

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily and Sunday, One Year, \$10.00...

Omaha, The Bee Building, South Omaha, Corner N. and 24th Streets.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor.

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors, The Bee Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION STATE OF NEBRASKA.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows for Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Average.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 25th day of October, A. D. 1890.

Notary Public, State of Nebraska.

George B. Tschack, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending Oct. 25, 1890, was as follows:

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 25th day of October, A. D. 1890.

Notary Public, State of Nebraska.

CURRENT MARKET reports give the lie to the democratic tales of woe.

MRS. STANTON has not yet been appointed to the supreme bench.

THE men who work in shops have marked one tender calf for slaughter.

THE effect east is wrapped in wind and rain and the woolly west in sunshine and politics.

THERE will be no hope for reform if the legislature is not built of sound and honest timber.

If Speaker Reed was unkind to the democrats in the chair he is cruel to them on the stump.

THE double-edger's political sensations always pass for fakes until they are found true, which is seldom.

ONE good term deserves another, and the constituents of Congressman Connell will see that he has what he deserves.

THE prohibition corruptionists of Chicago and New York have been outrageously stripped in exchange for a literal slice of the bar.

OMAHA and Nebraska are one and inseparable. The prosperity of one is the prosperity of the other.

NEBRASKA'S marvelous growth during the past decade is the best argument in favor of continuing the policies which contributed to such grand results.

THE South Carolina voter who will not cast a democratic ballot has just eight more days to live with a whole skin.

LINCOLN as well as Omaha has been openly and secretly assailed, its growth derided and the character of its residents foully slandered.

It is reported that the empress of Russia has become very haggard and thin through fear of the assassination of her husband.

THE builders' exchange propose to wage an aggressive campaign against the hired assassins of the city.

WARD McALLISTER is his own Boswell. He has written the story of his own greatness and the New York Four hundred have it in an edition de luxe.

It is to be hoped that Attorney General Leese will get the boundary between Nebraska and Iowa defined soon after election.

WARREN SWITZER is another democratic candidate who is trying the same dodge to get votes.

WARREN SWITZER is another democratic candidate who is trying the same dodge to get votes.

WARREN SWITZER is another democratic candidate who is trying the same dodge to get votes.

WARREN SWITZER is another democratic candidate who is trying the same dodge to get votes.

WARREN SWITZER is another democratic candidate who is trying the same dodge to get votes.

WARREN SWITZER is another democratic candidate who is trying the same dodge to get votes.

WARREN SWITZER is another democratic candidate who is trying the same dodge to get votes.

WARREN SWITZER is another democratic candidate who is trying the same dodge to get votes.

WARREN SWITZER is another democratic candidate who is trying the same dodge to get votes.

WARREN SWITZER is another democratic candidate who is trying the same dodge to get votes.

WARREN SWITZER is another democratic candidate who is trying the same dodge to get votes.

WARREN SWITZER is another democratic candidate who is trying the same dodge to get votes.

WARREN SWITZER is another democratic candidate who is trying the same dodge to get votes.

WARREN SWITZER is another democratic candidate who is trying the same dodge to get votes.

WARREN SWITZER is another democratic candidate who is trying the same dodge to get votes.

THE IMPENDING CRISIS.

But eight more days remain for the work preliminary to the contest of November 4 which is to determine whether prohibition is to be planted in the fundamental law of Nebraska, or that impracticable and blighting policy rejected by our people.

The crisis so near at hand involves greater possibilities affecting the interests, the prosperity and the future welfare of this state and its people than any event, political or otherwise, that has occurred during the twenty-three years since Nebraska became a sovereign commonwealth.

According to our determination of this supreme issue we shall encourage enterprise, prosperity and progress, or invite decadence, disaster and retrogression.

If prohibition be defeated population will again flow into Nebraska, millions of capital now lying idle awaiting the verdict will become active in numerous forms of investment, enterprises established will expand and new ones will be added.

In the restoration of confidence at home and abroad this great state will renew the march of progress so splendidly pursued in the past, and which has been checked only by the apprehension caused by the agitation of prohibition.

