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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors, The Bee Bid's Faram and Seventeenth Sts SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION Binte of Nebraska. County of Douglas.

Go. H. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publish in commany does solemnly swear that the setual circulation of The Dany Berfor thereck ending Sept 13, 1890, was as follows: Standay Sept. 1 2.000 Monday Sept. 1 2.500 Thursday, Sept. 11. 2.660 Friday, Sept. 2. 3.478 Satorday, Sept. 13. 2.768

County of Douglas, [85]
George R. Tischuk, being daly sworn, deposes and snyithrathe is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Dony Bin for the month of September, 189, 18710 copies; for Detober, 189, 1897, copies; for November, 1880, 19,30 copies; for December, 1880, 20,68 copies; for January, 189, 1995, copies; for February, 1890, 19,76 copies; for March, 180, 20,815 copies; for April, 1890, 20,31 copies; for March, 180, 20,52 copies; for August, 199, 22,59 copies. George S. George B. Tischuck.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my Sworn to before me. and subscribed in my presence, this 10th any of September, A.D., N.P. Fell., Notary Public.

RECIPROCITY with incidental protection is gathering force in all sections of the country.

OTTUMWA's coal palace may be fully as black as it is pictured, yet it is a shining monument to local industry and

THE St. Louis Globe-Denocrat voices the honest sentiment of the party when it declares, "The true republican idea of tariff reform is less and not more

DEMOCRATIC conventions continue applauding Cleveland with significant regularity. And the name of David, the Albany pretender, is equally conspicuous by its absence in democratic gatherings.

WHILE the Grand Island debate on prohibition will help draw a crowd to the sugar palace, it will also materially assist in showing the false claims of the imported colonels who have been talking against both wind and space.

IN THE census of 1880 there were twenty-one cities with apopulation of one hundred thousand and over. The present census shows an increase of sleven, making thirty-two cities having -one hundred thousand or more people.

WESTINGHOUSE and Pullman have formed a combine for the manufacture of street railway cars. With these two millionaires practically controlling the business, the five cent fare is apt to stand forages-at least it will not be reduced.

WERE it not for the size of his jaw and girth of his lung, the public would remain in cheerful ignorance of Bill legislation. Thompson's ambition to represent the Third district in congress. The November returns will produce an unearthly gurglein Billy'sthorax.

JAY GOULD, who is something of a financier himself, in a small way, gives Itout that he thinks the lengthy session of congress has something to do with the stringent morrey market. It may be just possible that Mr. Gould is trying to bear the congressional market.

DESPITE the business activity of congress, legislation fails to receive the hearty approval of the British press. The lamentations uttered over passed and pending measures gives rise to the Buspicion that congress is not laboring for the exclusive benefit of her majesty's

THE announcement that Mary Anderson will return to the stage will be hailed with delight by all lovers of legitimate drama and pure wemanhood. The applause of her husband seems to have proveninadequate, and the talented lady cannot denythat the fascination of the stage is greater than private theatricals.

THE only company of regular female state militia is in Wyoming. The company was organized to celebrate Wyoming's statehood and as it proved an interesting and novel organization it will be maintained. Of course, if any of the brave female colonels were to see a mouse, they would stack their guns and take to the woods.

THEreduction of grain rates from Missouri river points to Chicago, which was long ago promised and which the Interstate commission is trying to bring about, has again been postponed. October first is now set for the day. The railroads are evidently attempting to prolong the matter until this year's grain crop is marketed. The commission, if it has the power, should bring the corporations to time.

BECAUSE a little strip of railroad, some deven miles in length, has been sbandoned in lows, the Railway Age has much to say concerning the ruinous local rate in that state. The Slour City Journal objects to this sort of demagogy, and says "there has been less mileare in Iowa abandoned since the state undertook a moderate control of the roads than during corresponding periods previous to state regulation. There has been far less miléage abandoned in Iowa during the last year than in Texas, where there has been virtually no public regulation of the corporations." The rate in Iowa is perhaps a slow as it should be, but from the best authority on such matters it is learned that the roads are all doing a handsome business.

