THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Daily Morning Edition, including Sunday Bee, One Year	$10 00
For Six Months	5 00
For Three Months	2 50
The Omaha Sunday Bee, mailed to any address, One Year	2 00

OMAHA OFFICE, NO. 914 AND 916 FARNAM STREET.
NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 66, TRIBUNE BUILDING.
WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 501 FOURTEENTH STREET.

CORRESPONDENCE:

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS:

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, }
County of Douglas, } s. s.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Sept. 24th, 1886, was as follows:

	Total
Saturday, 18th	13,300
Sunday, 19th	13,100
Monday, 20th	13,725
Tuesday, 21st	12,970
Wednesday, 22d	12,970
Thursday, 24d	12,975
Friday, 24th	12,950
Average	13,151

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of Sept., 1886. N. P. FEIL,
[SEAL.] Notary Public.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1886, was 10,378 copies; for February, 1886, 10,595 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,439 copies; for June, 1886, 12,598 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,464 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 4th day of Sept., A. D. 1886.

N. P. FEIL,
[SEAL.] Notary Public.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor—JOHN M. THAYER.
For Lieut. Governor—H. H. SHEDD.
For Secretary of State—G. W. LAWS.
For Treasurer—C. H. WILLARD.
For Auditor—H. A. BABCOCK.
For Attorney General—WILLIAM LEESE.
For Com. Public Lands—JOSEPH SCOTT.
For Supt. Public Instruction—GEO. B. LANE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Senators:
GEO. W. LININGER,
BRUNO TZSCHUCK.

For Representatives:
W. G. WHITMORE,
F. B HIBBARD,
GEO. HEIMROD,
R. S. HALL,
JOHN MATTHIESON,
JAMES R. YOUNG,
T. W. BLACKBURN,
M. O. RICKETTS.

For County Attorney:
EDWARD W. SIMERAL.

For County Commissioner:
ISAAC N. PIERCE.

THE war cloud is still floating over the east. America can afford to be serenely indifferent about the outcome.

NEEDLESS taxation is public robbery. The treasury surplus last month was large enough to admit of $11,000,000 reduction in the public debt.

THE first "killing" frost has put in its appearance. It failed to kill off a dozen score of candidates. The public will perform that service a month later.

AMID all the turmoil and noise the fact remains that the Douglas county republican legislative and county ticket will be a hard one to match. It will be a harder one to beat.

GENERAL THAYER will secure something more than an election. He will be given such a rousing majority at the polls that his opponent will scarcely know that he was running.

THE political gunning season has opened. It began with the hunt of the railroad attorneys after proxies, and it will end with the killing off of a large number of railroad candidates for the legislature.

EVERY railroad attorney in the First district is working tooth and nail for Church Howe's election. On that subject the railroads have pooled all issues and will endeavor to maintain the price of votes at the tariff rate.

BY an error which we are glad to correct, Mr. Kuony was listed as one of the representatives in the last legislature who voted for the railroad commissioner bill. Mr. Kuony is recorded as a steady and consistent opponent of the measure.

BORING for natural gas is the latest Omaha enterprise, backed up by ample ample capital. If a company will organize to "pipe" the unnatural smells in the vicinity of the slaughter houses, heavy stock subscriptions can be at once secured from the residents of the southern and southwestern portions of the city.

ONE of the supposed duties of the worthless railroad commission is to investigate accidents on the railways operated within the state. At the rate at which collisions have been occurring of late, the commission could have been kept busy at this part of their job, if they were not created and organized to do nothing, and earn their pay by doing it.

REPUBLICANS have nothing to gain and everything to lose by committing themselves in favor of the submission of a prohibitory amendment. Our present excellent high license law already gives prohibition to every county where public sentiment demands it and where it can be enforced. The legislature has no right to force free liquor, which is what no license means, upon communities. Legislative nominees will very properly refuse to be bound by the declaration of the state platform on this question. They will be elected on county platforms which voice tee sentiments of the communities sending them to the legislature. In Douglas county the republican party has declared in favor of a rigid enforcement of the existing law, which is the best practical restriction law of its class in the United States.

Do the People Rule?

