## THE DAILY BEE.

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ng. Exposition grounds

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION State of Nebraska.
County of Douglas, County of Douglas, George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Pt lishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Datty Bre for the week ending September 2, 1893, was as follows: Sunday, August 27.
Monday, August 28.
Tuesday, August 29.
Wednesday, August 31.
Thursday, August 31.
Friday, September 1.
Saturday, September 1.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of September, 1893 N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for Aug., 1893, 24,075 THE disappearance of the currency

premium in the cities of the east is an additional sign of returning confidence. JIM NORTH feels a little more case

of mind now that his appointment as internal revenue collector has been confirmed by the senate.

IT IS now plain that the senate will not content itself with confining the debate on the repeal bill to a period no longer than that consumed in the

PEOPLE who believe that license taxes are shifted to the consumer will do well to observe the effect of the abolition of the ceal dealers license tax in this city on the price of coal this winter.

THE farcical tariff hearing before the ways and means committee will serve no purpose beyond enabling a few lawyers to earn fat fees for appearing in behalf of importers interested in securing lower

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S advocacy of religious liberty for all people before a congress of Jewish women is one of the encouraging signs of the progress of modern civilization toward more perfect religious tolerance.

ANOTHER man has been arrested on the charge of obtaining railroad passes by means of forged orders. What has become of the interstate commerce law that was intended to abolish the entire system of free pass abuses.

A DEFICIT of \$19,000,000 a month cannot be long endured even by the government of the United States. Something must be speedily done either to increase the public revenues or to decrease governmental expenditures.

INTRODUCING bills into congress and securing their enactment are two entirely different things. Our new representatives in congress will learn how great this difference is before they complete their first winter in Washington.

MEMBERS of the Board of Education can afford to be jeered at as mossbacks, because they decline to lend a helping hand to the proposed shipment of school children to the World's fair. The board evidently knows that this is no part of its function

THE ejection of fakirs from the World's fair buildings must not be understood as a move on the part of the directors against fakes in general. Their is no objection to fakirs on the World's fair grounds so long as they consent to divide with the management the money that they mulet from the

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S silence upon the question of tariff revision which he once deemed of sufficient importance to have demanded the call of an extra session of congress not later than September is becoming ominous. Has the president changed his mind in relation to the relative importance of tariff tinkering?

PEOPLE in the west will appreciate the trials and tribulations of the people of Virginia who are threatened with an avalanche of populist orators from the halls of congress. Before the campaign is over Virginia will wish that she had never ceded any territory to the federal government as an inducement to have the capital located in such close proximity to her borders.

AFTER drumming and fiting a whole week 311 people, principally men and women, have been induced to agree to go to the World's fair on condition that the railroads make a proper rate between Omaha and Chicago. This is awfully disappointing. We have all along been told that the parents of 30,-000 children were scrambling over one another to get a chance to have them shipped to the exposition.

OMAHA made a good showing in the contest for the fifth annual convention of the National Association of Life Underwriters to be held next year and was second only to Chicago in the number of votes received. The advocates of Omaha did the graceful thing in seconding the selection of Chicago when it became apparent that they could not have their first choice, and ought on that account to be in a still better condition to make a winning fight when the place of the next succeeding convention comes to be designated.

THE DODGE COUNTY SNAPPERS. Fremont is the home of Judge Maxwell and the abiding place also of J. E. Frick, and between these two, or rather their friends, a war is being waged that will have an important bearing on the question of who shall be the next republican nominee for supreme judge. Without the delegation from his own county the chances for Maxwell to succeed himself are very narrow. The entire state will feel interested in the outcome of the struggle. The country manifests considerable anxiety to hear from the state of Dodge. - State Journal,

The anxiety of the country, which really means the anxiety of the corporation mercenaries and public thieves, for whom the State Journal is the mouth piece, has been relieved. The Dodge county snapper convention, called by a fragment of the county committee and packed by the help of railroad bosses, favored shippers and subsidized editors. has declared for Frick with a mighty

shout and rip-roaring hurrah. Frick has about as much chance to be struck by chain lightning in midwinter as he has to be made the candidate of the republican party for judge of the supreme court. Frick's chief fugel-man and the candidate of the snapper convention do not themselves expect such honor. Their only purpose has been to discredit Judge Maxwell among the people of the state by pretending that he has been repudiated in his own home. Mr. Frick's mission has now been fulfilled, and he is entitled to a fat fee at the hands of the corporation managers for whom he had to play the despicable role of political assassin.