PRACTICABLE RELIEF.

Inhisaddress at the Pierce county fair Tuesday, General Van Wysk gave some comsel which can be commended as sound and judicious. He told the peoplethatwhat is needed is something practical for a present emergency, and not more theories of far-off execution, and he illustrated his meaning by saying: "Do not wait with the fond expectation of the government leaning money to everyperson at one per cent per annum. You may sart off with the proposition of granting that faver specially to producers, but before becoming a law it ton and other manufacturers of New will embrace the entire people. This is a far-away vision, for it will be necessary to secure the lower house of congress, the senate, the president, and finally the supreme court," Grant, for the sake of argument, that a scheme government leans such as been proposed is practicable, it would require years to put it into operation, and in order to become an established or permanent policy it

would be necessary to make it applicable to all persons who could produce the required security. The men who own farms would not be permitted to have the exclusive en joyment of such government favor, and with the extension of the policy to all classes of property ownersany man of ordinary intelligence and some experience in practical affairs can reason out for himself where the govern ment would speedily be landed. The inevitable result would be the ruin of the national credit and widespread individ-

ual bankrupley. No more fantastic scheme was ever proposed, and with the kindred subtreasury plan it should be dismissed from serious consideration by intelligent producers everywhere. The latterplan nolonger has reputable advocates any where, not even in the south, where the idea originated and for a time received vigorous support. The leading men of the south who are infull sympathy with the producing interest boldly oppose it, and although in two or three of the southern states men have been nominated for congress and for state offices on this platform, it is steadily los ing ground there in popular favor. In other southern states the sub-treasury scheme has been formally repudiated, and nowhere is it supported with any thing like the interest of a month or two ago. It has never received any general or very earnest advocacy in the west, and yet it is no more impracticable, and would prove in practice no more mischievous, than the other proposition of government loans on land which has received support from the producers of the west. They are equally fallacies that should be allowed to die a natural death.

The judicious advice of General Van Wyck is to provide for the stern pres-"Elect a legislature," he says, which will make an honest and effective usury law, one that will forfeit principal as well as interest, and make its violation a criminal offence." This ispractical and the republican party is pledged by its platform to enact such legislation. Another practical suggestion is to "wring the water out of stocks and bonds of the railroads running through the state, and control them by fixing rates that will insure a fair dividend on the actual cost." This also the republican party of Nebraska is committed to. There is not a practicable or rational reform or measure of relief to the people demanded by the so-called independent party, in whose behalf General Van Wyck is making a campaign, that the republican party is not pledged to effect, and it is only to that party the people can safely look for the desired

The plain duty of the producers who demand practical measures that will insure present benefits is to support the republican party. . They cannot hope to accomplish anything by affiliating with the independent movement, and in the event of such affiliation resulting in democratic success there would be hardly a possible chance of securing any of the reforms they seek.

ALL SECTIONS WILL BE BENEFITTED. Theletter of Secretary Blaine to the Boot and Shoe club of Boston may not be regarded with universal favor in New England, because it conveys an implied censure of the sentiment in that section opposed to reciprocity which it is intimated has its motive in sectional selfishness. Some of the representatives of New England in congress have manifested hostility to the proposed policy and Mr. Blaine reminds them that while New England isto receive the amplest protection for all her manufacturing industries in the new tariff it will be both inexpedient and injurious for her repra sentatives to disregard a measure which will promote western interests. The rebuke, for such in effect itis, is timely and just. It has been the disposition in New England for some years to look with disfavor upon nearly every measure of publie policy which promised material advantages to the west, and this spirit of sectional selfishness or jealousy has become chronic. In the last presidential campaign Mr. Don Dickinson, then postmaster general, charged that the pervading feeling in New England was one of confirmed hostility to western progress and prosperity, and while this accusation may not have been entirely just, it was not wholly groundless. The existence of such a feeling may appear to be incompatible with the fact that New England capital has profited enormously by western investments, but numerous circumstances might be cited to show that the feeling does exist.