Two years ago an amendment to the constitution of Nebraska was submitted to the people by which it was proposed to create, in addition to the executive officers already existing a board of railroad commissioners with limited powers to supervise and regulate the railroad traffic. On this proposition 66,725 votes were polled. Only 22,297 were recorded in favor of the amendment and 44,488 were cast against it. In other words the people of Nebraska by a two thirds majority rejected the scheme to create for them a railroad commission. This pronounced verdict against the railroad commission was regarded on all hands as decisive. While it is true that the vote cast on the commissioner amendment was barely one-tenth of the entire vote cast at the election it showed that less than one-sixth of the entire voting population at that time were in favor of the commission. In the face of this most emphatic refusal of the people to transfer their right of railroad regulation from the legislature to a commission which was never designed or expected to afford them relief, the railroad bosses set deliberately at work to nullify the popular will. They besieged the legislature with a corruption lobby, befogged and bulldozed its members, and at the last hour of the session logrolled through a bill to create a railroad commission made up of the clerks of state officers. The fraudulent commission thus created in brazen violation of the people's mandate has been in existence nearly eighteen months. It has proved an expensive farce. Made up at the dictate of the railroad managers it has proved what every intelligent man must have foreseen, a delusion and a snare, useful only to the corporations and useless to the people. It has wrung six thousand dollars a year out of the tax payers for standing in with the railroads and delaying justice in its proper course. If a vote of the people could be had at the next election the railroad commission would be swept out of existence by a hundred votes to one. In the face of the known sentiment among all classes on this barefaced imposition upon taxpayers and railroad patrons, the republican state convention, by a majority of 54, had gone on the record against a resolution demanding its abolition of the commission. Three hundred and two delegates out of the 532 that made up the convention said in so many words that they would rather be lackeys of the railroads than to voice the people's will. The deplorable truth is that the railroads of Nebraska are not out of politics yet. When the resolution demanding the abolition of the commission was brought up by Senator Van Wyck a brass colored delegate moved that it be tabled. Every railroad attorney, lobbyist and shyster in the pay of railroads at once fell into line. They wanted to rebuke Van Wyck, but in fact they have only strengthened him with the people. Instead of sitting down on Van Wyck they have given the party a black eye in advertising it as a vicious and dangerous combination organized in collusion with corporate monopoly to suppress the popular will.

The Right Spirit.

The republican candidate for governor of California, Hon. John F. Swift, appears to be a man who deserves well at the hands of the intelligent and fair-minded voters of that state. There is an element in the state, not very large but affecting a superior respectability, which in politics assumes an attitude of hostility to Roman Catholics and foreign-born citizens. This element presumptuously calls itself "American," although the principles it represents and the policy it contends for are to the very last degree un-American, and if they had prevailed generally in the earlier years of the republic this great country would not be an independent nation. Could they even now secure the support of a majority of the people and be put into practice—crystallized into laws and be successfully executed—nothing is more certain than that the nation would enter at once upon a course of retrogression morally, socially, politically and materially, and in less time than it has taken to build it up to the present mighty power and proportions it would be found far down the road toward disintegration and decay.

This element, of which the editor of a weekly publication in San Francisco, having some local reputation, seems to be the head, got together and announced what it called an "American" ticket, heading it with the name of Mr. Swift, the republican nominee. There had been no consultation with the gentleman. His feeling and sentiments regarding the doctrines of these alleged "Americans" were not known to them, and they took no trouble to inform themselves. The thought that the use of his name in such a connection might do violence to his views and be a source alike of great personal annoyance and possibly more or less serious political embarrassment, seems never to have entered their narrow and bigoted minds, or if it did it did not remain long enough to aketroot. In the arrogance of their self-conscious importance they assumed that of necessity Mr. Swift must deem himself peculiarly honored in being thus accorded the unsolicited preference of this exclusive coterie of choice spirits, and doubtless congratulated themselves upon having done a most proper thing that would carry unbounded gratification to the recipient of their high consideration.

But Mr. Smith utterly failed to take this view of it. On the contrary the moment he saw the announcement he addressed a letter to the individuals who had with most unwarrantable presumption thus made use of his name, telling them that he did not desire to be identified with such political company, and that he had no sympathy with their views and no respect for their principles. It was a very frank and explicit letter which Mr. Swift wrote, and some of its observations make good reading outside of California. After telling these "Americans" that he had never expressed or entertained any sentiments in common with them regarding nationality or religion, Mr. Swift wrote: "I believe that the policy adopted in the early days of the republic, extending the right of citizenship to all Europeans in order to encourage their coming hither, was a wise policy, and I would not change it if I had the power. And I think further, that even if the policy as an original question was of doubtful advantage, it is in my opinion in the highest degree unjust, and unwise because unjust, to agitate the matter over again after millions of good men and excellent citizens have accepted the invitation and acted upon it." This is the broad and wise and just view—which is truly American and voices the sentiment of every native-born citizen of this country whose mind is not dwarted and warped by narrow prejudices and bigotry, and who has the intelligence and fairness to see and acknowledge what has been and must still be for the welfare of the nation. Further Mr. Smith declared his belief that the religious classes antagonized by these self-styled Americans are as loyal to republican institutions and to the government as the Protestant Christians, and if they are citizens ought to enjoy precisely the same rights in all respects.