There is no doubt that the war waged in Dodge county upon Judge Maxwell will have "an important bearing" upon the question as to who shall be the next republican nominee for supreme judge. The snapper convention has been a revelation to the republicans of Nebraska. It has unmasked a brace of arrant knaves and double-dealing hypocrites who have for several years past vaunted party loyalty while carrying a railroad dirk in their boots to play the brave in dark political alleys where they could stab honest republicans from behind without exposure.

Yes, indeed, the snapper convention will have an important bearing not only on the outcome of the present campaign, but upon the fortunes of the republican party in this state for years to come. The issue must and will be from now on whether the voice of the rank and file of the party shall be stifled and men who have reflected honor upon its name by their unimpeachable conduct shall be turned down in disgrace at the behest of corporate monopoly.

In Nebraska, as in New York, the work of snap conventions will be repudiated. The New York Tammany snappers were confident that they had squelched and snuffed out Grover Cleveland when they captured the state convention and elected a solid anti-Cleveland delegation to east the vote of New York in Chicago. But the national democracy resented this outrage and the snappers found themselves stranded in a hopeless minority. The same fate will overcome the republican snappers of Dodge

The railroad republicans of the state of Dodge have been heard from. Will the republicans of the state of Nebraska who love their party and its timehonored principles more than they do corporation boodle follow their example? We do not believe that they will.

THE U. P. BRIDGE ARBITRARY. When the Union Pacific bridge was chartered congress gave that company the right to collect tolls for freights and passengers over the bridge, and it has done so directly and indirectly. In the present case the rate to Council Bluffs and its neighboring city is the same from the east, the bridge toll between the two cities being paid by the Iowa railroad companies. This is a discrimination of at least \$12 per carload of twelve tons against Council Bluffs on a 30-cent rate. To offset this Council Bluffs is allowed the bridge toll free on its local westbound freight over the Union Pacific to points beyond the

Missouri river. At this rate, as the proportions now stand. the Iowa railroads get 30 cents flat to Council Bluffs and 25 cents net to Omaha, the balance of the rate to Omaha being paid by the Iowa lines for the toll over the bridge between the two cities. This is done by authority of congress chartering the bridge, and it has never been claimed heretofore that the Cullom bill nullified the charter of the Union Pacific bridge. The Interstate Commerce commission can readily see that in common fairness the rate can be made 25 cents to Council Bluffs from eastern points, and 30 cents to Omaha from the same places On westbound shipments from Council Bluffs the bridge toll could be added to equalize the 30-cent rate to Omaha, placing the two cities upon an equal footing .- Council Bluffs Non-

No intelligent railroad man in the country conversant with the facts will sustain the position taken by the Non-

The simple truth is that nine years ago an understanding was arrived at between the Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific and all the lines connecting with the former at Council Bluffs by which all rates were to be so adjusted that absolutely no discrimination would exist in favor of or against either of these cities in east and west bound traffic. In other words, in all matters of freight transportation they were to be one city as fully and as completely as if there were no river between them.

This understanding has been carried out in all respects except as to the local territory lying between the Missouri river and the Mississippi river common points. Council Bluffs dealers saw that they were to get their in-shipments from both directions at the same cost as Omaha; that they were to have Omaha's local territory west of the Missouri thrown open to them without the payment of bridge charges, and they also saw that if they could induce the lowa roads to break the agreement by compelling Omaha merchants to pay the bridge arbitrary to reach the local trace of lows they would have a practieal monopoly of that trade as against Omaha, while being admitted to the latter's territory on terms of equality. They succeeded with the Iowa roads in establishing this unjust and illegal discrimination against Omaha, which has been endured too long. As the business in question is wholly interstate, wholly within the jurisdiction of the interstate

Mercer and Commissioner Utt have very properly concluded to seek relief through the tribunal having jurisdiction over interstate railroad traffic. This is no attempt to injure Council Bluffs or to place that town at a disadvantage, but simply an effort to give Omaha the same privileges east of the Missouri that Council Bluffs has for years been enjoying west of the Missouri.

