUR OWN VOTING.**  
 Working men of Omaha, do your own voting. There are men who claim that you can be driven to the polls under the whip of the railroad bosses. Prove to them that they lie. Having placed a strong legislative ticket in the field support it unanimously. The two parties have used you long enough to pull the railroad chestnuts out of the fire. Do your own voting.

The vote of a working man is as good as the vote of a railroad manager. It counts just as much on election day. Let the men who call you "hoodlums" before election beg in vain for your support when they get in a tight fix. There is no reason why they should depend on you to pull them out. Do your own voting to assert your own manhood. Support your own nominees, because they are your nominees, and because they are the best which ask the popular endorsement at the polls.

With a full vote of the mechanics and laborers of Omaha the entire ticket nominated will be triumphantly elected.

**MR. VINING'S DENIAL.**  
 The following letter has been received from E. P. Vining, Esq., freight traffic manager of the Union Pacific railroad:

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,  
 GENERAL FREIGHT DEPARTMENT,  
 OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 3, 1882.

DEAR SIR--I see that your issue of this evening contains a paragraph purporting to be an extract from a letter written by me to Messrs. Harrison and Richards, of San Francisco. As an act of justice to the Union Pacific Railway company, rather than to myself, I would respectfully ask that you publish this as my denial that I ever wrote to that effect to either Messrs. Harrison and Richards or to any other parties, or that I ever said anything which could justly be tortured into any such statement. The article is entirely without foundation, and I think those who are acquainted with me will do me the justice of believing that if I wished to say anything of the kind I should use the English language more correctly than it is used in the paragraph referred to. A denial to the same general effect as this was promptly published in the San Francisco paper in which the article upon the subject first appeared.

Yours truly,  
 E. P. VINING,  
 Freight Traffic Manager.

We print Mr. Vining's denial as requested. It is the first contradiction we have seen of the statement made by Mr. Robert J. Harrison, of San Francisco, on the evening of Aug. 24th. That statement was to the effect that the firm of Richards & Harrison of which he was a member had been the object of prosecution on the part of the Union & Central Pacific railroads because they refused to bind themselves by contract to ship all goods from the east by the trans-continental route. As the result of this refusal Mr. Richards asserted that

his firm was compelled to pay an additional tribute of \$50 per carload and although twice requested in a mandatory tone by Mr. Vining to secure a contract with the joint companies, they declined the proffered extortion, preferring independence to slavery. In consequence of Mr. Vining's course the firm, on August 9, 1882, wrote another letter to the general freight agent of the U. P. railway company calling attention to the fact that Mr. Vining was persecuting their shippers by discriminating against their agencies in Idaho and Montana, and in the course of which allusion was made to the threat which had been made, "If you continue to fight us we will fight you, and prevent you selling a single bottle in Idaho or Montana. I will put your rates so high you can't get there, and give others special rates, which will keep you out. We deal with fighting houses the same as with a competing road, to the bitter end, or we stand in with them, and then protect them with rates."

In response to a special invitation to be interviewed by J. C. Stubbs, general freight agent of the Central Pacific railway, Mr. Harrison called on Mr. Stubbs, who intimated that Mr. Vining's threats did not meet with his approval or endorsement. He said that the policy of the C. P. R. R. company was not to oppress, but that their principles were magnanimous. He could not perceive why he should be held responsible for Vining's attempt at boycotting, as the Central Pacific was never known to bulldoze any one.

This is Mr. Harrison's statement, as against Mr. Vining's. We cannot but think that in the vast correspondence of his office the trifling and unimportant letter mentioned must have slipped Mr. Vining's mind. Mr. Vining has nothing to say in condemnation of the atrocity of the sentiments contained in the letter, but is greatly agitated over the misuse of the English language. Torturing shippers is evidently a much less criminal offense in his eyes than torturing the queen's English.

But denial or no denial, and Mr. Harrison's words stand against Mr. Vining's. Every merchant in Nebraska knows that the policy of the railroads in this state has been precisely that proclaimed so boldly in the letter read as coming from E. P. Vining. The words may be disclaimed, but the policy stands. And men who are dependent upon the favor of the monopolies for their business existence are not fitted to represent the people in any contests against the corporations.

**OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.**  
 Parliament has been busily engaged in the discussion of the closure or moving of the previous question as a method of parliamentary procedure for stopping debate. Mr. Gladstone's proposition contemplates a majority vote as carrying the closure while the opposition insist upon two-thirds of the members present being necessary to pass the motion. The objections urged against this innovation in the English parliament are curious. One is that closure is only practiced in countries where universal suffrage and salaries for members are the rule. The argument is that in Great Britain a restricted suffrage and the necessity of bearing his own expenses brings to the front men of such character for members of parliament that no closure is necessary. Mr. Gladstone, however, is confident that his plan as first proposed will pass and declares restraints of unnecessary debate of the very highest importance. The session will be prolonged until the question is definitely settled.