The suggestion that reciprocity with the southern countries might be largely beneficial to the producers of the west, by giving them new markets for their surplus, was sufficient to induce a conspicuous manifestation of this spirit, though it is but just to say that it was not general. It was a New England senator who proposed and carried through the reciprocity amendment to the tariff bill. Influential newspapers in that section have approved the policy, and the club to which Mr. Blaine addressed his letter has endorsed it. But there are prominent representatives of that section in and out of congress who oppose the policy for reasons, so far as they have vouchsafed any, the sectional motive of which is evident. And yet it is not apparent how New England could possibly be placed at any disad vantage

by the proposed policy, or why, indeed, it should not result to her benefit, if any good came from it, is nearly or quite equal measure with any other section. AsMr. Blaine said, reciprocity is not a western interest only. It will bene-fit both the farm and the shop if what is expected from it should be realized. The manufacturers of New England would have an equal chance in the southern markets with all other products of the country. Besides, if reciprocity should increase the prosperity of the western farmers the woolen, cot-England would certainly share in the benefits. Hence it is obviously inexpedient, as Mr. Blaine says, for New England representatives to disregard a measure which will promote western in-

Regarding the arguments which Mr Blaine presents in this letter in behalf of giving reciprocity a trial, they are certainly plausible if not conclusive. We cannot know what the proposed policy will accomplish, or whether it is capable of accomplishing anything, without an opportunity to observe its practical workings. It may be doubted, however, whether the assertion of Mr. Blaine that reciprocity is the safeguard of protection was quite wise or politic, if he meant the sort of protection provided for in the pending tariff bill.

UNDERGROUND WIRES.

The request of the Nebraska Tele phone company for permission to place itswires underground should be promptly granted by the council, under proper safeguards. It is the beginning of a movement that will eventually result in placing all overhead wiresunder ground,

a consummation devoutly to be wished. The streets and alleys of the city, particularly in the business section, are encumbered with anetwork of wires. This crowding of high and low current wires naturally destroys the usefulness of the latter, and forces the companies to abandon the overhead system. By placing low current wires underground a great and ever presentdanger will be averted No matter how much care is exercised. the crossing of telephone wires with light and motor wires is liable to occur at any moment, transmitting to hundreds of homes a danger ous current. As a measure of selfprotection, therefore, the company is

obliged to place its wires underground. The change will necessitate the uprooting of pavements in the streets and alleys, but this cannot be avoided. The resulting benefits will repay the temporary inconvenience suffered. The great advantage to begained in removing the raft of overhead wires and improving the appearance of the streets will be appreciated by business men and property owners. It is the beginning of the end of the unsightly forest of poles lining the streets, and the city authorities should encourage the reform by every reasonable means.

THE nomination of Mr. Dorsey means a red-hot campaign in the Third congressional district. His success in the convention is largely due to federal officeholders. Two years ago he declared that he would not stand for re-election and a good many republicans had taken him at his word, but the very acrimonious warfare that has been made upon him personally, coupled with the fact that the opposition is divided, have doubtless prompted Mr. Dorsey to re-enter the field and make the fight. The responsibility for the outcome will be with him.

IT is more than probable that the Mississippi constitutional convention will fail to accomplish its purpose. The democracy is ripe for any scheme which will insure permanent, peaceful supremacy of the minerity, but as yet no feasible plan has been produced. The educational qualification lacks the vital essential-that of disqualifying the illiterate colored vote without disfranchising ignorant whites. A poll tax will not work the right way, while the property qualification is objectionable because it vests too much power in the landlords and strikes the poor of both parties with equal force. The Australian system of voting is discredited because of its secrecy, the very principle which, if honestly enforced, would drive the democracy from power in a majority of the southern states. None of the four plans proposed for settling the suffrage has sufficient backing in the convention to insure success. As a consequence, a serious rupture is brewing in the democratic ranks, and unless a change comes over the spirit of the convention, the shotgun and the bulldozer will be reinstated in power.

