BEE THE DAILY

E ROSEWATER EDITOR

4

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SWORA STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Pab-lishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual of relation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending September 21, 1804, was as follows: Sunday, September 18...... denday, September 20. Nednesday, September 21. Phirsday, September 23. Friday, September 23. Saturday, September 24. 23,7323,68

Average 24,210 GKO, B. TZSCHUCK. Sporn to before me and subscribed in my pre-once this 24th day of September, 1892. N. F. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for August 24,430

UP TO the hour of going to press Nancy Hanks had not broken any more records, but we shall not answer for that mare's reckless course today.

THE joint debate season has begun in Iowa and the news of discoveries of natural gas is receiving very little attention by the patriotic Hawkeves.

THE Nebraska advertising train is in Illinois attempting to repair the injuries done this state daily by the calamity speeches of the demagogical populists.

have recourse to exaggeration. Nobody THIS is not an off year; neither is it a year for political yellow dogs. The great mass of voters will discriminate more than ever between clean, capable men and tattooed candidates who have no in every state who are indolent, thriftcharacter.

A TEXAS preacher has denounced the Christian Endeavor society as un-Christian and harmful to the cause of religion. It would be interesting to obtain that wild ranger's idea of religion and Christianity.

THERE is no logic nor connection in the speeches of the populist candidates in this state. They cite a whole string of abuses, having no connection one with another nor with any party and charge them all to republican legislation.

STANHOPE, the Herald correspondent is still consuming microbes with ease and audacity, but is becoming alarmed because of a threatened epidemic of typhus fever. How provoking it would be to escape the cholera and die of some commonplace disease like the fever !

OMAHA is paying some attention to politics, but more to business. This fact is plainly shown by the tabulated clearing house reports compiled by

DEFAMERS OF NERRASKA. The capital of the populist party in Nebraska consists largely of defamation

of the state. The candidate of that

party for governor, who has received his

highest political honors at the hands of

upon statements which if received with

credence by the rest of the country

would repel from Nebraska both capital

and population. Not a word for the

magnificent material growth of the

state during the past twenty years. No

expression of gratification for an almost

unprecedented agricultural development

within a period of less than half the life

of a generation. Not an utterance in

commendation of the progress in every-

thing that conduces to the intellectual

and moral advancement of the people.

No word of praise for practical achieve-

ment in every direction which hardly

any other state in the union can boast

of having attained in an equal period

On the contrary, columns of calamity

lamentation. It is proclaimed to the

country that the farmers of Nebraska

are hopelessly burdened by mortgage

indebtedness; that their crops do not

repay them the cost of production; that

they are suffering from a scarcity of

money; that they are the victims of

railroad oppress on and the extortion of

the usurer, and that prosperity is on

the decline instead of advancing. Such

in outline is the picture which the popu-

list leader in Nebraska draws of the

condition of the people of this state, one

of the greatest in its agricultural capa-

bilities among the sisterhood of states,

whose fertile acres yield annually crops

of greater value than the product of all

the silver mines of the United States.

and which still offers opportunities for

the industrious and thrifty nowhere ex-

celled. Ignoring the great body of facts

which show the general progress and

prosperity of this people, the populist

condidate for governor endeavors to

justify his defamation of Nebraska and

its people by citing exceptional exam-

ples of failure or distress among farm

in such cases he does not sometime.

pretends that all the farmers in Ne

oraska are prosperous. There are mer

ongaged in agriculture in this state as

less and impractical, and such men

could not prosper under any circum-

stances. If the supply of currency were

five times what the populists ask for

this class of farmers would still be in

debt and still be stragglers behind the

army of progress. Nothing that the

government or any other power might

do would keep these people out of the

slough to which their lack of every

quality necessary to success has doomed

But taking the people of Nebraska as

a whole they are as prosperous as those

of any other agricultural state in the

union, and enjoy as many of the com-

forts and advantages of life. They have

been favored for the last two years with

good crops, upon which they have re-

alized a fair margin of profit, and not

onty have they been enabled to cancel a

large amount of indebtedness, but they

are materially richer by reason of the

increased value of their lands. There

are very few farms in Nebraska that

would not sell today for more than they

would have brought a year ago, and but

for the calamity cry that has been kept

them.

ers, and it is by no means certain that

and which none has surpassed.

ence with intelligent people. But the democrats have no other capital. The populist party does not appear to this people, is making his campaign be receiving any consideration as a factor in the contest. The republican situation seems to be entirely satisfactory and a large majority for the national ticket is confidently predicted.

