

THE OMAHA BEE.

Omaha Office, No. 516 Farnam St.
Council Bluffs Office, No. 7 Pearl St.
Street, Near Broadway.
New York Office, Room 65 Tribune Building.

Published every morning, except Sunday. The only morning paper in Omaha.
Subscription prices: One Year, \$10.00; Three Months, \$3.00; Six Months, \$5.00; One Month, \$1.00. Per Week, 25 Cents.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE. The BEE Publishing Co., Props. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

Advertisements: A communication relating to News and Editorials should be addressed to the Editor of the BEE. Advertisements should be addressed to the Editor of the BEE. Advertisements should be addressed to the Editor of the BEE.

THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., Props. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

A. H. Fitch, Manager Daily Circulation, P. O. Box 88 Omaha, Neb.

There is altogether too much American banking capital being transferred to Canada.

JIM LAIRD'S friends are of the opinion that he will be nominated on the first ballot.—Adams County Democrat.

We presume that that means his democratic friends.

BEN BUTLER has concluded not to wait for Cleveland to come out of the woods with his letter of acceptance but to inflict upon the country on Tuesday morning the longest campaign address of the season.

The campaign song writers have turned out 125 Blaine and Logan and 60 Cleveland and Hendricks songs. The average campaign song is composed of a senseless arrangement of new words set to old music.

Two years ago Laird banked on Van Wyck's certificate of character. Now that that certificate has been cancelled he has used the telegraph very freely to get certificates of sobriety, morality and fidelity from Senator Manderson.

The headquarters of the Irish national league are to be moved from Boston to Lincoln Nebraska. President Egan has decided to make Lincoln his permanent home, and hence the move. This will give Lincoln considerable prominence as an Irish-American head center.

The Omaha Herald is now earning its Union Pacific subsidy. It is carrying out the contract to aid the Credit Mobilier concern in its effort to bluff and mystify the government officers in their investigation into its extortionate charges for transportation of government supplies.

WALL STREET methods are not confined to that great financial center. The leading banker of Lausanne, Switzerland, who swamped his bank by speculating on the Paris Bourse, has been sentenced to the full penalty of the law, two years imprisonment at labor and ten years deprivation of civil rights.

GENERAL THAYER is to be the commander of the Grand Army encampment, which begins at Fremont on the 1st of September. The friends of Governor Dawes think that the old veteran is altogether too old to fill the chair now occupied by that stay-at-home man of straw.

By request from the state prohibition committee we publish a call for a state convention of the followers of the latter-day St. John. We presume the aim and object of this movement is not so much a deep-laid design to capture the electoral vote of Nebraska for St. John as it is to keep up the agitation of temperance and prohibition. What the effect of this third or fourth ticket will be on the outcome in Nebraska we do not undertake to predict.

WILLIAM H. BARNUM, chairman of the democratic national committee, who claims to be an anti-monopolist had thirty annual railroad passes stolen from him at a Chicago hotel, and he is now called on to explain how he could consistently travel on free transportation in the interest of Grover Cleveland, and yet be an anti-monopolist. In the language of the Chicago Herald, "thirty annual passes indicate rather too wide an acquaintance with the railroad magnates for an humble anti-monopolist and workingman's friend."

The enforcement of the Iowa prohibition law is meeting with considerable resistance of a serious nature, which cannot but result eventually to the disadvantage to those engaged in making violent demonstrations, such as recently occurred at Iowa City, Burlington and other places. At Iowa City parties engaged in the enforcement of the law were mobbed, and two of the ringleaders of the affair were arrested. In Burlington an attempt was made to blow up the house of Mr. Blake, who has been engaged in the prosecution of saloon-keepers. The friends of the law and order league assert that it was the work of the saloon-keepers and their allies who have been so vigorously prosecuted. Whether this is true remains to be proven. It seems that Lawyer Blake had dismissed a case against a saloon-keeper upon the payment of a certain sum of money to the law and order league, and he was arraigned before a justice of the peace on the charge of compounding a public felony. That the saloon-keepers have become desperate in many of the large towns in Iowa cannot be denied, and that they propose to resort to every measure to defeat the enforcement of the law is but a natural conclusion.

HEAD OR TAIL?

