CORRESPONDENCE
All communications relating to news and
ditorial matter should be addressed to the

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Ree Publishing Company, Orasha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors,

The Bee B'ld'g, Farnam and Seventeenth Sta SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas i ss

County of Douglas i ss

County of Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee

Publishing company, goes solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of The Dally Bee
for the week ending Oct. 25, 1899, was as fol-

Sunday, Oct. 10........ Monday, Oct. 28.
Tuesday, Oct. 21.
Wednesday, Oct. 22.
Thursday, Oct. 23.
Friday, Oct. 24.
Satorday, Oct. 25.

Average...... 20,685 Fworn to before me and subscribed in my resence this 25th day of October, A. D., 1890. ISEAL.! N. P. FEIL. Notary Public

State of Nebraska, 188.
County of Douglas, 488.
George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and snys that he is sweretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Bee for the month of October, 1889, 18,097 copies; for November, 1880, 19,330 copies; for December, 1880, 29,048 copies; for January, 1890, 18,533 copies; for February, 1890, 19,561 copies; for March, 1890, 50,815 copies; for August, 1890, 20,506 copies; for Juny, 1890, 20,507 copies.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 5th cay of October, A. D., 1890, N. P., Fett.
Notary Public.

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 effete east is wrapped in wind and rain and the woolly west in sunshine and

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-ender'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 de-

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

OMAHA and Nebraska are one and inseparable. The prosperity of one is the prosperity of the other. Prohibition would give a black eye to both.

ing the past decade is the best argument in favor of continuing the policies which contributed to such grand re-THE South Carolina voter who will

NEBRASKA's marvelous growth dur-

not cast a democratic ballot has just eight more days to live with a whole skin. The shotgun is loaded this year and the country has been given fair notice of it.

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 com-

punction. These sordid advocates of

prohibition for the revenue there is in

it have defamed Nebraska, slandered its

people, and by every unfair and unscrupu-

lous means have sought to damage the

character and credit of the state. They

have shamelessiy and persistently em-

ployed 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 communi-

eations 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 un-

principled or scandalous for these

enemies of Nebraska in their efforts to

promote the cause of prohibition. Never

in all history were baser expedients re-

sorted to in the name of moral reform.

Never was there a more urgent demand

upon a people to indignantly resent such

We believe that the patriotic senti-

ment, not less than the practical com-

mon 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 con-

summation 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 in-

corporate in the constitution a policy

the inevitable effect of which must be to

largely depreciate all property values,

exclude and drive out capital and indus-

trial enterprises, and check the growth

of population. During the last decade

gives then countenance.

LINCOLN as well as Omaha has been openly and secretly assailed, its growth derided and the character of its residents foully slandered. Local pride and self respect call for a vigorous rebuke of these infamous methods at the ballot

It is reported that the empress of Russia has become very haggard and thin through fear of the assassination of her husband. That is unfortunate, but there are thousands of men and women who are not only haggard and thin, but Also hungry and miserable. They are in Siberia.

THE builders' exchange propose to wage an aggressive campaign against the hired assailants of the city. Every business, benevolent or social organization should follow the example of the builders. An injury to the city is the concern of all.

WARD MCALLISTER is his own Boswell. He has written the story of his own greatness and the New York Four Aundred have it in an edition de luxe, limited to exactly four hundred copies. There is another edition for common folks, who should be duly grateful. They cannot expect to be invited to his fashionable dinners, but they can read the bill of fare by paying the market price. And isn't that better than being nobody?

It is to be hoped that Attorney General Leese will get the boundary between Nebraska and Iowa defined soon after election. Otherwise the Iowa man who has had the taste for liquor taken out of him by act of the legislature may be tempted to wet his whistle on the ground that he thought he was on the right side of the Nebraska line. Let's have the line between fanaticism and reason made straight and plain.

BISMARCK is in retirement and the socialists are getting to the front in Germany. It is impossible not to connect one fact with the other. The emperor, meanwhile, is planning in some mysterious way to reduce the prices of food and to build houses for the poor. Bismarck repressed socialism and William yields it a point. That is why they could not live together. It still remains to be seen whether the ideas of the great chancellor had outlived their usefulness and whether the young ruler read the signs of the times aright.