THE CITY HALL INVESTIGATION.

The investigation into the crooked deals and jobs that are said to have been perpetrated by councilmen, contractors and the architect in the erec tion of the city hall building bids fair to become a disgraceful farce. The controversy that led to the sham investigation arose at first through the letter in which Mayor Bemis called the attention of the council to glaring defects in the building, the neglect of certain contractors to live up to the conditions of their contracts and incidentally to the lack of diligence in the supervision over the work on the part of the architect. This letter provoked Architect Beindorff into a counter communication to

the council which was decidedly insulting to the mayor. It not only called in question the veracity of Mayor Bemis but also impugned his motives. Now, if this had been purely a personal

quarrel between Bemis and Beindorff the taxpayers of Omaha would regard it with indifference. But when George P Bemis in the discharge of his sworn duty calls the attention of the council to what he believes to be detrimental to the taxpayers and damaging to the city's interests, the controversy becomes a matter of public concern. The mayor may be misiaformed as regards the charges of collusion between councilmen and contractors; he may fail to prove that the architect distanced his competitors by agreeing to divide a portion of his fees between his partner and certain members of the council, and it may be untrue that the building has not been constructed in a good and workmanlike manner according to the specifications. But the motives of Mayor Bemis cannot be impugned. It is a common saving that where there is much smoke there must be some fire. The smoke about the city hall building was very thick before the first stone was laid in the foundation and it has been growing in density as the building ap-

proached completion. It is the duty of the council to clear the skirts of such members as have been smirched by connection with the letting of the contracts and construction of the building. It is the duty of the commit tee to ascertain whether the building is defective, and if so whether the fault is with the architect or with the contractors; whether the defects are the result of incompetency, negligence in supervision or collusion.

The taxpayers of Omaha had a right to expect that this inquiry would be conlucted fearlessly and impartially until every vital point was probed to the bottom. Any other course would only lead to the inference that the charges concerning city hall construction are true. The action of the committee in abruptly refusing to continue its inquiry unless the mayor disclose the names of all his informants is, to say the least, a blunder. The mayor may have the very best of reasons for withholding these names. All that should be asked of

cry, even if in the meantime the farmers | ors by accepting reduced wages in order of Iowa had not been again favored with good crops, and expect it to have influ- in search of work. This state of things does not hold out much hope to the wage earners of Wales, and, no doubt, they will grow weary of sacrificing themselves upon the altar of free trade long before the young tin plate industry of this country has been crushed out by such a miserable system of competition. Workingmen must have something better to hope for if they are to preserve their manhood at all.

The problem involved in the immigration of skilled labor from Europe, if indeed it presents a problem at all, will have to be left to the future for solution. No doubt if several thousand tin plate workers should come here now they would be unable to find employment, but if the development of this industry in the United States proves to be like that of other industries here that have grown to vast proportions from small beginnings, it will not be long before the law of supply and demand will adjust the matter. For the present the subject is chiefly interesting for the illustration which it affords of the benefits accouing to this country from protection to home industries.

THE PATH TO VICTORY.

The success of the republican ticket in this county will depend upon the class of men nominated by its convention both for the legislature and county offices. The nomination of any weak man weakens the whole ticket. It is to the interest of every candidate that his associates on the ticket from top to bottom shall be men of unimpeachable character and recognized canacity. Every nonentity and every black sheep put upon the ticket drags down the good men on the ticket. This cannot be too strongly impressed upon the convention.

