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THE BEE BUILDING. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. Btate of Nobraska
County of Douglas,
Gorgo B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee

for the week ending September 12, 1891, was as Bunday, Sept. 9
Monday, Sept. 7.
Tuesday, Sept. 8.
Wednesday, Sept. 9
Thursday, Sept. 10
Friday, Sept. 11
baturday, Sept. 12.

SEAL. Notary Public.

State of Nebraska. 188

County of Douglas, 188

George H. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Her Publishing company, that the netual average daily circulation of The Dally Ber for the month of September, 1890, was 2.870 copies; for October, 1890, 20,762 copies; for November, 1890, 22,189 copies; for December, 1890, 22,471 copies; for Innuary, 1891, 28,478 copies; for February, 1891, 28,478 copies; for March, 1891, 28,678 copies; for April, 1891, 28,578 copies; for June, 1891, 26,977 copies; for July, 1891, 27,021 copies; for August, 1861, 27,398 copies. George B. Tzschuck, Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this ist day of August, 1891.

N. P. Fell, Notary Public

I or the Campaign.

In order to; we every reader in this state and Iowa an opportunity to keep posted on the progress of the campaign in both these states we have decided to offer THE WEEKLY BEE for the balance of this year for twenty-five cents. Send in your orders early. Two dollars will be accepted for a club of ten names. THE BEE PUBLISHING CO.,

Omaha, Neb.

A POOR platform with a good candi date is werse than a good platform with a poor candidate.

DR. MILLER, the old time democratic leader denounces the democratic platform adopted at Grand Island as cowardly and undemocratic on the finance question.

SHOULD England take a single step toward acquiring control of the Hawaiian islands, the American engle's piercing shriek would chase the British drum beat right around the foot stool.

JONES-HE-PAYS-THE-FREIGHT and his little red independent lantern continue government is purchasing all the the most picturesque feature of a campaign which promises to make Novem- but they would say to the be made to that of giving the lands to ber the torridest month of the year in New York.

F. A. BROGAN is a very genial young gentleman and posses a good education. He is, however, a fresh importation, otherwise he would hardly be willing to sacrifice himself upon the altar of the Nebraska democracy in a year so far "off" as the present as a candidate for regent of the university.

A CANDIDATE for associate justice of the supreme court must be not only honest, incorruptible and able, but he must also be popular with the voters and possess their confidence. We want to win in this election and our leader must help carry the party and not depend upon the party to carry him.

CAMPBELL roasted the republicans at Sydney, O., yesterday because they had compelled him to accept the silver question as a campaign issue, and insisted they were trying to evade the discussion of the tariff. At the same hour John Sherman was making a ringing tariff speech at Columbus. Mr. Campbell is hysterical.

THE Salt Lake irrigation congress was a profitable meeting of citizens interested in the topic for the discussion of which it was called together. Its deliberations were characterized by good sense and the resolutions embodying its aims for the future are in line with the sentiments of the communities in which the irrigation problem is of paramount importance.

A RAINMAKER who combines his explosive experiment with a balloon ascension will undoubtedly be a good card for county fairs provided he can hold off his showers for a few hours to enable people to get home. Aside from this it is doubtful whether the rainmaker will be able to make much out of the occunation when Uncle Sam's appropriation becomes exhausted.

THE Ninth ward people are in favor of accepting Charles Turner's proposition to the Pack Commissioners to sell twenty lots on Thirty-first street, between Farnam and Dodge, for \$30,000, for a park. This price is reasonable, considering location, and will provide a beautiful and much needed little park in the center of Omaha. Inside parks are necessities, and this one is in the right place.

JONES of freight fame declares that the interests of the people of New York have been sacrificed to satisfy the personal ambitions and selfish greed of bosses who are determined to perpetuate their power. He therefore distinctly announces that it would be simply degrading for him or any other self respecting citizen to fall down and worship Roswell P. Flower. The lieutenant governor of New York has his peculiarities and is more or less pyrotechnic in his accasional explosions, but a majority of the people of New York are in harmony and so far as its professions with him at this particular juncture.

