THE DAILY BEE.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors

The Bee on the Trains. There is no excuse for a failure to get The Ree on the trains. All newsdealers have been noti-ned to carry a full supply. Travelers who want The Bee and can't get it on trains where other Omaha papers are carried are requested to no-tify The Bee.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, Ss. George R. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee George R. Trschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Dally Res for the week ending October 19, 1889, was as follows:
 Stinday, Oct. 13
 21,000

 Monday, Oct. 14
 18,697

 Tuesday, Oct. 15
 18,694

 Wednesday, Oct. 18
 18,598

 Thursday, Oct. 17
 18,613

 Friday, Oct. 18
 18,631

 Saturday, Oct. 19
 18,617

Average......18,953

OMAHA tenders the freedom of the city to the officials and representative men of Dubuque.

THE registration law will have one good effect. It will materially reduce the voting population of the poor farm.

THE grand jury should proceed cautiously with the Dorsev conduit inquiry. There may be a few live wires buried

As BETWEEN Adam Ford and George Heimrod for county treasurer, the as would make the people of the Amervoters will have no difficulty in electing the most competent man by a rousing majority.

THE alliance of the Vanderbilt and Union Pacific systems will make the united road, in fact as well as in name, the Overland Line. Limited trains will be known as tidewater thunderbolts.

OKLAHOMA continues to attract atition. The territorial election was indefinitely postponed to prevent a premature boom in cemetery lots. Oklahoma ought to be annexed to Missis-

WASHINGTON has entered the arena to battle for the world's fair. With New York lagging and St. Louis dividing Chicago's strength, Washington stands a good chance of being selected as a compromise.

THE public debt of the United States has been reduced from seventy-eight to eighteen dollars per capita, in twentyfour years. With the possible exception of France, no nation in the world can equal this record.

DEMOCRATIC papers mewsingly refer to the "feline tread of Senator Allison" in the Iowa campaign. The republican cat must needs be vigilant lest the democratic rat tumbles into his hole without a vigorous November shaking.

. THE five eastern states which rejected prohibition this year cast a total of 1,152,824 votes. Of this number 717,961 were against the proposition, or nearly two to one. These figures illustrate the value of experience as against theory.

WITH the United States grand jury investigating the affairs of a late lamented internal revenue collector and a similar inquisition going on in the county building, the democracy of this section is in a condition of deep and doleful distress.

THE Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette explains that the word "pan," so frequently used as a prefix, is "an old Saxon verb, meaning to unite." We do not question the enlightened cult of Cincinnati, but if Murat will take time to grab the Greek root it will "pan," out "all."

THE machine organ complains that "no good republican would do the things that Mr. Clarkson has done"accepting a non-partisan nomination. Judge Groff is a pretty good republican in the estimation of the national administration. He did exactly what Mr. Clarkson has done, and was elected by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. John C. Thompson republican candidate to fill the vacancy in the state senate, caused by the death of Hon. John Paulsen, is an intelligent and reputable workingman. He will be pre-eminently a representative of the industrial classes, and should receive not only the support of all republicans, but the undivided vote of all working-

THE "wets" in South Dakota will not go out of business immediately. They have several months in which to eash in and move. A tegislative act is necessary to put in force the prohibition section of the constitution, and no legislative act can take effect until ninety days after the adjournment, except by a two-thirds vote of all members of the two houses.

WELCOME THE NATION'S GUESTS. The distinguished representatives of the independent American governments who will arrive in Omaha to-day will receive a most cordial and hearty welcome to the Gate City of the west. We can not present for their entertainment so many features of metropolitan wealth and greatness as they have witnessed in some of the cities on their tour, but we can show them a hospitality and consideration as sincere as they have anywhere received. We can not take them through great industrial establishments rivaling those they have already visited, but we shall show them a city of one hundred and twenty-five thousand people, which is the growth of less than a generation, in which all the conditions and attributes of the highest civilization are present, in which law and order are as fully respected and as carefully conserved as in any other city of the land, and which, in its enterprise and its sympathy with the spirit of progress, represents and typifies western character and aspirations as fully as any city of the west.

