## THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

weekly Bee, One Year. 250

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors,

The Rec B'Id'g, Farnam and Seventeenth Sts SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State of Nebreska.

County of Dourins | #5

County of Dourins | #5

Gorge B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, ones solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of Tag Daily Ben
for the week ending Nov. 15, 1800, was as follows:

\*\*Second Second Secon

 
 lows:
 55.2%

 Sunday, Nov. 9.
 25.2%

 Monday, Nov. 10.
 22.513

 Tuesday, Nov. 11.
 20.364

 Wednesday, Nov. 12.
 20.464

 Thursday, Nov. 13.
 29.472

 Friday, Nov. 14.
 19.643
 Faturday, Nov. 15.

Average ...... 21,190 fworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this Ethday of November, A. D. 1893, [SEALs] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas,

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, de-cess and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily girculation of The Daily Bee for the month of November, 1889, was 19,30 copies; for December, 1880, 25,48 copies; for January, 1880, 19,555 copies; for February, 1880, 19,-761 copies; for March, 1800, 39,315 copies; for April, 1890, 20,564 copies; for May, 1890, 20,189 copies; for June, 1890, 20,201 copies; for July, 1840, 20,62 copies; for August, 1890, 20,739 copies; for September, 1800, 20,870 copies; for October, 1890, 20,752 copies. George B. Tzschuck, Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my for Sentember, George B. Tzsunca. 1899, 20,722 copies. George B. Tzsunca. Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this istday of November, A. D., 1894. Notary Public.

THE explosive results of warming dynamite forcibly suggests the approach of winter.

THE flurry in Wall street is not a marker to the flurry created in managerial quarters in this section.

THE legitimate business of the country shows a cheerful indifference to the schemes of Wall street speculators.

THE democratic governors-elect all claim to be "men of destiny." It is to be feared that among so many men the stars of destiny will fall short.

COMBINES in any business are odious, but a council combine menaces public welfare. The voters must see to it that the chief manipulators are retired to private life.

If the constitutional amendment providing for two more justices of the supreme court of Nebraska has been defeated, as seems probable, it is a notable instance of public stupidity.

IT is not worth while for the superintendents of Nebraska state institutions to sit up nights figuring ou how farge an appropriation they could manage to scienceless money lenders and expend for improvements this year.

THE press of the United States has into the alliance for self-protection. very generally recognized the fact that there is one level-headed state in the agricultural west since Nebraska said what she thought about prohibition.

THERE is one planter in Louisiana who has refused twenty-two million dolars from an English syndicate for his plantations. He is not asking the goverament to advance him anything on his crops.

IN THE absence of disinterested proof, the public can reach but one conclusion. from the evidence at hand, that the recent progress of European civilization in Africa is not an astonishing improvement on the native system nor a credit to Christianity.

THE feminine half of Methodism is so confident of success in securing the admission of lady delegates to the next convention that it has already picked upon a female candidate for bishop. And why not? Are not the ladies naturally fitted to take charge of a flock?

THE rival owners of the . ocean grey hounds have decided to abandon Atlantic races after the first of the year. This conclusion was reached after a careful comparison of cost and receipts. A slower pace insures greater profits to the companies and a proportionate decrease of the chances of sending patrons to the bottom of the bring.

THE numerous republican newspapers that want to proceed at once to a presidential election with "Blaine and Reciprocity" at the masthead, are to be commended for their pluck. The country, however, prefers to enjoy about one year and six months of peaceful commerce, agriculture and social relaxation before it forces that problem.

THE BEE acknowledges the receipt of an invitation to participate in the "deep water jubilee and banquet," to be held at Galveston Tuesday and Wednesday next. The decision of the government to construct a deep water harbor at Galveston has given the city an impetus which, coupled with local enterprise, promises to make it the chief city on the gulf. And the people of the west and southwest felicitate the metropolis of Texas on the good fortune it celebrates,

THE storage battery system of motive power for street cars is steadily approaching perfection. Heretofore the weight of the batteries was the main objection to the system. A material reduction in weight with an increase of power has been effected, and practical tests demonstrated its superiority over the overhead wire system. The first cost is decidedly less, while the operating expenses show it to be the most economical method of applying electric power. The general adoption of storage batteries on street cars cannot long be deferred. Communitles and corporations are alike interested in the banishment of the forest of poles and death-dealing wires.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE! On Monday last the following caustic editorial appeared in the home organ of Mr. L. D. Richards:

A NEGLECTED DUTY. There is a pretty general and a pretty s trong feeling throughout the state that THE OMARA BEE neglected an opportunity to strengthe a the republican ticket during the campaign and incidentally strengthen itself, by making more of an effort on behalf of the party.