We are not aware that this little California cabal has its counterpart anywhere else, but it is not improbable that there are other localities where it has sympathizers, though they lack organization and do not make any attempt at distinct political action. But wherever they have an existence they may as well assure themselves that there is no mission for them, and that in their policy and principles they misrepresent the sentiment of the great majority of their intelligent and fair-minded countrymen.

A Retraction Demanded.

OMAHA, October 1, 1886.—Mr. G. M. Hitchcock, Editor *World*: SIR—In last evening's issue of your paper you charge me with hounding your late father into his grave because I "could not bleed him." Now, sir, I demand an ample and unequivocal retraction of that charge or you must produce the proofs to sustain it. I defy you or any other man to show an instance where I ever directly or indirectly asked for any personal or political favor or tried to procure any subscription gift or loan from your father during or after his term in the United States senate. Much as I should regret to drag your father's conduct into a public controversy, I shall, should you decline, feel in honor bound to publish the truth and the whole truth, regarding my relations with P. W. Hitchcock and leave an impartial public to judge whether my course toward him was justified before man and God.

YOURS, EDWARD ROSEWATER.

GENERAL NEWTON, the new commissioner of public works, is a terror to the contractors. Omaha contractors have to ask an introduction to the chairman of the board of public works when they want to see him.

HAVING planted himself squarely for prohibition, it will now be in order for Church Howe to begin circulating the usual subscription papers among brewers and distillers to kill the job.

ALEXANDER'S abductor has disappeared from Bulgaria. As Alexander has also disappeared with a cool $1,000,000 to solace his declining years, honors seem to be easy in the Balkans.

"THE worst sidewalks in any western city, lining the best pavements," was the remark of a visitor to Omaha a few days ago. It hit the nail square on the head.

GENERAL MILES' famous "campaign" against Geronimo could have been condensed into one sentence: "Come in and all will be forgiven."

THE candidate who has done the most and bragged the least, is in nine cases out of ten the man for the office.

Other Lands Than Ours.

The situation of affairs in southeastern Europe during the past week has been more threatening. General Kaulbars, the Russian agent, has sent a threatening note to Bulgaria demanding as an ultimatum in return for Russian protection, that the Bulgarian ministry shall at once release the kidnappers of Alexander, refuse him and his family permission to re-enter the country, raise the state of siege, and postpone for two months the election of a prince to the throne. In reply, the Bulgarian ministry on Thursday declined to release the actual leaders of the abduction plot, agreed to raise the state of siege, and offered to postpone the election until October 10th. General Kaulbars in reply haughtily declined to make any concessions and threatened to depart unless Russia's demands were agreed to in full. The significance of Bulgaria's attitude lies in her evident determination to assert her independent nationality. The short-lived reign of Alexander, if it accomplished nothing else, awakened a new feeling of the importance of Bulgaria as an independent state, able to withstand her enemies, and powerful as long as she was able to keep herself from being the football for foreign intrigue. Holding the key to the Balkans, Bulgaria through the past two years' evidence of Russia's ambition to control her government for selfish ends has lost much of her affinity to Russian interests.

In opposing the latest attempt of the czar to dictate and control her policy Bulgaria will receive strong support from the speech of Prime Minister Tisza, of Austria, delivered on Thursday in the Austro-Hungarian parliament, in which Austria announced her firm resolve to permit no other power to control the destinies of Bulgaria.

***

Candidates for the vacant throne of Prince Alexander are multiplying with such rapidity that by the time the grand sobranje meets it may find a choice embarrassing. The earlier candidates were the Prince of Montenegro, who strongly represents Russian interests, and Prince Waldemar, of Denmark, brother of the czarina, who could doubtless be relied upon to reign as conservatively as his brother, King George, of Greece. Next come the candidacies of the Duke of Leuchtenberg, who is in the Russian cavalry service, and of the Prince of Oldenburg, whom the Russian consulates in Bulgaria have been said to favor. Now in a bunch come King Charles, of Roumania, "some one of the Orleans Princes," Aleko Pasha and General Ignatieff. The Aleko Pasha thus mentioned is the Turkish statesman of Bulgaro-Greek stock who was made governor of Eastern Roumelia when Bulgaria chose the prince of Battenberg for her ruler. Thus there is no lack now of candidates. It would be somewhat surprising, however, if the choice should fall on Ignatieff, while the objections in some quarters to bringing Roumania, Bulgaria, and Eastern Roumelia under the same ruler are also manifest.

