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THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors, The Bee Bild'g, Farnam and Seventeenth Sta

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION State of Nebraska. 1 55

| George H. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee | and those every citizen of Nebraska can |
|--|--|
| that the actual stroulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending Oct. 25, 1890, was as fol- | point to with pride, and none with |
| Towas | better right than that large body |
| | of old soldiers whose industry and thrift |
| Tuesday, Oct. 21 | and fidelity to the interests of the state |
| Thursday, Oct. 21. 20.25 | have done more than all other agoneles |
| Friday, Oct. 24 | in building up Nebraska. The record |

_ 20.20 _ 23.42 Esturday, Oct. 25......

Swern to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 9th day of Octaber, A. D. 1890 N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

"I am tired of hearing about laws made for the benefit of mea who work in shops. -W. J. BRYAN.

THERE is nothing to prevent a prohibitionist from moving to Kansas.

TRUTH and prosperity are tightening their grip on the threats of falsehood and retrogression.

THE friends of McKeighan should place him in a straight jacket for the next few days, or else plug the jug and hide the corkserew.

LET McKeighan continue to dwell in a sod house. Harlan will look much better under the strong lights of the capitol at Washington.

NEHEMIAH JAGGS is the significant name of a popular candidate on the prohibition ticket in Iowa. Nehemiah's supporters are rarely without their jags.

THE triumph of law and order over out lawry and intolerance requires but three more days of vigilant work, and every loyal citizen should devote his energies to that end.

THE double-ender does not put up the five thousand dollars. He keeps right on grinding out the same old tune from the same old organ. And all organs are turned by a crank.

DUTY OF THE VETERASS. cent people, the radicals refuse to mas-Nebraska is a soldier state. In proquerade and harlot with political parpertion to population few, if any, of the tios, but on the contrary command respect by vigorously maintaining their states have a larger number of the surposition as an independent political vivors of the rebeilion. They are among the most prosperous and thrifty of our party. Dr. Paine's analysis of prohibition acfarmers. They are successful and honcords with the experience of every state orable merchants and bankers. They are intelligent and patriotic citizens.

Many of them came here in the early

days of statchood, and were the pioneers

of the settlement and development of

Nebraska. All of them have contrib-

uted to her progress and prosperity.

Whatever affection they may still pre-

serve for their old homes in New York,

in Pennsylvania, in Ohio, and else-

proud of her position among the states

of the union. Her rapid advance in all

material respects, her exceptional finan-

cial standing, her well-ordered system of

public education, her thriving cities and

towns, and the orderly and law respect-

ing character of her people-all these

in building up Nebraska. The record

of splendid achievement in less than a

quarter of a century has been made

under the uninterrupted control of state

affairs by the republican party, to which

through all these years the veterans

have been constant in their allegiance.

Again they are called upon to attest

their fealty to the great party which

represents the highest aspirations of

American citizenship and stands for the

truest principles of American progress,

the party that has been faithful to every

pledge made to the men who preserved

the union. What answer will they

make to the summons? Will they again

march in solid column to the ballot box

in support of republican principles, cast-

ing their votes to sustain the party

that has been true to them, or will their

ranks give evidence of desertions to the

enemy? The opponents of the repub-

lican party are putting forth claims

which can be verified only by

the reaunciation of the party

by thousands of old soldiers. The

hopes of the independent candidates

would have little to rest upon if they did

not count on support from the veterans.

Democrats would not talk confidently

of their prospects if they did not believe

that the old guard of the republican

party is to be weakened by desertion.

If the old soldiers remain loyal to it the

republican party of Nebraska is invinci-

ble; it will splendidly triumph next

Tuesday over its allied focs. Without

their support it may be beaten, and the

government of the state transferred to

democratic control, for this is the only

probable alternative. Can any veteran

who has acted with the republican party,

who has ever had cause to feel grateful

to that party either for himself or his

comrades, regard the possibility of dem-

ocratic success in Nebraska with indif-

ference? Can any old soldier who trusts

to the generosity of the nation in behalf

of those from whom his care and protec-

tion may soon be withdrawn so cast his

vote that the effect may be to help the

democratic party to obtain control

of the administration of affairs

in this soldier state? Is there a veteran

that has attempted to regulate the appetites of the people. But the doctor prefers fifty dives or joints to one regulated saloon. In other words, the chosen oracle of the party would uproof law and order, tear down a legal business conducted by responsible men, brush nway every re straint, and erect outlawry and free whisky on the ruins. Instead of regulated saloons, we should have an army of joints, bootleggers, secret clubs and speakensies vending polsonous rotgut, and the drug stores transformed into public saloons. Such nonsense would do cretit to an institute for the feeble minded.