THE BEE devoted almost its entire energy to

fighting prohibition. It lost sight of republi-

canism. In fact, it made such an onslaught against the amendment as to create a feeling amourantl-amendment voters that they could not vote with THE BEE against probibition and for Richards for governor.
As a political organ, which THE BEE assumed to be in this campaign, and as the most influential newspaper in Nebraska, it should have given Mr. Richards a more hearty support. It should, above all things, have ustified his position touching the amendment

and have done something to counteract the le-spread sentiment created by THE BEE itself that a vote for Richards was a vote for probabition. The editor of THE BEE was a member of the committee on platform of the state convention and had much to do with formulating that document. He didn't insist that anything be said against prohibition or any dec

laration be made in that instrument in favor

of high Heense. It was Rosewater's own motion in the convention that caused the reversal of the usual procedure of nominations. Usually the candidates have been nominated first and the platform adopted afterwards, but in the last convention the platform was reported first and the candidates made to fit the platform. Rosewater's piatform was silent. The conven tion was also stient on prohibition. Mr. Rienards, as an honest man, was compelled to be If THE BEE were an honest newspaper and had been interested in good government and upright officials as much as it was in pleasing Her and Turner, it would have sustained Mr. Richards' position against the repeated and myriad assaults of the opposition organs and would have elected him. Now however, it has played into the hands of the B. & M. railroad, which had all its "venul vampires" and "corporation cormorants" at the polls Tuesday, knifing Richards and sup-

by the killing of one of the workmen. The producer of Nebraska and the bone and sinew of the republican party have no reason to congratulate themselves over the suppor given their principles by Omaha's influential

porting Jim Boyd, who, as mayor of Omaha,

uppressed a riot of the company's laborers

newspaper. I should have allowed this impulsive outburst of disappointed ambition to pass unnoticed were it not for the fact that other state papers and my old-time personal enemies have taken up the refrain and are ringing the changes on my alleged betrayal of Mr. Richards and the party. I am used to abuse and slander and THE BEE will probably survive all the malicious criticism that small-bore politicians and small-bore editors may see fit to indulge in. But I feel that a little plain talk about the causes of Mr. Richards' defeat may be of service to the party even if it does not silence the fool friends of Mr. Richards.

A prudent mariner always hauls in his sails and closes the ship's batches when he sees the signs of a tempest. And if his ship is anywhere near a rocky coast, he throws out his lead to sound the depths of the sea to keep his vessel from stranding upon the reefs.

The signs of a political tempest were in the air early in the spring and the storm center was on the prairie farm. The low prices of last year's corn crop; the refusal of the railroad commission to reduce freight rates and the extortionate interest charged by conchattel mortgage sharks exasperated the farmers and literally drove them

It did not take a prophet or the son prophet to foresee disaster to the republican party unless the movement for a new party was headed off by concessions of all rational demands and by the early nomination of a ticket that would revive confidence among producers in the sincere desire of the republican party to redress the grievances and stop the abuses from which they were suffering.

Early in the spring a conference of anti-monopoly republicans was called and held at Lincoln May 20. Among those prominent at this conference were true and loyal republicans like Hon. Dan Nettleton, General Leese, ex-Chief Justice Reese and Hon. N. V. Harlan. This conference adopted resolutions expressing the views of anti-monopoly republicans on the issues of the hour and firmly demanding that the state convention be held no later than the 20th-25th of June. The main object in view was to induce republican farmers to take an active part in the party primaries, so that the convention and its nominees should represent the dominant interest of the state and keep republican farmers

out of the independent movement. Instead of complying with this welltimed and urgent admonition, Mr. Richards and his friends who had control of the republican state committee, gave us a convention in the latter part of July. And after the ticket was nominated the active campaign was put off to the 20th of September at the request of Mr. Richards. who went off to the Boston reunion first and after his return sought to avoid the irrepressible clash for which he did not seem to be prepared. By frustrating the early convention and frittering away his time Mr. Richards gave the embattled farmers all the advantage of position on the field and allowed them ample time to recruit and organize their forces into a

compact mass. This alone showed his utter lack of leadership in a great campaign that required prompt and decisive action at

every stage. Now let me review the conduct of the convention and the calibre of the heavy guns that were put in the field to fight a great political battle.