THE political situation in Kansas is very sadly mixed. There are three tickets in the field, the regular republican ticket headed by Humphrey, the Farm ers' Alliance ticket headed by Willits and the democratic and anti-prohibition, or re-submission ticket, headed by ex-Governor Robinson. The combined alliance and so-called fusion ticket it is claimed by conservative politicians represents at least one hundred and fifty thousand votes. If this strength is brought out at the polls, republicans and their prohibition folly are apt to have a decidedly close shave. There is a growing sentiment in Kansas against prohibition, and it should have been a nonpartisan issue. The republican party defeated itself once on account of it, and it is strange that such a badly singed child would insist on playing with the fire again.

DENOCRATIC papers down east are calling on Chauncey F. Black of Pennsylvania to run for the presidency in 1892. In the light of recent events, however, it would seem that "Chauncey" was not to be in the campaign of that year.

IF THE council insists on the railroads paying for electric lights at certain crossings, the street railway company should be invited to defray some of the cost of the illumination along its lines.

THE prevailing caim in local political circles portends a storm of wild propor-

THE harrowing report comes from Colorado that the Union Pacific is an active factor in the politics of the state.

Out with the libel. The company pubitles years ago. It has eschewed pri-maries and convention, grown indiffer-ent to nominations appresults and con-fines itself to the pRhathropic work of furnishing stimulating entertainments to legislators, mergly to divert their minds from the wearying problems of state. The Colorado report is evidently a mistake. Istelligent corporations take nestock in primary rows and convention squabbles. They lay for larger game, such as a legislature provides. It is cheaper and more effective.

In considering the question of enlarged fire limits, the council should be guided by the necessities of the future. Aside from the benefit of extended limits as a preventive of fires, the impressive solidity of brick and stone buildings is one of the great advertisements of a city's stability. The difference between the cost of frame and brick buildings is overbalanced by the permanency of the latter. In ten years the amount of money expended in repairing frame buildings, added to the original cost, makes the total exceed the cost of brick buildings of equal dimensions. Omaha has reached a stage of growth warranting the adoption of stringent measures governing the character of materials used in buildings. To this end the fire limits should be generously entended in all directions, both as a preventive of fire traps and as an encouragement to enterprising builders.

Dr. Kocn, the German scientist, claims to have discovered the nature and cause of pulmonary consumption. He will very soon commence inoculating human beings and there will naturally be a grand rush for the professor's services. This discovery will cause more experiments than Dr. Brown-Sequard's elixir, which caused, on paper, the old grandfathers to play the games of their childhood. But the fraud was discovered in time to prevent any serious results. If Dr. Koch can cure consump tion, when he demonstrates the fact his place will at once be at the head of his profession. In the meantime hotels at the health resorts are not cutting the

WHEN the republican orators of Nebraska unfurl their banners at the opening of the campaign next Saturday, in three different cities in the state, it will be time for the alleged reformers of professional parties to commence to try to talk sense. Their visionary statements, in which they have indulged, are good enough to talk to marines, but there are some solid questions of common sense which they will be obliged to answer. The republican party hasnever yet been defeated in the state, and Saturday night's starter will be a guaranty that it will not be defeated this year.

AFTER due deliberation and secret cogitation, the council combine pronovness the board of health as no good. It is evident the refusal of the board to accept the dictation of the finance committee in the important motter of expenditures precipitated the row. As long as the combine held the purse strings, harmony reigned. Now that he board is going about its business without the advise and consent of the "watchdogs" of the treasury, it is natural that its acts should be received with cold, clammy contempt by the gang.

LATE reports from different mining camps and districts in the entire northwest indicate that there will be much activity in the development of mines this fall. It is further claimed that in the spring, prospecting in Colorado, Wyoming and South Dakota will be begun upon a scale unknown for years. The mineral output of these states will be largely increased and where there is mining activity there is alwaysplenty of money in circulation.

CONGRESSMAN CONNELL has introduced a bill to establish amintin Omaha. Similar measures have been defeated in previous congresses. Persistent pressure may eventually be rewarded with success. Omaha affords unequalled advantages for the economical operation of a mint. Pessessing the largest gold and silver refining works in the country, the supply of the precious metals is abundant for all needs of a government coin foundry.