The doctor, however, gives promise of improving as he grows older. His diagnosis of the case is faultless, even though his prescription is worthless. A little more experience and observation will go far toward convincing him that restriction and moderation are as essen tial to the welfare of the body politic as to the physical man.

CLOSING BUSINESS HOUSES.

The principal business houses of Omnha will be closed on election day. The purpose is to enable all the employes of these houses to vote and to impress upon them the importance of voting. This action will emphasize " great interest the business men of this metropolis feel in the result of next Tuesday's vote on the constitutional amendment relating to the liquor traffic. The business men of every city and town in the state should emulate the example of the merchants of Omaha, They can spare one day from business in orde to exert their influence for the defeat of a policy which, if successful, would in time compel many of them to close up their stores and shops permanently or transfer their business at large expense of time and money to other states. A prohibition victory would mean an almost incalculable loss to the business in terests of Nebraska, and it is vitally important, therefore, that those interest, shall omit no legitimate effort to prevent such a result. The closing of business house throughout the state will induce a great many to vote who might not do so if required to perform their regular duties on election day. And it will exert a good influence generally upon all who are concerned in preserving and advancing the material interests of Nebraska. The exigency makes the strongest pos sible demand upon the business men of Nebraska, who believe that prohibition would be fatal to the prosperity and future welfare of the state, to put forth their best efforts to defeat that policy. No issue before our people since Ne braska became a state was of such vital and far-reaching importance as the one to be determined next Tuesday, and every friend of Nebraska's progress must do his duty on that day. The business men of Omaha will do theirs. It is

ness men of every other town and city in the state. WHAT THE EFFECT WOULD BE.

hoped they will be seconded by the busi-

fairs, every sitizen alive to the welfare of the city and state, every political club and business, organization should move at once to impress upon the negligent the vital importance of registering. Only by systematic work can we hope to

secure a full vote next Tuesday.

THE First district wants a man in congress who can secure all the public improvements to which her great size and population entitle her. The district contains two large cities, several of the second class that are soon to become large. and a number of most promising towns. It is the common interest of all these communities to have a representative at Washington who can be influential with both branches of congress and the president as well. It is upon such influence that Omaha's chance of having the appropriation for the new postoffice in creased and of securing a government mint altogether depends. It is upon such influence that Lincoln, Nebraska City, Beatrice, and all other towns and cities in the district, must also depend for anything they hope to receive. Congressman Connell has made, in his first term, a splendid record for faithful devotion to these varied and important interests of the First district. It would be nonsense to expect that a new member, and one opposed to the administration, could be sent to take his place without injury to the district. For these reasons Hon. W. J. Council should have the support of all citizens who want the First district to be effectually represented at Washington.

-DISPATCHES from various points in the state furnish strong proof of the Burrows-Powers conspiracy to throw the strength of the alliance to the democratic candidate for governor. This is the final act of the bargain made when Powers was nominated. Powers is a more figurehead to hold republican farmers in line, and enable the democ racy to capture the state. The trick i so plain that no attempt is made to con ceal it. Will republican farmers permit themselves to be made the dupes of mercenary leaders?

LOOK to your legislative candidates On the character and integrity of the next legislature will depend the enactment of laws substantial to the welfard of the state. Next to the defeat of prohibition, the selection of honest, compe tent and energetic legislators is the most important duty of the voters. Questions of vital interest to the people demand solution, and the greatest vigilance should be exercised in selecting reputable men.

OVER in Iowa, too, the members of the alliance are asking what has be come of the thousands of dollars paid in for assessments. There are some questions which it is easier to ask than to answer. The Iowa farmers should not be impertinent just befor relection.

THE devastating operations of th Hessian fly in Kausas are not a marker to the zeal of the human Hessians surcounding the prohibition bar'l in Nemaska.

THE sentiment of all classes in favor of a general election holiday is a warning to obstructionists that the people will not tolerate buildozing at the polls.

CONNELL AND BRYAN.