THE SUPREME COURT NOMINATION. When the state republican convention meets in Lincoln next Thursthere will in all probaday, bility be four or five names presented for nomination for the office of associate justice of the supreme court-The names most frequently mentioned are those of Chief Justice Amasa Cobb of Lancaster county, ex-Chief Justice M. B. Roese of Saunders county, District Judge A. M. Post of Platte county and Judge T. O. C. Harrison of Hall county. One of these four men or a dark horse will be selected as the standard bearer of the republican party in this by far the most important state campaign ever

held in Nebraska. Judge Cobb is now on the bench and has served two terms as a member of the supreme court. He is an old man, though in fairly vigorous health. He has created some antagonisms recently which in the judgment of THE BEE have very materially impaired his strength as a possible candidate. His associations in times past have created the impression that he is a favorite of the corporations in the coming campaign. As already indicated at length in these columns, THE BEE regards his nomination as practically out of the question, and his election, if nominated, as impossible. Nevertheless a majority of the state officials and the B. & M. railroad influence is being exerted in his behalf, and if 'they must abandon him it will be to select some other corporation man.

It is not the business of a republican newspaper to champion the cause of any aspiring republican in advance of the convention. It has indicated very clearly the sort of a man who should be nominated and believes that to nominate any man tainted by corporation influence will be disastrous. An anti-monopoly platform with a monopoly head to the ticket will be an insult to the intelligence of the republicans of Nebraska, Among the names already prominently mentioned it will be possible to select a strong man in whom the people must have entire confidence. There are other prominent lawyers also who would grace the tribunal by their ability and dignity, and it is not, therefore, necessary to take any chances.

NEBRASKA DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM. The Nebraska democracy is in full sympathy and accord with the southern wing of the party, and as to one of the most important questions before the country is opposed to the democracy of New York and New England. Four days ago the democratic state convention of New York declared in unequivocal terms against the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The democratic governor of Massachusetts a short time ago publicly said that the democrats of that state are opposed to free coinage and would so declare themselves when the time came. Everybody understands that this is the attitude of the party throughout New England. The democrats of Nebraska are in favor of making this country the dumping ground for all the silver of the world. They are not satisfied with the fact that under existing law the silver produced by American mines, producers of silver in other lands, and to the nations that have silver they would be glad to get rid of, bring your bullion to the mints of the United States and they will buy it of you. The democrats of Nebraska are in favor of taking from the government the profits of silthe owners of silver builion. They are in favor of a policy that would give an | propriation by the government for irriunwarranted gratuity to the producers of gation purposes, while the proposition silver without any equivalent value to anybody therefor. What this would amount to can be better appreciated when it is stated that upon the \$400,000,000 of silver coined since 1878 the profit to the government has amounted to \$74,489,000, all of which would have gone into the pockets of the silver producers had coinage been free. It is estimated that with free coinage if the government received no more silver than it is required to pyrchase under existing law the gratuity to the bullion owners would amount to \$13,000,000 annually. The democrats of Nebraska are willing that the silver mine owners shall have this advantage by requiring the government to take all the silver they offer, not at its market price, but at a

price considerably higher. The govern-

ment cannot take the products of the

farm and pay the producers a gratuity

far in excess of their market value, but

the democrats of this agricultural state

demand that it shall do this for the pro-

ducers of silver. They want the coun-

try deluged with dollars that would

be worth only 80 cents or less, and

which would drive gold out of circu-

in the Nebraska democratic plat-

form which is more platitude,

lation and out of the country, bringing about inevitably the single silver standard. If the democrats of Nebraska have taken this position with the idea that they will increase their vote by it they will find in the result that they have made an irreparable blunder. The denunciation of the tariff and of the reciprocity policy was expected, but it is absolutely without force in face of the facts. The commerce of country, both in imports and exports, has increased since the present tariff law went into effect, and there is not a shadow of truth in the assertion that the effect of the law has been to lessen the price of the products of agriculture and decrease the purchasing power of the farmer's income. We venture to say that there is not a farmer in Nebraska whose experience during the past ten months does not refute this. As to reciprocity, it is working out its vindication in the most satisfactory and gratifying way, and if the republican party is continued in control of the government another four years our trade relations with all the countries of this hemisphere will have become of such a character that no political party will dare to question the wisdom of reciprocity. But the trouble with the democracy is that this policy interferes with the free trade policy of that party. There is a great deal

assurances of what the party would do if it had the opportunity, their value must be judged by the record of what the party has done where it has had power. This will not generally be found to be reassuring.