An ingenious and original plan to unite the democratic party, and to create harmony in New York and other doubtful states, has been suggested by a writer in the New York Star. Under this plan it is proposed to give the voters full opportunity to express their preferences. Thus in New Jersey and Connecticut the voters who prefer Cleveland can head their ticket with Cleveland, and those who prefer Hendricks can head their ticket with Hendricks and put Cleveland at the tail. In New York, however, where the names of candidates are not permitted to be placed upon the ticket, the names of electors can be transposed so as to indicate the voter's preference as between Cleveland and Hendricks.

For example, a Cleveland elector can be placed at the head of a ticket, which would show the voter's preference; but if a voter wishes to express a preference for Hendricks, he can put at the head of his ticket the name of an elector who is known to be a friend of that candidate. It is simply a neat little game "heads I win and tails you lose." If Cleveland carries New York at the head of his ticket, the electors are to cast their votes for him for president; but if more democrats express their preference for Hendricks, than for Cleveland, then the electors are to vote for him for president; but if head of the ticket. This is a novel and refreshing scheme, and no doubt would be acceptable to the friends of Hendricks, as it would give them an opportunity of making him president after all. It is indisputable fact that he is the ablest man by far, and that he has a great many more friends than Cleveland. There has been considerable talk about withdrawing Cleveland, but this plan would obviate any such disagreeable measure. If the plan should be adopted the democrats in case of victory would put Mr. Hendricks in the chief executive chair. It is not unlikely that John Kelly and his Tammany crowd will urge its adoption, as they could then consistently vote and work for the democratic ticket headed by Hendricks. The inventor of this double back-scheme maintains that if Cleveland will agree to abide by the decision of the voters of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut as to whether he will take first or second place, the election of Cleveland and Hendricks or Hendricks and Cleveland will be assured.

After all, this plan is not so novel as the inventor imagines. During the last seventeen years after the adoption of the constitution, in place of the articles of confederation, the election of president and vice-president was conducted in very much the same manner. The man who received the highest number of votes was elected president, and the man receiving the next highest number of votes was elected vice president. When Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr were rival candidates for the presidency, it was generally believed that Jefferson counted himself in without going behind the returns, and the twelfth amendment to the constitution was thereupon adopted, establishing in present system of indirect elections through presidential electors.

In case this game of "head and tail" should be agreed upon between Cleveland and Hendricks, there would be nothing to hinder the democratic electors from carrying it out, providing all of them in the democratic states would cast their votes for the same men. If the Cleveland electors should happen to play off on Hendricks by voting their preference after election, in spite of their agreement before the election, there would be no choice in the electoral college, and the election would be thrown into the house. That would make Cleveland president, and leave Hendricks out entirely, because the senate being republican would elect Logan. It seems to us that this plan of harmonizing the democracy to carry the doubtful states is all very favorable to Cleveland. It is a jing-handle scheme.

OPERATIVE EXPENSES.

The taking of testimony in the Union Pacific-United States "imbroglio" was continued yesterday, Mr. Kimball being kept on the stand nearly all day. Mr. Blair, the government attorney, went through a rather ludicrous performance of mental gymnastics in a vain endeavor to tangle the experienced railway manager in his statements as to the propriety of charging the cost of new depots, etc. to operating expenses. Mr. Kimball took the matter very coolly and going into exhaustive details explained how the construction in question was necessary for the proper and economical operation of the road, and therefore a lawful charge against that branch of the business.—Omaha Herald.

We don't believe Mr. Blair, the government attorney, had any intention to entangle the experienced railway manager. Judging from past experience the department of justice in Washington merely wanted Mr. Blair to go through the forms of propounding certain questions which would enable the managers of the Union Pacific to sustain their extortionate claims against the government.

From Landaulet Williams to Devens and Brewster, every head of the department of justice has been more or less under influences that made him harmless as far as prosecuting the Union Pacific for any violation of its charter, fraudulent land subsidy or bogus claim.