Another fact is that this paper can exert no influence in favor of honest and capable candidates if in the same breath it recommends men who are notoriously dishonest, disreputable or incompetent. The paper that perverts the truth about men and measures for partisan ends wields no influence with thinking people. On the contrary, its support is a positive injury to the cause it espouses. Its praise does not inspire confidence and its censure carries with it no weight. The only safe course for the party is to

enlist popular support not merely by the principles it advocates, but by the merit of the men it seeks to place in office.

IT HAS been demonstrated by the numerous joint debates in Nebraska during this campaign that mere volubility, though it may be wilder the minds of those who are incapable of thinking, does not meet the requirements of those who are seeking intelligently for the truth. Some very "talky" men are now on the sturip for the democrats and the independents, but their talk does not satisfy people of discernment for the reason that it lacks logical consistency and practical common seuse, without which it becomes mere wordy harangue and convinces nobody. The republicans are having the debates all their own way so far as argument is concerned and are presenting facts and conclusions to the people in such a manner as to carry conviction. The plain truth is that they have the truth on their side and have only to present it in plain terms without subterfuge or evasion, while their opponents are forced to employ the

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The new liberal government of Great Britain has done one thing, in the name of Mr. Morley, the secretary for Ireland, which has carried joy to the hearts of the party and to the Irish people; it has revoked the coercion act of 1887, of which Mr. Baitour, dur ing his secretaryship, made the most, and the worst possible use. For five years the (rish people have been the victims of practically an irremovable English constabulars and judiciary, from whose acts there was no appeal, although they were often manifestly partial, arbitrary and in contempt of justico and its ordinary forms in civilized countries. Now, by Mr. Morley's edict of revocation. the Irish have the same rights and the same protection under the law as those enjoyed by their British neighbors. When the liberals triumphed in the recent elections it was commonly believed that almost the first thing done by the parliamentary majority would be the repeal of the unjust, offensive and frequently cruel coercion act, but it was not expected that its operation would be suspended, as it has been, prior to its repeal. That its revocation was good politics cannot be doubted, in view of the peaceful condition of Ireland during the last two years, and of the other fact that it was necessary the new government should do something of a decisive character favorable to Ireland in order to bind and hold the Irish members, especially those of the Parnellite faction, to it. Even the tories' own journals concede that Lord Salisbury's government blundered when it passed the

coercion act, and that it inade a serious mistake when it neglected to repeal the law after it became manifest that it had survived the little, if any, excuse it once had for its imposition upon the people of Ireland.

Italian politics are at present exceptionally interesting to people outside of Italy, and this for a good many reasons. Attention has been called to the report that the influence of the vatican is likely to be thrown with the republican party in Italy. That party is already considerable, and it is very certain to grow rapilly while the present condition of Italy continues. There is no question about the misery and the discontent of the Italian people, and there are conditions that inevita bly operate against the existing government in the public mind, even when there is no reason why they should do so. But in the case of Italy there is a reason. It is the burden of taxation that oppresses Italy, and this is a direct consequence of the policy of King Humbert and his advisers. Italy is an earthen pot simmering with the brass The shocks that Germany pots. and Austria can endure may send her to the bottom. Moreover it is very doubtful wnether the national interest impols ftaly to the triple alliance, and not merely the personal vanitz and dynastic ambition of the monarch. The best safeguard italy could take, both for her own integrity and for the peace of Europe, would probably be a freedom from entanglements with any other power. Sne has nothing to do with the revenges of France on the one hand, or with the interests of Germany on the other. If she maintained an army and a fleet as large as could be kept up without imposing an excessive burden upon her people, and no laager, nobody would venture lightly to assail her or drive her into the opposing camp. And this is doubtless the course she would pursue if her government were popular and republican and the chief magistrate