JUDGE BROADY.

Hon. J. H. Broady may not accept the empty honor tendered him by the democratic convention at Grand Island of a nomination for associate justice of the supreme court. The judge has done his share at leading forlorn hopes and has also won his spurs in conquerheavy odds. He is now a district judge and presumably prefers to remain upon a bench to which he can propably be returned by a safe plurality if he seeks the honor. He is too shrewd a man not to see that in this particular campaign the democratic state ticket is without the possible hope of success, It is quite likely, however, that Judge

lican ticket has been placed in the field. It is quite possible he would be willing to sacrifice his district judgeship if by so doing he can restore a demoralized democracy to something like respectability in point of numbers and harmony amongst its warring factions. Should the republicans be foolish enough to head their ticket with the name of Judge Cobb or an equally distasteful man to the masses, Judge Broady will probably consent to make the race, with the hope and expectation of increasing the democratic vote and perhaps relegating the republicans to third place in relative political strength in the state. The effect of this would be valuable to him as an individual democrat with hopes for the future and to his party which needs the tonic of enthusiasm almost as

much as satisfactory election returns. The nomination of Judge Broady, therefore emphasizes the importance and necessity of wise action by the republicans. The republican nominee must be in every way competent, reputable and free from railroad affiliations. The democratic party will not be slow to recognize the advantage which a poor nomination will give it in a race wherein the republicans are confronted and by a determined independent enemy backed up by a secret organization and a sentimental frenzy which render it especially dangerous. The republican convention at Lincoin next Thursday will either make or break the republican party and honest republicans look forward to its deliberations with an unusual degree of interest.

THE IRRIGATION CONGRESS. The congress to promote the cause of rrigation accomplished something in deciding upon a policy to be urged upon congress which is in the nature of a compromise. This is that lands now a part of the public domain in states and territories where irrigation is needed shall be granted in trust to such states and territories for the purpose of developing irrigation, upon such conditions as shall best serve the public interest. This action shows that the proposition that the government should cede the public lands outright to the states and territories was felt to be impracticable, and doubtless the plan now proposed will encounter far less opposition than would the states and territories. There certainly could be no fairer way by which the government could assist the promotion of irrigation than that suggested by the congress, and it is not easy to see what substantial ground of opposition would be made to ver comage and turning them over to it. With regard to the resolution which contemplates a direct money ap-

may be defensible on the score of equity it is very doubtful whether it would command much support in congress outside of the states interested, and it certainly will not in the next congress. The peeple who purchased lands of the government in the states designated in the resolution must be presumed to have done so with a full knowledge of the circumstances, and it would be difficult to demonstrate that they now have any claim to a return of any part of the money paid to the government. It is safe to say that the assertion of such a

claim would find very little support. It is probable that the irrigation ques tion will not receive much attention from the next congress, but in any event the deliberations and action of the irrigation convention will not be altogether lruitless.

The importance of the state campaign this year can scarcely be overestimated. It is not merely an off year election of three state officials; it is a crucial trial of strength between the republican party and the independent organization. With the independents life itself is at stake, for with the defeat of Edgerton and the state ticket their star goes behind the horizon never to rise. It will be utter demoralization and a return of the members to allegiance with one or the other of the old parties. If Edgerton be elected the next legislature and the next United States senator, as well as most or all the next state officers, will probably be independents. In other words, the hope of future successes is bound up in the election of this ignoramus to the high office of chief justice of the supreme court. These conditions make it absolutely essential that the republican ticket be wholly reputable and free from all appearance of corporation influence, as well as individually strong. We cross swords with a powerful enemy fighting with all the energy of desparation asking and expecting no quarter. The powers of social ostracism and dark lantern cabals are back of the independent party and we have no easily vanquished foe to meet if we permit him to gain any vantage ground whatever. Republicans all over Nebraska must bear constantly in mind the tremendous importance of this election upon the future of their party and state.