### CALIFORNIA DAY.

California has a double celebration today. It is the anniversary of her admission to the union forty-three years ago and it will be celebrated throughout the state with appropriate exercises, and doubtless with an abundant manifestation of popular enthusiasm, for Californians do not do things by halves. It is also California day at the Columbian exposition, and while the attendance of people from the Golden state will doubtless not be so large as that from some of the other less distant states that have had their day, the Californians at Chicago will more than make up for the deficiency in numbers by their liberality. One of the most attractive displays at the fair is made by California, and today ten carloads of fruit from that state will be distributed to those who visit the state building.

The American people are proud of California, whose acquisition to the republic was one of the most valuable ever made and whose development has added untold wealth to the nation. California was admitted to the union September 9, 1850. In 1847 John C. Fremont and Commodore Stockton drove the Mexican forces out of that country, and in 1849 a constitution was framed and ratified by the people. Gold had previously been discovered in February, 1848, inducing a tremendous rush of people into the territory from all parts of the country, so that within a few years there was added to the population 250,000 men of the most energetic and daring character. The early history of California is a record of lawlessness and crime almost without a parallel, but it is also a history of extraordinary energy and endurance on the part of most of those who went there in search of the yellow metal. Very few of the earlier gold seekers achieved what they hoped for, though some of them laid the foundations of enormous fortunes. The great majority, however, failed, after experiencing the severest hardships and privations, and of those who will today celebrate the anniversary of the statehood of California very few can claim among their ancestry the men who went there immediately after the discovery of gold.

California is a magnificent state in area and in resources. She is the largest state in the union except Texas, having 158,360 square miles. Her mineral and agricultural resources have increased the wealth of the country by hundreds of millions of dollars, and the development of the state, so far as its agricultural capabilities are concerned, is as yet in its infancy. A great deal irrigation is necessary, and this is being steadily extended with most beneficial results. According to the last census California had a population of a little over 1,200,000. Her people are distinguished for their liberality and public spirit, and on the whole there is no more interesting state in the union and none

with a more remarkable history.

UNCHECKED MONOPOLY. The present administration has been in power six months and thus far nothing has been done to enforce the law against trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and for controlling production and prices. In this respect the administration has disappointed public expectation. The national platform of the democracy is unequivocal in its denunciation of trusts. It demands the rigid enforcement of the laws made to prevent and control these combinations. 'together with such further legislation in restraint of their abuses as experience may show to be necessary." President Cleveland indicated in his inaugural address that he was in full sympathy with the platform enunciation. He said: "The existence of immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests, formed for the purpose of limiting production and fixing prices, is inconsistent with the fair field which ought to be open to every independent activity. Legitimate strife in business should not be superseded by an enforced concession to the demands of combinations that have the power to destroy, nor should the people to be served lose the benefit of cheapness which usually results from wholesome competition. These aggregations and combinations frequently constitute conspiracies against the interests of the people, and in all their phases they are unnatural and opposed to our American sense of fairness. To the extent that they can be reached and restrained by federal power, the general government should relieve our citizens from their interference and exactions." This utterance of the president was approved by the people, irrespective of politics, and it was accepted as an assurance that the administration would lose no time in taking steps to determine how far the general government could, under existing law, relieve the people from the interference and ex-

actions of monopoly. It was reported several months ago that an effort was to be made to carry out the demand of the platform and the promise of the president. The statement was made that the department of justice was preparing to test the antitrust law by instituting proceedings against several of the combinations. The public was given to understand that it was the settled purpose of the authorities at Washington to do this with as little delay as possible after the reorganization of the department. The impression conveyed was that the president and the attorney general, and indeed all the membes of the administration, were anxious to enforce the law against trusts and combinations just as soon as it was practicable to do so. Yet, after six months

put any check upon the growth of this class of monopoless The combinations flourish today with as much freedom as at any time, and if the trust monopoly is not growing now as rapidly as for-merly it is because the field is almost fully occupied or the conditions favoring such combinations are less favorable