Tecumseh Chieftain : The Chieftain hasn't space to give as much of a report as it would like of the able address of the present and next republican congressian from this district, Mr. Conneil. His speech was eloquent and his arguments unansworable. Mr. Bryan, it is true, made a pleasant talk and attempted to answer them, but his sophistries were easily detected and while his wittleisms caused laughter it was generally admitted that in argument he was weak. Mr. Bryan is oratorical and has a very taking way of putting his hand over his stomach and talking about his heart throbbing with desire to do something for his country. He wanted to know if the democratic congressmen could serve their constituents better by silence "why in the name of God" it wasn't better for them to sit silently in their seats, but he didn't state how a congressman could do more for his constituents by sitting in his seat like a bump on a log instead of voting and talking for or against pending measures. After making an oratorical attempt to answer a few of Concll's arguments, he devoted the most of his time to ask Connell questions, expecting the latter to answer a haif hour's catechism in twenty minutes. In this twenty minutes' closing speech Connell tore aside the yell of sophistry with which Beyan had clothed his arguments and made a trumphant reply to most of the queries propounded. It was a willtant effort and evoked frequent applause. Republicans were enthusiastic, and the forced miles on democratic faces did not hide the erret chagrin of the unterrified at the school boy oration of Mr. Bryan. Mr. Council made otes for the republican ticket in this vicinity.

Nebraska City Press : The address of Mr. Connellat Syracuse was one of facts. He made no attempt at eratory but presented his side before the people in a plain matter of fact way that was convincing. Mr. Bryan on the other hand rambled through the woods of eratory and attempted to make his power of brilliancy answer instead of facts. The debate closed between the two gentlemen ves terday and, like all debates upon political or other subjects, each has secured his followers, but all who have heard the debate must be impressed with the fact that Mr. Connel is the man of brains while Mr. Bryan is the man of oratory. And the people will vote every time for the man of brains.

LABOR ECHOES.

Auburn Post: Doubtless Mr. Bryan is also equally "tired" of hearing of the men themselves "who work in the shops," and for good reasons. They are [commeading Mr. Connell on all sides for his valient work in congress in their behalf. Numbers of labor unions have adopted resolutions endersing Congressman Connell. They know they have a friend in that gentleman, and they will supnort him regardless of their political belief The young "tariff-is-a-tax man" is justifiable in being tired of men who don't care to experiment with raw material.

inginen employed in shops" see to it that their ballot contains the name of W. J. Connell for congress, if they want the present labor bills which already have passed the house to become laws. It is a poor time to trade horses when you are in mid-stream, and it is equally foolish to change congressmen when five labor bills are half way through congress owing to his fight for them and elect a man "who is tired of hearing about laws to benefit men who work in shops." as Mr. Bryan declares he is. Vote for your friends.

no less than five labor bills and all of them measures asked for by labor organizations in different parts of the country, and which were championed by Congressman Connell. The first law is an effective prohibition of alien contract labor. The second is Connell's famous eight-hour law, constituting eight hours a full day's work for all government

OTHER LANDS TRAN OURS.

The Salsbury government is pledged to call

paritament together early in November and press its suspended measures to a passage. t is especially pledged to advance the hand purchase bill a stage without delay, and to carry it to its passage quickly. It must fulfill these plotges or resign and order a new election. Successful obstruction will be defeat to it, as much as to be outvoted on a division If the minority can hold their measures back a month, or until the holiday recess, the probability is that they can block the way of the government all winter. There are eightysix Parnellites In the commons, who gave Mr. Balfour and Mr. Smith all their trouble last winter, and forced them to adjourn parliament with no one of the three leading government measures passed. Mr. Labouchere is at the head of a contingent of radicals who are in opposition to the governmont, and, as a rule, in sympathy with Parnell. If an alliance be arranged between these two groups for the purpose of obstruction, which is by no means impossible, the government would be at their morey and would fall. At any rate Salisbary must open parliament in November with the odds heavily against him, and an early dissolution not at all improbable. The members who make up his majority have had an opporunity to consult their constituents and got the drift of opinion, and may not some back so zealous in his support as they have been. This is a very real danger, for Salisbury's

majority Is not a homogeneous body, but an alliance of political antagonists for a specific purpose, namely the settlement of the Irish question after a certain approved plan. But that plan has now been on trial for four years and the Irish question is more rampant than ever. It would not be surprising, therefore, to see some defections from Lord Hartington's wing of the allied majority, and a tailure of some who are liberals except on the Irish juestion, to appear in their seats to support Mr. Smith when the coming session opens, But the impending dissolution, which will probably be delayed as long as possible, will see the end of this tory-liberal, anti-Parnell and nati-Cladstone alliance. The next parliament will have a liberal majority, which Mr. Gladstone estimates at ninty at least. In such case the dissident liberals will be men without a party unless they choose to return to

he support of the grand old man, or tura tory altogether. In all the discussions over Africa and