THE 136 acres which it is proposed to add to Elmwood park are offered at \$900 per acre. Another bidder proposes to sell land adjoining Elmwood on the east and closer to the city at \$600 per acre. Why should land west of the present park be of political virtue are concerned, and its | worth \$300 an acre more than that east

thereof? It is unfair to figure in the fiftyfive acres donated and divide-the price asked for 136 acres by 191 in order to show how cheap the entire tract is. In other words it can hardly be expected that the city shalf now pay for 136 acres what 191 acres are worth. The donation should not be paid for in purchasing additional land from the donors.

THE republicans of the third judicial district will meet in convention in Omaha October 5, at 2 p. m., to nominate the seven julges of the district court. The convention has a large responsibility before it in view of the vaulting ambition of a Washington county lawyer, if it contemplates catering to that ambition at the expense of good sense and a good judicial ticket.

WHAT is fame? A Lancaster county delegate in the Grand Island convention referred to Hon. W. J. Bryan as the only democratic congressman Ne-Broady will not announce his determinbraska has ever had. It is less than ation in the matter until after the repubthree years since John A. McShane was supposed to be the apple of the eye of the democracy as the first and only democrat who ever warmed a seat in

DR. MILLER's suggestions that the concern at the foot of Farnam street hill had no right to advise the democratic party was abundantly vindicated by the action of the democratic state convention. The full report of the proceedings of the convention fails to reveal the presence of any World-Herald influence.

THE water company learned from Judge Irvine yesterday that at least one of its numerous inflexible rules is contrary to the judicial notion of equity. Now let some other citizen tackle some other arbitrary regulation and perhaps little extortions under the name of fines will be eventually abandoned.

JOHN STEEN, formerly of Omaha, but latterly a Wahoo statesman, has been out of office very little of his life in Nebraska. He is restored to his old position as postoffice inspector, which explains why he resigned a good job as superintendent of construction at the Geneva Home for Girls.

Their Names Belie Them.

Des Moines Leader. What's in a name? Mr. Lovegood of Kansas recently eloped with his servant girl; Mr. Lawless is president of a law and order league iu Kentucky: Rev. Mr. Nogood of Virginia exhorts his brethren to lead a better life; Mr. Doolittle, a county clerk in Wisconsin complains that he is overworked, and now we are informed that Mr. Van Whoopem is to be compelled to remain silent.

The Pot and Kettle.

New York Tribune.
Tammany objecting to the County democracy on the ground that it has not pulled true is a flagrant case of pot calling kettle black. It was Tammany which not so many years ago bolted and defeated the democratic nommee for governor. It was Tammany which according to the Albany Argus, helped to de feat General Hancock for the presidency. A pretty organization to arraign a fellow or ganization for disloyalty to party!

PASSING JESTS.

There are a surplus of B's in the democratic

Puns on the democratic Brogan will be punished with sixty days on bread and water. The exhausted condition of the local irrigating wells prove the democratic delegate took large and frequent doses of medicinin Grand Island.

Scribner's Magazine: He-My dear, don't you think it is bad form for a woman to drink champagne? She-It may be bad form, but I'm sure it's

Washington Star: "There is only one objection I have to the vacancy you have mentioned," remarked the applicant for office to the appointing power.

"And pray what is that?" inquired the power, surprised that an applicant should object to any place with a salary attached to it.

"I am not in it, that's all," and the power applicated.

Philadelphia Press: "Did you go into the lighthouse when you were down to the seacoast?" asked one actor of another.
"Noë I expect to go into too many light houses during the season."

THE ARTFUL DODGER Denver Sun.

Denver Sun.

The melancholy days are here,
And winter wilcome soon;
The young man boldly takes his girl
By the ice cream saloon.

The streets that he forsook last month
fle promenades with a smile,
But avoids the streets where signs proclaim
"Overes in every style."

"Oysters in every style." Baltimore American: "No wonder that the papers talk about political extravagance, said Mrs. Gilhooly. "Didn't I hear my hus band talking the other day about a conven-tion that wanted a silver platform?"

Life: "What are you always following me around for?" demanded the earth impatiently of the moon. "Oh I get a few quarters and haives by doing so," replied the moon, non-chalently.