"Operating expenses" on the Union Pacific has been a very convenient term for all sorts of expenditures. It covers as many varieties of unnecessary purchases and outlays as does the bill of funeral expenses of a defunct congressman. While the Union Pacific bridge robberies and swindles were carried on with a bravado that would do honor to a highwayman, the enormous income from the bridge was offset by alleged "operating expenses" of that structure, varying from \$250,000 to \$300,000 a year. Mr. Kimball probably would not have kept cool if he had been compelled under oath to tell what items made up that \$250,000 a year in operating the bridge. In those days there were lavish expenditures for senatorial campaigns.

Possibly Mr. Kimball might have remembered—and then again he might not have remembered—the "operating expenses" at Lincoln in 1870 and 1878, when from \$100 to \$200 were paid for delegates to nominate Welsh, Valentine and Nance. The expenses of operating John M. Thurston's oil room at Lincoln during the senatorial canvass of 1879, and the expenses incurred in operating a gang of political hysters in Saunders, Butler, Polk, Madison, Gage and Stanton counties to force fraudulent bonds upon the homes of farmers, were a so omitted from Mr. Kimball's schedule. The expenses incurred in fixing juries, county commissioners, and members of the legislature, do not appear to be among the things that the managers of the Union Pacific have kept account of in their audit of operating expenses. And the pay of the whole horde of political hangers-on, strikers and blowers, which are charged to operating expenses as a matter of convenience, has "not tangled the experienced railway manager in the least."

COWIN AND WEAVER.

The man who talks of Mr. John C. Cowin for congress from this district is not the true friend of Mr. John C. Cowin. Undoubtedly Mr. Cowin would be elected—undoubtedly he would be an ornament to the house and a conspicuous credit to his constituency; but there are some men who cannot afford to go to Washington as members of the lower house, and Mr. Cowin is one of them. The Bee's talk of Mr. Cowin is unauthorized and insincere. The gentleman is not a candidate—indeed, he would not have the office if it were tendered him. Mr. Rosewater simply desires to throw stones at Mr. Weaver, and he hides behind Mr. Cowin in order to do it.—Omaha Republican.

There may be some men who cannot afford to go to the lower house of congress, but there are others whom the party cannot afford to nominate when it is self-evident that they are not liable to get there. This is not a question of personal friendship to Mr. Cowin or unfriendliness toward Mr. Weaver. It is purely and simply an exercise of sound discretion. But the true friends of Mr. Cowin, who think he would be an "ornament to the house and a conspicuous credit to his constituency," are not among those who fear he cannot afford to become a candidate. Granting that it would be a great pecuniary sacrifice for Mr. Cowin to take a seat in congress, we maintain that there are periods in the life of men and parties when sacrifices must be made. As to the sneer with which reference is made to his inability to afford to take a seat in the lower house we say that a man of first class ability can distinguish himself and serve the country with as much credit in the lower house as he can in the upper house. In fact no man ought to be sent to the senate who has not either acquired an extensive legislative experience either in state legislatures or the lower house of congress. The greatest orators and statesmen of this country have served in the lower house. John Quincy Adams, even after he had been president of the United States, regarded it as an honor to become a member of the house of representatives. In our time Roscoe Conkling, John Sherman, James A. Garfield, John A. Logan, and last, but not least, James G. Blaine graduated from the house into the senate and cabinet.

The Bee has not urged the nomination of Mr. Cowin at his request or by authority. On the contrary we have stated very explicitly that he was not a candidate in any sense of the term, which the word implies. The Bee desires to support a republican who has abilities are conceded and whose election is assured with his nomination. Mr. Weaver is not such a candidate, and Mr. Cowin is. Let the republicans nominate Mr. Cowin, and we believe he will accept the honor even if he has to make a sacrifice.

The Bee never hides behind any man in order to throw stones at another. We have treated Mr. Weaver with perfect candor and fairness and he has been forced to admit it. The Bee has no favors to ask from any congressman, and its proprietors have paid out in support of candidates a hundred dollars where they have received ten cents in return, directly or indirectly. If the republicans want to take the advice of Mr. Weaver's fool friends, and force him upon the ticket in the face of probable defeat, let them do so. If defeat does come in November, they cannot lay the blame at the door of this paper.

A NEW YORK STATE LAW PROVIDES A FINE OF \$50 FOR WILLFUL GROSS SMASHING. THIS IS CONSIDERED A DIRECT BLOW AT THE TRUNK MANUFACTURERS.