than formerly. - br So far as known? the adequacy of the anti-trust law is not questioned. The federal courts have affirmed its constitutionality and the ablest legal minds in the country have expressed the opinion that it is sufficient to suppress every trust and combination in restraint of trade or for controlling production and prices that exists. It is mandatory in requiring United States district attorneys to proceed against the monopolistic organizations which it inhibits. The people want the law enforced. It has been practically a dead letter since it was enacted, and in the meantime numerous combinations which it was intended to prevent have been formed and are now doing business in violation of the law. The longer these are permitted to continue the more difficult it will be to suppress them. There will never be a more auspicious time than the present to test the antitrust law, and the administration can increase its claim to public confidence by an early effort to make effective this legislation.

IT TAKES all sorts of people to make a world. There are some otherwise sensible people in this city who believe that Omaha would derive incalculable benefit from the free advertising which she would get through an Omaha day at the World's fair. The fact is that the announcement of the reopening of the American National bank is a better advertisement for Omaha than a dozen Omaha days at the fair would be-Omaha is not to be built up by children's processions and the blare of trumpets. What she needs is the advertisement of substantial progress, enlarged commerce, increased bank clearings, new enterprises that give employment to labor and stimulate industrial activity. In other words, Omaha must advertise herself by doing something that will draw capital and infuse confidence in her future greatness among investors.

THE queen's English is sometimes badly distorted by the accidental insertion of commas. Our report of Councilman Hascall's speech to the unem ployed reads: "Everybody," said Mr. Hascall, "should be put to work by September 15 and kept at work all winter. We acknowledge the mistake. It should have read: "Everybody said Mr. Hascall should be put to work by September 15 and kept at work all winter."

THE council committee for the relief of the unemployed had better do more work and less talking. Wind pudding doesn't set well on an empty stomach, even if a man is unemployed.

Current Amusement. Philadelphia Times. Another reason for the brighter business outlook is the people making light of the calamity-howler lamentations. A Wise Precaution.

Kansas City Journal, Senator Peffer's bill to erect a \$20,000,000 college with aluminum money would be valuable evidence for him if he should ever kill anybody and want to plead insanity.

A Terribie cainmity.

Fremont Herald The worst has come to pass, Rosewater is ome from Alaska. - Lincoln Journal Yes, so we have observed—Ragan wasn't ominated. Nor was Sheridan chairman.

Hummers from Hummerville. Philadelphia Ledger.

The speed with which western men arange for business is somewhat startling when contrasted with the more conservative methods pursued in the east. The Cherokee Strip is not to be opened for settlement for early two weeks, yet it is announced that dready a pank for one of the new towns surveyed by the government, and the loca-tion of which is not definitely known, has been chartered, with a capital stock of \$50.

New York Times. Secretary Carlisle has found that some of his new appointees quite misunderstand the nature of the duties they were selected to They have devoted an undu amount of time and energy to what may be generally described as "patronage," sending to the secretary elaborate lists of promotions, removals and appointments, some of which having been inadvertently allowed to pass, have had to be revoked. The secretary has accordingly requested all officers under him to consult him personally before they recommend any changes, and then to send their recommendations through the appoint ment bureau.

> Congratulating Mr. Carter. American Industries.

Our congratulations to Mr. O. M. Carter and the American Loan and Trust company of Omaha, Neb., which, after a suspension of thirty days, has resumed business. receiver has reported that the assets of the company are in excellent condition and greatly exceed the liabilities. Arrangements have been made with creditors act that payment of claims will not be urged. The eastern stockholders have expressed great confidence in President Carter, who has certainly handled the affairs of the company judiciously. If we are not mistaken this is the first western loan company that has emerged from a receivership in so brief

Distress in the South. Palladelphia Press.

The pitiful stories, that come from the outh of the loss of life and property and of lestitution among the survivors on account of the great cyclone of last week ought to move the most indifferent to think and to help. The calamity becomes more appalling as the particulars are reached. The death list will certainly reach 1,500 and it may rise to 2,000. And when in addition the destruc-tion of all the little property of the survivors is taken into account the discress of the situation will become apparent. Four years ago the great flood at Johnstown in this state appalled the civilized world and prompted the most lavash charity of modern times. And yet the deaths caused by the cyclone will be at least half, and may be two thirds, as large as the Johnstown list. This one fact ought to show how pressing the need for help is.