A subscriber writes to the Buchanan Banner-Messenger as follows:

"Mr. Editor, I think sometimes I could write poetry. How is this:

"My wife is dead and for her I do not yearn: I know she's with the angels now, for she's too tough to burn."

EARLY AUTUMN DAYS. Cincinnati Commercial.

Along the brook, the slender golden reeds, With nodding plumes, stand idly swaying there.
Above the stream the summer's floating Like tuneless insects, fill the balmy air.

A golden light upon the mountain sleeps, His feet are hid in valley vapors wet; The highland blackberry on the wooded

Wears its ripe berries of enameled jet. The pearly clouds, becaimed within the sky, Edged with pale gold, like summer castle stand: Seen in a vision of some dreamer's eye,

Crowning the sunny slopes of fairyland. The gentle winds scarce stir the fading Scarce move the brown and withered clover

And undisturbed the busy spider weaves, From bough to bough, her web of filmy Warm on the grass the brooding sunbeam

The wandering airs are filled with faint perfumes; The gazer's eye along each ridge descries The upland sumach's crimson-painted

Upon the topmost spray the blackbird sings, With mellow note, his silvery-throated The drowsy bee, with purple gossimer Wings, Hums his low, suriy hymn the whole day

Idly I ue, with half shut, dreamful eyes, And listen to the sounds that fill the air— The bee's low hum, the wind's melodious The wanton blackbird twittering blithely

Oh! soon will come the "melancholy days, When nature seems to bear a hidden grief And bleak and bare will be these pleasan Ways, Where moaning winds shall whirl the OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The liberal party in England faces a new crisis. The radicals, composed chiefly of labor men flushed with last week's victory in the trades union congress for the principle of pure manhood suffrage, insist on the mem bers of the house of commons being paid a salary out of the public treasury. They expoct a larger representation in parliament. and the paying of salaries to members would promote their purpose. The old liberal leaders are hardly prepared to concede the claim as yet. It would certainly have the effect of transferring in a short while the leadership of the party to the radical element. At present the country gentleman, the brower and the mannfacturer control the organization, which is a mere extension of the whig party of other days. The full representation in parliament of the laboring class of Great Britain and Ireland would work a mighty change in British politics and institutions.

The announcement that the German gov-

ernment will ask an increase of the army appropriations will not be welcome to the German people. When Bismarck made his comprehensive demand for troops some years ago it was believed that the limit had been reached-that the empire could stand against the world with the stupendous army which then buttressed its strength. But no: the weary, overladen Titan, staggering under its load, must bear even more. It is the irony of fate that this peaceable, loyal people, even this pious Germany, should be reduced into the despicable position of a group of Casar's legions, there no way to end the suspense, the anxiety, the fever which must in time wear out what is best and most lovable in German life and character without war! We do not see the way. Perhaps an experiment of democracy would do no harm. Young Rapid that the democratic party will be defeated, as might take a vacation-end his abvormal activity in Hollyrood, Claremont or one of the palaces which the queen keeps for her exiled relatives-and permit the wisdom of Germany to come to such an understanding with the wisdom of France that there would be a peace which did not mean the peace of death That the shortage in the breadstuffs har-

vest in Russia has already resulted in what may be designated as a famine in certain sections of that country there is only too much reason for believing. Of course, in a land where the censorship of the press is so keen-eyed and heavy-handed the true condition of internal affairs, with all the menace it involves to the peace and stability of domestic institutions, is kept as far away as possible from the light of publicity; but the mails have thus far been free from such paternal espionage, and the story which they bear, though brief, will be regarded as of a most disquieting nature by all who are keenly sensitive to the claims of humanity. The London correspondent of the New York Times states, on the assur ance of private letters received from Moscow and from another city which he discreetly omits to name, that "many remoter districts are already being depopulated by starvation, and that the country is becoming filled with wandering bands. Whole villages have taken to tramping, with children and the remnants of the heads of families searching for food." Is such be an accurate picture of the social condition of a considerable body of the Russian peasantry at this day-and it not only comes from a source that is notably exempt from sensational statements but has to some extent been corroborated by telegraphic advices direct from St. Petersburg-humanity may well shudder as it contemplates their prospective fate when the hard Russian winter, with all its relentless, iron-bound rigors, shall have set in. Universal sympathy has been shown and most worthily, for the unfortunate Jew ish people lately driven from their homes in Russia. In the light of these later revela tions it would seem as if they, even in the day of their dire misfortune, might find some or compensation in contrasting their cond tion here and in other hospitable lands with what it might have been had they been permitted to tarry on the bleak and smitten do minion of the czar. In canvassing the probabilities of a gen-