***

Although parliament has been prorogued the Irish question continues of supreme and absorbing interest. Mr. Parnell's letter to President Fitzgerald, of the land league, presents the urgent need of prompt assistance in view of the threatening conditions. The rejection of the tenants' relief bill, the "scarcely veiled threats" of the Irish secretary and the increasing number of evictions, in his judgment indicate the commencement of a combined movement of extermination against the tenant farmers of Ireland by the English government and the Irish landlords. "I lose no time," he says, "in advising you of the imminence of a crisis and a peril which have seldom been equalled even in the troubled history of Ireland." He expresses his confidence that the president of the league will take measures to enable the Irishmen in America to do everything possible "to frustrate the attempt of those who would assassinate our nation, and alleviate the sufferings of the 'victims of the social war.'" In sending moral and material relief two things, he says, will be accomplished. "You will encourage the weak to resist and bear oppression, and you will also lessen and alleviate those feelings of despair in the minds of the evicted which have so often and so unhappily stimulated these victims to recourse to the wild spirit of revenge." It will be an assistance in "preserving for our movement that peaceable character which has enabled it to win its most recent and almost crowning triumph." This appeal reveals the grave anxiety that is felt by Mr. Parnell regarding the immediate future in Ireland, as well as his earnest wish to prevent, if possible, any outbreak of violence that will afford the government pretext for reviving the coercion act with its terrible oppressions. Its earnestness is significant of the seriousness of the crisis.

***

One of the surprises of the session of the British parliament which has just closed has been the unbending attitude of Lord Hartington toward the Irish. Many of the conservatives were disposed to reconstruct the Parnell land bill in a way to tide over the present distress of the Irish peasantry, but every overture was met by Lord Hartington with a refusal to do anything but vote the estimates and adjourn. He has proved a tory of the tories, and thus the coalition has every show of cohesive power, by which means the reconstruction of parties upon new lines will be hastened. Repression in Ireland will be administered by men who like that sort of thing. The whigs will pass over to the conservative camp, there to remain, and the liberal party will come more under the influence of the radical wing. With these changes the fight for a broader democracy in Great Britain will be renewed.

***

The Peruvian scheme of providing a water and railway across the continent of South America, which was begun fifteen years ago, and suspended by the war with Chili, is about to be revived. The scheme proposes a railway from Lima over the Andes to Porto Nuevo, on the Ucayali, a tributary of the Amazon. From there navigation is easy—for small boats part of the way and for large ones the remainder—to the mouth of that mighty stream. The entire distance from Para, at the mouth of the Amazon, in Brazil, to Lima is 4,200 miles, and only 290 miles of it will be railroad. About seventy miles of the proposed railway has been built, at a cost of $40,000,000, and a contract for building forty miles more, together with a wagon road ninety miles in length to Porto Nuevo, at the head of navigation, has been let to a New York firm. When the project shall have been executed there will be opened to settlement and civilization a vast and almost unknown tropical region, abounding in available elements of wealth.

***

The Swiss military authorities have a drastic way of dealing with the interests of trade. The autumn manoeuvres are now in full play and the landlords of a few villages about Lausanne, where some regiments were to be quartered, held a meeting and resolved that it was their duty to their trade to get a more than reasonable profit out of the thirst of the troops. They all agreed to raise the price of wine during the quartering of the men in their neighborhood. The commandant of the battalion heard of this measure and determined to checkmate the greed of the unpatriotic Bonifaces. He telegraphed to Sion for an immediate supply of 4,000 litres of sound Valais wine, which could be sold to the men at a fair price. The disappointed landlords, who had laid in a great stock for the occasion, will be obliged to sell their wine cheaply for a whole year to come, to the profit of the villagers. Perhaps they will revenge themselves by joining the Peace society.

