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THE DAILY

E ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION Binte of Nebraska, i County of Donglas, George H. Taskinuck, secretary of The Ber Pub-lishing company, does solemnly swear that the sectual circulation of The Data, Ber for the week ending Octobers, 1852, was as follows: word: Sunday, October 2. Monday, Oc Fuesday, Cr Wednesday, Thursday, Getober 5. Friday, October 7. Saturday, October 8.1.

24,304 Average. GEORGE B TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in 1923 filter. ence this 8th day of October, 1822. N. P. FKIL, (Seal) Notary Public. Average Circulation for September, 24,622

WHY not go to Fremont tomorrow and hear Crounse and Van Wyck in their closing debate?

A COUNTY physician who is under the Influence of liquor half the time should not be permitted to prescribe for county patients.

-IF FREE silver is wise, why not free nickel and free copper? Let us have "no unjust discrimination" against these money metals.

THERE are a great many democrats in Nebraska who claim that Governor Boyd wrecked his party last year and they believe that his advice on fusion would put on the finishing touches.

MORTON is spoiling his record of honesty on the silver question by his demagogical speeches on the subject of beet sugar. It seems to be quite hard for a member of the Cobden club to speak the truth when foreign interests are concerned.

WHY is it that the populists of this state are now howling so much about usury and unjust interest extortion when everybody knows that the last legislature, in which the populists controlled both houses, failed to pass a usury bill?

IT REQUIRED a great amount of Mr. Bryan's large stock of impertinence to come into this district, in which he lied Boextravagantly two years ago about the terribly high prices to follow the Mc-Rinley law, and tell our people whom they should elect to congress and why.

IT IS a dull day when some new improvement is not planned in South Omaha. It is now reported that the

THE BEE has never hesitated to expose and denounce corruption, venality and abuses in the public instit tions of the state. Whenever any information of a trustworthy character has gome to its knowledge indicating that the affairs of a state institution were not being honestly conducted, this paper has promptly placed the public in possession of that information, regardless of whom it might hurt. A single instance may he cited when last year we exposed abuses at the Hastings asylum, causing an investigation by the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, which resulted in the dismissal and punishment of the culprits. Repeatedly for years THE BEE has called attention to facts in cennection with the public institutions which suggested wastefulness and dishonest practices, and it has many times urged the duty of frequent investigations of these institutions, knowing the constant danger there is that their management may become corrupt. The

state authorities have no more imperative duty than that of keeping a vigilant watch upon the conduct of the affairs of the public institutions.

Regarding the charges of venality and dishonesty made against the officials of the asylum for the insane at Lincoln, the testimony thus far brought out by the investigation is very damaging to the late steward and certain other employes of that institution, but no proof has been presented connecting any state officer with the corrupt and dishonest practices. It has not been shown that any of these officers had the least knowledge or suspicion of the rascality that was going on, and no fairminded man will claim that they are in the remotest degree responsible for them. General Leese, himself formerly a member of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, and who will not be accused of partiality to the republican officials who now constitute the board, has said that they are not responsible for what has taken place in the asylum. So far, then, as the instigation of the ivestigation was intended for political

capital, and there can be no question that this was the motive, it has failed with respect to the republican state officials. They are in no wise implicated in the charges, nor can they fairly be held in any measure responsible for the wrongdoing of the asylum employes. It is not possible for these officials to look

into all the details of the management of the public institutions. Their multifarious duties would not permit them to do so, even if such a service could reasonably be expected of them. In addition to the duties of their several offices they constitute the State Board of Education, the State Board of Transportation and the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings, having as part of

of its duties the care, leasing and sale of all school lands. Surely this gives these officials a sufficiently wide range and variety of responsibilities.

