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THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors, The Boy Bild'g, Farnam and Seventeenth Sta SWORN STATEMENT OF CIECULATION

Etateof Nebraska. County of Longias 5.8 George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing commany. Goes solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The DARY BEE for the wees ending Oct. 25 1890, was as fol-lows:

Sunday. Oct. 19.	133.290
Monday Det 50	20.244
Tuesday Oct. 21	.20.171
Wednesday, Oct. 22.	207,5254
Thursday, Get. 2	,20,32.0
Friday, Oct. 24	20.2201
Saturday, Oct. 25.	207.4.25

BERLI N. F. FERL NOTARY Public.
BERLI N. F. FERL NOTARY Public.
State of Nebruska. I Sa. County of Douglas. I Sa. George K. Tzachuck, being duly sworn, de-poses and says that he is accretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the netual average daily circulation of The DALDY BEE for the month of October, 1880, 18997 copies; for November, 1880, 10,300 copies; for De-cember, 1880, 20,018 copies; for January, 1860, 10,555 copies; for February, 1880, 20,556 copies; for March, 1800, 20,815 copies; for April, 1880, 20,361 copies; for January, 1860, 30,662 copies; for August, 1800, 20,759 copies; for September, 1800, 20,301 copies; for July, 1860, 30,662 copies; for August, 1800, 20,759 copies; for september, 1800, 20,301 copies; for september, 1800, 20,500 copies; for september, 1800 cop

Sworn to before me, and si Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 5th day of October, A. D. 1850. NP, FER. Notary Public.

As unregistered vote represents the impotency of citizenship,

1N the revised epistle of St. Paul, the clearings of Minneapolls is a collection of stuffed profits.

JOBBERS and manufacturers should see to it that their agents are called home in time to register and vote.

THE BEE is publishing no editorial leaders in foreign languages, but the American flagstill flies from its flagstaff

A VOTE for license is a vote to prohibit the occupation of the hired colonels and majors in this section of the country.

In the matter of bank clearings Denver and St. Paul are struggling bravely to strike the pace set by Omaha,

THE collapse of the independent movement in South Dakota serves as a warning to visionaries that political parties cannot wax fat on exploded theories.

IF Mr. Root insists on provoking a joint debate, THE BEE suggests a man of his size. How would "Chance" Felker do to galvanize the independent corpse?

THE joint debate, which used to be exclusively a westernand southern institution, has now come into favor in the

THE STATE SUPREME COURT In one way or another, with one exception, every department of the state government has expanded to meet the growth in population. This exception is the state supreme court. Organized fifteen years ago to meet the wants of a quarter of a million people, it is today simply overwhelmed with the business of a population four times as great. While the makers of the present constitution granted the legislature power over all subordinate courts, to increase the number of judges and judicial districts, and to create new courts, in the people alone was the power vested to increase the membership of

the supreme court. The necessity for an enlargement of the court is apparent to all. Every citizen is interested in prompt adjudication of questions appealed to the highest court. The punishment of criminals, no les than the settlement of civil contro-

versies, demand an immediate increase of the number of judges. It is a physical impossibility for the court, as at present constituted, to handle within a reason able time the business crowding upon it. Nor can the work be expedited. The various problems submitted must be carefully weighed in all their bearings, requiring time for investigation and thought. As it is, the present docket

would occupy the court two years, without considering any new causes or passing upon the multitude of questions requiring early attention. The delay occasions annoyance and expense tolitigants, and offers a premium on appeals. This condition can be materially improved and the business expedited by the adoption of the amendment increasing the number of judges from three to

five. Another equally important amendment to the constitution must be passed upon by the voters at the coming clection. It provides that the salary of judges of the supreme court shall be thirty-five hundred dollars, and the district court judges three thousand dollars per year. The salary is trifling compensation for the services rendered. There is not a prominent lawyer in the state who does not earn double the amount in private practice, and it is a matter of general notoriety that several judges on the supremeand district benches have standing offers of greater compensation for their services from public and private corporations. The state must pay better salaries if it hopes to command the services of the better class of law-

The adoption of both amendments is essential to the elevation and expansion of the courts, and they should receive the active support of all citizens at the

NEBRASKA IN CONGRESS.

polls.

All the people of Nebraska, irrespective of party, have a common interest in having a delegation at Washington that can obtain what the state needs and wants from this administration. The members chosen at the approaching election will serve during the remainder of President Harrison's term and will go

out of office with him. This is a matter that should be brought home to every voter who holds the good of the state as superior to party considerations.