Why They Oppose Maxwell.

Dodge County Leader The transportation cases at present in the United States courts are liable to be dis-missed. Then, if they are continued they are liable to bob up in the state courts. Thu the reason comes to light why the railroads want to secure the entire supreme bench At present they appear to have two abject slaves one of them running over the state setting up precinct and county conventions in the corporation interests. They want all in the corporation interests. They want all the court, and will be satisfied with nothing eise. With Maxwell on the bench their dishonest transactions will be scrutinized, and there will be more than one man with an opinion on the bench. There is method in within the jurisdiction of the interstate commission and governed by the provisions of the interstate law against all unjust discriminations, Congressman ticable to do so. Yet, after six months the present fight over the judgeship by the railroad corporations. There is method in the present fight over the judgeship by the railroad corporations. There is method in the present fight over the judgeship by the railroad corporations. There is method in the present fight over the judgeship by the railroad corporations. There is method in the present fight over the judgeship by the railroad corporations. There is method in the present fight over the judgeship by the railroad corporations. There is method in the present fight over the judgeship by the railroad corporations. There is method in the present fight over the judgeship by the railroad corporations. There is method in the present fight over the judgeship by the railroad corporations. There is method in the present fight over the judgeship by the railroad corporations. There is method in the present fight over the judgeship by the present fight over the present fight over the judgeship by the present fight over the p

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Foremost among the measures in the program arranged by Mr. Gladstone is a bill to facilitate registration, which would greatly increase the voting strength of the workingmen. Another important reform affecting the franchise is the proposal to abolish plural voting. The measure to bestow considerable power of local government upon parish councils, thereby transferring the management of their local coneerns from the landlords to the tenantry, is of the utmost importance to the government by reason of its bearing on the English constituencies. To these may be added an eight-hour law, demanded by the miners of Northumberland and Durham; but it is more doubtful whether a provision for local option to permit or prohibit the liquor traffic will be submitted. It may not be expedient at this moment to incite the nostility of the liquor interests. It is certain that each and every one of these measares, or such of them as may pass the House of Commons, would be rejected by the upper chamber, as it is certain that that venerable and useless body will reject the home rule bill. This is just what the liberals desire. Added to the recent throwing out by the lords of the bill enlarging the powers of the London county councils, the rejection of all of these measures demanded by various sections of the democracy would furnish matter for an effective indictment of the hereditary legislators. A dissolution following under these circumstances would be succeeded by a campaign conducted with a vigor and earnestness not witnessed in the British islands during many years. Although the Storthing has adjourned for

its customary autumn vacation, there are no indications of any decline of the animosity between Norway and Sweden. On the contrary, matters are going from bad to worse and the nationalist leaders in Christiania, including the cabinet ministers who have just quitted office, now openly admit that their temands for consular and diplomatic representation, distinct from that of Sweden, must not be regarded as a final object or definite aim, but merely as one of the means for bringing about the complete dissolution of the union between the two countries. At the recent international labor congress at Zurich, stress was laid on the probability of an early outbreak of a civil war between Norway and Sweden in the debate on the sublect of an universal military strike, and while the Storthing has refused to vote the Nor wegian quota of the civil list payable to King Oscar and to the crown prince, it has voted without any hesitation a large subsidy to the National Schuetzen and Rifle association in view of the approaching struggle. All King Oscar's efforts to bring about a compromise have failed, a fact attributable not alone to the determination of the Norwegians to sunder the bonds that unite them to the sister kingdom, but also to the equally firm resolve of the Swedes to prevent by force of arms, if necessary, separation in any form. The situation has become intolerable and it is doubtful whether King Oscar will be able to prevent either a conflict between his two kingdoms or a revolution and proclamation of a republic at Christiania during the twelve months that must yet clapse before the expiration of the present Storthing, which cannot constitutionally be either prorogued or dissolved by the sovereign.