The fickleness of the German emperor's moods in matters concerning the Bismarcks is one of the most curious features of court life just now. One day the emperor blows hot and shows symptoms of desiring a reconcillation; the next day he blows cold and points a fresh snub at Friedricusrupe. The secret of this changeableness is supposed to be the division among the emperor's admirers, as well as the emperor's fear that he may seem too anxious. The courts of Saxony, Bavaria, Baden and Weimar, besides many members of the high Prussian aristocracy, undoubtedly favor a reconciliation Count Caprivi, whom Bismarck continues to ridicule add denounce, is against a reconcil iation on the ground that the government would be lowered before the people by the emperor's confessing friendship with its bitterest antagonist. The emperor is inclined, independently of all advisers, to favor an outward reconciliation, at least, to save himself from popular reproach for ingratitude. At the same time he will not take the first step. Embarrassed by considerations of dignity and by a multitude of advisers, nobody can guess what he may do next. One thing, however, is certain; Bismarck will never be invited to return to power. The reconciliation would be only for spectacular or sentimental reasons, and every court in Germany, as well as most of the aristocracy, agree with Chancellor Caprivi that it might better never take place than be a precursor of Prince Bismarck's return to power. The latest correspondence from Calcutta hat has reached London shows that the pubhe anxiety over the depression of the rupee lay, proceed from El Paso to Fort Clark, is deepening constantly, especially since the publication of the report that the British government will give no hint of its inten tions until after the international silver conference. Memoriais from all classes of public officers, who are intolerably pinched by the practical reduction in their salaries, continue to pour in. Memoars of the public services are not allowed to combine in a general petition, so that each man is obliged to state his individual grievance in a separate memorial, and the accumutation of these documents is already very great. But to none of them has any reply been vouchsafed. It is understood that this silence does not imply indifference on the part of the government, but simply an inability to discorn any way out of the difficulty. That part of the commercial community which does not agree with the proposals of the Currency association is preparing a statement of its own but had taken no public action at latest accounts.

Tex., and report in person for duty to the commanding officer of that post. Captain John B. Kerr, Sixth cavairy, is relieved from further duty in connection with the national guard of Wisconsin, and MUST NOT NEGLECT WORK

Harrison's Instructions for the Cabinet Officers During the Campaign.

PUBLIC DUTIES BEFORE PRIVATE AFFAIRS

Record of Cleveland's Assistants Will Not Be Permitted to Regulate the Conduct of Administration Officers in This Respect.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,) 513 FOURTEENTII STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 39.

Quite a breeze was started in cabinet cir cles today by the statement that President Harrison had instructed all cabinet officials to cancel their campaign engagements and make no political speeches. It was learned ister, however, that the president had not been so extreme, but had expressed his personal opinion that it was undignified and improper for cabinet officers to make stumping tours which would take them away from their departments for any length of time. This did not mean, however, that he objected to occasional speeches when they could be made without the interruption of regular attention to public business.

Secretary Charles Foster was asked late this afternoon what he thought of the propriety of cabinet officers going on the stump. "When I became a cabinet officer," said

he, "I did not surrender my citizenship. have always heard that a good politician was a good citizen and I think it one of the first dutics of a good citizen to interest himself in politics. A cabinet officer is expected to go

nome and vote.

Record of Cleveland's Cabinet. "It is on the same theory that a man interests himself to make campaign speeches. As I remember, the members of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet took an active interest to the campaign of four years ago, Mr. Vilas and Mr. Dickinson doing hard work in the] northwest. It has come to be a recognized custom for the secretary of the treasury to deliver at least one speech in Wall street on the financial questions of the day. 1 would like to keep up that custom, and expect to do so. The president has given no imperative orders covering the question, although it has

en discussed. I expect to make a speech at Frederick, Md., on next Friday night, and after that I have a good many campaign projects for the west, although there is no definite program." Secretary Noble has decided to make a

number of speeches in Iowa during the cam paign and will notify the Hawkeye republi can state central committee to that effect. Fighting for Salt Lake's Postoffice,