Nebraska has large interests to be

believe it will reduce the domand upon tions were voluntary. In those cases English manufacturers from their larg- where they were not pressure was est and most profitable market, and may brought to bear by members of congress, even induce many of them to transplant there being plenty of evidence that contheir enterprises to this country, as it is gressmen are not annwilling to evade or already reported some of them contem- override the requirements of civil serplate doing. Canadians denounce it be- vice reform in order to provide offices cause it protects American farmers for their henchmen, but this fact can not against the importation of the farm fairly be held to reflect upon the adproducts of Canada amounting in value ministration. It can not justly be preto tens of millions of dollars annually. sented, for example, that in cases where For years Canada has had a protective postmasters were efferted an inducement in the shape of a postponement of the tariff under which discriminating duties are levied against goods coming from time for the change, or an offer was the United States. Tea or coffee, for made by the proposed successor to pay a example, imported into Canada from good price for the fixtures of the office this country has to pay ten cents when the appointment should be made, a pound more duty than when or where resignations were procured imported from any other country. Until by threats of immediate removal, that recently Canada has maintained an ex- the administration was cognizant of such port daty on lumber and its products and facts. It would have no knowledge in other respects has shown a spirit of

whatever of them. commercial hostility to the United The truth is that the present administration has done more to advance the States Complaint from that source, therefore, regarding a policy which procause of civil service reform than any of poses to protect American farmers from its predecessors since the civil service law was enacted, and if it conthe competition of the farm products of Canada, deserves no consideration from tinues in the course tous far pursued, of which there is no reason to doubt, it The extraordinary desire manifested will leave the reform so strongly in abroad for democratic success in the treached that it will be secure against congressional elections supplies a most any future attacks. President Harrison

cogent reason why the people of this is fulfilling his pledge to make capacity and fidelity-the qualifications prescribed country should continue the republican party in coatrol of the national house of by Jefferson for public office-the condirepresentatives. It cannot be wise or tions of office holding under his administration.

ring. Here were gathered men conspir-

uous in the various walks of life-clergy-

men, jurists, bankers, merchants and

wage-earners, all of whom exemplify in

of active, enterprising, reputable citi-

lawry, persecution and disaster. Of

whose interests are distinct from and essentially hostile to the interests of our own people. TWO KINDS OF FOREIGNERS.

safe to adopt a course counseled by those

our people.

There are two kinds of foreign citzons in the United States today, both active in politics. One is the man who was born across the sea and came over here to marry his blood and his fortunes to a land which could offer him broader chances for happiness and prosperity than were open to him in the land of his birth. That class of "foreign citizens" are useful and loyal. They are always for America against the world. In touching upon this point in connection with his discussion of the taciff, Speaker Reed said in Chicago the other day: The natives of Germany in Germany itself, the natives of Belgium in Belgium itself, can get goods at a cheap rate, but they prefer -those of them that have enterprise -to comere and pay twice the prices they would have to pay there, in Germany or Belgium applause), and, having once come here, the stay, [Applause.] A democratic editoria may be true. I do not deny such a possi

ulity. [Applause und laughter.] Butan ex isting circumstance like that-the German and the Belgfan coming here and staying here-is absolutely a fact about which there an be no disputé The fact that the German, the Belgian and many other men of foreign birth are

here is an unanswerable argument in favor of the protective policy. And they will be found voting for the policy which has given them a share in our great prosperity. They are now, as they have lways been, in favor of maintaining the ndustrial independence of this country. It is that policy which has made this a better country to live and work in than

the countries of their birth. The other class of "foreign citizens" are of American birth, but foreign in their sympathies and ideas. They favor, not America for Americans, but America for Europeans and the rest of the world.

bombasity. Mr. Connell nas faced his audiences in a quiet manner and has spoken to them in an easy and conversational manner, He has made no attempt at oratory. As the Press said once before, the voters of the First congressional district hal rather have a man incongress that is possessed of brains instead of one who depends upon a natural gift of wind, and that is the reason why the Hon. William J. Connell will be elected. is Hotel Building Reform Possible? Boton Journal.

sion that votes were to be secured by such

Wherever and whenever a hotel is detroyed by fire at night a frightful loss of life is reported almost as a matter of course. Yet it ought to be possible-it is possible-to build these great, public houses, if not absolutely freproof, at least of a slow burning order of construction. When a hotel like the Leland is a smoking heap of rains within half an hour after the flames were first dis covered it is proof positive that something was wrong. It is hard to regulate these matters by statute or ordinance indemocratic America. It is a point in which the rale of the people falls short of the effectiveness of the rule of a ezar.

General Walker and the Census. Bollon Advirther.