African affairs but little attention has been paid to the region lying south of the line of the Zambesi, a region which may be called the "White Man's Africa," Whether all of the territory in central Africa which is now being divided up so rapidly is fitted to become the home of Europeans in any large numbers has not yet been definitely ascertained, and this fact, therefore, detracts from its prospective commercial value. But no such doubt exists with regard to south Africa. Yet even among the people of England, whose yearly trade with south Africa senearly \$100,000, there is very little understanding of the character of the South African Dutchmen or Boers, who form avery powerful and a very valuable element in the population. It is a notable fact that the Dutch practically govern the cape colony, as they do the Orange free state and Transvaal, and even in Natal they cannot be left out of a ccount. Keen observers do not believe that the British race will supplant the Datch in South Africa, but are rather inclined to think that everything in the country tends toward the union and ultimate fusion of the two races, the formation of a South African nationality, possessing its own charactoristics and peculiarities, and differing considerably-as in the United States-from the English type. It is not likely, however, that the South African colonies and states will ever come under one flag. The cape colony is perfectly contend to remain under British rule, while the two republics are determined to maintain their independence at

THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD.

Many laborers in Italy average 25 cents a

St. Paul city laborers get \$1.40 for eight hours. A Scranton mill makes a steel rall every sixteen seconds.

England has 45,000 women who earn ivelihood as printers.

Miss Lou Cochrane of Oregon City of pe and runs an engine.

The San Francisco union will establish a o-operative shoe factory.

First grade cooks at St. Paul get \$100 a month; second, \$75, and third, \$50.

A New York eigarmakers' union admitted over fifty members at one meeting.

In Berlin 800 girls get medical care and work is secured for 10 cents a week.

New York slate and metal roofers have agreed to work eight hours for \$3.50 for a VORP.

Indianapolis girls won a strike against en. tering and leaving the store by the back entrance.

Twenty trade unions of women have been organized since 1874, when the first one was for med.

Italian stone masons at New York will form a \$50,000 co-operative company. Shares, \$25 cach.

A New York beer drivers' union suspended a member for neglecting his duties to his employer.

John Burns of England says last year there were 2,000 strikes and only twenty or thirty lost.

In five wee'is eighty-two locals were organized in the Knights of Labor and tw enty one reorganized.

Twe New York walking delegates were fired for taking money from contractors for ordering strikes.

It is calculated that there are 150,000 failors ** in the United States. In New York city alone there are 50,000.

The brotherhood of painters and decorators has resolved to sit down upon religious feuds among members of the order.

In Wieden, a suburb of Vienna, is the most spacious building on the globe. Within its walls a whole city of human beings (2,112) live and work, sleep and cat. It contains in all between twelve hundred and fifteen hundred rooms.

NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

There never were any such magazines before, in the whole long literary history of the world, as are now coming each month from the press of American publishers, They possess all the solid qualities of the British publications, all the light attractiveness of the French, and a wide, human interest and com prohensiveness that is distinctly American. And in artistic and mechanical workmanship they never had a rival.

In Harpor's, Charles Dudley Warner throws a new light on southern Catifornia by a beautifully illustrated article entitled, * Our Italy." Theodore Child continues his entertaining papers on South America with a chapter on "Urban and Commercial Chili." In view of the possibilities of closer relations with this enterprising country these articles should be generally read, "A Winter Journey to Japan," by Lafeawhere Joinsey to Japan, by Later-dio Hearn is another article of unusual inter-est. S. H. M. Byers writes on "Switzerland and the Swiss," and Prof. Sloaneon "Prinee-ton University." The fiction includes short stories by William Black and Grace King and a continuation of "Port Tarascon" by Durdet A construction with add Unstee Daudet. A quaint poem with odd linestra-tions is "A Quaker Lady," by S. Weir Mitchell. And there are several other bright "The Cosmopolitan" has struck a wonder-