THE Baldknobbers are again at work in southwestern Missouri. It was thought when the Christian county outrages were discovered and the perpetrators of the infamous crimes hanged, that that would end the reign of terror. But the remaining outlaws are now after revenge, and unless active steps are taken to apprehend and punish them, there will doubtless be many murders committed.

Under any system of apportionment adopted by congress, the republican majority will be increased. The sure republican states, mainly in the northwest, have grown six millions in population, while the democratic states have increased a trifle over three millions. Whatever basis of apportionment is sdopted, the republicans will be benefited two to one.

For the time being the most reliable mint in Omaha i real estate. It has realized for tunes for a gacious managers, and with a vigorous intelligent presentation of its 'superiority for permanent investment and improvement, it will discount the profits of the past and become an annual dividend payer and a joy forever.

THE success of the council combine in ministering to the material health of its members fills it with a consuming desire to prescribe for the physical well-being of the community.

With a loud, penetrating gatling in stock, the Omaha Guards are properly equipped to "fire the opening gus of the campaign."

THE fact should be recorded that an Omaha policeman took the "palm" at the first pop.

THE democrats who were going to

contest Mr. Reed's sent are now finding

THE board of health is entitled to general support for the enemies it has

out how it happened that his opponent

received any votes at all.

POLITICAL CHOW CHOW. Now that the agony in the Third district is over, it is hoped that white-winged peace will take itsold job up in that section.

Mr. Kem is unquestionably getting ready for his visionary money scheme to go into effect. He wants eighty dollars per capita, and the announcement is made that he is the father of a brand new girl.

The fight in Nemaha county does not seem to expand very much. It is said that Church Howe has buried the hatchet and will accept the nomination for the legislature. If he is nominated be will buy himself a blekory shirt and stop his wild predictions of the old ship's leak. He will be obliged to look after his own frail cance.

When the venal Lincoln paper reads the truth about the moneys collected and expended by the Bankers' and Business Men's association, will it be manly enough to acknowledge that it has misrepresented facts, or will it try to sell itself again for fifteen hundred dollars !

It is reported that Grandpa Powers will take samples of alliance tea on the road with him, and give a long and copious draught to each person who promises him his allegiance. Of course the campaign committee will make good the commission to Brother Burrows.

Mr. McKeighan, who says he takes a little bitters now and then for his stomachache, as Paul said to Timothy, is still dodging his record in the Second district. People who know his record, however, do not blame him

Allen Root declares that he cannot take the stump until late in December. This will doubtless add to his chances for election.

Young Mr. Bryan sends in his report to his personal organ and it stands as follows: Babies kissed to date......11,000 of \$50 in cash to the person guessing how many babieshe can kiss in thirty days. See the double ender for guess blanks.

Always an Opening for Him.

The man who is deaf, dumb and blind need never despair. He can always get employment as a car-driver.

Wyoming's Republicanism.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
For the first trial under the state government Wyoming has done well for the republicans, but she can be relied on to do still better hereafter.

Kansas City Times.
To New York, which is howling to Superintendent Porter for a recount, Minneapolis

Not to Be Trifled With.

and St. Paul send greeting: "Touch it not, there is death in the cup." Concerning Mr. McKeighan. York Times.

It is not slander nor campaign abuse to

publish truths about a candidate which render him unfit for the office he seeks. It is a painful duty and is being heroically performed by the republican press of the Second

Where the Fraud Comes In.

Kansas City Journal.
Unless the federal census of New York is wrong, says the New York Herald, the registry of voters is a gigantic fraud. The Herald may regard the argument as conclusive against the accuracy of the census, but it isn't, The chances are much greater that the registry of voters in that politically corrupt city is a gigantic fraud

How Democrats Console Themselves.

New York Tribune. The fact that the Maine vote might have been larger is dwelt upon by democratic papers with marked emphasis and an evident. desire to extract consolation from it. A man who has the heart to laugh at his fellowcreatures who are engaged in this exercise would probably be similarly affected if he saw them endeavoring to extract a rich article of blood from turnips.

The Music Coming. Norfolk News.