General Walker, who is a democrat, remarks incidentally that although the class of papers which have been the more prominent in raising the howl of fraud (in the census) choose to do it for political remons that is absolutely no presumption against the integ rity of the census. When a man of General Walker's prominence and conceded experience takes in such a fashion it means more to the people of the United States than any hys THE grand rally of Omaha's repreterical jou malistic fits of a score of mbidly semative citizens, Saturday night, efdemocratic papers, and a sudden and wonder fectively refutes the slanders of the proful hush has fallen upon the very sheets that hibitionists that all men opposed to the were almost wild with horror and indignation less than a week ago. amendment are the tools of the whisky

"THAT TIRED FEELING."

"I am fired of hearing about laws made for the benefit of men who work in shops,"-W.J Brinn.

their lives truer temperance that their defamers. To compare them with the Lincoln Journal: The young Mr. Bryan i paid promoters of outlawry would be an beginning to realize that he put his foot into insult to manhood. Among them were his mouth in a most aggravating way during his Weeping Water speech. The men who men who have done more in a year for work in shops are making him exceedingly genuine' temperance reform by their eftired. forts and the example of their lives than

Nebraska City Press: Will men in the the entire army of prohibition agitators Inion Pacific shops, the smelling works and in a generation. And this is the class ther factories of O maha vote for a man who s tired of laws being made for them! Will zens, who stand for law and order, rehe men in the railcoad shops in Lincola and striction and regulation, against out-Plattsmouth vote for Bryan? Will the men n the packing houses of Nebraska City vote for the eneny of the labor classes? such men are cities and states ballt and

Kearney H o. - The democratic candidate made prosperous, and their voice go out or congress in the First district has made everal thousand vote: for his republican oponent by a slight misuse of his sliver tongue. says Bryan, "I am tired of hearing of laws made for the benefit of men who work in shops." It is evident that Bryan is a fool; but what shall we say of Kem, who recently shouted "Place none but Americans on

LICENSE VS FREE W HISKY.

Gluttony and drunkenness are vices, but aws will not regulate the appetites of men or food ordrink. Professional informers find in lowa a ferile field in which to ply their nefarious and sucasing vocation.

For the sword of the spirit the prohibitionst would substitute the baton of the searchng constable.

In 1863 Rhode Island repealed the prohibiory laws of the state and her population increased 27 per cent the year following as against 18 per cent during the previous decade.

The prohibition laws of lown closed up the

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST. Nebraska.

Humboldt is going to have a new \$10,000 hotel Henry Howt of Clark county fell from a

scafold last week, sustaining seriers injury. One of the ankle bones was driven nearly through the fiesh.

R F. See of North Platte, was recently united in marriage to Mrs. Marv C. Easton of Johnstown, New York, Neuraska will be the couple's future home

Mr. Clem Hibbard of Rushville, who re-cently made a business trip into Iowa, died at Fairfield, that state, on the 13th instant, His ess was of short duration.

A former resident of Alexandria, Martin King, will represent Elmore county in Idaho's legislature this winter. He was elected over a democratic opponent by a handsome ma-tents. pority Saturday last the work of putting in the Concrete foundation of the city hall at North Bend was begun, and Mosday workmen began laying the brick. If good weather provails the building will be eaclosed within becautified within

thenext thirty days More room is needed at the Norfalk haspl tal for the insume to accommodate the pa-tients already committed to it for care and treatment. For some time past from two to serve patients have been sleeping outside the wards. The crowded condition of the in-stitution will demand some legislative atten-

tion this winter. St. Mary's Catholic parish at Norfolk has St. Mary's Catholic purish at Nortoik unas been divided, and the new parish, including the towns of Pierce, Creighton and Verdigre, have been placed in charge of Father Vrank us puster. Father Walsh, paster of St.

na paster. Father Walsh, paster of St. Mary's has been given an assistant in the person of Father Haveberg, who will be there permanently hereafter. Three is a larger emigration to northern

Nebraska this fall says a Siong City, Ia., exchange, than there has ever been before. Hundreds are setting on the rich lands on the north stier of counties. Hundreds are finding homes along the Pacific Short Line. The settlers are of an energetic character ton. Many of them bring with them large ascusions of live stock and no small capital A Mrs. Griffith a Brown county woman. created considerable excitement in Loup the other day by appearing on the streats with a shotgun on her shoulder a pair of handcuff. In her pocket and a revolver is her belt. She was looking for a ranaway husband, who she will follow to Dunlap, is, if not to the end of the earth, if she does not head himoff sconor. Mr. Griffith is the lady's husband, and she thinks she knows by this time how to handle such domestic appendages.