A merry little row is brewing over the

Lake City postmastersnip. When Postmaster Benton was the other day made marshai for Utah he and Governor Thomas, the United States district attorney, and a number of the prominent republicans re mended the appointment of Assistant Postmaster Nash to succeed Benton. Postmaster General Wanamaker was about to recommend the promotion of Deputy Nash when a Mr. Morgan from Salt Lake City flashed up and asked for the postmastership. Morgan postmaster at Salt Lake under Grant for eight years, and has the territorial commit tee and General Michener of Indiana, who has a law office here. They charge Nash with not being a good republican. On the other side it is alleged that Nash's opponent was a Mormon, is old, and has had enough of had no interest apart from that of the people

federal recognition. The prospects are the protests against Nash' will cause a little delay, but it is stated at the Postofflee, department that there is little if any doubt of Nash's promotion

To Assist the Parly.

General Green B Raum, commissioner of pensions, will devote most of next month to the delivery of speeches in Illinois, his home state, opening at Marshall on the 13th. The general said this atternoon that the soldiers would this year vote practically solid for the

republican candidates. General George H. Shields of Missouri, assistant attorney general for the Interior department, will leave the city on Sunday for the purpose of making some speeches. He says he will make his first speech at awrenceburg, Ind., the home of "Objector" Holman, whom he most cordially dislines on account of his cheese paring processes in congress, and who, General Shields says, has done more than anybody clse to dwarf the public service and inconvenience the public. News for the Army.

Western Pensions. The following list of pensions granted is reported by Tits BEE and Examiner Bureau of Claims: Nebraska: Original-John Koller, David M. Kinz, George Grim, Joseph Anderson, Charles L. Tidd, James Hoey, Additional-Charles F. Reed, Eminit Moore, Patrick O'Hare, Lee P. Gillette, Original widow-Sarah A. Haus, Iowa: Original-Thomas Coot, James T.

will report in person by Nevember 1, 1802, to the commanding officer of Jefferson Har-

racks, Mo., for duty at that depot. He will also report his arrival by letter to the super-intendent of the recruiting service, New

York city. The leave of absence granted Captain George E. Bushnell, assistant sur-

geon, September 2, Department of the Platte, is extended fifteen days.

Norris, Christopher Wilharm, James C. Bloce, William N. Woodside, George Mc-Elvain, Alonzo L. Moimes, William C. Mc-Elvain, Alonzo L. Hoimes, William C. Mc-Connell, William H. Pitts, Robert Wilkey, George P. Wilson, Edward W. Crowell, Joseph S. McCreary, Samuel J. Patten, Henderson G. Poe, Daniel Rogers, James E. Johnson, Additional-Robert Hardwick, Increase-Marian Newell, Robert H. John-son, Reissue-Oscar O. Poppleton, Orig-nal wulows, etc. Jame E. Kluder, Parels H. son. Reissue-Oscar O. Poppleton. Orig inal willows, etc.-Jane E. Kidder, Persis H. Fisher, Eilen W. Brooks, Sarah Clarey, Nancy Carle, minors of Albert A. Buck,

South Dakota: Original-Feilx Pool, George J. Jarvis, Emanuel Nix. Additional - Loren G. King. Original widows-Angeline McConnahay, Etten P. Mallery.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. E. Ham, private secretary to Senator Manderson, left this afternoon for Omaha. He will remain in Nebraska during the campaign doing what he can for the campaign. Mr. Ham is a walking encyclo-pe tia, and is a perfect mine of republican Mr. Ham is a walking encyclodoctrine.

Dr. I. H. Shipley of Ripley, In., is at the Metropolitan, John Barrett of Iowa is at the National. Baph Nichols of Idaho is at the Ebbitt. F. H. Corey of Iowa is at the Howard. J. J. Stuckey, Judge Stephen and B. Ballett and wives of Des Moines, Ia., who have been attending the national, encamp ment, return to their home by way of Fort Monroe, leaving here this evening.

Today Secretary Noble refused a review of the decision of the commissioner in the con-test of Frank D. Smailey against John Nicholson from Chadron against the latter. P. S. H.

FAT GROWING FODDER.