In honoring these distinguished guests we honor ourselves. They represent the best intelligence and the most progressive ideas of fifty millions of people whose civilization is not inferior to our own, who have vast resources at their command, whose governments generally are for the most part similar to our own, and who are pushing their material progress with remarkable activity and vigor. They represent countries whose aggregated - commerce amounts to one thousand millions of dollars a year, and which is steadily and rapidly growing. They have come to the United States with a definite purpose, and one of the very highest importance upon which nations can confer, that of establishing an equitable line of mutual interest, closer commercial relations, and they bear to the government and people of the United States assurance of the good will and sympathy of their governments and people. All of them are thoroughly American in sentiment. They believe that the time has come when the independent nations of the American continents, having in large part a common history and common interests, should cultivate a closer friendship in furtherance of a common destiny. In all their utterances since they have been among us they have assured us of the earnest desire of their people to enlarge their relations with the United States, and to establish an intercourse that would be mutually advantageous and contribute to the welfare, progress and prosperity of all. They appreciate the magnitude, the energy, the resources and the power of this country, and they are prepared to promote such fair and

Such is the character and such the mission of the distinguished gentlemen who will be the guests of Omaha to-day and to-morrow. They are entitled to our most cordial welcome, to our heartiest hospitality and our bighest con-

a mighty stimulus to the general pros-

TO WHOM BELONGS THE CREDIT? The great majority of fair-minded men in this country give Mr. Blaine the credit of having prepared the way for the conference of the three Americas. But his right to this honor is not unquestioned, and among those who question it is the democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts, ex-Congressman Russell, who in the last house of representatives was a member of the committee on foreign affairs, to which the bill providing for the congress was referred. In a recent speech Mr. Russell stated that the bill was introduced into the house by Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, and after having been reported favorably from the foreign affairs committee was passed. In the senate amendments were made to it, and on its return to the house the speaker appointed on the part of the house three managers, of whom Mr. Russell was one, and who insisted upon the original bill. This was conceded by the senate, and the bill having been returned to the house substantially as it was passed, it went to President Cleveland, received his signature, and became a law. Therefore, in the view of Mr. Russell, it was distinctively a democratic measure, and Mr. Blaine is entitled to no credit whatever in connection with the con-

Doubtless Mr. Russell states correctly the history of the measure providing for the congress, but it does not in the least degree militate against the claim made in behalf of Mr. Blaine. The truth is that the democratic house of representatives, in passing the bill providing for the American conference, and the democratic president, in signing it, simply gave tardy acknowledgment of the wisdom and expediency of a project which Mr. Blaine seven years before, as secretary of state in the administration of President Garfield, had proposed, and which at that time the democratic leaders without exception denounced as a scheme which would endanger the peace of the country. This outery against the proposal of Mr. Blaine, shared in, it must be admitted, by some timid republican capitalists, unquestionably was the most potent influence in inducing President Arthur to discountenance the project, and it will hardly be questioned that this hostile action of a republican administration had an effect unfavorable to Mr. Blaine when he became a candidate for the presidency. But the idea had taken deep root in the public mind, and deliberation upon it developed its wisdom and the far-reaching statesmanship that prompted it. The apprehension of exciting European hostility vanished under the argument, every year growing stronger, which demonstrated the necessity of cultivating larger and closer commercial relations with the other Americas, and it was only when the feeling in favor of an international American conference had become almost universal that the democrats in congress came to the support of the idea. And even

that Mr. Cleveland and his secretary of ther the object of the measure, showing as plainly as men in their position could that they were not friendly to the project. All they did was of the most perfunctory character, and calculated, if not designed, to discourage the conference.

The idea of a Pan-American congress did not originate with Mr. Blaine. It was suggested more than a quarter of a century before he came into public life. But the credit of preparing the way for the conference that will meet in Washington next month is undeniably his, is recognized by the foreign delegates, and no amount of cavil or counter claims can deprive him of it.

SYMPATHY FROM A NEW QUARTER. The penitentiary organ at Lincoln has come to the rescue of Sheriff Coburn. It ridicules the point raised by THE BEE with regard to the tender care and attention betowed by the sheriff on John Lauer and the Beechler-King woman in the following fashion: As it happened that these two prisoners were acquitted by the jury, it is possible that the people of Douglas county are not suffer ing in their minds because the shoriff, with out drawing on the treasury of the county allowed them some little alleviations of their jail fare at the expense of their friends.