Unquestionably, the retention of Metz was. as Von Moltke described it, an indispensable condition of the security of Germany, and, so long as the Germans kept it, they may look upon the Rhine as safe. All the resources of modern engineering have been taxed to make the fortress impregnable. and, no doubt, as Kaiser William II reviewed his legions under its walls, he exulted in the belief that Metz would never become French again. Yet if there is one lesson that history is never weary of repeating, it is that a preponderance of numers is no guaranty of success in war, and that no country, however superior in repute is its military system, can hope to retain a monopoly of military genius. Should the long-expected contest with the Triple Alliance break out tomorrow, France, even although Russia should hold aloof, would be less outweighed in point of numerical strength than was the first French republic when she sent Hoche and Moreau to the Rhine and Bonaparte to lead the ragged horde that called itself the Army of Italy, Von Moltke was a great organizer, tactician and strategist, but he was not superior. if equal, in these respects to Frederick the Great; and the system of organization and tactics which is his legacy to his compatriots may be destined to the fate of that which was pulverized at Auerstadt and at Jena. 1f anything has been taught us by the French revolution it is that republican institutions are incomparably more favorable than those of a monarchy to the discovery and prompt utilization of remarkable military talent.

The figures which show the increase of strength in armed men at the disposal of the continental powers are startling. In a recent pamphlet collated from official sources and entitled, "Puissance Militaire des Etats de l'Europe," by Captain Mollard of the Military school of St. Cyr, the numerical strength in 1867 of the mobilized armies of Europe is given as follows:

Franco..... 1,300,000 Germany. Austria-Hungary ..... The total effective force of all the armies of Europe at that time is placed at 6.958,000 men. By the year 1892 the above figures had been increased to the following: France ...... 2,500,000 Germany ..... 2.417.000 

amounting to 12,563,000 men, Captam Mollard estimates that when the new military laws shall bave been brought into full operation Germany will have an effective mobilized strength of 5,000,000 men; France, 4,350, 000; Russia, 4,000,000; Italy, 2,235,000; Austria-Hungary, 1,900,000, and all Europe the stupendous total of 22,448,000 men under arms. In 1870 Europe had 2,000,000 men under arms in time of peace; today the number is nearly 3,500,000.

Japan appears to be branching out into a new foreign policy of a somewhat aggressive character. Not only has she announced to Portugal that she will no longer permit the citizens of that nationality resident in the mikado's dominions to remain exempt from the jurisdiction of the Japanese courts, a privilege which they have hitherto enloved in common with all other foreigners established there, but she has also dispatched a naval force to the Sandwich islands with a peremptory demand to the provisional and exceedingly shaky government at Honolulu that the large colony of Japanese laborers in Hawaii should be treated in exactly the same manner as the subjects of European nations are and be permitted to enjoy the same prerogatives and privileges. In each of these cases the Japanese government appears to have chosen its time with much shrewdness, as just at the present moment neither the Portuguese government nor that of the Sandwich islands is in a position to resent these undeniable infractions of the existing treaty stipulations.

MAXWELL AND BOLCOMB.

Kearney Hub (rep.): The nomination of Holcomb is generally considered a good one as good as the party could have made. That he will have a heavy vote in western Nebsaska and the full vote of his party in state appears to be a safe conclusion.

Papillion Times (dem.): Judge Holcomb s one of the very best of the Nebraska disis one of the very best of the Neuraska dis-trict judges, and if elected he will serve his state faithfully and weil. He is popular wherever known, and it will be almost impossible for any democrat or republican, save alone Judges Maxwell or Hastings, to de-Kearney Journal (rep.): The populist

state convention made the strongest nomuna-tion possible in selecting Ju ge Silas A. Hot-comb of this district for their candidate for subreme judge. Judge Holcomb is a strong candidate, as he is a clean, conscientious, nard working lawyer, and has made a good district judge. Dodge County Leader (ind.): Let us make

a prediction from a partisan standpoint: If Judge Maxwell is turned down by his rail-road associates and the railroad ringsters of his party this year next year there will be nothing left of the party but the two associates and the ringsters that assisted them

in turning him down. Nebraska City News (dem.): At last the republicans have found a good excuse for opposing Judge Maxwell and it is because he s favored by Pilot Rosewater. That seems to be their only reason. But Mr. Maxwell will not be nominated by the republicans be-cause the cry has gone out that if the party cannot get along without any one man time he was dropped. cing republicans are in charge of the engine and they will not stop to whistle at cross-

Wakefield Republican: The republican state convention cannot afford not to nomi-nate Maxwell. The people undoubtedly want their old standby on the bench anther six years and are apt to stay by him at the polls. Party conventions may pro-pose, but, after all, it is the people that dispose. The sign is not right for a railroad candidate for supreme judge this year. But Justice Maxwell is a judge whose judge whose decisions many states. He is command respect in ma honest, fearless and able.