The success of prohibition will bring the reverse of all this. Not only will there be no additions to our population of new people, but tens of thousands of our present citizens will depart to other states, in the natural desire to escape the decline of property values and the destruction of business certain to ensue.

The experience of Iowa in this respect will be repeated in Nebraska, very likely on a much larger scale.

In every city of the state we should soon see what is now to be seen in the cities of Iowa and Kansas, hundreds of store buildings and residences unoccupied, though offered at rentals that would hardly more than cover the cost of the taxes and insurance.

We should have municipal taxation everywhere increased, until, as in Kansas, the burden would become so oppressive as to be almost unbearable.

With the decrease of business and the decline of property values in the cities there would inevitably come a fall in the value of farm property.

Our farmers having their home markets reduced would find themselves drifting helplessly toward that condition in which thousands of farmers in the east have long been, unable to make the soil yield them a livelihood, yet having no alternative but to remain on it or abandon it.

In such a situation our farmers would not only find it most difficult to obtain money at any price, but would be relentlessly pressed for what they now owe.

The capital that awaits a favorable opportunity for investment in Nebraska in the enlargement of existing enterprises and the establishment of new ones, in the construction of buildings and in other ways, will, if prohibition is successful, seek employment in other states, where there are no prohibitory laws to obstruct prosperity and progress.

The apprehension of these results does not rest upon theory or conjecture; it is grounded upon conditions and experience of which there is abundant evidence at hand and accessible to all who care to seek it.

THE BEE has already referred, in terms of merited denunciation, to the desperate and unscrupulous character of the prohibition campaign.

Its whole conduct and inspiration has come from imported mercenaries who have not a farthing's interest in Nebraska, and who could witness the material decline of the state without a regret or compunction.

These sordid advocates of prohibition for the revenue there is in it have defamed Nebraska, slandered its people, and by every unfair and unscrupulous means have sought to damage the character and credit of the state.

They have shamelessly and persistently employed falsehood and misrepresentation, in utter disregard of incontrovertible facts of official record.

They have kept as spies and sneaks in the principal cities characterless vagabonds who will do any dishonorable service for hire.

They have flooded the census office at Washington with anonymous communications intended to discredit the work of the federal enumerators in Omaha and other cities.

They have sent out to the country statements designed to injure the financial standing and credit of our business communities.

In short, no methods or devices have been too unprincipled or scandalous for these enemies of Nebraska in their efforts to promote the cause of prohibition.

Never in all history were baser expedients resorted to in the name of moral reform.

Never was there a more urgent demand upon a people to indignantly resent such practices and repudiate the party that gives them countenance.

We believe that the patriotic sentiment, not less than the practical common sense of the people of Nebraska, will lead them to reject a policy whose defense is an assault upon the character and credit of the state, and whose consummation would be fruitful in producing the conditions which its advocates falsely assert now exist.

We believe that the large majority of the intelligent farmers of Nebraska will not vote to incorporate in the constitution a policy the inevitable effect of which must be to largely depreciate all property values, exclude and drive out capital and industrial enterprises, and check the growth of population.

During the last decade Nebraska's increase in population was

BENEVOLENCE.

beneficence so broad that he wants all to share in the benefits of an immediate raise of thirty per cent in prices.

If this backward twenty per cent of the stock grows to become forward, brokers and commission men will be dispensed with, the time and quantity of shipments regulated by electric buttons in Williams' desk, stockyards planted at convenient points and six million dollars in profits pocketed annually.

In addition to the advance in prices, production, shipment, killing and possibly consumption will be reduced to a system, the palmy days of huge profits and no work will come again to the cattle raisers, and W. T. Hunter will be hailed as the benefactor of the cow man.

As to money, the Chicago philanthropist has enough and to spare, and unlimited outside resources to draw on, consequently he silences sordid suggestions.