It has generally been understood that an necused person is to be considered innocent nutil proven guilty and that their detention in jail is for safety and not for punishment, and that they are entitled to such lenien treatment while incarcerated to await trial as may be consistent with the strict obligation of the sheriff to keep them in custody.

As usual, the organ of the penitentiary bosses exhibits dense ignorance in dealing with Omaha affairs. John Lauer did not return to the sheriff's custody after he was acquitted. His sojourn in the jail was during the period following the shooting of Mrs. Lauer as an imagined burglar. He had been tried by one jury and found guilty of manslaughter. A man convicted of murder in the second degree is not supposed to be innocent while in the custody of the sheriff. Least of all is he expected to be given the freedom of the jail and placed in charge of the jailor's books and have supervision over the other prisoners, most of whom were

only charged with petty offenses. As to the Beechler-King woman and her carriage rides while under grave suspicion that she had killed a man the less said the better.

AN INSULT TO THE PRESS.

The managers of the Y. M. C. A. convention, which is now in session in this city, have exhibited a very narrowminded spirit in dealing with the press. This is a metropolitan city, and not a equitable union of commercial interests mere village where money has to be subscribed to enable a local paper to icas secure in political harmony, safe publish the proceedings of a convenfrom foreign aggression and operate as

The very building in which the convention has assembled is a monumental proof of the unstinted liberality of the Omaha press toward the Y. M. C. A. The publishers of all the established dailies have contributed not only in advertising space and unpurchasable editorial appeals for contribubut also have planked down their money individually both to the building fund and for the maintenance of the institution.

In contrast with this generous spirit, the secretary has taken it upon himself to single out one of the Omaha dailies for special favors and a peddler of this paper has been given the monopoly of the convention floors, while other newspapers have been insolently refused information concerning the make-up of delegations.

If the directors of the Y. M. C. A. approve this narrow-minded and unchristian-like proceeding, they have struck a blow at the growth of the association in this state which they cannot counteract by any quantity of tracts and official circulars.

We say this not because we care : straw about the official Y. M. C. A. organ or its possible influence in superseding THE BEE anywhere with any class of people. We simply resent the course pursued as an insult to the Omaha press, which is capable of publishing all the news without bonuses or a guaranty of papers to be sold or circulated.

THE success of the St. Louis exposition furnishes an example of what welldirected enterprise and business management will accomplish. Every year has added to its popularity as an exhibition. This year it was open for forty days and the attendance averaged fourteen thousand a day. Aside from its advantages as an advertisement of the industries of the city and an attraction for visitors, it has been profitable for the exhibitors. Goods to the value of a quarter of a million dollars were sold on the floor for cash and contracts closed for about half a million dollars worth of machinery and other articles on exhibition. the exposition has accomplished for St. Louis can be duplicated on a smaller scale in Omaha. Energetic, intelligent management with ample capital, can make an annual exhibition in this city not only an attraction for people living within a radius of two hundred miles, but prove a profitable investment for the stockholders and the exhibitors. This fact was demonstrated by the Coliseum exposition. By increasing its scope and adding new and taking features, it will prove an increasing source of pleasure and profit to all classes.

MR. WILLIAM E. CURTIS, who ac companies the Pan-American delegates on their tour as the special representative of the state department, is one of the best known journalists in the country. His peculiar fitness for his present duty is in the fact that he has a very thorough knowledge of the political and commercial affairs of the countries that will be represented in the three Americas congress, be having been a member of the commission which visited South America in 1884 to investigate commercial relations between the United States and the countries of the southern continent. The elaborate after the bill providing for the con- report of that commission was largely cessors. The propabilities are that no great

gress became a law, everybody knows the work of Mr. Curtis, and his observations of the political and social life state did as little as possible to fur- of the countries visited were permanently recorded in a volume replete with instructive and interesting information. It is understood that Mr. Curtis will be the secretary of the international congress.