The developments justify the investigation of the Lincoln asylum, which should be prosecuted thoroughly and the rogues unearthed and punished, but there is no political capital in it against the republican state officers, and the real purpose of its instigators is therefore defeated. That it will have good esults is to be hoped. It ought to have a wholesome influence upon the management of other public institutions, and it suggests that one of the most important duties of the next legislature will be to provide better safeguards against slipshod methods and disnonest practices in the institutions of the state. THE EVIDENCE ACCUMULATES. An advance buildtin issued by the superintendent of the census gives some general statistics of the manufacturing industries of the city of New York, which deserve the attention of the distinguished free traders who are engaged in the business of casting discredit upon the reports of statisticians. The facts given agree with those furnished by Commissioner Peck, in showing a greatly increased number of manufacturing industries, an increased number of men employed and an advance in wages. The information refers only to New York city, but it is valuable because the manufacturing enterprises of the metropolis are more diversified than elsewhere and embrace a vast number of industries. The large increase in the number of establishments reported is a striking feature of the report, the percentage of increase being 103.18 per cent, but the percentage of increase in wages baid is still greater, being 127.89 per cent. The wages are not only greater actually, but they are also greater relatively, the average per hand increasing from \$427 in 1880 to \$653 in 1890, or 52.93 per cent. After making all possible allowances for the fact that the present enumeration is more thorough than the last and for other minor circumstances that may have improved the showing, it is still apparent that a wonderful advance has been made in the number and magni tude of the industries and in the wages paid to their employes. The inquisitors who have been trying so diligently to discredit. Peck will hardly have the hardlhood to make a similar attack upon Superintendent Porter. The census figures fully support those of the commissioner and are also in harmony with the reports of statisticians in other states who have lately been dealing with the subjects of manufacturing and wages. Does it not seem a strange thing that a great political party, aiming to obtain control of the government, should be entirely dependent upon the success of its afforts to deceive the voters of the country concerning these matters of business and wages? The democracy has no hope that is not based upon the belief that the people can be fooled. It has leaned upon broken reeds before in the course of its checkered history, but never has it relied upon a support so weak as its present position on the tariff question. Manufacturing industries must be prostrated and wage earners impoverished if the democratic free trade idea is to be justified; honce the prostration and impoverishment required are furnished to order by the democratic newspapers and orators and dilated upon in domocratic platforms. A more transparent exhibition of false pretense and downright

BEE | THE LINCOLN ASYLUMINVESTIGATION | fraud was never seen. In one respect it | sympathy with the best sentiment and has signally failed of its purpose. It create a widespread feeling of dissatisfaction among the great wage earning classes by representing the proprietors of the multiplying industries of the land as the bloated beneficiaries of a robber

> tariff and the wage carner himself as a down trodden slave. This result has not been achieved to any great extent, though the flames have been vigorously fanned wherever labor difficulties have existed. The object named at is so plain to even the most ordinary intelligence that few have been deceived. The facts presented by the statisticians

concerning the enormous growth of American industries under protection and the improved condition of the wage earning class are interesting, but after all they only confirm the popular belief by corroborating what every person sees on all sides. The proofs of prosperity cannot be concealed and sophistry can-

not explain them away.

A FEW DISCREPANCIES CORRECTED. L. T. Michener, the well known Indiana politician, friend of the president, member of the advisory board of the national committee and partner of Blocks-of-Five Dudley, arrived in the city yesterday and secured a room at the Paxton hotel without registering One of the first things he did after break fast was to inquire for THE BEE office. He tande his way to that sacred edifice and was in consultation with Editor Rosewater, who, by the way, is also a member of the national committee, although few persons in the state seem to know it.

The presence here unheralded and unregistered of so close a friend of Harrison and so influential an adviser of the national committee has considerable significance in Nebraska. It is well known that a mighty protest wont from Neoraska to the national committee demanding that the editor of Tak BEE support the full republican tickets or resign from the committee. The visit of Mr. Michener is to investigate this trouble and also, it is said, to placate Mr. Rosewater by allowing him a hand in the distribution of the funds, by which it is hoped to save Nebraska for the rapublican column this fall. An Omaha man who is in a position to know says that Mr. Rosewater received three days ago direct from the national committee a large package of money, presumably a part of the national funds for the dis-

tribution of which THE BEE editor is fighting - Werld-Herald. This is a very interesting piece of news and does credit to the fertile imagunation of the man at the helm of the Omaha Fake-Factory. 1 deem it proper, however, to correct a few slight discrep-

ancies between fact and fiction. Mr. Michener passed through Omaha Thursday on his way to the coast. He passed by the World-Herald rookery and called at THE BEE building. For this piece of offensive partisanship Mr. Michener should be held rigidly accountable. Inasmuch as I was absent when he called at THE BEE building the "significant consultation" did not materialize and Mr. Michener left Omaha carrying his campaign secrets with him,