eral European war, the preparation of Austria for such a contingency and its ability to fulfill its agreements as a member of the triple alliance is attracting considerable attention. The English and French newspapers are discussing the condition of its army and the possibility of rapidly mobilizing it at any point on the frontier, and are taking into account in the discussion all the details of organization which are the material of the specialist. The unfavorable criticisims have been summed up in an essay which the Vienna correspondent of the London News says is by an author who is "in the secret of the intentions and plans of the political and military authorities," He suggests reforms which imply that the army of Austria-Hungary is below the standard both in numbers and equipment; it has an insufficient number of officers and men; its depots of supplies are too few; its artillery, both for field service and fortifications, needs to be doubled, and the preparations for feeding its technical and other special service corps are very incomplete. The work whose necessity is thus indicated would demand an extra annual expenditure of from \$7,000,000 to \$8,000,000, besides a considerable present outlay. The publication of this program is believed to be preliminary to asking parliament for this extra grant, which in the present condition of the finances of the empire, and the uncertain hold of Count Taaffe upon his majority, will not be acceeded to without objection.

The Supreme Duty. Blair Pilot. The republican state convention has one

supreme duty to perform. That duty is to nominate a sound republican of integrity and legal capacity for associate justice of the supreme court. Upon the manner in which this duty is performed rests the success or defeat of the state ticket. Ex-Judge M. B. Reese has a strong following and would be acceptable to the masses. So would any one of a hundred other prominent republicans, but the points are to select a man who is competent, who is honest and who can hold the united vote of the party. Hon. Lorenzo Crounse, would be accept, is the most available man in the republican party for the place and could poil more votes than any other candidate that can be named. In any event the party cannot afford to put up that old fogy Amasa Cobb, the present incumbent. He has always been to Nebraska politics what the bump is to the log, and his cuteness during the past year in turning the supreme court into a political machine at the benest of politicians, has everlastingly cooked his goose before the people. He has never been liked. He is now even

cathed by tens of thousands and his nomination will be equivalent to giving up the fight in advance. The republican state convention can make no greater mistake than to place Cobb again before the people as a can-

CAN'T SWALLOW SILVER.

Local Democrats Object to the Platform of the State Convention. Some of the local wheelhorses of the democracy are far from satisfied with the result of the state convention at Grand Island

Thursday night. Dr. George L. Miller.

"I do not know the gentlemen who were nominated for regents of the state university, but I assume that they are good men, else their names would not have been placed upon the ticket. "Judge Broady I know well. He

is a man of excellent character, fine judicial ability, and, moreover, he is uncorruptibly honest. The platform that was adopted I denounce as cowardly and undemocratic upon the finance question. Strike out silver and insert greenbacks and the same issues are presented there as in 1876, when the great cry was 'more money and cheaper money.' At that time the democrats combatted against that principle. Our friends make a mistake in taking up with the dea that irredeemable paper is a promise to pay more money. It was then a craze all over the western states, and Nebraska democracy met its defeat on account of those heresies The old fight must now be renewed, only in a new form, if the cry is for more money and cheaper money. The men who are now pro-claiming the doctrine of an 80-cent dollar will have to swallow their own words in the na-

tional convention of 1892, "Regarding the action of the convention on the finance question I must say that it was a surrender of the fundamental principles of democracy, and if the doctrine of unlimited coinage, which means a silver standard for our country against a gold standard for the rest of the world, is to be carried out, it means

A. J. Poppleton.

"I have known Judge Broady for years. He stands in the front ranks in the estimation of the lawyers of the state and I not only consider him a gentleman, but a wise and able jurist. I consider that the convention acted wisely in selecting him for the position of a candidate for the supreme bench.