INCREASED demand and decreased ore production have caused a sharp advance in steel rails and like commodities. During the present month prices have advanced from twenty-four to thirty dollars per ton, and the tendency is toward higher prices. It is a significant fact that the English ore market has advanced in sympathy with the American market.

THE manufacturers and growers of wool have practically united on a plan of campaign on congress for an increase in the tariff. These patriots for revenue only are not likely to succeed. The country is emphatically for revision and reduction on lines which insure the greatest good for the greatest number, without injuring any.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. The political situation in France is not altogether harmonious, and future developments will be regarded with great interest. It is assumed that the first ministry constituted after the assembling of the chamber will, like the Tirard cabinet, consist partly of opportunists and partly of radicals, and that its tenure of office will be precarious and brief. The same thing may be predicted of a coalition between the conservatives and the moderate republicans. It is not for the interest of the right on the one hand or of the extreme left upon the other, that the present chamber should live out its legal term. By such a prolongation of the present state of things M. Ferry would gain, but the Comte de Paris and M. Clemenceau would both have much to lose. The latter can never be prime minister until the radicals form the preponderant element of the republican forces in the lower house, and the Bourbon pretender cannot become king until the French people are convinced that a stable republican government is impossible. To dissolve the new chamber, however, will require the initiative of President Carnot and the assent of the senate. As a majority of the senators are opportunists, and as the chief magistrate is believed to be much influenced by M. Jules Ferry, it will prove difficult to secure another general election against the latter's will. But the expedient which he invented and applied to President Grevy can be turned against his friend. The extreme left and the right can force M. Carnot to submit or to resign by overthrowing successively every ministry unwilling to dissolve the chamber. A French republic, said Thiers, can only last upon condition of being conservative. Some fourteen years have passed since the dissolution of the Versailles assembly, and the number of conservative members of the present chamber of deputies is exactly fifty. It seems that the inevitable drift of things in France under republican institutions is toward radicalism, and that the alternatives presented to the French people are a Jacobin regume or a monarchy. But whenever France has clearly recognized that it must decide between these extremes, it has never hesitated to choose the latter. It does not love monarchy, but it abhors the memory of the

convention and the days of '93. The scene of royal and imperial junketings has been shifted from Berlin to Athens. The marriage of Princess Sophia of Prussia to the Duke of Sports which takes place to-day, has brought together in the capital of Greece a notable assemblage. Empress Frederick accompanies her daughter to Corinth, and quidnunes will be busy in giving a political turn to all possible incidents relating to it. Indeed, the fact that the Emperor William will go to Bucharest and Constantinople in the course of the same tour may well excite speculation as to the bearings of the visit on international questions. The Greeks are said to be already preparing to utilize the marriage of their crown prince with the sister of the German emperor by asking the latter to interfere somehow in Crete, and the Bulgarians are rather uneasy. It is likely that anything of a political character which may be done by the emperor in Athens or Constantinople has already been settled in Berlin. The approaching tour in its international aspects may even have been one of the subjects of the conference with the czar.

Reports are current that the prince of Wales is in poor and declining health. It is stated on good authority that his ailment is Bright's disease, that it has incurably fastened itself upon him, and that there is no probability he can live much over a year longer. The queen, on the other hand, appears to be a robust old lady, enjoying better health than for some years. In all probability she will outlive the prince of Waies, but in the natural order of things her career must come to an end shortly, as she is now past seventy years of age. Assuming that the prince cannot live longer than the time allotted him, as the penalty of idle, luxuri ous, lazy, enervating habits, when the queen passes away the crown will come to Albert Victor, the prince's eldest son, now in his twenty-fifth year. The outlook cannot be a gratifying one to the English people, if these reports are true. Albert Victor is a weak ling, mentally and physically. Heredity not through his parents, but dating farther. back, has afflicted him with results of the vices and weaknesses of some of his Gueloh ancestors. His popular name of "collars and cuffs" is a term of ridicule growing out of his efforts to conceal his physical impoverishment, which is on a par with his mental conditions. How long will the bluff and sturdy English people tolerate such a weakling as their ruler! By the time he comes to the throne some vital issues will have been raised by the people, the premonitions of which have long been apparent. Already they are asking themselves how much longer they will coesent to have thirty or forty thousand idle plutocratic families own threetourths of the land, and not only the land but the ground rents in cities.