***

It is all very well for the French press to talk of blockading the ports of Madagascar again if the ultimatum presented to the Malagassy government is rejected, but this would be a poor outcome of negotiations once heralded as completely satisfactory. The islanders are evidently not disposed to cut themselves off so completely from the advantages which English capital can offer as the treaty exacts. The device of a Malagassy appendix to the agreement is, however, naturally resented in France, which does not wish to find customs collected, mines worked, and money coined by an English corporation. The treaty provision for the occupation of Diego Suarez bay was put in language that implied the establishment of a French station of an indefinite extent on the territory adjacent. It can hardly be agreeable to find new coercive measures in prospect for obtaining the benefit of concessions supposed to be freely agreed to.

Some Things Even the President Can't Have.

Boston Journal.

"Daniel," said Grover the other day, after they returned to the White house, "I notice some innovations have been made during our absence."

"Very greatly improved," replied Daniel. "White paint and putty will accomplish wonders."

"Daniel, had you occasion to be out very late last night?"

"No, sir. I was tired out and retired early. But why do you ask?"

"I was merely going to hint that a casual glance at the front door indicates that the latch lock has been removed."

Dan cast a glance at a photograph of a beautiful lady standing on Grover's table, and continued to paste in scraps from the newspapers about the trip to the Adirondacks.

Coal—Best quality Iowa Nut Coal $3.75. Coutant & Squires, 213 S. 13th st.

Keep It Before Republicans.

The republicans of the First district should ask themselves whether a man having such a record as that of Church Howe has any rightful claim upon the support of any decent republican. Leaving out of question his corrupt methods and notorious venality we appeal to republicans to pause and reflect before they put a premium upon party treason and conspiracy against its very existence.

Ten years ago, when the republican party was on the verge of disaster, and every electoral vote cast for Hayes and Wheeler was needed to retain the party in power, Church Howe entered into a conspiracy to deliver republican Nebraska into the hands of the enemy. This infamous plot is not a mere conjecture. The proof of it does not rest on surmise or suspicion. It is not to be pooh-poohed or brushed away by pronouncing it one of Rosewater's malicious campaign slanders.

The records of the legislature of which Church Howe was a member in '76-'77, contain the indelible proofs of the treasonable conspiracy, and no denial can stand against evidence furnished by his own pen. Briefly told, the history of this plan to hand over the country to Tilden and democracy is as follows:

In 1876 Nebraska elected Silas A. Strickland, Amasa Cobb and A. H. Connor presidential electors by a vote of 31,916 as against a vote of 16,954 cast for the Tilden and Hendricks electors. After the election it was discovered that the canvass of this vote could not take place under the then existing law before the legislature convened. The electoral vote had to be canvassed in December at the latest, and the regular session of the legislature did not begin until January. In order to make a legal canvass of the electoral returns, Governor Garber called a special session of the legislature to convene on the 5th of December, '76, at Lincoln, for the purpose of canvassing the electoral vote of the state. The democratic effort to capture republican electoral votes is historic. Tilden's friends, notably Dr. Miller, had been plotting for the capture of one of the electors from Nebraska, and it is also historic that a large bribe was offered to one of the electors, General Strickland. The call of the legislature broke into the plan of the plotters, and they found a willing and reckless tool in Church Howe. When the legislature convened at the capital, Church Howe filed a protest which may be found on pages 6, 7 and 8 of the Nebraska House Journal of 1877. The following extract makes interesting reading:

"1. Church Howe, a member of the legislature of Nebraska, now convened by proclamation of his excellency, Governor Silas Garber, for the purpose of canvassing and declaring the result of the vote cast in Nebraska for electors for president and vice president of the United States, hereby enter my solemn protest against such act, denying that the governor has power to call this body in special session for any such purpose, or that this body has any authority to canvass or declare the result of such vote upon the following grounds:

First. This legislature now convened having been elected under what is known as the old constitution, has no power to act in the premises, the new constitution of the state having been in force since November, 1875."

The second and third clauses deal with technical objections and are somewhat lengthy. The concluding sentences of this precious document are as follows: "For the foregoing reasons I protest against any canvass of the electoral vote of the state by this body, and demand that this, my protest, be entered upon the journal." (Signed) Church Howe, member of the legislature of Nebraska.

The democrats did not respond to the call of the governor and there was barely a quorum in the senate, while there were several to spare in the house of which Howe was a member. The protest entered by Howe was doubtless prepared by the Tilden lawyers in Omaha and Howe had the glory of being the sole champion of Sam Tilden. The legislature ignored Church Howe, spread his protest on its record and canvassed the electoral vote in spite of it.