"Regarding the proceedings of the conven-tion. I do not care to speak as I am out of politics. I can't say as I like the silver plank in the platform, as I believe in having a dollar that is worth 100 cents.
"I think that the convention acted wisely in handling the Boyd question as it did. The denunciation of two judges of the supreme court was an act that was richly deserved and merited the exact course that was

taken." Judge E. Wakeley.

"I am out of politics and have nothing to say, besides I am very busy in getting ready for the September term of court that convenes next Monday. "Judge Broady is an excellent lawyer, an upright and honorable judge and an exceptionally fit candidate for the position of judge of the supreme court of the state.
"I have not read the platform adopted at Grand Island. It is printed in very fine type, and during my leisure morning hour I have devoted my time to reading other mat-

ter, printed in larger and clearer type. Hon, James E. Boyd. "I think no better man than Judge Broady

could have been nominated. He is an honest mar, a good lawyer, and will make a just judge. He is a man who cannot be influenced to do what he thinks is a wrong. With the candidates for regents I am not personally

icquainted.

"I am now and always have been in favor of the good old democratic dectrine—the pay-ment of an honest debt with an honest dollar,

whether of gold or of silver.

"I am in favor of the election of a board of railroad commissioners by the people, as in Iowa, and signed a bill to that effect, believing that to be the bet-ter way, both for the people and the railroads. I might say further that I have always been in favor of the regulation of freight rates either by a board of railroad commissioners or by legislative enactment, and in my message to the legislature last winter I strongly urged the passage of a wither is the pissage of a bill establishing reasonable rates upon those commodities in which the farmers are directly interested. It is well known to every alliance member of the last assembly that during the gebate on the so-called Newberry bill. I personally urged a less extreme domand, and that I would have signed a bill even though somewhat unreasonable and more severe than in my judgment the conditions required; but the leaders of the party would listen to nothing, only the passage of a bill that would have confiscated private property and repudiated personal rights. They did not want reasonable legislation. They wanted a grievance to go before the people so as to ride into power unde colors. They did not want a remedy.

AMATEUR AERONAUTS.

They Try to Make Ascensions and Meet with Disaster.

MERIDEN, Conn., Sept. 18 .- One of the features of the state fair here has been the balloon ascension made every afternoon during fair week. Prof. Northrup has been advertised to make the ascensions, but vesterday afternoon he was indisposed and could not go up. James Robinson, one of his helpers, agreed to take his place on the trapeze. At 2 o'clock the balloon was inflated and all was ready. Robinson took his place and at a signal the balloon was released. When it reached a height of 100 feet one of the ropes on the trapeze broke and Robinson lost his hold on the remaining rope and fell to the ground. He was picked up unconscious and medical aid summoned. He was found to be paralyzed from the shoulders down, his right leg broken and he is suffering internal injuries. It is thought that he will die.

At 5 o'clock Frank Bronson, another helper, agreed to make the second trip. He

went up to a height of 1,000 feet and at tempted to release the parachute, but could The balloon was caught by a current air and carried away. and when the bailoon began to descend, he was dragged through the tree tops. When found, four miles away, he was suffering from exhaustion and internal injuries. He is in a critical condition.

REFUSED THE DIVORCE.

Righ Catholic Authority Pronounces Protestant Marriage Valid.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 18 .- Notice has been received here of the decision at Rome of a famous matrimonial controversy which has been in the courts for four years. William Grant of Bridgeport, separated from his wife, formerly Mary Reilly, and a divorce was secured in the courts of this state. The couple had been married by a Methodist minister but subsequently Gran had joined the church of Rome to which his wife belonged. He applied for an ecclesiast ical divorce, claiming that a Methodist marriage was not recognized by the church. In 1887 after a careful hearing the board, presided over by the Rev. James Hughes, V. G., of this city, declared the marriage valid. Grant appealed to the arch-Episcopa ribunal of Boston and there the Hartfor decision was reversed and it was declared no marriage. The question was then apcaled finally to Rome and now the highest authority declares the marriage binding and the divorce is refused. The case has attracted much attention in Roman Catholic cir-cies and is the first of its kind in Connecti-cut. Grant is and has been for some years living with a second wife.

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