The new king of Portugal, Carlos I., who few weeks ago completed his twenty-sixth year, comes to the throne not unprepared. the invalid condition of his father having for some time caused more and more official responsibilities to be placed upon him. The little kingdom, too, has now few causes of disturbance or anxiety abroad or at home. Her chief cotonial troubles are in South Africa, and these are likely to be quickly settled, the rivalry of her two strong neighbors, Germany and England, furnishing, perhaps, a guarantee that she will find aid in defending her rights. Yet the accession of a new monarch must cause some speculation as to its effect. The twenty-eight years' tranquility which Portugal had under King Luis I. was largely due to his observance of constitutional principles, willingness to favor reforms, and lack of disposition to seek personal prominence at the expense of the peace of the kingdom. Still, even under him there were some exciting political crises and for a long time a continuation of the financial embarrassments and disorders which had been inherited from his prede-

changes in Portugal's domestic or foreign affairs need immediately be expected.

The spread of republicanism in Brazil is making such rapid progress that the imperial family has determined to submit to a plebiscite the vital question as to whether or not the people desire an abolition of the monarchy. In a public address at Pernambuco the other day the Count d'Eu, who is generalissimo of the army and husband of the crown princess, solemnly declared on behalf of his father-in-law, Dom Pedro, and in the name of his wife and children, that the entire imperial family was prepared to surrender the throne and leave Brazil as soon as the nation had by popular vote expressed its desire for a republic in lieu of a mon archy. This is surely an unprecedented action for a monarch to take, but one of which Dom Pedro is quite capable. Paradexical though it may appear, the republican party is composed of all the former conservatives. All the great landed proprietors. manufacturers and directors of industrial enterprises belong thereto, being embittered against the dynasty for having crippled their fortunes and their resources by decreeing the sudden abolition of slavery just year without compensation to the slave owners. The monarchical party is exceedingly small in number and restricted in influence. It is composed almost entirely of government functionaries and freed slaves.

Hard up for money as Sultan Abdut Hamid, of Turkey, often finds himself, he always has the wherewithal to make lavish presents. His cooks may go on a strike for their wages, his soldiers may refuse to be mustered out at the end of their enlistment because they have not received their back pay, but diamond necklaces and diadems and sword hilt, set with precious gems are none the less abundant as evidences of the wealth of their imperial- master. What makes the valuable presents intended for the German emperor and empress on their visit to Constantinople the more remarkable is that only a little while ago they had received most costly gifts from the sultan. Whether Emperor William will be placated by this generosity remains to be seen. Contrary rumors are now rife in regard to Prince Bismarck's eastern policy, some representing it to be an endeavor to persuade the czar to recognize Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, while others would have him persuading Austria to consent to his overthrow. That young ruler has been enjoying Paris quite regardless of what may be done at Sofia-although meanwhile taking precautions against assassination during his travels, like the czar himself. The sultan is much less concerned, probably, about Emperor William's views of Bulgaria than about the arguments that will be addressed to him at Athens in behalf of Crete and Armenia.

Kaiser Wilhelm is not contented with the imperial crowns his grandparents were and which date no further back than 1872, and so is having new ones made for himself and the empress. His is to weigh three pounds and to have a huge sapphire at the top and to contain 109 diamonds. His wife gets no sapphire, but has some 1.500 diamonds and eleven unusually large pearls. Konigsberg has pricked up her ears at the news of these diadems, and begins again to nurse hopes that William will come to that ancient royal city to be crowned, as all his ancestors have done. If any plans, however, have been formed for a coronation ceremony they are very closely guarded.