fully popular vein and is becoming one of the most welcome mugazines under the energetic editorship of John Brisben Walker also notable for the wealth and beauty of its illustrations. The leading paper is by Ar-thur Sherburae Hardy on "The Army of Japan." Mr. Bain adds a concluding chapter in the "Freeduce Description for the free Japas." Mr. Bain adds a coacluding chapter on the "Executive Departments of the Gov maker, Miller, Rusk and Tracy at work

their offices. The ladies will be interested in

num writes of "College Education in Rela-tion to Ensiness" with his usual shrew sense. He says that his hobby is that every

young man should learn short-hand and type writing as a means of mental discipline and

of possible livethood, if necessary. These are only a few of the good things with which this month's "Cosmopolitan" is crowded.

"The Arena" shows signs of increas-ing prosperity. It is more popular in character than the other grant reviews, but includes all the famous pub-leists in its list of contributors. The fronts-

lece of this number is an excellent likeness

that fine old Boston thinker, Dr. C. A artol. The leading paper is Dion Bourd-

cault's "Future of the American Drama."

the last thing he ever wrote. It takes a hope-ful view of this department of native litera-

The magazine is growded with discu

ns of varied social topics and covers a wide

Nebraska State Laborer: Let "the work-

not your enemies; Budget : The last session of congress passed

OKLOHOMA is taking advantage of the country's absorption in politics to have a first-class row all by itself. The most blood-thirsty statesmen find life interesting down there just now.

MR. BRYAN is tired of seeing laws enacted for the benefit of workingmen. Mr. Connell carried the eight-hour bill through congress. The First district sees the point and Mr. Connell is elected

THE old saying that "a lie will travel a league while truth is pulling on its boots," does not apply to the campaign in Nebraska. Despite the quantity and quality, prohibition lies skulk in dark places to escape the crushing blows of truth and liberty.

NEXT Wednesday morning the average votor will ask his questions in the following order: How has Nebraska gone? Is McKinley elected? Which party gets congress? And then, no matter what the answers be, will settle quietly down to business for another two years' pull.

VERMONT echoes the universal sentiment of the country that prohibition is not only a farce, but a disastrous experiment. If there is any state in the union where conditions are favorable to the enforcement of the law, Vermont supplies them in abundance. Yet after years of experience the vast majority of the people repudiate the law and it is virtually a dead letter. Bills are now pending in the legislature to abolish the reign of free whisky and substitute the license system in vogue in Massachusetts, modeled after the Slocumb law. Nebraska cannot afford to reject a system of license and regulation which commands the admiration of Vermont and Massachusetts.

THE unsolicited appointment by the president of Mr. Andrew Rosewater of Omaha as a member of the board authorized by congress to investigate and report regarding the location, arrangement and operation of electric wires in the District of Columbia, is a notable compliment to Mr. Rosewater which all who are familiar with his acquirements and ability as a civil engineer will agree is merited. The requirement of the act of congress is that the civil engineer of the board shall be of known skill and experience in municipal engineering, and to be selected, without solicitation, from among the many engineers in the country who would meet this requirement is a most exceptional and distinguished honor. Mr. Rosewater has an extended reputation as a a municipal engineer, and it is not surprising that a knowledge of his skill and ablilty should have reached Washington, Citizensof Omaha familiar with his superior qualifications will heartily congratulate him upon the deserved and distinguished recognition he has received.

n Nebraska of republican antecedents so blind to his own interests, so deaf to the suggestions of gratitude and so weakened in his patriotism, as to abandon the republican party in this exigency and risk the elevation of the democracy to power? We hesitate to believe there is, The duty of the old soldiers of Nebraska is plain. It is to continue their allegiance to the republican party. In that they will best subserve their interests in all respects, and as well the welfare of the state and the prosperity of all

its people. DON'T FORGET THE PLATFORM. In the heat of the conflict and the clouds of misrepresentation, the voters of Nebraska should not forget that the republican state ticket is running on a platform that distinctly defines its attitude our state issues. That platform covers these salient points of the present contest:

1.-It demands the reduction of passenger and freight rates to correspond with adjacent states.

2.-It demands rigid railroad regulation and that corporations shall be justly taxed.

3.-It demands a good employers' lia bility law and the provision of appliances to prevent accidents. 4.-It demands the Australian ballot

system. 5 .- It demands more stringent laws against usury.