C. B. Dunker, secretary of the Dodge mill ing ant grain company, had a miraculous es cape from a horrible death the other day. Ho went down into the basement of the mill t went down into the basement of the mill be put on a belt which runs the elevator adjoin ing the mill. In leaning over to adjust the belt his contempt on a set screw on the shaft. Seeing his danger he caught and belt in long enough for his clothing to begin t ive way. When his hold was broken he was whirled twice around the shaft. By this time the last of his clothing was torn away and he was thrown across the room entirely naked. Luckily no bones were broken and he will son beall right from his terrible shaking up and scare.

Iowa.

Kingsley Free Methodists are building a w church. Thirty-five farms in Frauklin county con-

in over one thousand acres each. The students of Coe college, Cedar Rapids, ave organized a brass band.

The state railroad commissioners have ged cheese from second to third class freights.

A golden-crowsed eagle, measuring eight feet from tip to tip, was shot hear Little Sloux the other day.

The twenty-eighth annual exhibition of the Eastern Iowa Poultry association will be held at Maquoketa December 16 to 20.

John Hinch, a farmer near Kingsley, this year harvested 2,400 bushels of potatoes from fifteen acres of ground, for which he received To cents a bushed, or \$1,080 for the whole crop, considerably over \$100 per acre.

While threshing on the farm of Chester Gordon, near Marion, Grant McCreery fell from a stack of grain onto an uptarned pitch-ford, the times entering his abdornen and making a wound which renders his recovery extremely doubtful.

About two weeks ago, while riding a horse H. D. Fullerton of Clarion came in contac

with a barb wire fence, badly lacerating his right leg. He neglected to have the wound properly attended to and as a result blood

of the world. His record is 914 seconds for 100 yards, which was made on October 18; broke the world's record for that distance. On the same day be ran 200 yards in 22 sec-onds on a curred track, equaling the record on a straight track. Making allowance for the track, he broke the record for that dis-

tance. Some school children north of Dell Rapids eest to a barn to play, where they hauled ach other up to the top of the barn with the ay fork apparatus. When it came the turn talitable girt of A. H. Hale to go up, the ma-busers because childry became lossened in some manner, and when she reached the top it fell with her to the ground, a distance of about twenty feet. She sustained quite scribts injuries, breaking one thigh, catting a gash in her head and receiving severe brokes she rulse.

A cat owned by Charles Rich of Britten is a strange freak of nature. Its color is white, with mouse colored spots. Its form is like a cast in front, but the hind part is like that of a rabbit. It has long hind legs and usually hops like a rabbit, but when it tries to walk like a cat the length of its hind legs cause them to swing around, first to one side, then to the other. Its tail is short and its fur fine and soft, like that of a rabbit. It hides and sleeps most of the day, but towards night it goes around hopping and playing like i rab-

bit It catches mice and will play with them as any other sat will. It lives upon mils and other food like a cat.

Wyoming and Colorado.

Evandon has six churches and five preachrs and won ts more rental houses. A town is being started at the hot springs ecently discovered in Natrona county.

It is believed that a sait deposit equal to It is believed that a salt deposit equal to that of the famous mines in Kamus exists near Laramae. L. D. Smith has organized a party to make a complete prospect of this region. He is an expert in the business and has strong faith in the existence of a big deposit. The vein is supposed to be in the vicinity of Green monatain, and is said to extend across the Laramie plains.

A number of Idaho Springs business men are mourning the loss of everal dollars and the failure of the smart young man who duped them to return. The individual in Question went there a couple of months ago and made a thorough canvass of the town in the interest of a paper he was going to pul-lish. He secured cash is advance for adver-tising and got beard at the hotel on the strength of his statements regarding the pa-per which never materialized. The enter-prising young stranger skipped the town after ing in elegant style for two weeks at the

JOHNSTOWN FLOOD FUNDS.

eading hotel.

Charges That Muchof the Money Was Misappropriated.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.-[Special Telegram to Tan Brg.]-The Herald prints a history of the Johnstown flood relief fund. It charges unwiseand corrupt administration and says the sympathy of the civilized world was aroused by this frightfal calamity and within a few days nearly \$5,000,000 was contributed in money. Of this \$3,664,637.27 was given as a general fund to be distributed without limitation or restriction for the immediate re-Hef of the sufferers. Of this vast sum the afflicted people were permitted to receive but \$1,215,857 in money, the remaining sum of \$1,438,770.27 was variously alienated in passing from the donors to the internded kench-ciary. Nearly \$15,000 of it was appropriated by the state government; say \$20,000 was appropriated without authority to relieve dis-tress in other parts of the state; say \$75,000 was appropriated to build an elegant perma-nent bridge, a year and a half after the dis-aster, to replace the temporary ones previ-ously provided from the charity fund, \$0,000 went to purchase new steam fire engines for the municipality, \$30,000 was expended dur-ing the present year in exhuming buried vic-tims of the flood and gathering them from the several buried places in the valley and re-burying them in a grand centery, and other thousands are to be paid for a monument al-ready ordered. Four thousand was set apart to establish a personent hospital after all injured by the flood had been discharged from medical or sargical care. An undetermined or unannounced sum is appropriated to de-fray the cost of writing and publishing a his-tory of the great calarally upon which a professor in the university of Pennsylvania is now engaged.