AN ADDRESS

To Voters in Favor of a Non-Partisan Judiciary. At a well attended meeting of lawyers favorable to the candidacy of Mr. Clarkson for judge, at which were present A. J. Poppleton, eorge B. Lake, John P. Breen, George F Brown. John D. Howe, J. H. Blair, E. W. Whipple, W. M. Gilder, W. D. McHugh, W. O. Barthelemew, J. J. O'Conner and others, it was resolved to prepare an address to the electors of this district on the merits of the present contest, which committee was ap pointed and on the 23d day of October, 1889, reported to an adjourned meeting the follow ing address, which was unanimously adopted and ordered published. M. D. Hyde, Sec.
To the Electors of the Third Judicial District:-The importance of elevating the bench above the strife and wrangle of partisan polities need not be urged upon you. ago you gave expression to your sentiments upon the subject in the most emphatic man-ner. You elected four judges who command-ed the confidence of all classes. They adorned the bench. We have been able to point all the world to them, with absolute pride. They stand for the non-partisan principle, which, it was earn-estly hoped, had been triumphantly established in this judicial district, reprehensible attempt is now being made to overthrow it. Whether it shall stand or fail, is the momentous issue. That the That the ture, as well as the present, is more likely to be obtained by withdrawing the office of judge from the unseemly and discreditable

conventions and politics, is not now an open question among people most interested in the integrity and honor of the bench. We, being inspired by the gravity of the situation, desire to place the following statement before you, to correct certain er-rors that interested partisans are indus triously circulating, and to influence you to cordially support Joseph R. Clarkson, who stands for the non-partisan principle against H. J. Davis, who stands for its overthrow. Mr. Clarkson is thirty-five years of age, he has practiced for thirteen years, and been at the Omaha bar for ten years. He Mr. Davis is thirty years of age and has

strife and contention of party primaries.

practiced for six years.

Before Judge Groff had in fact resigned, and before the people had had an opportunity to consider the question of a successor, cer-tain enthusiastic young men, friends of Mr. Davis, industriously set to work to forestall public sentiment and to "commit" (as it is called) as many to his interests as possible. This was after the manner of professional politicians, too often seen in cases of the death or resignation of public officials.

death or resignation of public officials.

These friends of Davis thereupon set to work to secure a bar meeting, expecting to obtain its endorsement of Mr. Davis. A bar meeting was called. This was an appeal in behalf of Mr. Davis to the nonpartisans to select him for their choice. He was then placed as the representative of the nonpar-tisan principle. Over two hundred lawyers met at the court house upon a call published in the newspapers. If, as has been asserted by interested parties, any attorneys of the counties of Burt, Washington and Sarpy, were not properly notified, it was largely the fault of Mr. Davis' friends. We do not think, however, that there is just ground of complaint on this account, because the call was very widely published and per-sonal notice to members of the bar was not attempted, nor to be reasonably expected. Nearly all the leading members of the bar were present. No class of citizens can be found who are more ardently or sincercly in favor of a high, honorable and spotless ju-diciary than those sterling lawyers who have stood for so many years in the front ranks of our best citizenship. And generally, it may be said of the whole bar, that it was in full sympathy with the endeavor to keep the bench up to its present elevated standard. We believe the bar is more likely to name a worthy candidate than a partisan convention especially in view of the deplorable fact that attend only a few of our citizens the primaries, or conventions, or work at the polls. Our member-ship represents all classes, high and low, rich and poor, and all sides of all questions. The bar is brought directly into contact with

the courts; it represents the whole litigat-ing public. We have superior advantages for becoming acquainted with the merits of judges and lawyers.
The three principal—candidates before the bar meeting in question and their strength as shown by the balloting, were Clarkson first, Estelle second, and Davis third. After several ballots, every one of which placed Davis third, it became evident that the nomination would go to either Clarkson or Estelle, and thereupon Mr. Davis' friends with-

drew his name. Mr. Clarkson was nomin ated. It was apparent that Mr. Davis friends were sorely disappointed. Clarkson's nomination was made ununimous, Mr. son's nomination was made unanimous. Clarkson appeared and in good faith accepted the nomination. Surely, he had the right to believe that he would have the supright to believe that he would have the supright to believe that he meeting, all of port of all present at the meeting, all of whom had joined in asking him to accept the nomination. It was believed by the bar that Davis and his friends would gracefully submit to the decision of the body to which they had appealed, and would stand by the non-

