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Packing the Committee. The railroad gang which foisted the bogus railroad commission upon the people of Nebraska and for years kept the provisions of our constitution with regard to railroad regulation a dead letter, is at work again. The legislature had hardly been elected before the corrupting machinery was set in motion to pack its committees with railroad attorneys, jobbers and corporation tools.

walks and conduct of congressmen, for the purpose of using them, unless he knew there was game to be bagged in doing so. He is undoubtedly an unscrupulous and unprincipled fellow, but he is probably not altogether a fool, and it is not to be rationally supposed that he would have gone recklessly and at hazard into a scheme of this sort for which there was no assurance of results.

the hospital, where he died two days later. No evidence is shown that Mr. Moffat's death was caused by his treatment at the police station. In all probability the case was fatal in any event. The only points stressed are on first that Mrs. Thieman struck Moffat on the head with a piece of crockery, that Moffat was conveyed to the station in a coal wagon and was there kept bound and gagged until Dr. Leisinger arrived. No reasonable person can blame Mrs. Thieman for protesting herself from the forcible assault of a mad man who was liable to murder or murder her. It is sentimental bosh to expect a woman to remain passive under such circumstances, when even Mrs. Moffat herself had fled the room. The coal wagon was a rough conveyance, but, inasmuch as Mr. Moffat was placed upon blankets and had ample covering, that part of alleged brutality is not worth considering.

During that year \$97,443.97 was expended for school purposes. Benkenman justly boasts of her church and school facilities. At the last election \$3.00 were voted for a new schoolhouse; the Presbyterians have just completed a house of worship, the Methodists have one under way, and a court house is going up at rapid rate. Thus the people are rapidly perfecting the way stations on the route to glory and litigation.

BULLION MAKES THEM MIGHTY. Life Among the Big Millionaires of the Old World. SKETCHES OF GREAT HOUSES: The Palace Embowered in Gardens Where Baron Adolph Rothchild Lived - The Villa of Sir Robert Peel, Brother of the Speaker.

Sworn Statement of Circumstances. State of Nebraska, ss. County of Douglas. Geo. B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the daily Bee for the week ending Nov. 14, 1898, was as follows: Saturday, Oct. 30, 13,720; Sunday, Oct. 31, 13,590; Monday, Nov. 1, 13,720; Tuesday, 2, 13,590; Wednesday, 3, 13,720; Thursday, 4, 13,590; Friday, 5, 13,720; Average, 13,657.

Under those rules, the vice president or lieutenant governor simply presides over the senate by virtue of his office. The senate itself, of which he is not a member, does not recognize his authority to appoint committees, but makes its own committees by election or resolution. The notorious Railroage Caucus was allowed to usurp this power of appointing committees because the monopolies controlled the majority of the senate. When Age came in, the senate repealed this rule and resumed its own prerogative. Mr. Sheild, following in the footsteps of Carns, fell in with the jobbers and monopolists, and in spite of all protests public and personal had the committee packed once more. This game the railroad gang with the baron and hangers on propose to repeat when the legislature meets. This they cannot do with the senate as it is now composed unless some of its members can be driven in under the circumstances which are referred to by the tender mercies of the robbers and rogues who are making as party leaders. The United States senate is republican, but no party caucus has ever dared to transfer to the vice president the sovereign power of the senate to make up its own committees without his interference. It is rather suggestive to note the deep interest which Charles Greene, Mr. Holdrege, Captain Phillips, Toke Castor, Church Howe and Ed Carns feel at this moment in organizing the senate by a stalwart republican caucus.

False Assumptions. The mugwump supporters of the president and those journals which are most ardently devoted to civil service reform, continue to insist that the result of the late elections was an endorsement of the policy of the administration with respect to this reform. It is claimed by them that in those states where the president yielded somewhat to the party clamor and was more lax than elsewhere in maintaining his policy, the democracy suffered most severely. In evidence of this, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and districts of Illinois and Wisconsin, are cited, where the reform policy was endorsed by the democracy, the party gained. It seems to us that these assumptions are essentially false and misleading. Looking at the situation in these states separately and what are the facts? In Virginia democratic disaffection toward the administration had been growing steadily for six months before the election, partly on the ground of objection to its civil service policy and measurably for other reasons, some of which have had their influence to the detriment of the administration in Maryland and farther south. In Ohio the democratic cause was utterly hopeless by reason of the abominable record of the republicans in that state against which the republican fight was chiefly directed, but so far as the rank and file of the democracy of Ohio are concerned they are not in sympathy with civil service reform. In Indiana the outrageous course of the democracy in jerry-mandering the state disgusted thousands of fair minded democrats, and we have the testimony of ex-Senator McDonald that a part of the democratic disaffection was due to the displeasure of the party with the civil service policy of the administration. The testimony of Mr. McDonald was that the democrats of Indiana are strongly opposed to civil service reform, and not less so now than they have ever been. The defeat of Morrison in Illinois had nothing whatever to do with this reform, and it is not apparent that the election of a republican to represent Bragg's district in Wisconsin was an endorsement of the president's policy. As to Massachusetts the large vote for Andrew simply attested republican disaffection with the candidate of that party who had little to boast of in his wealth, and was charged with having used that generosity to secure his nomination. There was no surprise under the circumstances, had he been elected, and very likely he would have been had not thousands of democrats been driven from his support by the fact of his having compelled the convention to endorse civil service reform as a condition to his accepting the nomination. How was it in Pennsylvania? The democratic candidate for governor ascribes his defeat solely to the discontent in the party growing out of the patronage issue. "The census of patronage," he is quoted as saying, "did the business, and the same cause was operative all over the country just as it was here. I did not believe," further said Mr. Black, "and I can yet scarcely realize that thousands of regular democrats were capable of sacrificing their ticket and their state to a minor and sordid consideration like that relating to the federal offices. We have been shot in the backs by our own people." The defeated democratic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania takes the right view of the matter. There was widespread discontent with the civil service policy of the administration—with the fact that the president shows a particular fondness for this policy above all others and likes to enforce it—and it manifested itself in the elections. The result has not modified or reduced the feeling, and mugwump encouragement of the president to continue that policy will be very likely to intensify it.