Grand Island Independent common sense of thing depends on the good common sense of thing depends on the good common sense of thing depends on the good common sense of the republican convention. The railroad gang's main object at present is to prevent the renomination of our present chief jus-tice, Maxwell, the honest man whom they cannot control. If the republican convention were smart and independent enough to nominate Maxwell, whose great legal ability and independence of character is acknowled edged all over the country, it would have i candidate far above Judge Helcomb would have a man who could draw votes from all parties and would be nearly sure of a victory. But if the party yields to the influence of the railroads it is pretty sure of

Beatrice Times (rep.): It is conceded by all fair men that Judge Holcomb, the inde-pendent nominee for supreme judge, is an exceptionally strong candidate. He is able, conservative and popular throughout the western part of the state, where he is best known. This should serve as a gentle re milder to the republican party that they should select a candidate with care. must nominate a man whose ability and integrity and loyalty to the state is above question. The fight in this state will be confined largely to the anti-monopoly issue The republican party should be conand sensible but meet the issue fairly and squarely. We cannot afford to pose as the special apologist, defender and champion any corportion or set of corporations. The people of this state are naturally with the republican party, and if we stay by the peode we shall regain our once secure hold on their confidence. Broken Bow Republican: The populist

party could not have made a stronger nomnation from its ranks, and as the judge is a citizen of Broken Bow it is with no small de gree of pride we note his recognition. While we regard his chances for election very slim it is none the less an honor of which he may justly feel proud. His only possible election depends on the strength he may be able to draw from the republican and democratic parties. In the event that Judge Maxwell is renominated to succeed himself he will command the entire vote of the republican party, except a small faction controlled by the state house; besides, he will draw a good yote from the ranks of the independents and democrats. Should the men at the state capitol and the railroads who are said to be opposing Maxwell's renomination be able to carry their end in the republican convention the effect would prove disastrous to the re-publican party of the state and the chances of Holcomb's election would be largely in

Plattsmouth Herald (rep.): Mr. Walt Seeley, the whilom manager of Lieutenant Governor Majors and the republican party of Nebraska (in his mind), blew into Plantsmouth the other day on his supposed mis-sion of fixing this county against old Judge Maxwell. Mr. Seeley might just as well remain at home so far as his desire to fix Cass county is concerned, and, for the good of the republican party, all such small-bore polticians had better snuff themselves out and remain snuffed. The republican party of Ne braska needs a little brains in its manage ment, instead of gall and impudence; a little horse sense and honesty, instead of fine work and trickery. The report that has gone forth that Judge Maxwell must be defeated, because he has failed to hand down partisan opinions from the bench to suit a lot of hoodum politicians, is a pretty state of affairs for the great republican party of Nebraska Keep the Seeleys and the short-haired politicians at home and let the republican people have something to say about who should run for office in this free state of Nebraska.

THE KAISER AT METS

Cincinnati Gazette: Emperor William appears to be fond of scarching out the painful portion of France's anatomy and irritating His speech at Metz is agitating the neh almost as much as their loss of that

New York Advertiser. If anything more rritating could be offered to Franc the dangling of the crown prince of Italy in front of Metz by Emperor William we

would like to know the name of it. Kansas City Star: Germany's war lord continues to "rub it in" on France by pro-longing his stay in the old French provinces. All the consolations Russia can offer in the shape of a promised friendly naval demonstration do not relieve the pain caused by

Philadelphia Record: Simultaneously with the kaiser's service-half military and half devotional at Metz, comes the an-nouncement that the Russian fleet will visit Toulon on October 13, when President Carnot will receive it. Such interchange of Carnot will receive it. Such interchange of courtesies may not be proof of the existence of a Franco-Russian alliance, but it shows that the powers are in thorough accord; and, coupled with the unanimity of the French people in support of their government, as shown in the elections, it creates an interesting situation which may tend to moderate somewhat the war lord's martial carnings.