I realize that my membership in the national committee has, been a profound secret to most people in Nebraska and so far as I can learn the national committee has not yet received that "mighty protest" against my continuing on the committee. The only figment of truth concerning that protest is that my refusal to commend

aspirations of dis people. They are was designed to set workingmon at thorough republicans, who, in case of ennity with their employers and to the election of "h" republican president and house of representatives, which now seems almost assured, will be able to do the state good service, and in any event would represent it creditably.

> McKeighan and Kem have not a singlo valid claim to the support of an intelligent and progressive constituency. They are more political charlatans, whose failure in private life is proof of their unworthiness for any public station, and least of all for that of representatives of a great and growing state like Nebraska, with an intelligent, industrious, thrifty and honest people. The votors of the Fifth and Sixth districts, we confidently believe; will not discredit their intelligence by electing such montebanks as McKeighan and Kem over such capable men as Andrews and Whitehead.

LOYAL TO HOME INTERESTS.

The spirit of loyalty to western interests which animates the breasts of all who have settled in the west is almost proverbial. Perhaps it has never been more strikingly illustrated than it now is in Nebraska. The b me patronage movement started a little more than a year ago was based upon this well known spirit of local pride and feaity to local interests. It was designed to apply to this state and to promote every legitimate interest in the state. The effect which it has already produced in Omaha is remarkable, and outsiders who have in past years counted with absolute confidence upon a good market for their goods here are now in many cases reduced to the necessity of seeking other territory. In certain lines of manufacture Omaha controls the field that eastern concerns considered easily their own a year ago. Travelers for houses dealing in several different lines have lately expressed their surprise upon linding that Omaha and the state of Nebraska have no further need of their commodities and that they cannot regain their lost ground. This is not altogether due to a general popular loy-There appears to be an intense feeling of alty to home interests, but is partly acoreness in India over the report that the counted for by the fact that the local British India office is opposed to a gold producers cannot be undersold in their standard and holds that silver should be

specialties. Everything moves forward when the people have a common purpose and are able to recognize common interests. As the local manufacturing enterprises increase in strength and capacity they will be yet better able to cope with competition, and every forward step they take will be an advantage to the community in which their interests are centered.

GOVERNOR BOTES is working hard for the democratic cause in Iowa, but trustworthy reports say that his efforts are not being rewarded. The speeches of the governor are largely taken up with arguments inteaded to prove that the tariff is a tax, which is a very unprofitable task in view of the fact that many articles can be bought at about the amount of the duty on them, so that the governor has not been able to make many converts to this view. He also adheres to his statement of some two years ago that the farmers of Iowa are producing grain at a loss, which is wholly inconsistent with what he said in his annual message of a few months ago, and which nearly every thrifty farmer in the state knows is not true. What most seriously handicaps Governor Boies, however, is the studious omission of any reference to the wildeat currency plank of the democratic platform. In this respect the governor follows the example of Mr. Cleveland, but still it is not satisfactory to the honest money democrats, who are quite numerous in Iowa. The republicans of the Hawkeye state are very confident, and evidently they have good reason to be.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

We shall soon know whether Bismarcs's successor is able to retain the post of chancetlor. General von Caprivi clung to his high office in spite of the humiliation inflicted on him by the emperor's disapproval of the school bill, framed for the purpose of cementing a union between the Catholic party and the conservatives. Now, howaver, he has announced his purpose of resigning if he fails to carry through the new military bill istended largely to increase the defensive forces of the empire by augmenting the number of conscripts annually drafted into the standing army. The approaching session of the Reichstay, therefore, is to decide the fale of the emperor's chief minister, provided, of course, William II., who has not yet definitely declared himself, does not again slight his chancellor by directing him to withdraw a oill which provokes such violent opposition.