6 .- It demands that owners of public elevators be declared public warehousemen to receive the grain of all persons alike, and that railroads shall ship it without discrimination, 7.-It demands legislative provision to

prevent the staying of judgments se cured for work and labor.

S .- It denounces all trusts and combinations, state and national, and de mands legislation to defeat their ends. These are the measures which votors endorse in giving their support to the republican candidates, and these are the reforms to which the whole force and influence of the party is pledged.

AN HONEST CONFESSION.

It is so rare for prohibition orators to state a truth and stick to it, even though it strikes at the root of their theories, that THE BEE cheerfully gives them the benefit of its wide circulation. Dr. Paine, prohibition candidate for governor, publicly declared in Nebraska City that prohibition did not prohibit, that liquor will be sold as long as there is a demand for it, but he preferred tifty dives to one decent, licensed saloon.

Coming from the high priest of prohibition, Dr. Paine's admission is important, not because it is an old and familiar truth, but because it flatly centradicts the assortions of the imported colouels and majors stumping Nebraska for pay. Dr. Paine represents the small but houest faction of the prohibition party. While the majority of the hired crew boldly distort notorious facts, deny truths as plain as the noonday sun, parade as moral regulators while employing characterless scamps to insult de-

OSCEOLA, Neb., Oct. 27.-To the Editor The BRE: What would be the effect upon local option if the license amendment should

carry. Please answer through Tus BEE The proposed license amendment pro vides that the manufacture and sale of liquor shall be licensed and regulated by law. In other words, regulation must go hand in hand with license. This is precisely what the Slocumb law does. Nobody can secure a license to sell liquor until he has complied with the conditions imposed by the law. This is regu-

lation. If the license amendment is adopted the legislature can prescribe such conditions upon each liquor dealer that would practically continue local option. For instance, each applicant for a license may required to procure a petition signed by a majority of the freeholders of his vil lage or of the ward in any town in which he desires to locate. If a majority of the freeholders refused to sign such a

petition the license could not be granted. Another regulation that would operate the same as local option would be to give the town board of any city or village the right to fix theamount of license f rom five hundred dollars to ten thousand doliars. In Ashland the town license is fifteen hundred dollars and yet they have no saloon. The city of Lynn, Mass., has fixed its license at eight thousand dollars, which is practically

prohibition. It is manifest, therefore, that the adoption of the high license amendment would not wipe out local option. License would not be compulsory until all the conditions imposed by the laws and local boards were complied with, and wherever a majority of the people are adverse to the open saloon, they could readily prevent its establishment.

OF THE many political revolutions wrought by the lurid fakir, Platte county is a conspicuous example. Three weeks ago the organ without a party tickled Powers to improve its circulation, and generously presented him with two thousand out of a total of three thousand votes in Platte county. The independ-

ents evidently failed to respond in the proper way, and as a result Platte county flopped, and is now turned over to the democrats, but the consideration is not stated. A change from one thousand independent majority to six hundred democratic plurality in twenty days proves that the lightning calculator and hange artist improves with experience. A blank affidavit should accompany the change, with a certificate from the chief

of the political gymnasium.

THE indifference shown in the vital matter of registration makes it evident that at least five thousand voters will be disfranchised in this election. To vely upon the difficult and annoying method of swearing in votes is the height of folly. With the most energetic work the city clerk and his deputies could not supply affidavits to more than five hundred voters. In view of this state of af-

A FAIR election and an honest count is

the noblest work of man. Omaha proposes to have both, regardless of the conspiracies of prohibition spotters.

DR. PAINE's public proclamation that 'prohibition does not prohibit'' proved a painful purgative to the moral pro tenders.

THE nosts of sin cannot find a spot dark enough to hide their schemes from he legions of truth and common sense

STIR up the negligent and keep th egistrars employed.

LICENSE VS FREE WHISKY.

The prison inspectors of Maine make off ial report that drunkenness is increasing i he state.

Nearly all the prohibitory agitators are in ported and engaged to voice their sentiment at so much per diem.

Prohibition means club houses for the rich tocked with imported liquors: low grogger ies for the poor stocked with adulterations.

During a period of 200 days there were 16,000 liquor prescriptions put up in the town of Soco, Moine. Soco has a population of 60,000.

A majority of the imported "colonels" who are doing prohibition spouting in Nebraska, as hired men, have little of any standing politically or socially at home.