New York Sun: The review at Metz of a large portion of the German army by Emperor William II, attended by the heir to the throme of Italy, will have, and was meant to have, a profound significance for French observers. The spectacle symbolizes the resolve of the German people to grasp firmly all the German soil recovered from the for cigner, and such a determination may seem to apply a menace of regaining other lands which were once German, but which are now heid by France. The presence, too, of the prince of Naples is equivalent to a declaration that no sense of gratitude for the former services of Frenchmen can break the tie of interest that now binds the house of Savoy to the Honenzollerns, and that with regard to Lorraine no less than to the Rhineland the defiant war song of the Germans, "Es sollen sie nicht haben," "No, you shall never have it," finds an eche in the Italian king-

#### SIFTED SMILES.

Washington Star: "This, I suppose," said the stranger in the city, "Is one of your club Well, you might call it one. It is a police

guages; did your son care for them in col-Farmer Oatbin—I guess he must have, for he

Kate Field's Washington: , Closefist-I hear our son is great at contracting debts. Hanks—Base fabrication, I assure you; he is

Philadelphia Record: "What brought you here, my good man?" asked the benevolent city missionary. "Two cops," replied the tough convict. "Hadn't drink something to deal the cough convict. "Hadn't drink something to the long the converse both longed."

"Colt'ney, dey was both loaded Washington Star: Aunt Mehitabel has been washington Star: Aunt Mehitabel has been thinking considerably about finance. "I've concluded," she remarked the other day, "that the sensible way is ter take yer money out of yer stockin and put yer foot in it."

Indianapolis Journal: Hungry Higgins—Well, pardner, how's the business outlook? Noted any encouragin' signs?
Weary Watkins—You bet I have. I see a sign down one o' the back streets that says you can git three beers fer a nickel.

Chicago Tribune: "But I don't see how you ever collected that \$5,000 insurance on his life when you had previously managed to get him on the pension list for injuries received during the war," observed the friend of the family. family. "The hand of Providence was in it," said the widow with a gentle sigh of resignation

Atlanta Constitution: "Brown's a queer

'How?"
'You read about Cleveland losin' a piece of

"Yes."
"Well, when Brown heard of it he had six teeth pulled, and then put in his application for a consulship!"

HIS SMILE A FRAUD.

Philadelphia Press.

A man with a nature unduly vain
Will sometimes follow a notion
To swing himself on a passing train
When the same is nicely in motion;
And when he arises hopping mad,
From where he was tumbled and shaken,
Ills smile is as false as the one he had
At the time his picture was taken.

HER DANGER.

There never was a maid more fair,
Or graced with more enticing ways
Than Julia, till she lately fell
A victim to the Antique craze.
But now she has no thought for grace.
And of my worship will have none,
And all her winsomeness she wastes
On unresponsive wood and stone

She has no time for words of love,

Because she has a crackled jar, And now her heart will only glow For musty draperies from afar; A tattered ring or broken bowl Will bring wore color to her cheek Than all the sighs and honest vows That I could utter in a week.

Though I may bring a lover's kiss
She has more service for my room,
Unless I also bring to her
Some treasure rare of ancient spoon;
So though I love her, much I fear
She must give o'er her craze for delf,
Or, like her mugs and luster jugs,
She'll find herself upon the shelf.

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do a little wearing out on this old suit of yours so that you can get a new one. B. K. & Co. are now showing all the new things in school suits-Don't allow the apparently low prices on cheap stuff to keep you from looking at these nice clean goods which are also offered at

very low prices-so low indeed that there is no excuse why your boy should not be well dressed. This week's special line of school suits in cheviots and cassimeres in modest light and dark shades have an extra pair of knee pants to match. Novelty suits in zouaves, kilts, reefer suits and reefer overcoats for fall wear are very attractive. All these suits are tailor-made up substantially with the greatest of care and will in every instance give good service, because they are the best goods to be had. Without doubt you will find here the most complete assortment of novelties in caps, beautiful to behold, ever seen in Omaha, all at specially low

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