When the legislature convened in January, 1877, the presidential contest was at its height in Washington. Church Howe had changed places from the house to the senate. Early in the session, a resolution was introduced expressing the conviction on the part of the senate that Hayes and Wheeler having received a majority of the electoral votes were entitled to their seats. This resolution gave rise to a very lively debate which lasted two days. Church Howe asked to be excused from voting when it first came up and was so excused. On the final passage of the resolution the record [page 376, Senate Journal 1877,] shows the following result: Yeas—Ambrose, Baird, Blanchard, Bryant, Calkins, Carns, Chapman, Colby, Dawes, Garfield, Gilham, Hayes, Kennard, Knapp, Pepoon, Powers, Thummel, Van Wyck, Walton and Wilcox—20.

Those voting in the negative were: Aten, Brown, Covell, Ferguson, Hinman, Holt, Church Howe and North—8.

During the same session of the legislature, Church Howe's vote on United States senator for the first three ballots is recorded as having been cast for E. W. Thomas, a South Carolina democrat, [pages 198 and 208 Senate Journal.] All this time Church Howe professed to be a republican independent, republican on national issues and a temperance granger on local issues. We simply ask what right a man with such a record has to the support of any republican.

October.

Susan Hartley, in St. Nicholas for October.

October comes across the hill,
Like some light ghost she is so still,
Though her sweet cheeks are rosy;
And through the floating thistle down
Her trailing, brier tangled gown
Gleams like a crimson posy.

The crickets in the stubble chime;
Lanterns dash out at milking time;
The daisy's lost her ruffles;
The wasps the honeyed pippins try;
A film is over the blue sky,
A spell the river muffles.

The golden rod fades in the sun:
The spider's gauzy veil is spun
Athwart the drooping sedges;
The nuts drop softly from their burrs;
No bird song the dim silence stirs—
A blight is on the hedges.

But filled with fair content she is,
As if no frost could ever be,
To dim her brown eyes' luster;
And much she knows of fairy folk
That dance beneath the spreading oak
With twinkling mirth and bluster.

She listens when the dusky eyes
Step softly on the fallen leaves,
As if for message cheering;
And it must be that she can hear,
Beyond November grim and drear,
The feet of Christmas nearing.

Mr. Harry J. Miller, Indianapolis, Ind., was cured of severe rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil.

THE CONVENTION REVIEWED.

The Inside Workings of the Platform Committee.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Appliance of the Gag Rule—The Prohibition Resolution—A Long and Heated Discussion.

LINCOLN, OCT. 1.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—The dry and matter-of-fact routine reports of the doings and sayings of the republican state convention have given you the essential points, but many exciting and interesting incidents remain untold. The combat was short, sharp and decisive. No convention made up of nearly six hundred delegates has ever dispatched as much business in so short a time. Never has Nebraska witnessed a convention made up of men of so much prominence, ability and eloquence with so little to say.

There was a good deal of the dramatic as well as the politic in the great show at the opera house Wednesday night. To appreciate and comprehend the work of this convention you have to go behind the curtain, and become familiar with the stage setting.

Long before the curtain arose there was a rehersal of the play at the Capital hotel. The leading characters had been jealously watching each other and preparing for the great drama of intrigue and diplomacy. The railroad bosses were there in full force to prevent any mistake and keep Van Wyck down. As usual they had their strikers posted conveniently for proper effect. Some of the most active workers in the hotel corridors were democrats, who had been detailed for this work. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon everything was at fever-heat. The railroaders had decided to take full control by making Jim Laird chairman, gobbling the committees, and blocking Van Wyck and his followers at every step. They had the advantage of position. With Yost as chairman of the central committee to recognize men of his own stripe they were confident of capturing the temporary organization. The tug of war was expected, however, over the permanent chairmanship. Van Wyck and his friends took offense at the proposal to make Laird permanent chairman, and they began mustering for a hand-to-hand fight.

At this point Congressman Dorsey threw himself in the breech as a peacemaker. After a great deal of parley it was mutually agreed that Jim Laird should be conceded the temporary chairmanship, and Judge Weaver should be made permanent chairman, under certain conditions. Among these was the stipulation that Gere should be made chairman of the platform committee and nine other fence-riders and railroaders should be named by the anti-Van Wyck faction, while the Van Wyck element was allowed five votes on the platform committee, provided that either Rosewater or Van Wyck should be kept off the committee.