Incidentally, however, Mr. Hunter lets the cat out of the bag. Accompanying his charitable scheme is an intimation that "I can secure any amount of land as near cities in Kansas and Iowa as the Union stockyards are to Chicago, by agreeing to build on it."

People in this section are well aware of the depreciation of property in the states named, but few realized that it had fallen so low as to require being, plastered with imaginary millions to work it off, by way of Chicago, on the cattlemen of the west.

THE BEE acknowledges the receipt of an invitation to attend the banquet to be given at Columbus, O., November 13, in honor of the seventy-seventh anniversary of the birth of Hon. Allen G. Thurman.

Notwithstanding the fact that the celebration is in the nature of a democratic festival, all citizens, regardless of politics, will share with the participants the spirit of the occasion.

The life and public services of Mr. Thurman are common property. A man of broad intellectual grasp, a statesman in the true sense of the term, a foe of monopolies in every guise and a tireless advocate of the interests of the masses, the "noblest Roman of them all" ranks high among the great men of the century, and his character and career represent the best type of American manhood.

The far-seeing managers of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City road have decided to extend the line to Omaha to more effectively handle its business in this city.

Although the road is not a direct factor in Omaha's railroad system, it plays no inconsiderable part in the regulation of freight rates and handles a large amount of the city's trade.

By building a direct line it will become an active force in the commerce of the city and may possibly solve the bridge problem.

THE official announcement of the census places Omaha twenty-first in the list of leading cities in the union.

Of the thirty-five cities now having a population of seventy-five thousand or more, Omaha stood at the foot of the list in 1880.

In ten years it has met and passed fourteen cities in the list and advanced from the sixtieth to the twenty-first in rank. The record is a proud one.

THE brewers stirred up by the prohibition bribers and burglars will swell to a cyclone of honest indignation on November 4, and sweep the disreputable hirelings of the face of the state.

IN THE POLITICAL SWIM. There is one feature in the career of young Mr. Bryan that has not received sufficient attention.

This is his appearance in the celebrated character of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." His conception of the part is different from that of both Richard Mansfield and Daniel Bandmann, but it is more arresting.

He has been in an affair of the stage, while his is adapted to practical life.

Mr. Bryan's first appearance in the character of "Dr. Jekyll" was at the Congregational church in Weeping Water some months since.

On that occasion he said to have filled the pulpit quite acceptably, offering the prayer, reading the hymn, preaching the sermon and promoting the benediction.

His another rendering of the same devout character at Lincoln, when he introduced a resolution at the bar meeting forbidding the use of wine at a coming banquet.

Incidentally it may be remarked that the banquet never came. "Dr. Jekyll's" resolution killed it.

But the finest bit of acting which he has done in this part of the character was seen when he delivered a red-hot prohibition speech in the chapel of the state penitentiary.

In that scene he is said to have fairly outdone anything recorded of Stevenson's hero.

But the achievements of the versatile actor in the part of "Dr. Jekyll" fall into nothingness compared with his present success in the other half of the dual role.

As "Mr. Hyde" he fairly outdoes himself. He is now engaged in this part of the performance. His assumption of the character of red-hot, high license, anti-prohibitionist is so lifelike as to be startling.

In this character he is now appearing at various points in the First district.

In his speech at Omaha and elsewhere he came out flat-footed against prohibition. He frequents the saloons with the hordes in the Bloody Third ward of Omaha, at which the rural prohibitionists stand aghast.

In this scene the transformation is complete. There is absolutely nothing in the bearing of the October candidate for office to suggest the saintly young man who filled the Weeping Water pulpit in the joyous spring time.

It is "that fellow" who Mr. Bryan reverts from "that tied feeling," as he will a few months after "the men who work in shops" are through with him, he will take the stage and challenge both Mansfield and Bandmann to a joint production of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." And in that contest it is safe to say that he will win.

But does not this two-faced politician present a spectacle to disgust honest voters? Would not the average democrat prefer to have a man in congress who has opinions and sticks to them and does not try to win support by shuffling on both sides of a great public question? Mr. Bryan's performance has its funny side, but it ought to be presented to him in its serious light on November 4.