. . It is not only Gorman liberals of over; shade who oppose the new army bill, but also members of the Prussian government who are alive to the financial difficulties of the empire. Herr Miguel, for instance, the Prussian minister of finance, is charged by with having subsidized vario newspapers to attack the military project. The attack is based upon the gravity of the fiscal problem presented by the measure, and it would clearly be an act of foily for the Reichstag to pass the army bill without understanding exactly how the large additional expenditure is to be met. It is not likely that the chancellor overrates the cost of his own proposal, yet he admits that it will impose upon the German tax pavers an extra annual burden of \$15,000,000, besides a preliminary outlay of \$20,000,000. He has not yet explained where the money is to come from, and the moment that question is debated his troubles will begin. It seems impossible to raise the sums needed without imposing fresh duties on beer, spirits, and tobacco, and Bismarck timself shrank from confronting the storm of protests evoked by the mere suggestion of such imposts. The present chancellor can not expect to convince even his own adherents that the army bill ought to be passed unless he can designate such corresponding fiscal measures as to them, at least, will seem acceptable. For the moment they who believe in Caprivi take for granted that he can do this, but the instant he tries to answer their expectations they are likely to be un deceived.

worthy of note that these diminutive craft met with far more than their share of disaster in the recent French and British manœuvres, but this fact, after all, proves nothing as to their value in actual warfare, 1.1

The Baring liquidation drags its slow length along, and the chances of the guarantors escaping without having to make good a final deficiency grow less. With every partist realization on the securities held, the water cozes out of what is left. Thus, in the six months from February 29 to August 31 the liabilities were reduced from £7,017,060 to £5,113,613, but in the same period the value of the assets declined from £10,338,757 to £5,319,261, or \$200,000 more than the limbilities. This shows how every fresh attempt to market the depreciated bonds only sends them down lower in price. At the meeting of the Bank of England in the middle of September the opinion was general that it would not be possible to complete the liquidation within the next twelve months, as originally

planned, and that it would be necessary to form some new kind of trust to nurse the Baring securities along. The immense losses to English investors who were caught in the South American crash are enough of themselves to account for a good part of the financial distress under which England has been laboring.

Foul, Fusion and Fabrication. Minneapolis Times.

The foulest campaign ever conducted in dinnesota, a campaign most devoid of all principle, a campaign which traduces the state and nation, a campaign of compromises with Chicago wheat gamblers and railroad interests, and finally a campaign of fusion rnd party desertion—is that with which the state democratic machine goes to the people

for their moral, intellectual and patriotic support. But Minnesota is not ready to be-

Sonpartisan Judiciary. Kansas Citu Sta

foul its nest this year.

The endorsement of Judge Andrews, the republican candidate for chief justice of the New York court of appeals, by the demo cratic state committee was a step in the way of independent politics. The nomination of Judge Andrews by the republicans, although he was the democratic candidate for associ-ate justice in 1884, was another step. By such examples the hope is inspired that we shall some day have what we are always talking about, an absolutely nonpartisan judiciary.

The Tariff and Wages.

which has been investigating the question, reports that the waves of coal miners in allowed to find its natural level and that equilibrium should be maintained by a revision of the fiscal system. One leading newspaper describes the decision as showing a cynical indifference to the interests of McKinley act. India, Another says that it will go near

Contemptible Sneers. New York Tribun

land impossible. Other journals use Democratic papers all over the country language scarcely less strong. The articles seem to regard this as a convenient and suit-able time for sneers on the veteran soldiers and for renewals of Mr. Cleveland's conin some English financial papers are very adversely criticised, and it is pronounced an tomptible insults about pensions as a mode of life insurance. The St. Paul Globe exextraordinary thing that anybody should speak of legislating in a panic when the silpends its wit in remarking upon the alleged ver problem has been engaging the attention act that the veterans multiply month by of the authorities and of thinking men for This is a suggestion which ought to the past ten or tifteen years. The corrego hand in hand with Mr. Cleveland's view that saddles did more barn to union cavalry-men than the builets of the enemy. This spondent of the London Times at Calcutta writes: "The statement that the agitation is gind of wit is highly entertaining to kept up only by a few European residents is eterans, and cannot fail to bring them in refuted by the fact that the petition of the ine for the man who sent a substitute.