THE IMPENDING CRISIS. But eight more days remain for the twenty per cent. If prohibition is dework preliminary to the contest of feated there is no reason why Nebraska November 4 which is to determine shall not pass Kansas in population and whether prohibition is to be planted in overtake Iowa before 1900, realizing the fundamental law of Nebraska, or in the meantime a much larger ratio of that impracticable and blighting policy increase in wealth. What madness it rejected by our people. The crisis so would be to sacrifice such a possibility near at hand involves greater possibilifor a policy that has everywhere failed ties affecting the interests, the prosof its purpose and been productive of perity and the future welfare of this evils far more serious to society than state and its people than any event, those it was intended to remove. political or otherwise, that has occurred The verdict of the people of Nebraska during the twenty-three years since Neon this question will determine whether braska became a sovereign commonthe state is to go forward in material wealth. According to our determinaprosperity or to retrograde. It will tion of this supreme issue we shall encourage enterprise, prosperity and promean an immense gain in aggregate wealth during the future years, bringgress, or invite decadence, disaster and ing with it increased comfort and hapretrogression. If prohibition be depiness to the whole people, or a vast feated population will again flow into loss in which every citizen who is com-Nebraska, millions of capital now lying pelled to remain here must share, and idle awaiting the verdict will become which will greatly reduce the advantactive in numerous forms of investment, ages and benefits now enjoyed by the enterprises established will expand and people. The one road leads to retronew ones will be added, and in the restoration of confidence at home and gression, the other to progress. There abroad this great state will renew the ought to be no doubt as to which one the intelligent and patriotic people of Nemarch of progress so splendidly pursued in the past, and which has been checked braska will take. only by the apprehension caused by the A GREAT SOLDIER'S BIRTHDAY. agitation of prohibition. The success Today is the ninetieth birthday of of prohibition will bring the reverse of Count von Moltke, and it will be celeall this. Not only will there be no adbrated all over Germany with extraordiditions to our population of new people, nary enthusiasm, and by Germans in this and other countries. For some time past but tens of thousands of our present citi-Emperor William has been giving a zens will depart to other states, in the great deal of personal attention to the natural desire to escape the decline of preparations for this celebration at Berproperty values and the destruction of lin, thereby manifesting his strong afbusiness certain to ensue. The experifection for the great soldier who has ence of Iowa in this respect will be rehad no superior among his contemporaries, and whose fame will live as long as peated in Nebraska, very likely on a the history of the German Empire enmuch larger scale. In every city of the dures, in the making of which few men state we should soon see what is now to played so conspicuous and valuable a be seen in the cities of Iowa and Kansas, part. The world is wont to think only hundreds of store buildings and resiof Bismarck in connection with the dences unoccupied, though offered at achievement of German unity, but the rentals that would hardly more than work of that great statesman could not have succeeded without the aid of the cover the cost of the taxes and insurance.

wonderful strategist who planned the We should have municipal taxation battles that crushed the policy of Auseverywhere increased, until, as in Kantria at Sadowa and vanquished the arsas, the burden would become so opmies of France on several mempresive as to be almost unbearable. orable fields. Even the military With the decrease of business and the renown of the grandfather and father of Emperor William was due largely to the decline of property values in the cities there would inevitably come a fall in the genius of the veteran in whose honor all Germany will be ablaze today with envalue of farm property. Our farmers thusiasm. having their home markets reduced Von Moltke received a thorough miliwould find themselves drifting helptary education and entered the Prussian essly toward that condition in which army as a cornet. Headvanced steadily, 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 Ne-

attaining the position of licutenant general of the Prussian army more than thirty years ago. His first great service was in the war with Denmark over the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty, and a few years later his genius found a broader field in the war between Prussia and Austria. Von Moltke was seventy years old when he commanded the Prussian army and its auxiliaries in the war with France in 1870-71, but that supreme test of his ability gave him a just braska in the enlargement of existing claim to be considered the greatest enterprises and the establishment of strategist of the age. Von Moltke was new ones, in the construction of builda most careful student of the military ings and in other ways, will, operations in this country during the civil war and a great admirer of Grant if prohibition is successful, seek and Sherman, showing the former great employment in other states, where there consideration when he called on the are no prohibitory laws to obstruct count during his visit to Europe. The prosperity and progress. The appre-German people are justly proud of their hension of these results does not rest most distinguished soldier, and he merupon theory or conjecture; it is its all the honors that will be showered upon him today by all classes of people grounded upon conditions and experience of which there is abundant evidence at hand and accessible to all who

from emperor to peasant. GENERAL BOOTH'S SCHEME. The Salvation Army has never had much standing in America, but General Booth, the father and leader of it, has caught the ear of England with a scheme for the relief of London's poor, proposed in his book, "In Darkest England," If it is a good thing in England it may be

in America. He proposes that the very poor of London shall be gathered into two city colonies and maintained in part on broken victuals systematically collected, and in part by the wages accruing from very common trades. He would clothe them largely with the cast-off garments of the well-to-do. He would have them live in rade but comfortable houses built by themselves. As they become selfsustaining he would have them graduate to a colony in South Africa, where their opportunities for prosperity would be botter.