had appealed, and would stand by the non-partisan principles which they had cham-pioned and committed themselves to; and, ndeed, so they professed to do.
While these friends of Davis are among the most esteemed young men of the bar, it is believed that their ardor was such as to reconcile them to any contingency that might arise which would enable them to overcome defeat. That they will, in their cooler moments, regret this attempt to overthrow the non-partisan principle and a nomination fairly made, no one who respects them entertains a doubt. After the meeting, the matter was gener-

ally regarded by the bar as settled. dreamed that any attorney who had been present and participated in it, would listen to a suggestion to accept a nomination for judge against the choice that had been hon-orably made. Mr. Estelle publicly announced that he felt in honor bound to abide the re-sult and declined to allow his name to be used by partisan conventions. In this hi ime later, the republican convention met. It was with profound astonishment and cha-grin that our best citizens learned that Mr. Davis, who as a young man of promise had enjoyed their esteem, had allow-ed the politicians to persuade him to accept the nomination against the choice of a large and certainly very respectable meet ing which his friends had been chiefly in strumental in calling in his behalf, to which he had submitted his claims, and as the result of which had received the unanimous sanction of all present, including Davis and his friends. We are constrained to say that he stood for the nonpartisan principle until his personal ambition was thwarted, but now he aspires to the bench by standing in direct

opposition thereto.

We are reluctant to say that we believe it is the uniform opinion of all candid, thinking citizens, that Mr. Davis was not free to accept the nomination. His apologists say that he acted in weakness and nothing worse. We are anxious to do him no wrong worse. We are anxious to do nin in wrong and leave you to form your own conclusions. If Mr. Davis aspires to serve as district judge a delay of two years, under the circumstances, doubtless would have strengthned him in the respect and confidence of both bar and people. It has been erroneously stated that Mr. Davis was the second choice of the meeting.

The fact is, he was the third. It has been stated, also, that Mr. Clarkson at the outset pledged himself to support Mr. Davis. This is a mere political handle, a "fake," without substantial foundation. At the time in question, which was so early in the history of the matter that it has re ceived no general consideration, he simply stated that if Mr. Smith was not a candi-date, Mr. Davis would be his second choice, meaning (as must have been well under

stood) of those who had been so far named for the office. It is surely straining the facts to claim that, when Mr. Clarkson's friends insisted upon his becoming a candi-date, he had barred himself by a piedge. It is hardly necessary to note farther that a considerable number of lawyers, whose first choice was Davis, have refused to support him as a candidate opposed to the choice of the meeting.

The question now is, what is our duty as electors? Shall we support Mr. Davis as partisan nominee, throwing the election of the judiciary into the deplorable strife of partisan primaries, conventions and politics or, shall we support Mr. Clarkson, whose tedly qualified for the position by his learning and ability, whose conduct throughout has been straightforward and above re-proach, standing, as he does, for a non-partisan judiciary?

The people cannot be too jealous of the honor of the bench, or too zealous in endeav-

oring to elevate it, to keep it pure and un spotted, and its judges independent and im-We, member of the bar, confidently believe that you will cordially endorse this senti

ment and join us in the purpose to elect Mr. Clarkson to succeed Judge Groff. [Signed.]

A. J. POPPLETON, GEORGE B. LAKE, JOHN P. BREEN, GEORGE F. BROWN. J. H. BLAIR, & JOHN D. HOWE, And others.

PRESIDENT BEERS ARRIVES.

New York Life Insurance Company's President in Town. William H. Beers, president of the New York Life Insurance company; William H. Appleton and William F. Buckley, members of the finance committee and leading directors; William F. Booth, manager; James G. Hearns, secretary to President Beers, and George W. Perkins, inspector of agencies, are in town viewing the building of the company here.

They have been on the road several days ooking after the western investments of this corporation, and as compared with all the portance and future prosperity the equal of any other city. Mr. Beers expressed himself as being well pleased with the general beauty and substan-

tial appearance of the Omana building. Registration Law.

.VOL.VI. Nº 5.

Charles Ogden, of the committee of Samo set association to inquire into the registration law, is preparing to have the matter inquired into in the courts on a question of quo warronto.

THE SUNDAY BEE.

Leading Features To Be Presented in To-morrow's Issue.