As chairman of the republican state committee Mr. Richards was in position to understand the temper of the party and the intense anti-monopoly feeling that pervaded the rank and file. In the face of this feeling hesurrounded himself with a gang of notorious railroad oilroom lobbyists as his trusted lieutenants and forced Church Howe upon the convention as its chairman. That alone cost the party from two to five thousand votes and handicapped him and it from the outset. With Church Howe as its chairman the convention's anti-monopoly platform was stigmatized as a delu-

sion and a snare. The choice of Mr. Richards at this critical juncture as the leading standard-bearer was also very unfortunate and ill-advised. was not capable of stumping the state and fighting his own battle, let alone that of his colleagues on the ticket. He

had never held any legislative or executive office and could not be commended for any act in public life that would be a telling card. The only thing in his favor was that he had been a union veteran and a successful business man. But the business in which he had been sucressful was railroading and money lending, the very lines of business that acted

like a red shirt before the alliance buil. I do not want to disparage the balance of the ticket, but as a matter of fact only two of the eight candidates were able to appear on the stump, and none of them were taken from the ranks of anti-monopoly republicans. On the contrary, a majorty of the men who were to act on the state board of transportation were known to be very friendly to the railroads, which means that they were not expecting to reduce rates or to redeem any pledge that the platform made for us.

How could I or THE BEE have made an enthusiastic and vigorous campaign under such circumstances? And what right had the republican party to expect victory when they invited defeat by giving anti-monopoly republicans a stone when they clamored for bread?

It is true that I devoted most of my energy to encompass the defeat of prohibition, which in my honest udgment would have been a blight upon the state by crippling its educational institutions, depressing property values, checking immigration and discouraging the investment of foreign capital. I believe also that the adoption of the amendment would have decimated the ranks of the republican party and thrown it into the minority for years to come. But nobody can truthfully charge me with a betrayal of Mr. Richards or a deliberate lack of support. It is true that I framed the greater

part of the platform and did not urge the insertion of an anti-prohibition or high license plank. To have done so would in my judgment have split the convention and stultified the party, which in a previous convention had pledged itself to submit prohibition and had submitted it by a legislature in which it had the controlling majority. It is historic, however, that at all stages I had entered vigorous protest against loading the party down with a side-issue for which another party had been specially organized and through which James G. Blaine had been defeated in 1884.

The fact that the convention did not commit itself on either side of prohibition did not put a padlock on the mouth of any candidate. Every man was left free to his own opinion and the timid friends of Mr. Richards who advised him to saw wood on prohibition on the plea that he had no right to express an opinion not avowed in the platform, were, to say the least, very stupid. But when Mr. Richards declined to place himself squarely on this issue I did not insist that he mus tdo so. I simply urged him to offset Boya's pledges. Boyd had publicly pledged that if prohibition carried he would sign any bill for its enforcement that the legislature might pass and would enforce the law to the best of his ability. A conference of republicans from all parts of the state was held in this city early in October. Mr. Richards was present and I urged him then and there to state in the speech which he was to make the next evening at the Grand opera house that if prohibition was defeated he would not give his sanction to any bill enacting prohibition by statutory law. I stated that this was imperative to reassure republicans of this city who were in the dark as to Mr. Richards' intentions. Had Mr. Richards made such a declaration he would have been elected. But he saw fit not to take my advice and took his chances on losing the support of republicans who insisted upon a positive assurance on this point. In the same way he ignored my advice to spend at least ten days or two weeks in Omaha in a personal

canvass among business men. If Mr. Richards has been knifed by the Burlington road he cannot lay the blame on me, or charge that I had conspired with that road or any other. It was an open secret that Mr. Richards had the very warm support of the Elkhorn Valley and the Northwestern railway managers. This fact very naturally set its rival, the Burlington road, against him. I have nothing in common with any of the railroads and especially with their political schemes or feuds. I remember very distinctly that I several times warned Mr. Richards against the B. & M. railroad backfire and also warned his man Friday at Fremont while stopping there on my way north ten

days before election. It is decidedly mean and measley to charge me with being in collusion with the Burlington road to knife him, when I had cautioned Mr. Richards and his intimate friends to keep their weather eve on the business end of the Burlington road. If Mr. Richards had employed a doctor to treat him for a dangerous malady and had thrown his medicine out of the window and recklessly disregarded his advice about his diet, Mr. Richards' friends would hardly be justified in charging the doctor with neglect and malpractice if the disease had proved

The most stupid thing of all, and what cost Mr. Richards hundreds of votes in his city, were the threats telegraphed by his jackastical friends that unless Omaha voted for Richards prohibition would be voted as a matter of retaliation all along the line.