It is the old scheme of community life, to be undertaken with the aid of a generous public. A London paper says of it: "It sounds like the dream of a philanthropist revised by a practical

The world is full of miserable poverty in the midst of plenty. If this plan can help to mitigate it, it is worthy to be tried. General Booth has furnished the poor of London with a religion. If he succeeds in also furnishing them with a living he will deserve to be remembered among human benefactors.

A SMOOTH GAME. The era of Munchausen schemes and visionary projects is not by any means on the wane. As long as a cry of productive distress is heard in any section of the land, some inventive genius will spring to the front with a specific. Among the latter must be classed Willpractices and repudiate the party that iam T. Hunter of Chicago, a philanthropist of national proportions.

Mr. Hunter has a scheme-a mighty one. Like Colonel Sellers he gives his personal guarantee that there are millions in it. The decline in the value of western stock during the past five years appears to have harassed the soul of the Chicago benefactor. He wept in silence for the tribulations of the western stockgrower, condoled with him in secret and "burned the midnight oil" devising plans to ameliorate his condition. At last he struck it, and all that is necessary to make it a go and put millions in the pockets of all interested is for the stockgrowers to commission Mr. Hunter and support his scheme.

Mr. Hunter claims in a confidential circular sent to the press that eighty per cent of the stock growers are with him, but he wants the remaining twenty per

so broad that he wants all nearly one hundred and thirty-four per benevolence cent; lowa's increase was only about to share in the benefits of an immediate raise of thirty per cent in prices. If this backward twenty per cent of the stock growerscomes 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 men.

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.

A GENERAL HOLIDAY.

The great interests involved in the coming election justify the action of the city authorities in urging a general suspension of business and employment on November 4. Under ordinary circumstances, the duty of an elector is the most sacred obligation imposed by the state, and for that reason it is made a legal holiday. Grave as is the duty of honestly participating in the selection of public officials, the issues to be determined at the ballot box next month appeals with greater force to every citizen. The question whether the state shall uproot the policy that has demonstrated its effectiveness in ten years trial and received the endorsement of the most enlightened states in the union, and adopt a system fraught not only withdanger to the peace and prosperity of the state, but a system which the great state of Iowa has practically repudiated after a thorough trial. It is a question vitally affecting every property owner, merchant, manufacturer, and workingman, for, on the endorsement at the polls of the existing laws depends the banish ment of the dark clouds now overhanging the material prosperity of the peo

It is not necessary to impress on the people of this city the importance of devoting their whole energies on election day to the work of rebuking the defamers of Omnha and Nebraska. All classes of business men as well as workingmen feel the depression produced by the agitation of the prohibitory amendment. It has forestalled investment of capital, checked enterprise, made job bers and retallers unusually cautious, and filled the banks with millions of idle money awaiting the result of the issue. And this uncertainty intensities as election day approaches.

The suggestion of the council should therefore receive the cordial approval of all persons and corporations employing labor. The 4th of November should oe made a general as well as a lega holiday as far as practicable. Concerted action should be had and an understanding reached to suspend business and devote the day to the patriotic duty of protecting the commercial and industrial prosperity of Omaha and the state from the blight of prohibition.

Loyalty to the city and state, the progress of the past no less than the splendid prospects of the early future demand that this day of days be observed in sustaining a policy of restriction and regulation conceded by all reasoning men to be the best yet devised.

RECENT NEW YORK STATUES.

New York City is just now doing more to perpetuate the memory of the great men of our times by works of art than all other cities of the United States. Her people are keeping the gifted American sculptor, J. Q. A. Ward, busy with subjects that must appeal to his genius with the double claim of patriotism and

His statue of Horaco Greeley has just been unveiled. It stands not only as a monument to the founder of the New York Tribune, but also to the magnificent development of journalism which took its earliest inspiration from him. Mr. Ward has also a statue of Henry Ward Beecher east in bronze, another of Roscoe Conkling in the clay, and still another of Phil Sheridan under way. He has also been commissioned to preface the bronze presentiment of Chester A. Arthur. This popular sculptor will, therefore, do more than almost any other man to draw the picture for future generations of the men who have very largely moulded the thought and made the history of the country in the important period between 1860 and 1885. The people of New York show a commenduble public spirit in giving him the opportunity.