The republican campaign will open up all along the line next Saturday, and there will be music in the airfrom that day on until election. The democrats and independents have been having things pretty much their own way, so far as the talking is concerned but people who wish to have solid chunks of truth and wisdom handed down to them should wait for the republican speeches.

May Try to Gorge Herself.

Kearney Hub. THE BEE publishes a suggestive cartoon representing "the ass between two stacks of hay." The ass is the World-Herald. The "people's haystack" is on the right and the "democratic haystack" on the left. The cartoon doesn't explain which ene of the stacks the ass intends to devour, but it will probably swallow both and then try and get away with the baled hay in the republican barnyard.

THE AFTERNOON TEA.

Mr. Kodak-I asked Miss Gusher to let me take her today, Mr. Button! Kodak-Got a negativef

Old Coquette-Ten years of my life would I willingly give if I could only make myself "Can you decline love!" he asked the pretty little schoolmistress. "N-no," she whispered, hiding herhead upon his shoulder. "Why feat about it, dear? It wasn't so dreadful letting him hold your hand." "Oh, no! I'm fretting for fear he won't hold his

"I know where Gilbert got his idea for his twenty love sick maidens and Bunthorne,"
"From Oscar Wilde, wasn't it!" "No, in-deed. From a summer hotel?"

She was a prude of high degree, He was a vulgar youth. She blushed and fled because he said: "I speak the naked truth." Gent-Pon my honor, madame, I should

hardly have known you; you have altered so much. Lady (archly)—For the better or for the worse! Gent—Ah! madame, you could mly change for the better. Heattained the proud title of Mr. And she piedged to be more than asr; So they stood at the altar, And ne'er did he falter When he bent o'er and solemnly kr.

"It's getting quite dark now," remarked as they sat on the front piazza "Yes," she answered, with a touch of scorn as she surveyed the distance between them: one might imagine you were afraid of the

Principal of Girls' Bearding School (to her butcher)—"From tomorrow you can send me three pounds of meat less than the usual quantity." "Have you lost some of your boarders?" "No, but four of the girls have fallen in love." The fast train bears her out of sight,

Three weary months from me away. She told me she would often write, And I said I'd write every day. (A Week Later.)

She writes me thus, while on her tour: "I hear the streamlet's laughing puri." Some other beau she's got, I'm sure; But, then -I've got another girl.

Emin Pasha's Movements. ZANZIBAR, Sept. 17 .- [Special Cablegram THE BER. |-Emin Pashs arrived at Tabora August 4. It is asserted that the different tribes along the route submitted to his authority.

THE GRAND ISLAND DEBATE

PROHIBITION US. HIGH LICENSE.

Thursday & Friday, Sept. 18-19

Today and Tomorrow the prohibition debate at Grand Island will occur. Hon. E. Rosewater of The Bee and Hon. John L. Webster of Omaha will take up the argument against prohibition, while ex-Attorney General Bradford of Kansas, ex-Governor Larrabee of Iowa and Chancellor Creighton of Lincoln will talk for the amend-

You will want to

Read the Arguments on Both Sides

and no other newspaper than

The Bee Will Print Them in Full.

A corps of stenographers will report every word in the debate which will be reproduced in the same manner as was the Beatrice debate. Remember

No Other Newspaper will do This.

FALLACIES OF PROHIBITION.

A Number of Them Shown Up by a Topeka, Kansas, Paper.

POPULATION FALSEHOODS REFUTED.

The Situation as it is Stripped of All Buncombe-News Items With a Meral-Temperance at a

Discount.

The meeting of the resubmission state conrention at Topeka, Kan., last week and the nomination of ex-Governor Charles Robinson has enthused the liberal people of that state, and the belief is growing that emancipation from the oppressive prohibition law is near at hand. The Topeka Republican is in the fight as a leader, and the last issue is full of hot shot for the cause. Among other things contained in the Republican is the following fresh matter, which is of interest

to the people of Nebraska: NEBRASKA AND KANSAS.