New York Sun: Witherby-Is thistrue, old man, that your wife has left you? Uppelate (sadiy)-I am afraid it is, old fel-

low. Witherby-Why, what's the trouble-or is it something you don't want to talk about? Uppelate-Oh, no: it's no secret. She said she was afraid to sleep in the house alone all night.

Texas Siftings: "Sis," sold a bright Harlem youth to his sister, who was putting the fin-ishing touches on her tollet. "you ought to marry a burglar." "What do you mean by such nonsense?" "I mean that you and a burglar would get along well together; you got the false locks and he has got the false keys."

Atchison Globe: If you want to get ahead in the world, don't lie in bed in the merning thinking about it.

Binghamton Republican: It takes a lum-ber wagon to make a rattling discourse.

Boston Beacon: Getting on: He-Well, how are you progressing in your French? She-All right till I attempt to think in French: then I have to ask some one else what I mean.

Washington Star: Farmer Begosh thinks that Bering sea territory is properly referred to as a "furrin' shore."

Philadelphia Record: The latest pathetic ballad is called "The Night I Lit the Gas with Papa's Breath."

"I have noticed," said the observant man. "that the woman with a mole on her neck is usually dressed up to the mark."

A FALL "POME." New York Herald,

Break, break, break, On thy sandy beach, O sea! But the "plunks" I blow in on my summer girl Will never come back to me.

Oh, well for the landlord gay. As he sits and counts his cash; Oh, well for the waiter rich, Who is able to cut a dash.

Broke, Broke, brokel

It fills my soul with pain: But when next summer comes I suppose I'll de The same thing over again

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1892.

Bradstreet's. Omaha leads the whole country by far, showing an increase of 50.1 per cent over the corresponding week of last year.

WHAT in the world is going to happen? Here are the Board of Public Works and the county commissioners

ally holding their sessions two days ead of time. No one is so base as to mate that Saturday's convention proximity of election have any ing to do with it.

NO CITY in the state is making more rapid progress than South Omaha, and the confidence of the people in the future of that bustling town was never greater than now. There is substantial ground for the feeling, since the Magic City is backed by a great industry that is sure to steadily grow as the territory which contributes to it develops.

IF YOU employ a doctor you expect to swallow his medicine and follow his directions about your diet. If you hire a lawyer you will heed his counsel and let him conduct your case in the court. If the republicans want THE BEE to help elect their candidates they should heed its advice and nominate men whom an honest paper can commend without stultifying itself.

FROM almost every city in the country come reports of preparations for the celebration of Columbus day, October 21. Are the schools of Omaha getting ready for that event, which is but three weeks distant? We must not show a lack of patriotism on this occasion, which promises to be one of the memorable celebrations in the country's history. There is still time to prepare if no more be lost.

WILL Saturday's convention do its duty? That is a question which is interesting thousands of votors in this county who want to vote for republican candidates, but will not sacrifice the interests of this city and county by sending boodlemen and irresponsible shysters to the legislature. Give the republicans of Douglas county clean and able candidates for the legislature and county offices and they will be elected.

IN SELECTING candidates for the legislature the delegates to the Douglas county convention should not make their selections by wards. It is immaterial in what part of the city any member lives so long as he is available. In confining selections to the respective wards and ratifying the choice of a majority of ward delegations the convention really puts it within the power of five delegates to name a member of the legislature. This practice almost invariably results in inferior tickets. Another suggestion THE BEE ventures to make is the selection of several representative workingmen for the legislature. A ticket made up of lawyers and tradespeople will not draw from the class that has most of the votes to deliver in November.

up by self-seeking politicians for the past two years they would be worth still more, because there would be a greater demand for them. The effect of disparaging and discrediting Nebraska before the country, has thus been a positive pecuniary damage to every farm

owner in the state. It is inconceivable that the intelligent and patriotic people of Nebraska-those who take pride in what has been achieved and have faith ir the destiny of the state-can fail to resent the unwarranted and injurious misrepresentations of the populist leaders. They

must under stand that the success of the candidates of the rew party would be regarded by the country as a vindication of their disparaging statements. and hardly anything could happen that would have worse consequences for Nebraska than this. It would be a warning to capital to keep away from this state and an admonition to everybody seeking homes in the west to look for them elsewhere if they would be prosperous and happy.