The bronze statue is perhaps the highest form of memorial tribute which the people can to pay to greatness. It is a tribute not to be conferred until the last page of a man's life is written and the world agrees that his character and career are of transcendant importance to the past and the future. But when this is determined the statue can not come too soon. Its value, so far as the present day is concerned, loses force with delay. To unveil a monument to a pilgrim father is worth little compared with the unveiling of one to a great editor or preacher, an incorruptible statesman or marvelous soldier, the impress of whose greatness we see in the story of our own times. The world acknowledges the fragrance of the rose fresh plucked, quivering from the stem, rather than that of the flower, however stately, that has been dried and pressed between the leaves of history for two hundred years.

The west, which has somany triumphs to colebrate, is deficient in its statuary. Its people should take a hint from New York.

ADVICES from Chleago indicate that Nebraska's increase in population was cent. The profits are so vast and his the long promised boycott of the Union

Pacific by rival lines has been officially declared. From the moment the alliance was consummated with the Northwestern a year ago, rival lines threatened vengence, but their threats were met with cool indifference by the allied lines. The managers doubtless weighed all contingencies before scaling the compact, and are thoroughly equipped for the contest. The territory controlled by the Northwestern and Union Pacific from Chicago to the Pacific const, 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 rates 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 fee 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 man-

THE far-seeing managers of the Chicarro, St. Paul & Kansus 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 breeze stirred up by the prohibition bribers and burglars will swell to a cyclone of honest indignation on November 4, and sweep the disreputable hirelings off 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 an Mr Hyde." His conception of the part is differ ent from that of both Richard Mansfield and Daniel Bandmann, but it is more interesting because theirs is only an affair of the stage while his is adapted to practical life.

Mr. Bryan's first appearance in the char-

acter of "Dr. Jekvil" was at the Congrega

tional church in Weeping Water some months since. On that occasion he is said to have filled the pulpit quite acceptably, offering the prayer, reading the hymn, preaching the sermon and pronouncing the benediction. He gave another rendering of the same devout character at Liacoln, when he intro duced a resolution nt the bar meeting forbidding the use wine at a coming banquet. Incidentally is may be remarked that the banquet never came. "Dr. Jekvil'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 out done anything recorded of Stevenson's hero But the achievements of the versatile actor in the part of "Dr. Jekyll" fade 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 a red-hot, high license, anti-prohibitionist is so lifelike as to be startling. In this character be 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 boys" and is "hall fellow well met" with the heelers 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 springtime. It is said that when Mr. Bryan recovers from "that tired 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. Hyda." And in that contest it is safe to say

that he will win. But does not this two-faced politician pre sent a spectacle to disgust honest voters? Would not the average democrat prefer to have a man incongress who has opinions and sticks to them and does not try to win support by shuffling on both sides of a great pubic 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 Switzler is another democratic caudidate who is trying the same dodge to get votes. He is superintendent of the Presbyterian Sabbath school, but is running on the democratic ticket for state senator and doesn't intend to get left on the ground that he is not one of "the boys." He is cultivating the powers that be and trying to be like the Romans while he is in Romeuntil after the election. There are democrats who like Sunday school superintendents. These will find Candidate Jewyll is his place on the Sabbath. Then there are democrats and they are much the more numerous-who like Mr. Switzler far better in the role of "Mr. Hyae." In this part he is equally indefatigable and anxious to please. It is seidom that the voter is offered so wide a range of choice in the person of one man, and yet there is some prospect that Mr. Switzler will be defeated on the ground that be is altogether too many kinds of a candidate.

Hon. William J. Connell is receiving very

hearty support in his canvass for re-election to congress from the labor elements of the First district. He has carned it by the work he has done for them. The Pressmen's union No. 1 of Washington, D. C., has adopted a ringing resolution indersing him for "honest and consistent efforts which have fully established his claim as the workingman'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 saving of him:

If ever a man in this or any other state 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 peo ple of the state, but he has stack 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 and will be triumphantly re-elected we fully believe, and while we have nothing whatever to say against his competitors we most carnestly uree our renders 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.