The Moffat Case. We have no need to bolster up our circulation by an attempt to create a great sensation with big types and "horrible" headlines over the death of Mr. Moffat. It is a sad and unfortunate affair which forcibly illustrates the wants of this city in connection with the public health and police quarters. The facts in the case summed up are these: Mr. Moffat while occupying rooms in the house of Mr. Thieman was taken down with typhoid fever. He became deranged, unmanageable and dangerous. He assaulted both Mr. and Mrs. Thieman violently and finally expelled them to seek help for their self-protection. To all intents and purpose Moffat was a madman and had to be made harmless. The police were called for and responded. The officer on duty had a terrible scuffle with Mr. Moffat and finally succeeded in handcuffing him. At this stage the blunder was made in treating him as a inmate instead of as a delirious sick man. He was taken to the station house, which is a wretched, filthy man hole, and kept there some hours awaiting the arrival of the city physician who had him taken to

the hospital, where he died two days later. The mugwump supporters of the president and those journals which are most ardently devoted to civil service reform, continue to insist that the result of the late elections was an endorsement of the policy of the administration with respect to this reform. It is claimed by them that in those states where the president yielded somewhat to the party clamor and was more lax than elsewhere in maintaining his policy, the democracy suffered most severely. In evidence of this, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and districts of Illinois and Wisconsin, are cited, where the reform policy was endorsed by the democracy, the party gained. It seems to us that these assumptions are essentially false and misleading. Looking at the situation in these states separately and what are the facts? In Virginia democratic disaffection toward the administration had been growing steadily for six months before the election, partly on the ground of objection to its civil service policy and measurably for other reasons, some of which have had their influence to the detriment of the administration in Maryland and farther south. In Ohio the democratic cause was utterly hopeless by reason of the abominable record of the republicans in that state against which the republican fight was chiefly directed, but so far as the rank and file of the democracy of Ohio are concerned they are not in sympathy with civil service reform. In Indiana the outrageous course of the democracy in jerry-mandering the state disgusted thousands of fair minded democrats, and we have the testimony of ex-Senator McDonald that a part of the democratic disaffection was due to the displeasure of the party with the civil service policy of the administration. The testimony of Mr. McDonald was that the democrats of Indiana are strongly opposed to civil service reform, and not less so now than they have ever been. The defeat of Morrison in Illinois had nothing whatever to do with this reform, and it is not apparent that the election of a republican to represent Bragg's district in Wisconsin was an endorsement of the president's policy. As to Massachusetts the large vote for Andrew simply attested republican disaffection with the candidate of that party who had little to boast of in his wealth, and was charged with having used that generosity to secure his nomination. There was no surprise under the circumstances, had he been elected, and very likely he would have been had not thousands of democrats been driven from his support by the fact of his having compelled the convention to endorse civil service reform as a condition to his accepting the nomination. How was it in Pennsylvania? The democratic candidate for governor ascribes his defeat solely to the discontent in the party growing out of the patronage issue. "The census of patronage," he is quoted as saying, "did the business, and the same cause was operative all over the country just as it was here. I did not believe," further said Mr. Black, "and I can yet scarcely realize that thousands of regular democrats were capable of sacrificing their ticket and their state to a minor and sordid consideration like that relating to the federal offices. We have been shot in the backs by our own people." The defeated democratic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania takes the right view of the matter. There was widespread discontent with the civil service policy of the administration—with the fact that the president shows a particular fondness for this policy above all others and likes to enforce it—and it manifested itself in the elections. The result has not modified or reduced the feeling, and mugwump encouragement of the president to continue that policy will be very likely to intensify it.

Although it is said that London will have an unusually gay winter, many of the wealthiest families and most brilliant houses are put into mourning by the death of the dowager Baroness James de Rothschild, writes a correspondent of the New York Sun. By the close connection which binds together what, in Paris, is called la grande Juvence, a great deal of year-old gayety is put a stop to, revealing how very dominant the Jewish element has become in the highest circles. A second death in the same circle will only intensify the disastrous effects so far as social gatherings are concerned, as Baroness de Rothschild, who died last week, is the father of some of our brilliant women of fashion.

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