The Pan-American Congress-Brief sketches of the representatives and the countries from which they come—An interesting chapter of American history and biography Resume of the opinions of prominent journalists on the objects and results of the Con

The Making of the Citizen-A thoughtful tetter for thinking people on the necessity of instruction in the elements of political economy in the schools,

The New York Herald Cable Service-A symposium by the most competent correspondents of the European capitals, covering the important, social, political and diplomatic our Great Special Service - Providing the

news of Nebraska, Iowa, Dakota and Kansas, and all the adjoining territory, furnished by an unexcelled staff of correspondents. Heath's Washington Letter-A complete

resume of the news of the national capital by one who has access to the principal sources of he Associated Press Dispatches-A ser-

vice which covers all the noteworthy events of the world. Echoes From the Ante-Room-Various items of interest to the members of secret

The Value of a Chaperon-A few words of sensible advice to the independent girls of America.

orders written by a man who knows the

Our Own Four Hundred -- A breezy account of the doings of society people—weddings, surprises, hops and bails. The opening of

Strange Sights in Chinatown-A graphic description of the strange sights of the Chinese quarter of San Francisco by a correspondent who has investigated,

Points on the Canvas-Back-A breezy let ter breathing of marsh and lake by an enthusiastic sportsman. ending Toward Federation - Advance notes of the coming convention of the Federation of Labor, with other interesting

Risen From the Lowest-Events in the careers of the officers of the Union Pacific un-

der the new administration. The Sporting Aftermath-Gleaning of the diamond and other fields which have yielded such a harvest.

the Kingdom of the Lord-Recent erection of another Apostolic See in the State of Nebraska, and other church news. The North Wind Doth Blose-Prognostica-

tion as to the length and severity of the com-

ing winter and the prices governing fuel and clothing. The Reportorial Hopper-All the news of the city and the southern suburb gathered by a competent staff of reporters.

Novelettes in One Chapter-A collection of interesting sketches of life in all stages and all countries,

Dances of the Indians-A description of the many strange ceremonies of the North American Indian in his wild state. The Scissors and Paste Pot-Selections of

the brightest features of leading newspapers of the country compiled in attractive and readable style.

SCHOOL ATHLETICS.

Preparing for the Introduction of Systematic Training.

Henry Kummerrow, the newly appointed instructor in physical culture for the public schools of Omaha, has purchased paraphernalia for the gymnasium to be established in

the high school. The room to be used is on the top floor of the building. It will be supplied with horses, bars, dumb-bells, rings, swings, clubs and other gymnastic apparatus.

Mr. Kummerrow will divide the school into classes, giving each pupil, male or female, an opportunity to participate in exercises specially adapted to them.

Teachers in the other public schools will

be instructed by Mr. Kummerrow after class hours and they will in turn instruct their pupils. There are now 279 teachers regular-On next Monday Mr. Kummerrow will be ready to begin his course of instruction.

A general court martial has been appointed

to meet at Fort Robinson on Wednesday, October 30. The detail is as follows: Major James F. Randlett, Ninth cavalry; Captain Charles Parker, Ninth cavalry; Captain Augustus W. Corliss, Eighth infantry; First Lieutenant Henry H. Wright, Ninth cavaley: First Lieutenant Matthias W. Day. quartermaster, Ninth cavalry; First Lieu tenant John J. Hayden, Eighth infantry; Second Lieutenant Eugene F. Ladd, Ninth cavalry; Second Lieutenant William Mc-Anancy, Ninth cavalry; Second Licutenant George W. Ruthers, Eighth infantry; Second Licutenant Frank Owen, Eighth infantry: Second Lieutenant Alexander R. Piper Eighth infantry; Second Ligutenant Philip A. Bettens, jr., Ninth cavairy, judge advo-

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 25 .- Lieutenant M. H. Barnum, of the Third United States cavalry, was married at New Albany to Miss Martha Scribner Maginness, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. E. A. Maginness.

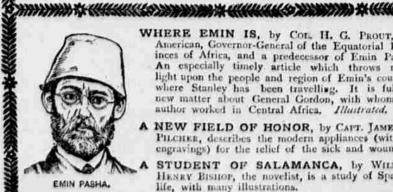
An Army Wedding.

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