Migner's Course Approved.

NEW YORS, Oct. 27.-|Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The Herald's Washington correspondent says: It is understand that Mr.

to their business and professional associates throughout Nebraska to stand as ported colonels and female lieutenants guard?"

a bulwark against the crime sought to be imposed upon the state by the im-

who thrive on the agitation.

DESPITE the efforts to bring about a complete registration of the voters, only a trifle over one-half of the qualified electors of the city are registered. A thorough canvass of every ward must be made, and the people roused to a sense of their duty. There is grave danger that thousands will neglect to register, and rely upon the old system of swearing in their votes. Every qualified voter failing to register is practically disfran-

chised. The law governing the swearing of voters puts the applicants to such annoyance and delay that those who do not exert themselves to register will not trouble themselves with the other. Every unregistered citizen de-

east, where it possesses the flavor of novelty.

THE democratic congressional committee is said to have fried a large amount of "fat" out of the importers who represent the foreign friends of their party.

THE excitement in Kansas over the original package decision has subsided. The improved quality of liquor furnished compensates for the losses suffered by prohibition drug stores.

GOVERNOR CAMPBELL is givenall the credit of having brought the Ohio democratic legislature to time. The cohesive power of Mr. Brice's bar'l is conveniently kept in the shade.

THE republican press of the First district is very impartial. It is giving the widest circulation to the seatiments of Mr. Bryan concerning the "men who work in shops" and charging him nothing therefor.

MR. BLAINE'S visit to Chicago has no political significance. It is a domestic affair. There is a young Blaine in the family of his son Emmons, and the youngster wanted to see his grandfather's white plume.

SINCE Governor Boies declared for the shotgun in southern elections he has enjoyed a boom for the vice presidency. It is a great thing for an aspiring democrat to let his party know just where he stands on the shotgun issue.

IT is to be inferred, from the manner in which his organ sneers at Mr. Blaine's Canton speech, that young Mr. Bryan is about to challenge the plumed knight to joint debate. He does not know where nerve ends and pure gall begins.

WHEN Allen Root has explained satisfactorily about that Holt county homestead and the manner in which he sought to obtain it, Mr. Rosewater will endeavor to find time to meet him in joint debate to discuss the "money" question.

THE census count of all states and territories, with the exception of Maryland, Virginia and Missouri, has been completed and announced in tabulated form. Nebraska's exhibit of growth, compared with other states, is one to which the people may well point with pride. But four states surpass it in the increase of population-New York, Pennsylvania, Texas and Illinois. It is a matter of congratulation that in the race for supremacy in the west, Nobraska ranks second in growth. Minnesota ranks third with an increase of five hundred and nineteen thousand, to Nebraskas six hundred and four thousand. Iowa and Kansas, with opportunities fully as great to grow and expand, have fallen sharply to the rear. What the present decade will accomplish depends on the people of the state. If immigration is not repelled and walled out by sumptuary legislation Nebraska will overtake both Iowa and Kansas by the and of the century.

new mail routes, new public buildings and other improvements which depend on the favor of congress and the administration. It has a very large list of union veterans on the pension rolls and others who deserve to be on them. It is interested in the administration of the homestead laws and in the thousand and one matters which bring the people of a new state into close relations with the national

government. The president and the senate are cortainly republican for the next two years and the house will be if the party does its duty throughout the country. But in any event the true interest of Nebraska lies in the choice of three republican members of congress. Three demo-

cratic and independent members would be absolutely useless to the state under present circumstances. They could vote with the minority on general questions, but they could not hope to carry through measures of especial interest to the state, the delay of which will cause serious inconvenience and loss to their constituents. It has always been the wise policy of the newer states

of the west to elect congressmen with special reference to their local interests. It is the only way in which they could hasten their development and get such favors as they needed and denanded from the national government. The best interests of Nebraska demand the election of three republican congressmen next Tuesday.