The leading prohibition candidates for office in Iowa say that something must be done to diminish the liquor traffic. How about he statutory laws aiming in that direction?

Under modern prohibitory laws it is not receivary for a "searcher" to be a residen nd voter. Most of the scurrilious gang in lowa are imported into the counties to do th dirty work.

The prohibitionists of Iowa demand now a 'state constabulary'' to enforce the prohibition laws. What a field of labor that would be for spies and informers in case such a law was passed.

A prohibitory law will not reduce the quaity-in proof-of liquors consumed in Ne braska. Whill it may decrease the use of beer and ale, it will increase the use and conumption of spirits.

The prohibitionists of Kausas and Iowa are not dving off. The law has been fairly tried in those states, and a good many prohibition sts have changed their opinion in regard to its efficacy as a promoter of temperance.

When a Kansas constable desires to "make stake" he has only to draw from his pocket a justice-signed warrant for the arrest of a bottle of whisky or beer, fill in the name of the victim to be terrorized and make a raid.

Under a license there were 1,805 places in lowa licensed to sell liquor. At the same time in prohibitory maine there were 1.360. Since prohibition the places in Iowa have aultiplied ten fold-and nine of them are

licensed. Nearly all the liquor dealers in Iowa and Kansas buy government tax stamps. The records of internal revenue officers are open o the public. Under the lowa laws to hold a government "license" is primafacia evidence of guilt as a liquor seller. What stronger evidence would show the contempt Iowa people have of the prohibition law, than the fact that they pay the government tax and defy prohibition.

ves. The third is an adjust enabling claimants under the old cight-hour law to submit their cases to judicial arbitrament. The fourth is a law prohibiting the employment of convict labor on government works. The fifth is a law prohibiting the use of the product of convict labor by the government in any of its departments.

Nebraska City Press: Which way will the workingmen of the First congressional district vote at the polls next Tuesday! Will they vote the republican ticket or the democratic licket? In the Connell-Bryan debate at Weeping Water on the 19th, Mr. Bryan, the democratic candidate, said ;

"I am tired of hearing of laws made for the benefit of men who work in shops." Hon. William J. Connell, the republican

candidate, uttered the following ringing words:

shadowing question of the day. Only by reducing the hours of toil and increasing wages can it be solved. The reasonable demands of workingmen should be needed. Proper

who is tired of laws being made for the tollers or the man who wants to continue making laws for these men who toil and earn their living by the swent of their brow (

Poor Old Missouri's Incubus.

If Missouri could only get rid of its reputation as the stronghold of the mossback democracy, the development of her natural resources would proceed at a rate that would astonish the natives.

He is the Railroads' Own. Nebraska City Press.

Will the farmers who have hopes of securing anything from congress in the way of cheaper railroad rates vote for W. G. Bryan The democratic candidate is of the Missour Pacific firm of attornays in Lincoln, of Taibo & Bryan and he has worked, is working and will work for the callroads.

Desirable as Encates.

The democrats in 1861-5 abused Abraham Lincoln more bitterly and scarrilously than they now abuse Speaker Reed and Major McKinley. If we are not mistakes, however Mr. Lincoln and his cause triumphed. Messrs, Reed and McKinley are fortunate in the enemies which they have made.

Peace in the Northwest. New York Sun.

We notice with commendation that our steemed contemporary, the Minneapolis Tribune, has ceased to flout and is even complimentary to St. Paul, and has turned from old, forgotten, far-off things to discuss with lively interest the price of cotton hose. This is as it should be. Long may cotton hose cling to the unshranken shanks of the mighty northwest and bid the blizzards de-

at the present time. Ministers of the goapel have very generally quit their ministry for ommon gossip and politics, the churches have done likewise, and prohibition is the general theme. If Gabriel't trumpet should sound it would find than generally talking ionsense instead of preaching the gospel of Christ. Gentlemen, go baca to your calling, let politics and political questions alone, and ou will be paid larger salaries and have larger congregations. If you don't mean to follow your calling strictly you had better quit it entirely.

ll hazards, and to help each othershould that ndependence be threatened. "Fan Histories and Fashions" by Mary C Montgomery, and both sexes in "Queense the Shop, the Workroom and the Tenement-ov Katherine Woods. R. M. Johnson and H H. Boyesen have short stories, P. T. Bac

In seeking access to the coast the Transvaal tried to secure Delagoa bay, the possession of which would have largely benefited the trade of imperial commissioners and chartered comnanies in Central Africa.