In spite of all this blundering and these threats the average of the republican vote in Douglas county was very nearly up to the vote of two years ago. Meiklejohn, for lieutenant governor, received nine thousand nine hundred and fortyseven votes; Majors, nine thousand one hundred and forty-two. Leese for attorney general only received seven thousand eight hundred and eighty .yo votes two years ago, while Hasting 1 re ceived nine thousand three hundred and thirty-eight votes this year. The vote of Douglas county for Harrison was ten thousand two hundred and thirtyseven, but if prohibition had been submitted two years ago Cleveland would have carried the county by five thousand. As between Mr. Richards and the rest of the ticket, the différence is from two thousand five hundred to three

about one thousand six hundred republicans that voted the rest of the ticket scratched Reports for Boyd.

In conclusionliet me ask a few pertinent questions: Why does Mr. Richards attribute his defeat to my speeches against prohibition, and why is THE BEE singled out as an alleged traitor to the party?

Why does Mr. Richards hold me responsible for his losses in Douglas county, while he exonerates his Fremont home organ in the face of the fact that he failed to get the republican vote of his own county in which he was behind Boyd 504 votes?

Why don't Mr. Richards' friends denounce the republican papers that championed prohibition, which was no part of the party creed, and waged incessant, vindictive warfare upon Omaha?

While his mouthpiece and his friends are making all this racket about the Burlington road knifing him, why have they never said a word about all the roads knifing Leese two years ago when he was a straight republican candidate? Mr. Richards was chairman of the state committee at toat time, and yet in his own county of Dodge General Leese was knifed to the tune of three hundred votes by the good and extra-loyal republicans that are now barking so furiously at my heels. It does seem to me that these fellows better pull the beam out of their own eyes before they smite the E. ROSEWATER, mote in mine.

PARKS AND BOULEVARDS. Eighteen months experience clearly demonstrates that the law creating the park commission is utterly insufficient for the purpose for which it was intended. The powers of the commission are practically limited to the care of parks already acquired, and such as may be donated, and what little authority is given to purchase or condemn land for park purposes is really vested in the city council The purpose of the park commission

was primarily to devise and secure a sys-

tem of parks and boulevards that would be a permanent benefit to the people. The defeat of that purpose by narrow minded legislators should stimulate the Douglas county delegation to remedy the defects and procure such a radical revision of the laws as will confer on the commission executive and conclusive powers to carry out the work for which it was designed. The experience of every progressive city is a warning to Omaha to begin in time and lay broad and deep the foundation of a park system which will be the joy and pride of the city forever. Albert Shaw, writing on the municipal affairs of London in the Century, says: "London is now creating a park system and acquiring land that has quadrupled in value in thirty years. The people of London have been compelled to pay hundreds of millions as a penalty for neglect." William M. Tweed and his followers plunged New York into debt to the tune of millons in enlarging and impreving Central park and in widening streets. They were execrated by the taypayer and in disgrace driven to exile and death, yet those who were foremost in driving them from power acknowledge that the money they spent has returned an hundred fold in the increased attractions of the city as a place of residence, the enhanced value of property and in the comfort and enjoyment afforded the people. Like results were achieved at tremendous cost in Washington within the last twenty years, yet the taxpayers rebelled against the "robbery" and drove the founder of its magnificent thoroughfares into obscurity. Chicago has acquired a system of parks that has few equals in the country. The original cost, burdensome as it appeared at the outset, has proven not only a public blessing but made fortunes for the owners of contiguous property.