Cleveland and the Pensions.

are those of educated natives. There can be A few democratic members of the Grand

tive men who are opposed to class legisla tion, mon that do not profess to believe that the state is a financial failure, mon who do not have to discourage prosperity and en courage discontent to get into office, met pledged to the principles of republicanism men who believe in the future of the coun

IDLE THOUGHTS.

try.

Kate Fleid's Washington: Religion: an in-surance against fire in the next world for which honesty is the best polley.

Washington Star: This country might be-stow on one of its cowboy versitiers the title of poet lariat.

Pittsburg Press: The same turkey is con-emplating a perch on the upper limb of the moon for occupancy next month.

Griveston News: Many a wise man has picked up a good suggestion where some fool dropped it.

Truth: Prunella-Doyou let your beaux first with other girls? Prisellia-Oh, yes: unless they are good looking. I saw yo'i and Jack together last night but, as I told him this morating, I did not mind.

Somerville Journal: One of Somerville's businessmen is so excessively polite that when the telephone girl says "Hullo" to him through the telephone he invariably lifts his hat and politely makes response: "Good morning."

Atchison Globe: People are architects of heir lives and spend most of their time in unlding glass additions to their houses.

ABOUT THIS TIME OF YEAR. Chie 190 News Record. Chic top News Record. Just now there is come the season Half way 'twist two extremes, When the chilly morning flanne's Warm up 'n the norm-day beams, When the dealer in the ice lump Has a spasm of the soul, Wishing somehow he could change his Frozen crystals into coal.

BEN-ANN, EHI?

BEN-ANS. EU? Ragicy, When Bennic Brown his Annie wed, Concerning him it might be said, As le the shrine of Hymen quitted, He felt that he was Benny fitted. And, speaking of his happy bride, Who thus to him had been atlied. It might, with equal troth be stated, That she thereby was Annie mated,

COMMISSIONS TO BE CUT.

Big Dry Goods Jobbars Get Together to

Decrease the Drummer's Doie. NEW YORK, Oct. 14 .- Five of the great iry goods jobbing houses of this city will at he beginning of next year cut the comnissions now paid their dry goods men. The result will be a diminution of nearly

Phiadelphis Press. The bureau of labor statistics of Illinois,

litrois increased during the year 1891 over 15 per cent. This was in the projected bituminous coal mines. If Commissioner Peck of New York needed any support he would find it in the report of every labor bureau in the country. There was never such unanimity in the official reports in support of one point as there is this year in sup ort of the increase in wages under the

New York Aderliser.

no doubt that the Indian people, who are Army of the Republic out in Minnesota have able to form an opinion on the subject, are joined in a flaming address to the veterans in behalf of Cleveland, which is intended, we not satisfied with their currency. On the contrary, they are rapidly becoming alive to are told, to offset the recent declaration of General Dan Sickles. The man who wrote this address wrote a deliberate lie when he the fact that what they have hitherto regarded as money has already lost over 40 per declared that Mr. Cleveland, as president. cent of its value in the eyes of the world. vetoed only a lot of unworthy private pen nd that there is every prospect of further Mr. Cleveland vetoed the de pendent pension bill, which a republican con-gress afterwards passed and Mr. Harrison signed. But before vetoing the bill which gave relief to the veterans of the union cause Mr. Cleveland signed a dependent pen sion bill for survivors of the war with Mexico because it was demanded by the south, which furnished the majority of the troops for that cruel war in behalf of the ex-tension of slavery. The less the democrats have to say about Cleveland's record on pensions the better they will be off.