WARREN SWITZER is another democratic candidate who is trying the same dodge to get votes. He is trying to tell the people of Nebraska that all the people in Massachusetts who voted against prohibition were saloonkeepers, thugs and drunkards!

Prohibition in the states of this union, either it has been sought to be enforced either as a constitutional amendment or a statutory law—has done more to break down the commercial industry of those states than any other cause.

The surrounding states, where prohibition did not prevail during the ten years from 1870 to 1880, were more prosperous, more populous and more advanced in industry.

Here is the number of saloons in Philadelphia under high license: In 1885, 5,705; in 1887, 5,778; in 1888, 1,347; in 1889, 1,204; in 1890 there were 1,103, so they have been gradually growing down and decreasing the number of saloons in Philadelphia under high license and it is not venturesome to say that if prohibition was in Philadelphia there would be a few more places where drink could be had.

But the 1,100 now have an interest to see that the law is enforced there.

Hon. William J. Connell is receiving very

PACIFIC BY RIVAL LINES.

has been officially declared. From the moment the alliance was consummated with the North-western a rear guard, rival lines threatened vengeance, but their throats were met with cool indifference by the allied lines.

The managers doubtless weighed all contingencies before sealing the compact, and are thoroughly equipped for the contest. The territory controlled by the Northwestern and Union Pacific from Chicago to the Pacific coast, their unsurpassed system of feeders, coupled with a direct interest in the Vanderbilt lines eastward, forms a closely-allied unbroken line from ocean to ocean, capable of meeting any emergency.

The declaration of the boycott will provoke active, aggressive competition, and result in a readjustment of the iron-clad lines maintained since the inception of the pool and association systems.

Whatever may be the final outcome to the corporations, the rupture can hardly fail to result in a permanent reduction of the exorbitant tariffs levied upon the productive industry of the west.

THE BEE acknowledges the receipt of an invitation to attend the banquet to be given at Columbus, O., November 13, in honor of the seventy-seventh anniversary of the birth of Hon. Allen G. Thurman.

Notwithstanding the fact that the celebration is in the nature of a democratic festival, all citizens, regardless of politics, will share with the participants the spirit of the occasion.

The life and public services of Mr. Thurman are common property. A man of broad intellectual grasp, a statesman in the true sense of the term, a foe of monopolies in every guise and a tireless advocate of the interests of the masses, the "noblest Roman of them all" ranks high among the great men of the century, and his character and career represent the best type of American manhood.

The far-seeing managers of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City road have decided to extend the line to Omaha to more effectively handle its business in this city.

Although the road is not a direct factor in Omaha's railroad system, it plays no inconsiderable part in the regulation of freight rates and handles a large amount of the city's trade.

By building a direct line it will become an active force in the commerce of the city and may possibly solve the bridge problem.

THE official announcement of the census places Omaha twenty-first in the list of leading cities in the union.

Of the thirty-five cities now having a population of seventy-five thousand or more, Omaha stood at the foot of the list in 1880.

In ten years it has met and passed fourteen cities in the list and advanced from the sixtieth to the twenty-first in rank. The record is a proud one.

THE brewers stirred up by the prohibition bribers and burglars will swell to a cyclone of honest indignation on November 4, and sweep the disreputable hirelings of the face of the state.

IN THE POLITICAL SWIM. There is one feature in the career of young Mr. Bryan that has not received sufficient attention.

This is his appearance in the celebrated character of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." His conception of the part is different from that of both Richard Mansfield and Daniel Bandmann, but it is more arresting.

He has been in an affair of the stage, while his is adapted to practical life.

Mr. Bryan's first appearance in the character of "Dr. Jekyll" was at the Congregational church in Weeping Water some months since.

On that occasion he said to have filled the pulpit quite acceptably, offering the prayer, reading the hymn, preaching the sermon and promoting the benediction.

His another rendering of the same devout character at Lincoln, when he introduced a resolution at the bar meeting forbidding the use of wine at a coming banquet.