The future welfare of Omaha demande a comprehensive system of parks and boulevards. It is folly to depend on the generosity of land owners, for where one is liberal dozens will be found penurious The park commission must be clothed with power to purchase and condemn property, to create park districts and assess a reasonable share of the cost on the property directly benefitted. With Omaha's gilt edge credit at its back the commission could readily float half a million or more of long time four per cent bonds and devote the proceeds to securing the necessary

It is vitally important therefore that steps be taken to secure through the legislature authority to provide such a park system for Omaha as will prove a permanent source of health and recreation and enhance the attractions of the city.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES. There will shortly arrive in American waters a Brazilian squadron under command of a rear admiral. It comes to

this country for the special purpose of delivering to the president a medal and a letter of thanks from the government of Brazil for the prompt recognition by this government of the new republic, Brazil has a navy larger than that of the United States, and some of the best vessels will be in the squadron coming to visit us.

When Admiral Walker and his "white squadron" visited Brazil some months ago he was given a most cordial reception, and it is the intention of our naval authorities to return the courtesy. Vessels will be sent out to meet the visiting war ships and escort them to New York, where appropriate honors will be shown them. The Brazilian officers will of course be sumptuously entertained in New York, and when they go on to Washington they will be treated with equally cordial consideration. An extended tour of observation for the visitors has been arranged, and undoubtedly when thay get ready to return they will have no reason to complain that their comfort and enjoyment have been neg-

lected. Such an exchange of courtesles between the United States and Brazil is not only highly proper, but may result in profit to both. since the Brazilian republic was proclaimed that government has shown the most triendly sentiments toward the United States, and there has been given other country of South America are so thousand two hundred, which shows that desirous as the Brazilians of cultivating | ing prayer and the benediction. It

with us closer commercial relations. That country was the first to indicate a favorable view of the reciprocity idea, and in every way it has manifested an carnest disposition to promote a spirit of | tics of the state. Sunday after Sunday international fellowship. We can well afford to reciprocate this feeling, and it is obviously our interest to do so. Brazil is a great and rich country, with a future that promises remarkable progress and prosperity. She is constructing railroads and reaching out in the development of her resources, and not many years hence may become a most valuable market for both our manufacturing and agricultural products. The United States can have no better commercial ally in this hemisphere than Brazil, and international courtesies that may contribute to that end will not be wasted.

WOOLWORTSUS EULOGY ON MILLER. The eulogy delivered by Judge Woolworth on the late Justice Samuel E. Miller at the memorial services held in the United States district court for the judicial district of Nebraska, was an effort of unusual merit in all respects. In its high appreciation of the lofty character of the eminent jurist whose death was sincerely mourned by the whole people; in its affectionate reference to the personal traits which made the late Justice Miller so widely beloved; in its eloquent recital of the growth, through indefatigable industry and spatient application, of the great lawyer to the attainment of the foremost place at the bar of Iowa; in its elevated estimate of the wisdom and value of the work of the distinguished jurist, and in the pathetic description of the closing scenes in the life of the illustrious man, the memorial address of Judge Woolworth is worthy of the warmest praise.

No one could have been selected for this service to the memory of Justice Miller better qualified than Judge Woolworth for its wise, just, eloquent and affectionate performance. Himself a lawyer of distinguished ability, holding his profession in the nighest honor, he is most fully capable of understanding and appreciating the eminent qualities and the invaluable tors of the dead jurist, while he also brought to the service the profound personal esteem developed through a long and intimate friendship. His eulogy, therefore, in presenting both the judicial and personal sides of Justice Miller's character, commands confidence as the judgment of one altogether competent to speak of both.

The great service which Justice Miller rendered his country may be best appreciated by the members of his profession, but it is well that the whole people shall learn as much as possible of his elevated character, his unswerving devotion to duty, and his sturdy patriotism. He was one of many splendid examples of the highest type of American character, and the people can not learn too much of such men. The record of their lives is an inspiration valuable beyond estimate. Judge Woolworth has contributed most ably and eloquently to the history of one whose intellectual endowments and labors are sure to grow in the admiration and respect of his countrymen as time goes on.

HENRY M. STANLEY. Stanley has come back to America again in the full tide of a great career. He is more than ever the center of the eyes of the world, being at this time on the witness stand to answer to the criticisms of some of his followers. Whatever the merits of that affair, which looks ugly enough for all concerned, he is a man well worth the study and admiration of mankind for what he has necomplished since he left Omaha a young and unknown adventurer, twenty odd years ago.

The fame of Henry M. Stanley has now passed beyond that of all other explorers of Africa. He possesses in character and achievements all the heroic attributes of Mungo Park, Livingstone and his colleagues. He revives in his admirers all the old spirit of hero worship which we often declare to have passed away-save when a hero is with us. His triumphs have been won from hardship and sacrifice, by patience, courage and indomitable perseverance. There has been nothing of the mere bravado of adventure in any of the expeditions which have taken him five times into the heart of Africa. Each time he has gone for a definite and well defined purpose and each time been successful.