one-half in the income of those men. Six months ago representatives of the arms of H. B. Claffin & Co., Sweetser, Pembroke & Co., Tefft, Weller & Co., Dunham, Buckley & Co., and E. S. Jaffray & Co., got together and decided that in at

tempts to gat business they were cutting encanother's threats and benefiting poone that the market was becoming unstable that the mirraet was becoming unstable and that a bad condition of affairs was threatening. They had been coupet-ing to the extent of giving purchasers runnus discounts, had dated bills way abead and had fairly cut the profits in small pieces They entered into a compact as to rates of discount, dating bills and other matters and got along smoothly. Recently representa-tives of these firms held another meeting at which the remuneration of salesmen was discussed. A reduction was decided upon On lines of domestic goods that have yielded the salesman 1 per cent commission he will after January 1 receive half of that. On other lines the reduction is from one-bail of 1 per cent to 1 per cent, depending on the amount of commission previously paid. The new schedule goes into effect at the end of the present year.

Considering Cotton Rates.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Oct. 14 .- The Southwestern Railway and Steamship association rate committee spent the day in considering the matter of interstate rates of shipments of cotton destined to domestic and foreign points. A committee submitted a report which was adopted, the effect of such report being to more properly adjust interstate rates in view of existing conditions.

Enough and to Spare.

Chicaga News-Record.

Cudahy Packing company contemplates establishing an extensive glue factory. This is an important enterprise and will give employment to an additional force of men.

IT is reported that the new Crespo Hovernment in Venezuela is anxious to establish friendly relations with the United States. This would be a good thing for that distracted republic if it resulted in modernizing her civilization and teaching her that peace is essential to prosperity.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL of Massachusetts is coming to the Chicago dedication attended by seventy-eight gloriously uniformed members of his staff, who will occupy forty rooms at one of the great hotels. This will be at once recognized as democratic simplicity and economy of the Jefferson brand.

THE financial reforms of the populists are modeled after those brilliant and dazzling money schemes which made France bankrupt in the eighteenth century and have more recently runed the people of Argentine. Money must be convertible wealth, and wealth cannot be created by law because it is the product of labor.

OMAHA is keeping right along with the procession, standing up for Nebraska, and showing other jobbing genters the way to commercial prospority. Last week was not the most favorable for fall trade, yet Omaha did more than a million dollars a day, her total bank clearings showing an increase of 38.8 per cent over the second week of October, 1891. And the head of the list, as usual.

MAJOR PADDOCK is grubbing in a hard row of stumps. He aspires to again represent the taxpayers of the Fourth commissioner district in the county board. Herotofore his immediate constituents have utterly failed to get any attention at his hands. The people of South Omaha are determined that their interests shall have some advocate in the board. Consequently, they will elect Mr. Stanley, the republican opponent of Paddock. Mr. Stanley is a resident of South Omaha. Those who know him speak in flattering terms of his stability and good sense.

HON. ISAAC NOYES, who heads the republican legislative ticket for the office of stite senator, is a man of unimpeachable integrity and superior capacity. He was twice elected to the legislature in one of the most densely settled districts in the state of New York and made an excellent record. He is level-headed, well informed and reliable. He is, moreover, a well-to-do farmer and familiar with the wants of the producers. Being independent in his means of livelihood he will be free from improper corporate influences. THE BEE can cheerfully commend Mr. Noyes, not only to republicans, but to every citizen who desires good governmont

candidates whose records are indefensible has afforded material for political mercenaries to indulge in their periodic ghost dances. My place on the national committee is not a sinecure and I have verbally notified Chairman Cady that I am ready to retire at any time before election should the state central committee call for my resignation

Mr. Michener may have come to Omaha on a mission for all I know, but ne certainly did not dream of questioning me in regard to my own conduct or the policy which THE BEE is pursuing in the campaign.

Inasmuch as I had voluntarily requested Mr. Carter, chairman of the national committee, to place all contributions for Nebraska at the disposal of the state committee, because I did not want to handle any of the campaign fund, the story that Michener came to placate me by conceding my demand to handle the campaign fund, and the alleged delivery to me of a large package of money, is decidedly amusing. Why the committee would send me a package of money instead of a draft passes my comprehension.