FOREIGN INTEREST IN THE RESULT. There is ample evidence that foreign nterest in the result of the congressional elections in this country is very great, and that in Eagland and Canada especially the transfer of the control of the house of representatives of the Fiftysecond congress to the democrats would be regarded with unbounded gratification. The English and Canadian press abound with expressions which clearly denote this. Although it ought to be well known to the foreign editors and political leaders that the election of a majority of democrats to the house of representatives would not have any such

effect as they desire, because the senate

is securely republican for probably at least six years, yet they would welcome such a result as a promise of the ultimate attainment of their hope for the overthrow of the whole protective sysgrowth of that sentiment favorable to tem in the United States. This manifestation of anxiety abroad for democratic success in the elections ought not to be regarded lightly by the American people. It is not due to con-

cern for the welfare of this country. Its motive is wholly selfish. The tories in England and Canada who are hurling maledictions at the tariff policy of the United States are actuated by no friendly regard for the prosperity and progress of our people. They are moved solely by the fear that the policy means a decline in the industries of their own countries and a corresponding increase of like industries in the United States.

They want notariff for protection, bu taken care of at Washington. It need s the opportunity to buy in the cheapest market, which in their minds is asso-

ciated with the cheapest labor. The citizen of foreign birth is gen erally for protection against the degrading conditions which made his own country a good place to emigrate from. The man who wants free trade is frequestly a nativo born enemy of his country's prospecity, and he is the real "foreign citizen."

The time has come when a mun's nationality is tested not by the place of his birth or the accent of his speech, but by his loyalty to the great industrial and commercial interests of the nation of which he is now a citizen. It is no longer a question of "Where were you born?" but "How do you vote ?"

A CIVIL SERVICE EXHIBIT.

The course of the present administration regarding civil service reform has been subjected to undeserved criticism. No administration since the civil service lawwas enacted had a more difficult task presented to it in the matter of applying this law, and while changes in the public offices have been numerous, there is yet to be a single instance noted in which the law has been distinctly violated or evaded. Under the previous administration there were scores of such cases, and they were not confined to the first year, when there might have existed some excase for them, but were strong along throughout the entire administration almost to the last month of its existence. Mr. Cleveland entered the executive office fully committed to a thorough enforcement of the law. It was his professed devotion to civil service reform that drew to him the

magwimp support. But so numerous and flagrant were the violations of the law during his administration that they were publicly denounced by the civil service leagues of Maryland and Indiana. The present administration has given no cause for similar complaints, and yet it has not escaped criticism. The extreme reformers, whose utopian notions of what the civil service should be have not been satisfied, find fault because the administration has not moved more rapidly toward the realization of their ideas. President Harrison believes in civil service reform, but he does not believe that it can make progress faster than public sentiment is educated to accept it, and it is to be confessed that the

reform is not rapid. There is a standing committee of the National Civil Service Reform league to inquire into the condition of the civil service and the extent to which reform principles are carried into effect by the national administration. This committee has issued three reports, the latest one, recently sent out, relating to presidential postoffices. This report, thoroughly impartial in character, is a complete vindication of the administration. It shows that only about twenty-three per cent of the changes in the presidential postoffices have been made by removals, and that Englishman denounce it because they in the large majority of cases resigna- in a grandiloquent manuor under the tmpres- prohibition states.

siring to vote is obliged to make affidavit before the city clerk, and his qualifications must be vouched for by two freeholders of the ward in which he desires to vote. Under this system of red tape, but few non-registered citizens can be accommodated by the clerk and deputies. The safest plan is a house-to-house canvass and the registration of every

voter during Filday and Saturday.

THE double-jointed straddler makes itself rid culous as usual by its frantic efforts to score a point in favor of free trade through the clearings report. 'The Tariff Begins to Tell.'' it shouts. So it does. A glance at the report will convince any intelligent man-that the business of the country, as reflected in the clearings of the banks, is in a most favorable condition. Out of fifty-four cities in the association, only seven report a decrease, while the aggregate transactions show an increase of seven and one-fifth per cent over the corresponding period of last year. Outside of New York the increase amounts to eighteen and three-tenths per cent, a figure seldom reached during the year. Yes, the tariff is telling of stimulated industries, of an increased volume of business and a healthy, vigorous activity all along the line.

A GENERAL desire is manifested by business men and all employers of labor to suspend business on election day. Concerted action should be had, not only to suspend business, but to devote the energies of both employer and employe to the work of defending at the polls the the name and credit of Omaha. Steps should be immediately taken to organize for systematic work.

THE vast and growing interests of Douglas county demand men of practical affairs in the county board-men of force, character and ability. Messrs. Sander and Welcott possess these qualifications in an eminent degree, and their election to the county board insures reform, economy and decorum in the conduct of public business.