Stanley's explorations are of highest value to the science of geography and civilization. It has been justly said that "his work has stimulated national enterprise and enlarged the horizon of Europe. He has practically annexed the continent to modern civilization. No man of his age has embodied greater qualities of leadership or greater loyalty to duty." He looks forward to a work of great usefulness as the head of the administration in the Congo Free state, of which he was the founder.

This is the man who is now appearing before the American people. He is a man whose name is known in the uttermost parts of the earth and who has purchased this royal measure of fame with the gold coin of hard work.

THE PREACHER IN POLITICS. A great many things were settled by

the recent political campaigns. Among them was the fact that American citicens do not approve of pulpit politics. It would be a mistake to allow the occasion to pass without attending to the moral of an episode that is of so much real importance to our firstitutions. No local contest has attracted such

general attention for years as the election for the officers of New York city. The unusual element of interest in it was the fact that the lines were closely drawn between Tammany hall and the officeholders, on one side, and all of Tammany's enemies-democrats, republicans and mugwumps, on the other. The political contests in the metropolis are usually between factions of the democracy, with the republicans as a side show. This year it was anything to beat Tammany, and the first declaration of war was made from the pulpit of a Protestant church on the holy Sabbath. abundant evidence that the people of no It was made a part of the religious services of the day, between the open-

echoed from pulpit to pulpit and was accepted by the people as the signal of a movement that would attempt to establish the power of the church in the polithe pulpit thundered its denunciation of Tammany. The issue was accepted and the old democratic society went into battle with the power of the Protestant pulpit largely arrayed againt it.

If there is any organized band of professional politicians that the people can afford to defeat on general principles it is Tammany hall. If ever a campaign was urged against them with earnest enthusiasm it was that which ended with the 4th of November. If ever the people set the seal of profound condemnation upon a political movement it was when they elected the Tammany ticket by a large majority against the combined opposition of all its enemies and in the face of the prayers and exhortations of the pulpits of New York. Another instance of the same kind, occurring on the same day, was the defeat of prohibition in Nebraska. Not every preacher in the state undertook to use the influence of his pulpit to further his political views, but hundreds of them did.

The lesson of these results is that the American people do not want and will not permit any interference with their political affairs by the clergy of any denomination. The pulpit is a sacred office. It possesses a power and influence that cannot safely nor honorably be employed for any political ends. Clergymen have the rights of citizens, but they have not the right to drag their churches into the mire of politics, even where a great reform is the issue

THE United States grand jury of Indiana has institute an investigation of the rights of paupers as voters. At the recent election a poorhouse superintendent attempted to vote a block of sixtythree county dependents for the democracy. A deputy United States marshal arrested the superintendent and prevented the men from voting. The action of the deputy was vigorously denounced by the democrats, who claimed that the paupers, being of sound mind, had a legal right to vote. The republicans contended that a pauper cannot claim the poor house as a legal residence and is no more entitled to vote than a prisoner in jail. The point raised is an interesting one to the country at large. Similar outrages are perpetrated at every election. If paupers were untrammeled in casting their ballots, there would be no serious objection, but the fact is they are practically compelled to vote as the superintendent dictates. "

## WHO SAID SOP

Tucked away somewhere in a dusty nook of the city vaults is the record of a resolution directing the B. & M. railroad to build a viaduct over its tracks at the foot of Farnam street. It has been sleeping peacefully for many moons, and, strange as it may seem, the railroads have said nothing about it. Even when the Union Pacific cajoled the city into voting bonds for the Tenth street viaduct, the B. & M. didn't say a word about the Farnam street viaduct, and out of kindness of heart has not asked the city to vote bonds in aid of the much-needed improvement. Maybe it is because the city charter provides that railways must build viaducts ordered by the city council and pay most of the cost thereof. And maybe it is because the successive city councils have been so handsomely treated by the railroads. Ask some of the members who have been enjoying junkets all over the wild, wooly west at the expense of the roads who will eventually have to pay for these viaducts.