Long Pine Journal: He stands today man above reproach. His tife has been one of bonor 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 gubernational race, while his competitors manage to keep affoat, Boyd up by the feeble Powers of a lost cause. Schuyler San: He has made a success of ife and the Sun argues that this is one of the best and grandest reasons that he should be supported and why he will make us a good governor. Vote for Richards and you will assist in seating in Nebraska's gubernational chair one of the best and noblest men that

David City Tribune: One of the com mendable features of the character of Mr. Richards is the fact that those who know him best are those who commend him most highly. He will be elected governor of Nebraska by the usual republican majority.

Wisnett Chronicle: The more one reads of the past record and business methods of L. D. Richards the moreone 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 stony slopes of Vermont, his record as a soldier at fourteen, his subsequent rustle for a start in this state and his success as a bustness 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.

Tecumseh Chieftain: 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 milroads endeavored to defeat the re-nomination of Maxwell he was among the latter's strongest friends. He fought for Leese for a third term and endeavored to secure the nomination of Judge Reese, a year ago, against the influence of the railroads.

### LICENSE VS. FREE WHISKY.

The jobbers of Des Moines, Ia., in the year 889, sold \$200,000 worth of whiskies and alconol at wholesale. A single drug store in Des Moines, Ia., sold

whole carload of beer-7,200 bottles-in the month of August, 1890. The reform schools of the state of Kansas

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 Leavenwort Kas., right across the road and facing the mayor's and city marshal's offices, where they sell beer in broad daylight. Does pro-

hibition prohibit! In Iowa, in May, 1890, there were 3,967 persons or firms beensed to sell liquor. Of those 20 are wholesale dealers, 134 retail dealers in mult liquors, 88 are wholesale dealers in malt liquors and 1,961 promiscuous liquor sellers.

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

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

What is a speak-easy! You go into a saoon; you want beer. You speak easy through a hote 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 Neat Dow at home and prohibition is force for thirty years there are more liquer dealers than in the state of Ne. braska by a difference of 88 per cent per capita. The liquor dealers in Maine, however, are drug stores, and not saloons under proper ontrol.

According to the official report of the comuittee of the Massachusetts legislature, under the five years of the license system in that state there were 14,673 less arrests for drunkenness 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 inspection of Maine, 16,808 persons arrested for draukenness. Maine ontained a population of less than seven hundred thousand people, with a small forsign element in large cities. This is an apalling 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 ballets, prehibition as a destrine was snowed under. Is it plausible to tell the people of Nebraska that all the people in Massachusetss who voted against prohibition were saloonkeepers, thugs and drunkards!

Prohibition in the states of this union, where it has been sought to be enforcedeither 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 increasing in population, prosperity and manufacturing in-

Here is the number of saloons in Philadelphia under high license: In 1885, 5,795; in 1887, 5,773; In 1888, 1,347; in 1889, 1,304; in 1890 there are 1,163, 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 10,000 places where drink could be had. But the 1,100 men have an interest to see that the law is enforced there.

## LITERARY TOPICS.

Three English story writers in not much

ore than three years have burst suddenly into fame. They have become the talk of the whole wide world at once, and have quickly run through the various stages prescribed for notoriety in these days. Each has jumped into notice with a single brilliant story. Ench. has seen his portrait and biography printed in the press of all countries. Each has eafoved an hour as the lies of society and the subject of the interviewer. Each has found the world clamoring at his door for many books, and each has responded with a deluge. A half century ago there were no such literary sensations as those furnished by the meteoric careers of Robert Louis Stevenson, Rider Haggard and Rudyard Kipling. Such a thing was not possible until the cable and the telegraph and the universal newspaper came upon the stage in their present state of development. Fame in the old days grew like a tree and endured like one. Now it comes with the force and suddenness of a cyclone and frequently it passes as quickly and leaves less to mark its

of the three English writers who have enjoyed this phenomenal popularity Robert Louis Stevenson came first. He startled the world with "Dr. Jokyll and Mr. Hyde."
What a genuine sensation it was!
Clean-out, original, profoundly absorbing and appealing not only to the appetite of the story reader, but to the mind of the philosopher and the metaphysician. It was a fearfully vivid dream, run down, captured and transfixed at midnight and exhibited under glass for the world's delectation. Fame was worthily bestowed upon itsauther, and worthily he has worn it. His subsequent books have done him credit and he appears to be a fixed star in the sky. A current news-paper paragraph says he is permanently lo-cated at Samoa, where he has found his

Haggard more than rivaled Stevenson while he lasted. "She" was only one sample out of a box crowded to the covers with stories of wild adventure by strange people in unheard-of lands, with a cloyed the public's appetite with a succession of the same dinners. He still has readers, but he writes stories and still has readers, but he no longer fills the place he occupied for a time, and it seems unlikely that he will have a place in literature except as Boulanger has in French history-a sort of well advertised performance, awaited with breathless interest, that after all failed to come off.