Mr. Rosewater's Dates

Hon. E. Rosewater, editor of THE BEE, is announced to make anti-prohibition addresses this week as follows: At McCook, Tursday evening, October 28 At Holdrege, Wednesday evening, October

At Hastings, Thursday evening, October

At Kearney, Friday evening, October 31. B das Wanted.

chraska City Press.

The editorial in the Press a few days ago on the Connell-Bryan dobate, in which we said that Mr. Connell was socking it to the Lincoln windmill, has stirred the democratic editors in the first district to more life than they have exhibited since the days when they chased fugitive slaves with the aid of blood hounds. Bryan's wind and bravado has grown monotonous to the farmers of this district and they are weary of his constant talk. In the debates held thus far with Mr. Connell the youthful statesman and disciple of all the Roman orators (Bryan) has faced an audience and delivered his little speech

biggest distillery in the world and the biggest enterprise in the city of Des Moines, but they did not stop the flow of whisky into the state.

With a population five times greater than Maine, Minnesota was supporting but onesixth the number of paupers in 1880, and yet Maine is a prohibition state and Minuesota license.

Iowa republicans are getting very tired of prohibition. Nebraska voters, irrespective of party, are in sympathy with that tired feeling and will give it a cold shake one week from today.

Reliable statistics are all against the mora entiment preached by prohibitionists. Prohibitory laws do not elevate morals, do not diminish drunkenness or crime, nor lessen the number of criminals in the penitentiaries Under the Slocumb law in Nebraska every man's cottage is his castle. Under the prohibitory laws of Iowa, the cottage, the castle and the celiars of the people are invaded and searched by gangs of boodling constables at

all happens of the day and night. Under prohibition laws the responsible and honest saloon man is driven from the

business and the trade left in the hands of secondrels, vagabonds and avariciously dishonest men who do not hesitate to poison their customers with vile adulterations.

The population of Iowa in 1880 was 1,624, 615, and the state was supporting but 2,133 paupers. In 1880 the population of Maine was 684,936, and the state was supporting 3,211 paupers. lowa was then a license state; Mame had had prohibition for thirty vears.

Between the years 1870 and 1880 Iowa's population increased 36 per cent. The state census of 1885-after prohibition-showed an increase of only 8 per cont. The increase was smaller than that due to the number of births, unquestionably showing a large emigration from the state.

the banner town of the state for free run. No citizen of any Nebraska town is ambitious for such a reputation for the city in which he resides, and yet should prohibition carry in this state there would be a good many "banner towns" on free rum.

All over the state of Iowa the people quite generally admit that the attempts to enforce prohibition are failures, and in 1887 the voters of Polk county elected Hon. A. B. Cummins to the legislature, hoping that his influence among republicans would secure a repeal of the law. The next legislature will do it.

From 1827 to 1851 there were only 2,026 persons committed to the Maine penitentiary, an average of sl for each year; from 1852 to 1883, under prohibition, 4,157 were sent to the same penitentlary, an average of 134 each year. During the last thirty years the population of Maine has increased but onethird of one per cent per year.

Maryland is not superior for agriculture or in natural advantages to Vermont or New Hampshire ; its area is about two-thirds of the two combined. In 1850 Maryland had a population of 583,034, while the two states had 632,046. In 1880 Maryland had increased in population 351,909, while New Hampshire and Vermont combined had increased but 47,181. Vermont and New Ham pshire were

ne set in, from which he died Friday fter suffering intense agony,

Every man who has occupied the guberni torial chuir since 1860 is alive-Kirkwood stone, Carpenter, Merrill, Newbold ann, Gear and Larrabee. Grimes and Lowe are the only republican governors who have died. Of the democratic exgovernors all are zone, Governor Hempstead being the last to pass away. Of the United States senators ine state has had, all are living except Governor Grimes and Generals Dodge, Jones, Harlan, Wright and Kirkwood. Fifteen years ago Ed Byrer of McCook sustained a fracture of his skull in an acc

dent. A portion of the boar was then re-moved. A few years afterward he been no afflicted with epilepsy, and the disease has since been increasing in terrible severity. An operation was determined upon the difficult and infrequent operation known as trepanwhich was in contact with the bone, was r moved from the membrane surrounding the brain. The patient has not had an attack ince and the prospects are bright for his re overy.