At any moment may be set in motion 10,and. It is true that the congress of

rounding her. Garanaay on the north, France on the west, Austria on the

they essign themselves to make costly detours in order to respect it? Certainly the Swiss people are not reassured, and in view of what they consider a real danger, have perfected a militia force remarkable for its omplete organization and equipment. Although the syhole country does not contain as many as 3,000,000 inhabitants, it has an army which, including all the reserves, amounts to no less than 475,795 men, according to the statistics for 1889. There are three listinct classes: (1.) the Elite or active army onsisting of men between the ages of twenty and thirty-wo, and numbering 126,444 (2.) the Landwehr or first reserve, between thirty-two and forty-four, counting 80,796 men, a 1, (3.) the Landsturm or second reserve, including all those between the ages of seventeen and fifty who are not in the other classes. This army is complete is every detail, can be mobilized in stantly, and costs very little; moreover-and this is its chief merit in my eyes-it is democratic to the core, admitting no class distinct tions, no drill-master tyrannies, but requiring only the obschience which comes to man naturally in the fulfillment of a patriotic duty. Switzerland was the first modern state to adopt compulsory and universal military service. There are recruiting schools for the various arms, and training schools for the officers, which the men are obliged to fraquent for a certain number of days annually. Every soldier keeps his entire equipment at home ready for immediate use when the summons may come. True to their deep-

"Current Literature" is full to overflowing with reflections of the busy life of the literary world and samples of the best it has pr duced. It fills its own peculiar field with a completeness that it would be vain to attempt to catalogue. Enforcing Anti-Jewish Laws. Sr. PETERSBURG, Oct. 31.-[Special Cable gram to THE BEE. -General Groesses has ssued an order to the police commanding a rigid adherence to the letter of the anti-Jowish law and saying that they must com-pel families of Jews expelled from the coare or transferred from one part of it to auother to accompany them.

ture.

range.

Celebrated Surgeon Dead.

MUNICH, Oct. 31.-[Special Cablegram to THE BRE |-Herr Johann Nussbaum, the ebrated German surgeon and oculist, dici in this city today.



Omaha Loan&Trust Co SAVINGS BANK.

S. E. Cor. 16th and Douglas Sts. Liability of Stockholders 200.000

5 Per Cent Interest Paid on Deposits. FRANK J. LANGE, Cashier, PRANK J. LANGE, Channer,
Officers: A. U. Wyman, president. J. J. Brown,
vice-president, W. T. Wyman, I. E. Millard, J. J.
Directors:-A. U. Wyman, J. B. Millard, J. J.
Brown, Guy O. Barton, E. W. Nask, Thomas L. Kim ball, George M. Lake.

Blatr Union.

"The labor question is the great overlegislation should be had !!

Which way will you cote? For the man

Katusta City Journal

of the republic. The attitude of Portugal has thus far prevented this acquisition; but if the South African dominion is to spread. Portugal will eventually be compelled to give way. The presence of such a progressive mion of two European races in South Africa s really of more importance to civilization than are the high flown schemes and rivalries

000,000 soldiers upon the confines of Switzer-Vienna in 1815 solemnly guaranteed the neutrality of Swiss territory as necessary to the peace of Europe, but one may well question whether this written declaration would be respected amid the fory and despair which must charactorize the next great upheaval. The importance of Switzerland from a strategic point of view has steadily increased is modern times until she has become the key and natural fortress of Europe. This state of things comes not only from her topogrophical features and her central position, but also, as Mommson, the historian, remarks, from the very even balance of power which exists between the modern rival states sur-

cast and Italy on the south, armed to the teeth and on the alert, are eager to take the the offensive across Swiss territory when the signal shall be sounded. Wil they dare to violate this ground, declared neutral by international agreement, or will

rooted federal instinct the Swiss do not admit a commander-in-chief during times of peace, but content themselves with several colonels

occupying equal rank. In case of war, however, a general would immediately be selected

Gold at Buenos Ayres.

BUENOS AVERS, Oct. 31.- Special Cable-gram to THE BEE. -Gold closed today at premium.

e take supreme command of the army.

Not Ready for Gabriel's Trumpet. A fearful state of things exists in Nebraska

fiance.

St. Louis Globe-Dimograt.