While this parleying was going on Tom Kennard was improvising a great ovation for Church Howe. About four hundred hoodlums and ward bummers of the railroad stripe were mustered and provided with admission tickets to the galleries and rear part of the hall. Their special mission was to cheer, yell and "whoop" every time Church Howe rose to his feet, and to hoot, hiss and scream every time Rosewater should attempt to address the convention. When all these dramatic situations had been arranged, the curtain rose. The house was full to overflowing. There was not an inch of standing room from pit to dome. The stage was occupied by invited guests, a sprinkling of honorable bilks, and the press gang.

In the right hand box were ex-Governor Nance, Senator Manderson, Governor Dawes and several other prominent Nebraskans. The box above was occupied chiefly by ladies, among whom was Mrs. Van Wyck. The boxes on the opposite side were occupied by state officers and their families.

Without much ado the convention went to work. The platform committee, selected and appointed by the chair, according to stipulation, was given thirty minutes to present the resolutions. Contrary to all precedent candidates were voted for without nominating speeches, and all the oratory was confined to the successful candidates.

Inside of the platform committee there was a good deal of tormoil and discord. The late railroad commissioner presented his ready made machine-polished platform, with several planks that were peculiar. One of these declared the provision of the state constitution which allows the people to vote their preference for United States senator to be a palpable violation of the federal constitution and the acts of congress. This was knocked out very promptly, as was also a resolution indorsing the Cullom interstate commerce bill as a republican measure.

Prohibition was also a bone of contention. While the majority favored local option and high license, the minority insisted on a prohibitory amendment. A modified plank favoring the submission of any amendment to the organic law, which was petitioned for by a respectable minority of the people, was finally conceded.

Rosewater's resolution to demand the adoption of the railroad commission was rejected by a vote of 11 to 4. But the minority headed by Van Wyck decided to submit it to the convention. No sooner had this report been read by the secretary than the motion was made to table it. To this appliance of the gag rule the defeat of the resolution is largely due. Had there been a free and full discussion many who, under whip and spur of the railroad leaders voted to table it, would not have gone on the record as defying the popular sentiment. The vote as it stood is very significant, and the men who voted to table the resolution will have a good deal of trouble to explain to their constituents.

The vote on the motion to table the resolution was as follows:

COUNTIES	Delegates	Aye	Nay	COUNTIES	Delegates	Aye	Nay
Adams	12	12		Jefferson	9	8	1
Antelope	7		7	Johnson	10	10	
Blaine	1	1		Kearney	7	4	3
Boone	7	7		Keith	3		
Brown	7	4	3	Keya Paha	4		4
Buffalo	11	2	9	Knox	8	8	
Butler	9		9	Lancaster	23	23	
Burt	9		9	Lincoln	4	4	
Cass	14	6	8	Logan	2		2
Cedar	4	4		Loup	2		2
Chase	1		1	Madison	7		7
Cheyenne	4		4	Merrick	6	6	
Cherry	3		3	Nance	5		5
Clay	9		9	Nemaha	11	11	
Colfax	7		7	Nuckolls	6	6	
Cuming	8	1	7	Otoe	13	4	9
Custer	9	1	8	Pawnee	9	7	2
Dakota	5	5		Perkins	3		3
Dawes	4	4		Phelps	9	8	1
Dawson	6	1	6	Platte	7	6	1
Dixon	5	5		Polk	6	4	2
Dodge	10	3	7	Richardson	13	8	5
Douglas	27	11	16	Red Willow	6	6	
Dundy	2		2	Saline	12	3	9
Fillmore	10		10	Sarpy	5	2	3
Franklin	6	1	5	Saunders	13	12	1
Frontier	4	4		Seward	10	8	2
Furnas	7	5	2	Sioux	1		
Gage	19	17	2	Sheridan	3	3	
Gosper	4	2	2	Sherman	6	6	
Garfield	2		2	Stanton	4	4	
Greeley	3		3	Thayer	8		8
Hall	8		8	Valley	6		6
Howard	6	5	1	Washington	10		10
Hayes	2	2		Wayne	5	3	2
Hamilton	10	9	1	Webster	9	9	
Harlan	6	3	3	Wheeler	3	1	2
Hitchcock	4	3	1	York	12	7	5
Holt	11	8	3				
				Total	562	342	248

There were absent or not voting: 1 from Franklin county; 1 from Howard county; 2 from Jefferson 2 from Nuckolls; 2 from Otoe; 1 from Phelps; 3 from Red Willow; 2 from Valley; 1 from Webster, and 1 from York.