The acme of advertising has been reached in Dubuque. In one of the wards where registration for the coming election was being conducted the other day, the tickets used for giving voters their registration number or aded considerable excitement arroug the pro-hibition voters. On one side of the tycket were the words, "After you cast your vote"with a place for the votor's number - and on the reverse side ran the legend, "Call at +Call at Blank's saloon and get a good drink." The saloonkceper whose ingenuity devised this novelunction of advertising is a city official.

a a prohibition state A week ago Herman Strissel, a German residing four miles cast of Clinton, drove to town and after selling his grain imbibed own and after school as grain inbided quite freely of the ardent and keep it up until a late hour at night, when he started for home. About a mile from town the tongree of the wagon feel from the neekyoke, which caused the wagon to stop suddenly and precipitate Strissel headlong to the ground. When found early next morning he was un conscious, and in that condition he remained intil 6 o'clock Wednesday morning, whe life became extinct. He leaves a wife and several small children. It is said action will se instituted by the widow to recover dam ages from the saloon keepers.

The Two Dakotas.

At the Catholic fair recently closed at Lead lity the receipts were over \$1,000. During two weeks the grain buyers of Arsian paid out \$12,000 for grain.

Thus far this season the cattleman of Rapid City have shipped 250 cars of beef suttle. Centerville has a electer club which it will ack against the club of any other town it

South Dakota The United States court at Sioux Falls cost

the government upwards of \$6,00; the April term cost \$14,000, making a total of \$00,000 a year spent in Sioux Pails. Wolf killing is a lucrative pastime and one that is being taken advantage of by a great many persons this fall. The bounty of \$3 for each wolf killed makes it an object for

those so disposed to turn out and kill as many as possible. Two children, a boy and a girl arrived in Bismarck Wednesday from Sweden. They came the distance without escort—nothing but cards field to their cluthing with the in-scription, "Bismarck, N. D. Coing to Aust Franklin." Mrs. Franklin, of the Franklin burnes was at the decay tameet them.

ouses, was at the depot to meet them As old gentleman, a foreigner ied his little boy has the East Pierce school souscome day last week into one of the primary rooms, where the little fellow pointed out another boy as the one who "did it" and right then and there the old man pointed upon him and choked and cuffed the little fellow hard.

Judge McLaughlin and Jack Gray have secured a bonanza in the way of a paint mine on Two Bit, about three miles from Dead-wood. The year is of a flat formation, about wood. The ven is of a fait formation, moon five feet thick, which is exposed by a turned 287 feet in longth. It is known as a mineral hemalite, and the Deadwood painters pro-nounce it superior to the clay paint that is shipped to that region.

Late Carey, an old Deatwood boy, is now gaining fame and glory in the cast. He now poses as the champion short distance runner

Mizner, our minister to Central America, has received from Secretary Blaine assurances of approval of the president of his conduct in the Barrundia case and has beeen fully justified in the course he pursued. This informa-tion comes from the city of Guatemala, where it appears the state department was most anxious that the information should be first. micially promulgated. The reason for is that as the president had no intention of recalling him, if was deemed important in view of the steps taken in congress to obtain the state department correspondence, that the Central American governments should know as speedily as possible that Minister Mizner still retained the confidence of the administration.

The Emperor's Speech to Von Moltke. BERLIN, Oct. 27 .- Special Cablegram to The BEE.]-The Reichsanzerger today says: Emperor William, in addressing General Field Marshal Count Von Moltke at the gathering of general staff officers yesterday, said: "I thank you in the name of those who fought together with you for all you have done for nouse and the greatness of the father land. I greet you as a leader who has created in the army a spirit of invincibleness. The presence of the king of Saxony on this occaion gealls the time when he and you fought for Germany's greatess. All here feeta gratitade to the chief who has not been content to stand alone in his greatness, but who has been active in forming a school for army leaders of all time to come.

Baltour in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Oct. 27 .- ISpecial Cablegram to "HE BEE.]-Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, who is making a tour of the western counties, will remain at Bellmullet, County Mayo, today. Thence he will proceed to Newport and Westport. The Express of this city, Balfour and bis companions will long ve-member their journey of Saturday in the midst of the flerce storm which helped to re-veal the wild and miscrable prospects. It gave them a vivid experience of the terrible conditions under which the sentered popula-tion of the west of Ireland maintain their struggle for existence. Balfour's reception everywhere beca respectful and often cordial

Russian Military Projects.

ST. PETERSNURS, Oct. 27.-[Special Cablegram to THE BRE]- The war office is con-

sidering plans for changing existing Russian military districts and forming instead three armies to be known as the northern, south ern and western armies.

A book Yard for Belfast.

Lospon, Oct. 27 .- [Special Cablegram to THE BRE. -The admiralty has decided to construct a government dock yard at Belfinst,

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COMPANY.

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For the year ending April 39, 1881, the liquor dealers of Kansas, according to the special stamps issued by the internal revenue office, numbered 1,894. That was the last year under a state license law. In 1887 under prohibition they numbered 3,115 and the number has continued to grow. Bangor, Me., enjoys the distinction of being