

THE DAILY BEE.

F. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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State of Nebraska, ss.
 County of Douglas, ss.
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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 12th day of September, A. D. 1891.
 N. F. Felt, Notary Public.

For the Campaign.

In order to give 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 candidate is worse 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 AMERICA take a single step toward acquiring control of the Hawaiian Islands, the American eagle'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 the most picturesque feature of a campaign which promises to make November the torrid month of the year in New York.

F. A. BROGAN is a very young gentleman and possesses 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 views 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 omen 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 occupation when Uncle Sam's appropriation becomes exhausted.

THE Ninth ward people are in favor of accepting Charles Turner's proposition to the Park 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 simply denounces that it would be simply grading for him or any other self-respecting citizen to fall down and worship Roosevelt P. Flower. The lieutenant governor of New York has his peculiarities and is more or less pyrotechnic in his occasional explosions, but a majority of the people of New York are in harmony with him at this particular juncture.

THE SUPREME COURT NOMINATION.

When the state republican convention meets in Lincoln next Thursday, there will in all probability 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. Reese 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 corruption 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 government is purchasing all the silver produced by American mines, but they would say to the 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 silver coinage and turning them over to the owners of silver bullion. They are in favor of a policy that would give an unwarranted gratuity to the producers of 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 \$74,480,000, 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 purchase 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 government 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 producers of silver. They want the country deluged with dollars that would be worth only 80 cents or less, and which would drive gold out of circulation 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 in the Nebraska democratic platform which is more platitudinous, and so far as its professions of political virtue are concerned, and its

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 for him hopes and has also won his spurs in conquering heavy odds. He is now a district judge and presumably prefers to remain upon a bench to which he can probably 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 Broady will not announce his determination in the matter until after the republican 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 Lincoln 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 irrigation 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 be made to that of giving the lands to 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 it. With regard to the resolution which contemplates a direct money appropriation by the government for irrigation purposes, while the proposition 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 people 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 question 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 fruitless.

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 independent 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 of 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 success is bound up in the election 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 corruption influence, as well as individually strong. We cross swords with a powerful enemy fighting with all the energy of desperation 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 and adjoining Elmwood on the east and closer to the city at \$600 per acre. Why should land west of the present park be worth \$900 an acre more than that east

thereof? It is unfair to figure in the fifty-five 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 shall 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 judges 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 to the Grand Island convention referred to Hon. W. J. Bryan as the only democratic congressman Nebraska has ever had. It is less than three 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 congress.

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 lately 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 House for Girls.

Their Names Belie Them.

What is a name? Mr. Lavagood of Kansas recently eloped with his servant girl, Mr. Lawless is president of a law and order league in Kentucky; Rev. Mr. Norwood 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 Whoopien is to be compelled to remain silent.

The Pot and Kettle.

Tammany objects to the County democratic convention on the ground that it has not pulled true in a recent case of pot calling kettle black. It was Tammany which not so many years ago bolted and defeated the democratic nominee for governor. It was Tammany which, according to the Albany Argus, helped to defeat General Hancock for the presidency. A pretty organization to arraign a fellow organization for disloyalty to party!

FADING JESTS.

There is a surplus of B's in the democratic

There are six days on bread and water.

The exhausted condition of the local irrigating wells prove the democratic delegates took large and frequent doses of medicine in Grand Island.

Serlin'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 good taste.

Washington Star: "There is only one objection to the proposed canal," said the applicant for office to the appointing power.

"And, pray, what is that?" inquired the power, surprised that an applicant should object to a canal.

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

Philadelphia Press: "Did you go into the market when you were down to the sea-coast?" asked one actor of another.

"No, I expect to go into too many little houses during the season."

THE ARTFUL DODGER.

The melancholy days are here,

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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 members of the house of commons being paid a salary out of the public treasury. They expect 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 gentlemen, the brewer and the manufacturer 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 government 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 to the despicable position of a group of Caesar's legions. Is 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 might take a vacation—and his abnormal activity in Hollywood, 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 harvest 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 keener and heavier-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, is the record 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 assurance of private letters received from Moscow and from another city which he discreetly omits to name, that "many remote 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 an accurate picture of the social condition of a considerable body of the Russian peasantry at this day—and it is not only a source that is not exempt from occasional sentimentalisms, 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 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." 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