

THE DAILY BEE.

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AND FOR THAT REASON.

There has been a great deal said of late about political agitation and the duty of the republican party to resent the attempt of one man to force upon the party his pet candidate by predicting disaster for everybody else.

There has been no attempt to dictate, there have been no threats of boiling, and there has been no attempt to frighten the party into submission by imaginary big game.

When a signal officer foresees the approach of a storm and hoists the danger flag he does not invoke the hurricane nor become responsible for the fatalities of the cyclone.

When an editor warns his party against an approaching political landslide, he is supposed to be the cause of the disaster he foresees and predicts?

A political straddler and trimmer keeps still and waits for the cat to jump before he opens his mouth.

A courageous man of conviction will not play the weather cock and let the party drift upon the rocks.

The question that every loyal republican asks himself in a close election is, who among the candidates is the most available?

Who can poll the heaviest vote? And when it becomes patent why this candidate is every man who desires to see his party march to victory falls into line and helps to place him in front of the column.

Now if anybody can name a republican lawyer qualified for a place on the supreme bench who will poll as large a vote as Maxwell THE BEE will very cheerfully give him its support.

If any man can be named who is sure to draw as large a support from the great mass of democratic and independent voters we will exert all our influence to help nominate him.

But up to this time no such man has been proposed. Every candidate so far named is either without any experience on the bench or handicapped by relations to corporations and the malodorous state house ring that would lose him thousands of republican votes if the party dared to present him for their suffrages.

This assertion is not an idle threat nor a reckless draft upon the imagination. It is a candid and truthful statement.

The lawyers that present themselves as competitors with Judge Maxwell in the race for the supreme judgeship are one and all either tainted with railroadism or pushed to the front to vindicate the impeached state officers by turning down Maxwell.

With such baneful influences exerted in their favor they naturally buy themselves from popular confidence, and that means sure defeat at the polls if they succeed in the convention.

Under such peculiar circumstances Judge Maxwell's candidacy becomes a political necessity.

He stands as the highest type of that republicanism which for more than a quarter of a century was entrusted by the people of America with the reins of government.

He is the embodiment of the principles and pledges enunciated in republican platforms. He is the ideal nonpartisan judge who interprets the constitution without fear or favor, regardless of partisan bias or partisan advantage.

As judge of the supreme court he knows no republicans, no democrats, no prohibitionists, no populists. He knows only the American citizen, his bills of rights and the constitutional guarantees that are the bulwark of our free institutions.

With Maxwell at the head of the ticket republicans will have nothing to explain away, nothing to defend or apologize for. His name is a synonym of integrity and with him on the ticket no platform pledges will be necessary.

Maxwell is the most available candidate the party can name in this emergency. In fact, he is the only candidate with whom the party could feel assured in advance of victory.

His candidacy would not only regenerate the party but strengthen every candidate on a county republican ticket, and for that reason THE BEE advocates his nomination.

EPIDEMIC OF TRAIN ROBBERY.

Two train robberies and one unsuccessful attempt at robbery have taken place within the last two weeks, all of them in comparatively populous parts of the country.

In one case, that in Indiana, where the robbers captured a considerable sum of money, the exact amount of which has never been publicly stated, the work was so well done that none of the rascals have been arrested, or if any of them are in duress the fact has not been revealed.

So far as the public knows they succeeded in getting away with all their plunder and are still at large. No more carefully planned robbery has occurred in the history of these episodes, as judged by the facts made public, and there is every reason to believe that among those concerned in it were men in the service of the express company and the railroad, who knew all about the conditions which favored a successful robbery.

The robbery of the train in Michigan, in which the robbers carried off some \$70,000, it is now known from the arrest of most of the parties, was participated in by the express messenger who had charge of the money, one or two employes of the railroad company and several other parties who were not before criminals. The last episode of this kind, reported in our columns today, involves a man who had been in the railroad service as a leader in the projected robbery, which was attempted in a thickly populated portion of the country, and but for the courage of the trainmen—a fact that cannot be too strongly emphasized—doubtless would have been successful.

What is to be done to check this epidemic of train robbery, peculiar to this country, is a question which has undoubtedly occurred to nearly everybody, and all must recognize that it is a question of urgent importance.

An adequate protection must be provided, and the sooner the better. Humiliating as it is to the American people that such a state of affairs exists here needing legislation, nevertheless something must be done that will reach the evil and remove it.