Parnell holds his place as leader of the Irish national party unloved at the charges and imprecations hurled against him from all sides by the extremist branch of the old Land League. So far as can be learned he has with him a large majority of the strongest leaders of the Irish movement. His policy which is continued agitation for home rule within the limits of the constitution is one which gives him an advantage in parliamentary discussion, which he never could have obtained when both parties were declaiming against what they called incendiary programmes of the Land League. That the Land League has accomplished more than its originators ever imagined is seen in the quiet operation of the land courts. Meanwhile crime is diminishing in Ireland, and there is an evident and growing determination on the part of the mass of English constituencies to treat the Emerald Isle with some show of fairness. The Irish question is not likely to attract much attention at the present session, as the closure debate will occupy the extra time before adjournment.

England shows no intention of abandoning Egypt, but 11,000 troops remain in the land of the khedive. To be sure, Lord Dufferin has assured the sultan that her majesty's government have no other object in view than the pacification of the country, but the continental press no doubt express the general opinion when they declare that Egypt has already become an English colony. The temptation to protect the Indian empire by maintaining armed garrisons at the entrance and outlet of the canal will

probably be too strong to be overcome. Actual annexation is, of course, not anticipated, but "concessions" will be demanded from the ports and khedive, which will place Egypt practically under the control of England, civilly, and entirely so as a base for military operations. The reorganization of the army under Baker Pasha and the visit of Lord Dufferin to Alexandria, are indications which are more than significant.

France is experiencing a series of anarchistic troubles which are due largely to the weakness of the government under M. Grey. The great majority of the French people are disposed to be law abiding and to sustain the present republic, but the government is not strong enough to repress sporadic cases of disorder like those which have recently broken out among the miners. The government is a compromise, and merely holds the balance of power between the adverse factions of despotism and anarchy. In the chamber of deputies it is claimed that there are not less than nine distinct organized groups or parties. As long as no one of them feels strong enough to find its occasion in the overthrow of the government, France is reasonably secure; but if, unfortunately at any time a successful attempt is made to disturb the equilibrium which trembles in the balance, it will be almost impossible to restrain the pent up forces of socialism, and France will be called on to undergo one of her periodic ordeals of revolution, with no possibility of forestalling when its end will come or what bloody course it will run in the meanwhile.

Italy's first election under the enlarged franchise took place on Sunday. Instead of 600,000 electors, 6,000,000 were given the right to vote for members of parliament, and the voting was by departments instead of by communes. The result was a large ministerial majority, with a slight increase in the republican contingent. Prosperous times as such as any other cause gave the popular endorsement to Prime Minister Depretis and the policy of the left. The annually decreasing surplus of the treasury, of which so much was made during the canvass, was due entirely to the increase from taxation. But the facts remained that under Signor Depretis the grix tax had been abolished, the suffrage extended, the school system improved and the pay of teachers increased and railroads extended in all directions. The recent speech at Stradella of Signor Depretis was noteworthy, not only because it showed Europe of the peaceful intentions of the ministry, but because it presented in a forcible way the claims of the Left to the gratitude and support of the country. Signor Depretis is probably not a great statesman, but he is the only man of his party who can inspire at once confidence and respect. The Italian people can thoroughly respect the chivalrous character of Cairoli, but it is impossible for them to have any confidence in him as a statesman, and while they can recognize the abilities of men like Crispi and Nicotera, they can have no respect for such unprincipled politicians. Depretis is able, experienced in public affairs, cautious, and, in a word, an eminently safe man. He might not be able to carry the country through a great crisis, but he is entirely able to conduct the government in an intelligent way and to avoid quarrelling with foreign governments or to provoking dissatisfaction at home.

A wedding out process is going on in the Russian army, General Vansorcy, the minister of war, endeavoring to remove all the corrupt and tyrannical officers. It is a very difficult task, but within the last three months some progress has been made, and nine officers, ranging in rank from colonel to captain, have been cashiered and exiled to Siberia for life. At the present time the minister has 75 other officers on the black list, most of whom are expected to share the same fate.

French rule is quite as firmly established in Algeria as British rule in India. It is backed by 60,000 troops and a governor general. From this solid base it will be easy to extend French influence and rule into the adjoining state of Tunis on the one hand and Morocco on the other. The movement toward the absorption of Tunis has already made good headway. Morocco's turn will come as the projected railway from Algiers across the Sahara to Timbuctoo shall be put in operation. For many years France has had a colony in Senegambia. With this colony is now proposed to connect the African settlements on the great river Niger by a railway 1,600 miles long, stretching from the navigable waters of the Senegal to the Niger. Such a railway will give France a footing in the southwestern Sudan and a tempting outlook toward railway connections with the Congo river and all the vast hidden resources of the country explored by Livingstone and Stanley from the lake country on the upper Luallaba to the plains crossed by Cameron on the "divide" between the Congo and the Zambesi. It is this magnificent southern outlook that is impelling the French government now

to hasty treaties with the Congo river native chiefs, as a means of disputing with Belgium for the possession of the railway route from the mouth of the Congo to the river above the falls, a preliminary survey of which has recently been made by Stanley under the Belgium flag and protection.