Of Kipling we may have something better. He is still in the first stage of sudden literary fame. He has opened up a new mine and it pans out well so far. There is the underiable touch of genius in his work. He has in Inclin a field and characters all his own and school can yet say how much he will get out of them. He is but twenty-four and if really a genius ratherthan a passing sensation, ther are long years of rich productiveness before him. "Webster's International Dictionary"is the

new name of the old standard "Unabridged,

which now comes out revised, enlarged, with plates and in a binding as neat and elegant as would comport with the dignity of the great work. The present revision has been in prowork. gress forten years and bears all over evidences of the ripe scholarship of Dr Noah Porter of Yale and his associates. That this edition is not merely reprint with a few late additions attested by the fact that more than \$300,000 were expended upon it before the first copy was printed. It combines the features of a new work with the fame and merits of the old. The present magnificent edition of Webster will remind the public of how little the recent flood of cheap reprints of the very old edition had power to affect either its value or its selling qualities. Though the re have recently been some very notable additions to the dictionaries of the English law guage, the new Webster's International is sure to hold its own. The Messrs. Merriam are to be congratulated on the results of their

enterprise.
The sensational readers of Count Telstol will find nothing for them in the little work that bears his name on the title page and which is called, "Labor: The Divine Con-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 groggeries in the city of Comba under high license, than in any content of the social theories of the Russian writer will find it another doerway into his capacious mind. It is printed by the work of another writer, "The Pensant Bordareff," but it is "under known," nugmented and edited by Tolstoi, and is really an elaboration of his own views, the gist of which is that the fundamental laws of humanity are "labor for men, motherhood for women." [Laird & Lee, Chicago.] "The Golden Monitor" is a little text book

for the plano-forte and cabinet organ which has won the praise of critics and teachers It can be had by addressing P. O. Box 597,

In a volume of 150 pages entitled "Siberi, and the Nihilists," William Jackson Armistrong of San Francisco presents a compila-tion of lectures and letters which goes to show that the Russian government as black as painted. Incidentally he makes the surprising charge that George Kennan is working in the interest of the czar. The book is worth its price cents) to the student of nthlism. [Pacific Press Pub. Co., Oakland, Cal.] "Practical Blacksmithing," is a handy

compilation of articles written by skilled workmen, and covers nearly the whole range of blacksmithing, from the simplest jeb of work to some of the most complex forgings. M. T. Richardson, New York. Or. Richard Seward Webb sends out, in all the luxury of charmaled white coveran-

uncut pages with broad margias, a report of the banquet which he recently gave to the officers of the national society of the Sons of American Revolution. BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Viscouvress: A novel. By Leon Barracand. Blustrated. Charles H. Sergel & Co., Chicago, WEDNESDAY THE TEXTH: A Tale of the

oth Pacific, By Grant Allen, D. Lothrop ATTHE DAWSING: A novel. By S. S. Mor-Keystone Publishing company, Phila FORUES ANECDOTES AND STORIES: A school

poor for teaching composition. Boston school upply company.
The Vicomte's Bride: A novel, By Esme Stuart, John W. Lovell Co., Chricago.
The Besnor's Bridge: A novel, By David Stuart. Christic Murray and Henry Hermann. John W. Lovell Co., Chicago. FOR ONE AND THE WORLD: A novel. By Betham Edwards. John W. Lovell Co.,

Confessions of a Woman: A novel Mabel Collins. John W. Levell Co. MISCRIANROES WRITINGS: By Julia M.

Thomas, founder of psycho-physical culture, form W. Lovell Co., Chicago.

A SECRET INSTITUTION: By Clarissa Caldwell Lathrop. Bryant Pub. Co., New York. HUNGRY JOE: A detective satory. By in-pector Murray. Laird & Lee, Chicago. A BROOKLYN BACHELOR; A novel. By

Margaret Lee. Frank F. Lovell & Co., New HAZEL VERNS, or the Death Trust: A By Ada L. Halstead, Luird & Lee, lhicago. THE SIN OF EDITE DEAN: A poem. By Bella French Swisher, J. B. Alden, New

York. Wienita, Kas., has 127 licensed liquor dealers and a population of only 24,000.

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