Incidentally it may be remarked that the banquet never came. "Dr. Jekyll's" resolution killed it.

But the finest bit of acting which he has done in this part of the character was seen when he delivered a red-hot prohibition speech in the chapel of the state penitentiary.

In that scene he is said to have fairly outdone anything recorded of Stevenson's hero.

But the achievements of the versatile actor in the part of "Dr. Jekyll" fall into nothingness compared with his present success in the other half of the dual role.

As "Mr. Hyde" he fairly outdoes himself. He is now engaged in this part of the performance. His assumption of the character of red-hot, high license, anti-prohibitionist is so lifelike as to be startling.

In this character he is now appearing at various points in the First district.

In his speech at Omaha and elsewhere he came out flat-footed against prohibition. He frequents the saloons with the hordes in the Bloody Third ward of Omaha, at which the rural prohibitionists stand aghast.

In this scene the transformation is complete. There is absolutely nothing in the bearing of the October candidate for office to suggest the saintly young man who filled the Weeping Water pulpit in the joyous spring time.

It is "that fellow" who Mr. Bryan reverts from "that tied feeling," as he will a few months after "the men who work in shops" are through with him, he will take the stage and challenge both Mansfield and Bandmann to a joint production of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." And in that contest it is safe to say that he will win.

But does not this two-faced politician present a spectacle to disgust honest voters? Would not the average democrat prefer to have a man in congress who has opinions and sticks to them and does not try to win support by shuffling on both sides of a great public question? Mr. Bryan's performance has its funny side, but it ought to be presented to him in its serious light on November 4.

WARREN SWITZER is another democratic candidate who is trying the same dodge to get votes. He is trying to tell the people of Nebraska that all the people in Massachusetts who voted against prohibition were saloonkeepers, thugs and drunkards!

Prohibition in the states of this union, either it has been sought to be enforced either as a constitutional amendment or a statutory law—has done more to break down the commercial industry of those states than any other cause.

The surrounding states, where prohibition did not prevail during the ten years from 1870 to 1880, were more prosperous, more populous and more advanced in industry.

Here is the number of saloons in Philadelphia under high license: In 1885, 5,705; in 1887, 5,778; in 1888, 1,347; in 1889, 1,204; in 1890 there were 1,103, so they have been gradually growing down and decreasing the number of saloons in Philadelphia under high license and it is not venturesome to say that if prohibition was in Philadelphia there would be a few more places where drink could be had.

But the 1,100 now have an interest to see that the law is enforced there.

Hon. William J. Connell is receiving very

HEARTY SUPPORT.

to congress from the labor elements of the First district. He has earned it by the work he has done for them.

The Promissum of an adopted resolution endorsing him for "honest and consistent efforts which have fully established his claim as the workman's friend."

The congressman was made happy by receiving the full text of the resolution, signed by the officers of the union and bearing its official seal. He also has the support of the Lincoln labor organ, the Nebraska Laborer.

And here is a sample of what the weekly press of the district is saying of him: "Ever since the day of his election he has been fairly, honestly or honorably earned a second term in office Congressman Connell is that man, says the Syracuse Journal. He has not only worked hard in the interests of the people of the state, but he has stuck to his post and to his text until he has won the respect and admiration of his associates from all sections and all parts of the country."

That he should not be triumphantly re-elected we fully believe, and while we have nothing whatever to say against his competitors we most earnestly urge our readers to stand by Mr. Connell who is in all respects justly entitled to this recognition both of his service and his ability.

THE HEAD OF THE TICKET. Lone Pine Journal: He stands today a man above reproach. His life has been one of honor and integrity. There is not a man in the state that commands more general respect of all parties than L. D. Richards.

Knox County Recorder: L. D. Richards is leading the van in the gubernatorial race, while his competitors manage to keep aloof, bled up by the feeble Powers of a lost cause.

Schuyler Sun: He has made a success of life and the Sun argues that this is one of the best and greatest reasons that he should be supported and why he will make us good governor. Vote for Richards and you will assist in seating in Nebraska's gubernatorial chair one of the best and noblest men that ever occupied it.