THE IOWA CAMPAIGN.

Advices from Iowa present a favorable outlook for the republicans. They will undoubtedly regain most, if not all, of the congressional districts lost two years ago and there is not a question as to the election of the republican presidential electors. The delegation from Iowa in the present house of representatives consists of six republicans and five democrats, and there is good reason to expect that in the Fifty-third congress the number of democrats from that state will not exceed three, and it is quite possible that the republicans may make a gain of four. The republican canvass. while not characterized by much noise or excitement, is being vigorously pushed and effective work is being done

The democrats are also at work, but they are not exhibiting the earnestness and enthusiasm which distinguished the state campaign of last year. Governor Boles is making appeals on the calamity plea, but this is not so influential as formerly, because the people as a whole are prosperous and there is the testimony of the governor himself, given only a few months ago, that such is the case. In his message to the last legislature he said:

Never in the history of Iowa have her people been blessed with more general prosper ity than they now enjoy. * * With increased prices for the products of our farms has come a substantial advance in the mar get value of the agricultural lands of our state. A marked impetus has been given to the upbuilding of our cities and towns. An era of prosperity has come to our manufacturing and mining industries. * * Wherever we turn in every branch of industry, trade or profession in which our people are engaged are to be seen unmistakable evidences of the general prosperity with which we are blessed.

It is too soon after this utterance, made not for political effect but as a truthful statement of the conditions then prevailing, to renew the calamity | make common cause with their employ-

him is to produce the evidence and point out to the council the defects in plans or in the workmanship on the building. If the mayor decline to furnish any proofs the committee can proceed through expert builders to ascertain whether the architect's plans are defective or whether the contractors have been cheating. No other course will satisfy our citizens.

CONDITIONS CONTRASTED.

The American commissioners of immigration who have been investigating the causes of the unusual tide of foreigners flowing to this country of late have found that the large Jewish immigration from Russia is due to persecution and the system of espionage which prevails in that country, a fact which is very generally understood already; but the general cause which holds good in all parts of Europe is stated as follows: "The superior conditions of living in the United States, higher wages, fewer hours of labor and the exemption from the exactions imposed by foreign governments upon their citizens, such as military duty, burdensome taxes, and

regulations involving freedom of movement and personal liberty, and the general belief that the United States presents better opportunities for rising to a higher level than are furnished at home.'

This is doubtless a correct statement of the case and is worthy of particular attention at this time, when effotrs are being put forth by political demagogues to convince the laboring classes of this country that their downtrodden condition cries aloud for the remedy which free trade offers. The investigation of the commissioners in regard to the anticipated immigration of tin plate workers from Wales brought out some facts of present interest. Commissioner Cross, who gave considerable attention to this subject, was informed by the representatives of the manufacturers that the tin plate workers of Wales would give the United States the hardest fight she ever had in the field of manufacture and trade. They told him that the men would voluntarily work for reduced wages to make the fight against this country successful, their interests being where their homes are. But the com-

missioner states that if the present demoralization in the Wales tin plate industry continues, thousands of makers will come to the United States seeking employment. These official statements are at vari-

ance with the repeated declarations of the free traders of our own country, who say that the idea of establishing a tin plate industry here in competition with Wales is an absurdity. The Welshmen themselves evidently perceive, not only that serious inroads upon their trade have already been made by the American manufacturers, but that they have a very unpromising future before them. Not only are many of their men now

thrown out of employment, but those who still remain at work will have to

arts of the sophist and the demagogue. It is a great mistake to suppose that the intelligence of the masses, though they may not themselves be skilled in controversy, is not keen enough to detect and discard what is false and accept what they know to be true. When the results of these debates are made known at the pollsit will be seen that the popular judgment has not been swept from its moorings of practical common sense.