The population of Kansas in 1880 was 996,-000, that of Nebraska 382,000. Which state has made the most development since that date. Kansas under prohibition or Nebraska under high license? The estimated population of Nebraska is today 1,050,000. What is it in Kansas? It has been given out by the it in Kansas? It has been given out by the prohibition press that an estimate has been issued from the census bureau at Washington giving Kansas a population of 1,680,000. Notwithstanding the fact that Superintendent Porter has denied that such an estimate was ever made, the Capital and other prohibition papers keep on relterating the falsehood that we have 1,680,000 people. When did they come here! Let us see. The high water mark in our population was reached March 1, 1885, when, according to the statistics compiled by when, according to the statistics compiled by Secretary Mohler, we had 1,518,552 people In his report for the year ending March ! 1889, he gives a population of 1,461,914, or a decrease in population of 53,638. The great exodus of Oklahoma had not commenced at that period, as that territory was not open until April 22 of that year. So the shrinkage of 53,638 could not be accounted for upon that ground. To make the population now claimed, to-wit: 1,680,000, we must have gained since March 1, 1889, 216,086 people. When did they come here and where did they locate! Did they settle in the eastern portion of the state, or the western portion? Leavenworth, on March 1, 1887, had 36,227 people, and now has 21,000. Topeka had 34,199, and now has 31,000. Wichita had 84,000, and now has 24,000. With a half dozen exceptions all towns in Kansas have shown a decrease in population since that date, and everybody admits that thousands of farmers have left the western portion of the state. ation does not exceed 1,350,000 today. Nebraska under her high license has that many people or more. While we have reached this point from 9%, 000 in 1880, Neoraska has reached hers from 452,000 in the same year. The prohibitionists, notwithstanding their high claims to morality and virtue, have started out on a campaign of falsehoods, and no doubt the saints now visiting Nebraska from the state of Kansas base their whole ment upon this falsehood. It will not win.

It is the fashion of one kind of newspapers in Kansas to proclaim that prohibition has been a gratifying success; that it has ban-ished the "open saloon;" suppressed drunk-enness; raised the standard of the morals of the people; decreased the amount of crime; lessened the number of pappers and brought prosperity to the state. Let us look at this matter calmly and dispassionately, stripped of all buncombe, partisan feeling and high-sounding assertions. It is reasonable to suppose that if the prohibitory law had brought with it all the good that a certain clique claim for it, the great majority of our people would be content to let that amendment remain in the constitution of th state. In fact it is not unreasonable to think that nine out of every ten men would be perfectly satisfied with a system that has

But are the people of Kansas thus satisfied with the prohibitory law! On Tuesday of last week the state conven-tion of the democratic party was held in Wichita. This party comprises 40 percent of the total vote of Kansas. Delegates to that convention came from every section of the state, representing every interest of the state by representative men, men who are just as much interested in the welfare of the state as are the men of any other party. They live in the state, their property is here, their busi-ness is here, and they can possibly have no earthly motive in misrepresenting their state, or in adopting a policy that would burt its interests. If their interests and the interests of the people of Kansas had been advanced by our prohibitory laws, not a single delegate in that convention would have voted aye on a resolution declaring against prohibi-

On the same day another convention was held in the same city. This convention was composed of delegates representing fully one-half of the dominant party of Kansas. They came from every section of the state and represented every interest of the state. Their interests, too, are in the state, and not a single one of them would take a step pro-judicial to those interests. Both these conentions declare most emphatically that pro libition is not now, nor ever has been satis

factory and demand its overthrow.

Why, then, should any paper continue to assert that prohibition is satisfactory to the people of Kansas?

A FEW PROBER ITEMS. Prohibition has been a success in Kansas for the past eight years, according to prohibi-tionists, yet such news items as these are in

tionists, yet such news items as those are in every paper:
Concomma. Sept. 5.—Our mayor has closed up all the maltioints in town, much to the disgust of those who advocate open saloons and free whisky, but they will find a staunch man in authority now and might as well submitto law and order.—Capital.
Leavenworth. Sept. 5.—Otta Schmeckle's joint was raided yesterday by the police and a quantity of liquor seized and destroyed. Later Marshal McGahey was served with a

writ of replevin but as the liquors were already destroyed they could of course not be delivered into the possession of the plaintif. He has therefore brought suit for the recovery of damages. The case will be tried before Judge White on Monday. The goods were selzed under the order issued by Judge Crozier of the district court and it appears that a trial of the respective legal abilities of Judges White and Crozier is to be made.