As a matter of fact not a dollar o national committee funds has been sent to or received in Nebraska up to date. On the contrary, I have personally advanced several hundred dollars for foreign campaign literature for which the committee is yet to remit. With these trivial exceptions the story of the World-Herald is substan-

tially correct. E. ROSEWATER.

SHOULD BE RETIRED.

There ought to be no question about the defeat of Congressmen McKeighan and Kem in the Fifth and Sixth districts. It must be that the constituents of these representatives are fully convinced that it was a great mistake to send them to congress, and to re-elect them would be an inexcusable blunder. They not only misrepresent the real sentiments of the people of Nebraska, but they also discredit their intelligence. No other two men were of so little consequence in congress, and yet there was opportunity for them to have made themselves felt if they possessed the ability

to do so. They were ignored and disregarded, not from any unwillingness on their part to be recognized, but for the reason that it was very promptly discovered they had no claim to recognition. So far as any interest of Nebraska was concerned they were entirely useless and undoubtedly would be under any circumstances. A constituency that sends such men to congress does a positive wrong to the whole state.

The republicar candidates in the Fifth and Sixth districts are capable men, who would be serviceable to their constituents and to the state at large as representatives in congress. Prof. W. E. Andrews, in the Fifth, is a man of fipe acquirements, while Hon. James Whitehead, in the Sixth, has every qualification for a useful representative in the national legislature. Both of these gentlemen are familiar with the wants of Nebraska and in hearty

AT LAST the authorship of that "state pank" feature of the democratic platform has been revealed. Up to this week no one could be found who would confess to the origin or advocacy of that egregious piece of lunacy. But the Atlanta Constitution, elated by its state victory, came out Monday in favor of the state bank and affirmed that the south originated the clause. And if Cleveland is elected the south, which will be the greatest factor in electing him, will control his administration, and wild-cat banks may be confidently anticipated. The Constiution would have been wiser to have remained silent until after election.

ANYTHING we might say concerning the action of the bar looking to the retirement of Judge Scott from the bench would be construed by himself and his friends as persecution. For that reason and for the reason that we do not want to fo; estail any step the members of the bar may see fit to take in the premises THE BEE will refrain from all comment, but will simply publish the proceedings and a compendium of the arguments on both sides.

THE New York Sun says that Omaha believes that Matthew Arnold wrote "The Light of Asia." Well, there is really some ground for such a belief since the appearance of Sir Edwin's lines on the death of Tennyson. There is some poetry in "The Light of Asia' and it is hardly conceivable that the author of the lines on the late laureate can write poetry.

THE threats of vengeance against the citizens of Coffeyville by the friends of the exterminated Dalton gang indicate that there are a few more desperadoes who need exterminating. The Coffesville people are the ones to do the job effectually. Some of the citizens of that town are handy with their Winchesters and will not stand any nonsense.

> A Tip for First Voters. Clicinnali Commercial

The American citizen who attains the age of 21 years on November S is entitled to a vote, and to be qualified by registration be-forehand. There is nothing in the law to disenfranchiso any man justly entitled to a

> Positively Van's Last Tour. Kearney Hul

Van Wyck will be the worst fooled man in the state of Nebraska when the votes are connted. Independents everywhere are dethe tweadle that he presumes to call campaign speeches. It is the old man's last appearance.

depreciation. India will no longer be satisfied with vague recommondations to wait and see how low silver will fall. She demands that something should be done immediately to save her from the grave evils under which she is now suffering and from graverones threatening her in the near future, and the Luglish people may rest assured that any further delay will cause general and profound discontent in this country."