THERE are many people in Omaha and elsewhere in the west who have personal friends in the cholera-stricken city of Hamburg. To such the appeal in behalf of relief for the suffering there will come home with peculiar force, and no doubt the request for contributions that has been published in this paper will result in placing a large sum of money in the hands of the gentleman who has been authorized to receive it in this city. But the contributions for this worthy cause should not be confined to those who are influenced by the tics of birth or kindred. An awful calamity has overtaken the people of Hamburg and their distress must appeal to the charitable impulses of their fellowmen of all nationalities. The contributions need not be large enough to make any individual giver the poorer, but they should be numerous enough to aggregate a handsome sum.

MAYOR BEMIS ought to be able to 'nail down" some of those rumors and turn them into positive facts.

Before and After. New York Commercial

Cleveland is with the soldiers before the election, but votoes their pensions in the white house.

Protection in France Paris Edition New York Herald.

Protection seems to agree with France There is a steady increase in her expert trade, combined with a diminution in im-ports, mainly made up of food products and raw material

> An Impossible Task. (luba-Dem ierat.

No democratic erator in the present com pairn has been able to point to a slogle thing in the record of the Harrison administration that is inconsistent with the idea of bonest, patriotic and useful devotion to the interests of the people.

Let Democrats Laugh Now.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press. Democratic gles over the claim that they will carry the states of Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Kansas, Nebraska and pretty much everything else, reminds people of the glee of the foolish youth who snick-ered when he thought of going over into the meadow and rubbing the nose of Taurus in the dirt. He did not laugh so heartily when the buil evicted him. But he had his laugh through taking time by the forelock before he took the animal that way.

Party Records Contrasted, Senator Sherman in the Independent.

Strike out from the sum and substance of American progress since the ignominious collapse of Buchanan's administration what the republican party has done, and nothing will be left but partisan vituperation, re-actionary tendencies, and futile obstruction of righteous and useful policies. Strike out what the democratic party has done during the same period and nothing will be tost which can ever be accounted by impartial historians as a gain for American civiliza-tion and the progress of the world.

AUTUMN. Clothier and Furnisher.

"Tis autumn now. With muscles strained Unto the closet shelf we cling With anxious eye, and loudly ory, "Oh, where's that hat 1 wore last spring?"

Across the mountain and the plain The wind an automn flavor blows, And as we shiver we excitain: "Where are my last year's underclothes?" We gaze upon the yellow leaf. We hear the robin's farewell note. And then we ask ourselves in haste "Where is my ancient overcoat?"

And as we walk along the street We're looking for a form divine: We whisper softly to ourselves: "Where is that autumn girl of mine?"



The following army orders were issued today

Captain John P. Storey, Fourth artillery, will proceed from Fort Monroe, Va., to Washington, Indian Head, Md., Frankford arsenal, Pa., Sandy Hook, N. J., Watertown arsenal, Muss., Watervliet arsenal, N. Y., South Bethlehem, Reading and Homestead, Pa., on official business. First Lieutenant Edward E. Hardin, Seventh infantry, now on leave of absence, is detailed for duty at the general heavquarters of the National guards of New York and will report in per-First Lieutenant Henry E. Waterman, corps engineer, August 21, 18 extended one onth. Captain Edgar A. Means, assistant nonth. surgeon, is relieved from further duty with the commission appointed for the location and marking of the boundary between Mexico and the United States and will, without de

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of which benefit the boy and the man. Boys' single-breasted knee pant suits in dark colors, \$2.50 and

\$3.50. Single and double-breasted cassimeres and fancy cheviots \$4, \$5, \$6 and up. Men's suits \$10, \$12.50, \$15, \$18, \$20, and fall overcoats from \$8.50 up to \$30. Boys' long pant suits \$6 and up. No one quotes as low prices for goods the equal of these. We know they are all right and we mean to keep them so.

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Our store closes at 6:30 p. m., except Satur- | S.W. Cor. 15th & Douglas St days, when we close at 19 p.m.