Pat McCrystal was visited by the police yesterday and a large lot of joint utensils in addition to the selected assortment of liquois was selzed and taken to police headquarters.—Capital.

was select and taken to ponce headquarters. Capital.

There is considerable liquor and beer drinking going on at night in thiselty. And yet, no one seems to know where the stuff is purchased.—Osage City.

Beer is sold right over the bar in a front room in Hutchinson and within four doors of the Midland hotel, too. One gentleman told the writer that there were thirty places in the town just as public where beer is sold. Hutchinson is a prohibition town.—Marlon Globe.

PROHIBITIONISTS FOR BOODLE. PROHIBITIONISTS FOR BOODLE.

It was developed in a liquor case in the district court in Topeka last winter that the county attorney had two men employed as "spotters" to buy beer or whisky whenever they could, and then file a complaint against the sellers. To one of these "spotters" the county attorney paid \$50 a month and to that other \$65-all of which, of course, was wrung from the taxpayers of Shawnee county. This work was carried on by the of-ficials to such an extent that the people grew tired of bearing the burdens and entered vigorous protest at a meeting called in the city of Topeka for that purpose, at which not less than five thousand people were present. This, and the fact that mother election, at which county officers are to be chosen is coming on, has induced the county attorney to go a little slow in the matter of liquor prosecutions. But it will avail him nothing. The people are tired of this foolish and criminal waste of their money and will overthrow the whole prohibition ring at the coming election.

TEMPERENCE CUTS NO FIGURE. TEMPERENCE CUTS NO FIGURE.

While the delegates to the prohibition republican convention were detained here Tuesday night on account of a wreck, they consumed 288 bottles of beer and seventeen pints of whisky. Now watch for their platform for the boys and temperance.—Florence Builetin Blass your sweat life the prohib remultic. Bless your sweet life, the prohib republicans of Kansas do not talk temperance. Their platform doesn't say a single solitary word about temperance. They do not talk temperance, and they do not practice tem-perance by any means. Their talk is all about "prohibition," which being liberally interpreted means whisky and beer for them, but prohibition for the 'poor devils' who are not able to keep the purest wines, whiskies and brandles in their cellars as most of the professional prohibition politicians of Kansas are known to do. There is no temperance plank in the platform adopted by the recent prohibition republican convention. That platform contains a plank endorsing prohibition, but prohibition in Kansas for any other state, for that matter) does not now and never did mean temperance, never has brought about temperance, nor taken a single

THE NO-PAUPER LIE. THE NO-PAUPER LIE.

The Marion Globe is one of the mest independent and fearless papers in the state. It is a staunch republican paper, but will not train with the Kansas prohibition side-show. Last winter that old political shyster and clerical hypocrite, Rev. Bernard Kelly (who thinks more of an office than he does of his religion or his God), made a speech in Emporiain which he made a statement in reference to the number of paupers in the various poria in which he made a statement in reference to the number of paupers in the various counties in the state, giving Marion county as one that had no paupers. The Globe took the matter up and showed that this statement was absolutely false, and that Marion had, at the time the speech was made a large number of indigent persons supported by the county. The "roasting" that the Globe gave the reverend faisiner was only equalled by the one he gave Hudson last week on the latter's barefaced falsehood in regard to the number f mertgage foreclosures in that county. political preachers and lying prohibition sheets will learn after a while to pass Marion county by when they set about manufactur-

The Cholera in Spain.

Madrid, Sept. 17.-The cool weather has increased the number of cholera victims in Toledo and Vallencia and has caused the appearance of the disease in many villages. In Albaete, Alicante, Castellon, Delaphana, Tarragona and Toledo the epidemic is attacking the upper classes. Most of the victims are women and children. Suskim advices have been received confirming the report of the prevalence of cholera at Massowah. The traffic between Massowah and Suakim is absolutely closed.

ing "facts and figures" with which to prop

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, sheeried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

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