At the foot of Davenport street, where the oadway descends to the Union Pacific tracks at the south end of the shops yard is a crossing that is a disgrace to the road and to the city. Yesterday when the unpaved upland roads were dry and smooth, wagons were deep in the mire at this crossing. A wagon laden with coal had sunk in the mud almost up to the hubs, and four horses were struggling to extricate it. But this is not all. Switch engines are hauling and flying cars incessantly over this crossing and the trainmen utterly ignore the rights of teams and hapless pedestrians who congregate on either side of the trains often for fifteen minutes at a time before the crossing is cleared. It is a place to shun, and no one goes there except of necessity. The railroad should be required to pave the roadway across the many tracks at this point and just before the council takes another junket it should order a viaduct built there.

A campaign develops many strange and funny things. It makes children of some men and cranks of others. Scores of the latter find their way into the newspaper offices. Every one has an idea burning within him and he must bring it to the newspaper market in order to learn its value. Nine times out of ten it proves to be a chestnut and has long been discarded, but the editor must listen to its elucidation and look pleasant. For it perchance comes from a man of influence, whose opinions are at par, and he cannot be snubbed. Possibly he may be a candidate whose claims to public favor may not have been set forth in the paper to suit his particular fancy. Maybe it is the man who never reads himself but insists that he has discovered a point which the public must be made to thoroughly understand or the party will be lost. As a rule, the point he makes has been worn threadbare by the editor, and the man with the idea borrowed it from his neighbor whose wife read it in the paper and raised the question as she poured the coffee. Then there is the man who subscribes for the paper and rushes up to tell the editor he did so, thinking thus to brine him for a column puff. Another has sent a friend before election to rent rooms in the newspaper building, but the lease cannot, of course, be signed in the hot of the fight. Then after the election the friend thinks the price too steep, and he don't hesitate to say so. He goes his way happy in the consciousness of his good intentions, but kicking himself because fate had caught him up by the scat of the pants.

Pat Ford is one of the noblest productions of the Third ward, an aristocratic precinct of Omaha. Time and again have his enlightened people thrust public trusts upon him. On November 4 they said to him, "Go up higher," and elected him to the house. No sooner was this done than his name was mentioned down on Ninth street once or twice in connection with the speakership, and when a contest between his patron, Boyd, and Powers became apparent, Ford rose to the gravity of the occasion. He promised to prepare an appeal to Cæsar into which it is thought he will throw the concentrated power of his wonderful eloquence and the weight of his unauswerable logic. If Boyd survives a collection will be taken up for

LITERARY TOPICS.

It is an impressive fact, which forcibly occurs to one on examining the current literary reviews, that there are men in all countries who find time to think and write on social topics in the midst of the busy activities of the world. The vast majority of mankind are busy with the duties and pleasures of everyday life. It is the small, the almost infinitesimal minority, who do the world's thinking. While the great currents of society flow on heedless alike of the past and the future, these few thoughtful souls are working out society's problems under the midnight lamp. The great reviews have become the vehicle by which the results are carried each month to a circle that is wider, and is yet after all a small section of the world. The reviews fill small section of the world. The revie a very large place in modern thought, They furnish the canvas on which the shadows of coming movements are forecast. They are the forum in which advanced ideaare discussed. They largely color the expres-sions of the platform, the pulpit and the newspaper columns, the means by which the public is directly reached. This is the office of the modern review—to connect the scholar and philosopher with the brain and heart of the world. It is in this manner that they have come to fill a large and growing place in our modern life. Glance a moment our modern life. Glance a moment at the pages of two prominent American re-

The pertinence to the present political situation of Dr. Washington Gladden's article on the Farmers' Alliance, entitled "The Em-battled Farmers," has attracted wide atten-tion to that feature of the November "Forum." Dr. Gladden interprets the move-ment to be a serious protest against condi-tions that have made the American farmer poorer as the nation has grown in wealth. He monstrates by several striking illustrations that the complaint is common to all sections—to the west and the south, to New York and New England. When he comes to take up the planks of the Alliance platform he does not agree so fully with the movement as he does in the setting forth of its grievances He speaks approvingly of the propositions to ston cambling in cereals, to have the govern ment own railroads and telegraphs clert United States senators by popular vote. Hedoes not favor the warehouse scheme, nor the abelition of national banks and their cur-rency. Dr. Gladden is a conservative thinker and his conclusion in regard to the present movement—his article was written before election-is that it will do good in stirring up discussion, in bringing farmers together and in smashing old party ties. He does not believe that any movement limited to one class can live long in America, but he does believe the alliance will accomplish a deal of good by bringing the old parties to conside vital public questions in the right way. Another contribution to the November