David City Tribune: One of the commendable features of the character of Mr. Richards is the fact that those who know him best and greatest reasons that he should be supported and why he will make us good governor. Vote for Richards and you will assist in seating in Nebraska's gubernatorial chair one of the best and noblest men that ever occupied it.

Wisnet Chronicle: The more one reads of the past record and business methods of L. D. Richards the more one is compelled to repose confidence in him as a man who will deal justly by all classes of the people of the state.

His early struggles as a farm boy on the steep slopes of Vermont, his record as a soldier at fourteen, his subsequent rustic for a start in this state and his success as a business man of the first order prove a possession of true manhood and business tact. He can surely be trusted by every voter in the state.

Township Chronicle: The nominee for governor on the republican ticket is a tower of strength. Mr. Richards has a record that will bring him all the strength of the party. When the railroad endeavor to defeat the re-nomination of Maxwell he was among the latter's strongest friends. He fought for Lesse for a third term and endeavored to secure the nomination of Judge Reese, a year ago, against the influence of the railroads.

THE JOBSERS OF DES MOINES, IA., in the year 1889, sold \$200,000 worth of whiskies and alcohol at wholesale.

A single drug store in Des Moines, Ia., sold a whole cartload of beer—7,200 bottles—in the month of August, 1890.

The reform schools of the state of Kansas are so overcrowded with incorrigible boys and girls that they are admitted now to the jails.

There are fewer grogeries in the city of Omaha, under high license, than in any town in the state of Maine under prohibition, proven by carefully compiled statistics.

There is an open saloon in Leavenworth, Kas., right across the road and facing the mayor's and city marshal's offices, where they sell liquor in broad daylight. Does prohibition prohibit?

In Iowa, in May, 1890, there were 3,067 grocers or firms licensed to sell liquor. Of those 29 are wholesale dealers, 134 retail dealers in malt liquors, 88 are wholesale dealers in malt liquors and 1,961 promiscuous liquor sellers.

The criminal docket of Shawnee county, Kansas, for the full term of court this year contained 107 criminal cases including burglary, pejury, grand larceny, burglary, bigamy, assaults on women, selling whisky, etc.

The city of Omaha has today less of crime in proportion to its population than Topkapa. The state of Nebraska, also, has less crime within its borders, and less drunkenness than any prohibition state under the American flag.

What is a speakeasy? You go into a saloon, you want beer, you don't speak any through a hole and it comes to you. No license is granted by the city and state and no revenue is derived by the city, state or county.

In the city of Lincoln, Neb., with about the same population as Des Moines, Ia., the police patrol wagon did not carry as many people in the first seven months of this year as the patrol wagon in Des Moines did in the month of August.

In Maine, with Neil Dow at home and prohibition in force for thirty years there are more liquor dealers than in the state of Nebraska by a difference of 88 per cent per capita. The liquor dealers in Maine, however, are drug stores, and not saloons under proper control.

According to the official report of the committee of the Massachusetts legislature, under the five years of the license system in that state there were 1,679 arrests for drunkenness, more than there were during an equal period of time under prohibition in the state of prohibition.

During the year 1889 there were, according to the state prison report of Maine, 16,908 persons arrested for drunkenness. Maine contained a population of less than seven hundred thousand people with a small foreign element in large cities. This is an appalling number of arrests for one year in a prohibition state for street drunkenness.

In Massachusetts, where the people had a fair election, and where the intelligence and intellect of that state came forth to cast their ballots, prohibition as a doctrine was shown under. It is ridiculous to tell the people of Nebraska that all the people in Massachusetts who voted against prohibition were saloonkeepers, thugs and drunkards!

Prohibition in the states of this union, either it has been sought to be enforced either as a constitutional amendment or a statutory law—has done more to break down the commercial industry of those states than any other cause.

The surrounding states, where prohibition did not prevail during the ten years from 1870 to 1880, were more prosperous, more populous and more advanced