By the way, what is the name of our gifted lieutenant-governor? Is it ague or malaria? (OMAHA BEE.)

Give it up. It is probably bronchitis. (PLATSMOUTH JOURNAL.)

We believe it is something like a G. Where does he live?—(NEBRASKA CITY NEWS.)

It is very funny that you fellows do not know him. He lives at Aurora, in the county of Hamilton, and is the man who said he was "more interested in sending the G. A. R. boys to the penitentiary than in interesting himself in their society." He is Governor Dawes' lieutenant.—(ADAMS COUNTY PAPER.)

Indian Deviltry.

MILES CITY, Montana, August 16.—Roving Cheyennes are burning grass in the Powder river valley. Damage heavy. Stockmen are preparing against them.

THE MAN OF STRAW.

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To the Editor of THE BEE: The action of the Saline county convention in allowing Governor Dawes to name the delegates to the state convention, establishes a precedent in the political history of the state; and it will be in perfect keeping with this precedent to allow Mr. Dawes to name his successor when the state convention assembles in Omaha on the 27th inst. And if it is the intention of the "ring master" to make him the standard bearer, it would be better for the party to concede that much to him, so that when he is defeated, as he certainly will be, Dawes, and not the party will be to blame.

With the record he has made in two years past by committing the sentences of two criminals who were condemned to the gallows, and his being hung in effigy by the Hall county people; and his action in retaining certain officers in power after the election had been thoroughly investigated by the legislature; and other points to be shown up hereafter, the republicans prefer to nominate him in preference to such true and tried men as Col. J. B. Dinsmore of Clay, Col. Crab of York, Hon. J. W. Gilchrist of Saunders, Gen. Thayer of Hall, Mr. Butler of Hamilton, and others that I could mention, and be defeated. The whole blame must rest altogether upon Mr. Rosewater. For the subscriber knows quite a sprinkling of straight-out deep-dyed-in-the-wool republicans who will never vote for him, and they are not such cowards as to go "ducking" when the polls are opened, like Mr. Weaver did last fall.

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Wood River Gazette.

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From other portions of the state we hear this same complaint against the Gov. whose actions as a feeble executor of the law is being resented by an outraged people. True Gov. Dawes may be an excellent republican, and the sorrow to him hereof, but he is not a candidate for governor has failed in numerous instances to do this, he should either be retired or placed in some other position where he can reap a full reward for party services and at the same time be powerless to prevent the execution of the laws of the state. The republican party of Nebraska has plenty of men who can fill the bill and the Gazette would be pleased to see one of the number chosen to succeed the man whose administration so far as the enforcement of criminal law is concerned, has been a failure.

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The people hold the party in power responsible for the good or ill the congress it controls may do. And if nothing is done, where much is expected, the evil is fully appreciated. The fault of the past is that nothing was done where important legislation was required. Hence a feeling of discontent which will be seen in the coming election. The people are inclined to hold representatives in congress to their responsibility. And this is intelligently understood. The old allegiance to party is not so strongly felt these days, and actual service is now looked to as important. We simply remind our republican friends that these points deserve attention in making the nominations for the coming election.

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With the record he has made in two years past by committing the sentences of two criminals who were condemned to the gallows, and his being hung in effigy by the Hall county people; and his action in retaining certain officers in power after the election had been thoroughly investigated by the legislature; and other points to be shown up hereafter, the republicans prefer to nominate him in preference to such true and tried men as Col. J. B. Dinsmore of Clay, Col. Crab of York, Hon. J. W. Gilchrist of Saunders, Gen. Thayer of Hall, Mr. Butler of Hamilton, and others that I could mention, and be defeated. The whole blame must rest altogether upon Mr. Rosewater. For the subscriber knows quite a sprinkling of straight-out deep-dyed-in-the-wool republicans who will never vote for him, and they are not such cowards as to go "ducking" when the polls are opened, like Mr. Weaver did last fall.

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fully endorse the nomination of John C. Cowin, Captain C. M. Humphrey, or Judge Amos Cobb for congress from this district, believing that either of these men could be elected beyond a doubt, while on the other hand some of us have very grave doubts about Mr. Weaver ever being his own successor. Weaver and Dawes and their backers both think that Blaine