The result of this vote was a surprise on all hands. The supporters of the prohibition plank were as much surprised at the majority as were the opponents, who had no idea that it would carry.

The saddest, if not the sorest, men in the convention were Church Howe and Caspar E. Yost. Howe had made desperate efforts to nominate two or three state officers in the First district whom he expected to utilize in pulling himself through. He worked hard for Clarke, whose "barrel" he expected to tap in Douglas county, and he pulled with all his might for Hill, who was to rally Gage county to his support. He also had arranged in advance for the re-election of Yost as chairman of the state central committee in order to insure a diversion of the committee's funds for his special benefit. But man proposes and the Lord disposes, as the saying goes. Every candidate from the First district was beaten, and of all the defeated men, Yost was the worst laid out. On a call by counties, which Thurston insisted on, with the belief that it would insure Yost's election, only 94 votes were received by Yost as against 468 for Judge Weaver. The senatorial issue played little or no part in the convention. There was no test of Van Wyck's strength, unless the vote on the railroad commission might be regarded as such. Van Wyck himself appeared well satisfied with the outcome, and his friends were gratified at the strength he had displayed in a convention where the machine was all against him and most of the working politicians on the floor trained with the brass-collared brigade.

Counties.	Delegates.	Ayes.	Nays.	Counties.	Delegates.	Ayes.	Nays.
Adams	12	12		Johnson	10	10	
Antelope	7	7		Kearney	7	6	1
Blaine	1	1		Keith	3		
Boone	7	7		Keya Paha	4		4
Brown	7	2	5	Knox	8	8	
Buffalo	11	11		Lancaster	23	2	21
Butler	9	9		Lincoln	4		4
Burt	9	9		Logan	2	2	
Cass	14	11	1	Loup	2	2	
Cedar	4	4		Madison	7		7
Chase	1	1		Merrick	6	4	2
Cheyenne	4	3	1	Nance	5	5	
Cherry	3	3		Nemaha	11	11	
Clay	9	7	2	Nuckolls	6	2	2
Colfax	7	1	6	Otoe	13	5	8
Cuming	8	3	5	Pawnee	9	9	
Custer	9	9		Perkins	3	3	
Dakota	5	5		Phelps	9	8	1
Dawes	4	4		Platte	7	1	6
Dawson	6	6		Polk	6	6	
Dixon	5	5		Richardson	13	10	3
Dodge	10	4	6	Red Willow	6	2	1
Douglas	27	27		Saline	12	6	6
Dundy	2			Sarpy	5	5	
Fillmore	10	10		Saunders	13	8	5
Franklin	6	4	1	Seward	10	10	
Frontier	4		4	Sioux	1	1	
Furnas	7	5	2	Sheridan	3	2	1
Gage	19	7	12	Sherman	6		6
Gosper	4		4	Stanton	4	2	2
Garfield	2			Thayer	8	8	
Greely	3	3		Valley	6	4	
Hall	8		8	Washington	10		10
Howard	6	4	1	Wayne	5	5	
Hayes	2	2		Webster	9	7	1
Hamilton	10	10		Wheeler	3	3	
Harlan	6	6		York	12	11	
Hitchcock	4						
Holt	11	11		Total	562	341	189
Jefferson	9	8	1				

There were three delegates absent and not voting from Harlan county, and two from Richardson.

It will be noticed that the reform candidate for congress, Church Howe, voted himself and his entire delegation in favor of continuing the railroad commission fraud.

The contest over prohibition was fierce, exciting and decidedly disorderly. For three hours the opera house was a perfect pandemonium. The galleries and lobby were boisterous and seemed determined to break up the convention with their howls and yells.

Hartman, of Buffalo, and the irreverent Rev. Mr. Tate opened the debate, assisted by a preacher from southeastern Nebraska, and urged the adoption of the minority plank in favor of the undefined amendment. Rosewater vigorously opposed this plank on the ground that it was worded to deceive both sides of the prohibition question, and would please neither. He insisted that the convention should content itself with pronouncing in favor of the existing law, which is prohibitory wherever the people are disposed to enforce it.

Gere, of Lancaster, followed in the same strain. Thurston made a point by calling it a bald-headed snare, being neither fish, flesh, nor fowl. Finally this resolution was laid on the table. The prohibitionists, however, were not downed in the figot, but introduced the resolution to submit the question of prohibition. A running and bitter debate followed, in which Laird, Tate, Hartman, Russell,