rendering the government of India by Eng-

Currency association has now obtained over

16,000 signatures, more than half of which

The correspondent of the Longon Times at

Paris, speaking of the latest Bonapartist manifesto, says that it is a great pity that Prince Victor cannot get the plebiscite he pretends to be so anxious for, as it would demonstrate very offectually the political nopelessness of his situation. He says "Prince Victor Napoleon could not obtain a million of votes, and if I say a million it is only that I may not seem to wish to exaggerate things, for I am convinced, and I have reasons to think as I do, that this figure of a million is far too large. In Paris he would have the 100,000 votes which are at the disposal of any one wishing to overturn existing conditions, whatever they may be, and he would have besides in certain special corners of France, in socialist and agitating centers, some hundreds of thousands more. But this would be all. The militant Boonpartists, it is true, have taken socialism under their patronage, and can rely on those who profess the so-

cialist ideal to rally to their side. But the only socialism that they will have will be the socialism of disorder, and not the real socialism which always steers very clear of them, and rightly so. It is to be regretted that reasons of order, of economy, and of morality even, are opposed to such an attempt; but the day when the republic would consent to stand such a proof would be a cause for congratulation, for the chief result would be the assurance that Prince Victor could not hold up his head. It is a great mistake to imagine that the country would give to him a majority if the election of president of the republic were handed over to universal suffrage. Perhaps Prince Victor knows this as well as everybody else, and even better than anybody, and he perseveres apparently in this mistake, because but for that he would have no longer any reason for existence."

The rapid Lacrease in the number of French torpedo boats is attracting much attention from naval men in England, and there has been a long and animated discussion in the press of the question whether the British navy is not dangerously weak in this respect. The official view of the admiralty is that torpedo boats are chiefly useful as means of defense against a more powerful navy, and that as the British navy is the most powerful of all it would in case of bostilities naturally take the aggressive and would not be compelled to rely upon a large torpedo boat flotilla. Some eminent naval officers, however, hold that this is an utterly mistaken view and that the British fleet ought to be provided with torpedo boats in proportion to its size. By the end of next year the French will have 250 torpedo bonts, and the authorities are beginning to wonder where they are going to find senior lieutenants to command them. The prospect is that many junior licutenants will have to be pressed into service. The flotilla owes its existence chiefly to the late Admiral Aube, who was a great believer in the torpede boat and swift cruiters and a determined opponent of big pronctads. Since his death his policy has been modified a little, but the torpedo branch of theservice has been maintained in a condition of great efficiency so far as mere numbers are concerned. It is

Independents and Freight Rates. Broken Bose Republican.

Voters of Nebraska are reminded that when they go to cast their vote for a mem-ber of the legislature, that a failure to have freight rates reduced two years ugo from 20 to 25 per cent in Nabraska is chargeable directly to the independent members of the legislature. Both the republican and demo cratic members offered to support a bil reducing freight rates from 20 to 25 per cont, and the independent legislators re-fused to give their assistance. To defeat all legislatton on the question, they intro duced the Newberry bill, an extreme measure that could not have withstood the scrutiny of the courts had it become a law, and as a consequence because of its unreasonableness and untairness was vetoed by Governor Boyd, Elect conserva

A petrified man has been discovered in Nebraska. As ho is entirely dead, the chances for the formation of another political party in that state are not increased by the covery.

THE SHANTY IN THE STREET.

Going through the city A strange thing you will meet, It excites the stranger's wonder, 'Tis the shanty in the street.

From the center of the city Go which way you will. You'll see it in the valley. You'll see it on the hill.

It squats upon the pavement. Where people throng the way: It squats in distant suburbs. And walts for election day. Within are stalls for voters

To keep their thoughts from ailxingi The law stands round about it, And frowns on ballot fixing.

It gives a strong suggestion Of councilmanic jobs. And how it gives protection To the voter whom it robs.

Do you think that we're progressing. Pot in stalls like horses To make us do our duty. And shield us from the bosses? Omaha, Neb. B. F. Cocuras.



Out o' Sight

Put one of our new fall overcoats over that summer



8

suit and the s. s. will be out o' sight-so will you be. Our new fall suit for men and boys are also out o' sight as to style and general make up. The price is no quite out o' sight, for such suits as we are selling can't be sold for nothing. We ask as little as pos

C

sible and make a living, selling the best clothing on earth. Men's suits \$10 up; overcoats \$8.50 up. Boys'suits \$2.50 up. Boys' overcoats in endless variety. The enormous patronage in our furnishing goods and hat departments is due to the fact that the best is the cheapest, and we keep the best.

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