Another contribution to the November Forum which has an especial interest to the western people is "The Probabilities of Agri-culture," by C. Wood Davis. This is a reply to an article by Prince Kropotkin, in which the possibilities of agriculture were disthe possibilities of lightculture were dis-cussed for the purpose of showing that the way to prosperity for the farmer is in the direction of cultivating a variety of crops, especially in the line of market gardening. Mr. Davis shows, by an impressive array of tables and figures, that the food supply of the world is by no means increasing in propor-tion to the population, and that by 1895 the American farmer will have nothing to export except cotton. His theory is, therefore, that as the demand gradually gains upon the supply, the farmers will become presperous and that his real concern should be to get larger and better crops from his acres. Mr. Davis' article is full of hope for

thoughtful men.
In the same magazine Daniel Reaves Goodloe writes of western farm mortgages. His view of the subject is very depressing, as it could not fail to be when based on reports derived from the alliance leaders of Kansas. His conclusion is that the western farmer is about as badly off as the tenant farmer of Ireland. It is a pleasure to know that this is not so, and that the people of the United States are likely to see that it never becomes so Francis A. Walker contributes an able article on "Democracy and Wealth," and Rev.
A. F. Mayo on "The Progress of the Negro."
The November "Arena" has a symposium on "Destitution in Boston," which is running

over with facts and ideas applicable other large cities. The contributors are Edward Hamilton, Edward Everett Hale, Rabbi Solomon Schindler, O. P. Gifford, W. J. Swaffield and W. D. P. Bilss—all but one clergymen of Boston. All the articles bear ample evidence to the fact that destitution exists in a degree that is appalling. Some new facts are brought out and some new theories advanced for their existence. Wi. b writers suggest the ticable measures for the relief of the destitution. His suggetion is that the 70,000 families of Besten he divided that each he held responsible for the destitu

among the 500 ministers of the gospel and tion and misery that exists in his quota-Each would be expected to make the most of the means of relief that exist in the city. Rev. Mr. Bliss brings out two good ideas. "In the orient," he says, "men conceal wealth and display poverty; in the occident men conceal poverty and display wealth." There is something in that sugges tion. Herays that lack of employment for men is the cause of the destitution and that this arises from the fact that men and girls are preferred because they work cheaper. This symposium is worthy the study of be-

nevolent men in all large cities.

Perhaps the author of "Evelyn Gray, the Victim of Our Western Turks," calculated that his book would make a sort of "Kreutzer Sonata" sensation. It is written in the form of a five set. ata" sensation. It is written in the form of a five-act tragedy and undertakes to expose the most unsavory sides of Mormonism. There is enough sensational matter in it to set the lovers of doubtful literature tumbling over each other in a race to obtain it, but it is so wholly deficient in art that it will not probably command many readers. If it had been worked into the form of a dime novel it would have struck its market, but the class of readers for whose appetite and intellectual standards it is fitted will hardly find it in its present form [John B. Alden, New York.]
"The Old Meeting House and Vacation Papers' is a collection of pleasant essays of a rather garrolous strain, written for a variety of newspapers and magazines by Rev. A. M. Colton and lovingly gathered up into book form by his brother. The papers treat mostly of New his brother. The papers treat mostly of New England life and are light and serious by The book has an old-time flavor that falls pleasantly upon the reader's senses.
[Worthington & Co., New York.]
Archibald Clavering Gunther still sticks to
the style of title that has been identified with

his phenomenal luck. The latest successor of "Mr. Barnes of New York" and "Mr. Potter of Texas" is "Miss Nobody of No-where." [Home Publishing Co., New York.] "Destiny, or a Commonplace Life," is an old-fashioned novel, full of comfortable philosophy, quietly absorbing and with good principles under it and a good moral at the end of it. It is by Mrs. R. E. Nelson, the author of "Dorance." [John B. Alden, New York.

The latest output under the name of Count Toistoi, who has become suspiciously voluminous since he got to be the fashion, is "The Romance of Marriage," a novel—that is full of Russianisms. [Laird & Lee, Chicago.] Thomas H. Musich adds a painstaking and thoughtful word to the literature of evolu tion in his "Genesis of Nature, Considered in the Light of Mr. Spencer's Philosophy." It should be studied by readers interest al in the subject. [John B. Alden, New York.]

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