Austrian law is rigorous as to children, and none under 10 years of age are permitted to work in any factory. Children between 10 and 12 years of age may enter a factory when provided with a municipal permit, granted by the request of parent or guardian. To get this permit the authorities reserve the right to decide whether or no the work is suitable for a child--if the factory pursuit will be in an industrial school, or of a kind compatible with schooling, and its duration is also strictly regulated.

Old settlers who lived in Omaha in the early days will remember that visits from Indian chiefs who were very important in their own eyes were of frequent occurrence. About every day a new buck would put in an appearance with the words "Me big chief, give me ten cents." Omaha politics is just now troubled with the "big chief" nuisance. A number of blatherskites who hang around saloons for the drinks are inviting candidates to meet them as big chiefs and barter for the votes which they think they control. They are "big chiefs" in their own mind and want the "ten cents."

Candidates will do well to turn the cold shoulder to these imposters. They are chronic dead beats who are "on the make." They possess neither means nor influence and can't control ten votes in the city. The workmen are not willing to be bought and sold by these men or by any one else. They have nominated their ticket and they intend to back it by their votes.

THEY are coming. The B. & M. construction trains are moving into Cass county for the campaign. One of these boarding houses on wheels has recently recruited in Omaha. Just before they were ordered to the seat of war at South Bend the gang numbered only eighteen men, while now they muster forty-five able-bodied voters. Another construction train has been ordered to South Bend from Johnson county. South Bend must be a strategic point in Cass county politics.

GEORGE CANFIELD has been nominated by the county democratic central committee for state senator in place of Judge Savage, who has declined. Mr. Canfield is a better authority on the laws governing the race track, than he is on matters of general legislation. J. S. McCormick will attend to Mr. Canfield's case next Tuesday.

No honest republican can vote for Loran Clark for state treasurer.

He is known Too Well.

Gen. Gazette.

P. D. Sturdevant is a man in whose care the people can safely trust the state funds. No man dare breathe a word of suspicion upon his integrity in Fillmore county. He is known too well, and has too many personal friends, for even his political opponents to dare to say a word against his personal character.

MR. WHITMORE Accepts.

VALLEY, Neb., November 2.

To James F. Black, Secretary:

DEAR SIR:--I have received notice of my nomination by the workmen's and farmers' convention yesterday for representative to the legislature.

I accept the nomination for the following reasons:

The republican convention in its nominations has wholly ignored the farming interest and the whole country outside of Omaha, putting in nomination a solid city delegation, leaving the leading industry of the state, and a very important one of our country, with practically no representation.

The democratic nominations equally ignore all western Douglas county. This is neither fair nor right, especially in view of needed legislation upon agricultural questions.

True, I was asked to accept a nomination by the republican convention, but with the understanding that I would "support our policy and candidates."

I will never go to the legislature except as a member free to do what I believe to be right, as questions present themselves, and never pledged in advance to support anybody's policy, except to represent to the best of my knowledge and ability the interest of all my constituents.

Upon those grounds I ask the support of the voters of Douglas county.

Yours, respectfully,  
 W. G. WHITMORE.

**Baby's Appeal.**  
 "What makes I cry and folks say I'm naughty?"  
 Cause stomach ache, and sour in my mouf;  
 Cause too, can't sleep, and worms bites ze belly;  
 "Fever," as say, feel like I was jelly.  
 Guess your babies bris, Dick and Victoria,  
 When mamma's gone, and don't have CASTORIA.

"You're right, they fairly yell," There, Uncle Cy;  
 Cousin Frank have CASTORIA, he don't cry.

—A prominent railroad man and politician from the center of the state has gone back on cold tea at free lunch stands. He wants the water from which it is made filtered, and will in future require a written guarantee before drinking it.

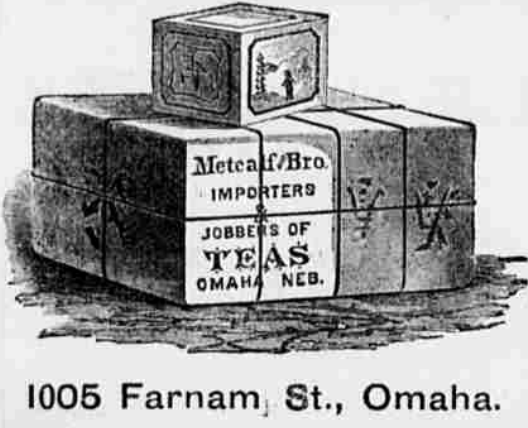
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