The committee on interstate commerce of the house of representatives has under consideration a bill aimed at this evil. It provides that in case of the destruction of the lives of passengers and robbery by any derelict or attempted robbery, the penalty on conviction of the guilty party or parties shall be death, and where no loss of life occurs the offenders shall suffer imprisonment from one year to twenty years at hard labor.

Such a law would undoubtedly have a deterrent influence, but railroad and express companies must provide better means of protection. The epidemic of train robbery must be summarily stopped.

AN AUTOCRATIC SPEAKER.

At last the democratic majority in the house of representatives has proclaimed its determination to throttle the minority, regardless of the rights of the latter.

In order to do this the speaker, as evidenced in the proceedings of the house on Wednesday, has practically assumed autocratic powers.

The extraordinary course of Speaker Crisp on Wednesday should not fail to arrest the earnest attention of the country. It was without precedent and in all essential respects it was revolutionary in its character.

To all intents and purposes the speaker refused to give the minority any of the rights which have always been recognized as belonging to it, and by rulings which would not be sustained by any parliamentary body in the world not under monarchical domination enabled the majority to carry out its program.

It is perhaps unnecessary to consider in detail the character and the possible effects of the rulings made by Speaker Crisp in order to overcome the minority, but everybody can understand what is involved in an absolute refusal of the speaker to entertain an appeal from his decision.

When it is conceded that the presiding officer of a legislative body can, as ex-Speaker Reed expressed it, violate the sacred right of appeal as was done on Wednesday, the power of such presiding officer becomes practically absolute and there is no restriction upon his despotic power.

After such an exhibition as was made by the democrats of the house of representatives two days ago, in the eagerness of their desire to overcome the republican opposition to admitting the report in the repeal of the federal election laws, they have no right to further criticize what was done in the Fifty-first congress.

Whatever may have been done in the preceding congress to further the cause of legislation, it cannot be said that a single act of the speaker or of the committee on rules went to any such despotic length as did the rulings of Speaker Crisp in refusing to entertain appeals from decisions which the minority believed to be unjust and unsound, and in peremptorily deciding that certain motions were not in order because they militated against the program which the majority had planned to carry out.

The country will not fail to notice the arbitrary course of the speaker of the house in this matter, nor will it fail to remember the reason for it. The question of providing rules for the house which would have allowed the majority to carry out its policy without doing any violence to the minority had been considered, but in order to avoid any recognition of the rules of a republican congress, every suggestion in the house of representatives of the Fifty-first congress was rejected.

Finding their mistake, the majority has had recourse to a more summary policy, and as was said by ex-Speaker Reed, they have undertaken to "out-Herod Herod," by allowing the speaker to assume an arbitrary power unprecedented in the history of the government.

Never has the democratic party been more defiantly high-handed than in this instance, and the American people will not forget it.

BEARDE UPPER FARNAM.

Farnam street is and doubtless will continue to be the principal business thoroughfare of Omaha. The principal banks, the public buildings, except the postoffice, are firmly anchored on the street and so are the most imposing and commodious office buildings and principal newspaper concerns.

It is admitted on all hands that a great blunder was perpetrated in the establishing of the grade of upper Farnam street. With cuts of from five to ten feet on the crest of the hills and corresponding filling in the depressed street levels, a very decided improvement could be made.

The change on upper Douglas shows what can be done for a street by regrading the grades and readjusting the levels of adjoining lots.

Upper Farnam street west of Twentieth has become one of our most slightly residence streets, but it is now almost inaccessible to carriages by reason of heavy grades and demoralized wooden block pavement.

At the farther end of the street must be repaved within two years if it is to be passable for vehicles. But before repaving is begun the grade should by all means be reduced. The change may involve the payment of damages to a few property owners, but the property benefited could well afford to bear the expense.

In fact, the greater part of the property west of Twentieth will be enormously enhanced in value by a reduction of grade.

Whatever doubt existed as regards the trend of business westward when Eighteenth and Farnam was proposed as the most eligible site for the post-office no intelligent observer entertains any doubt that Eighteenth and Farnam will be the grand crossing of the business center of Omaha within the next ten years, whether the McShane hotel materializes or not.

The grand hotel of Omaha will be above Eighteenth street, either on Farnam or Douglas or on both of these streets.

It is the natural location for a great hotelery on account of elevation and because it will be more accessible to the mass of our population, who already reside west of Eighteenth, in fact west of Twenty-fourth street.

It would manifestly be a great detriment to Omaha to leave upper Farnam street permanently disfigured by deep grades and heavy grades when the street can be converted into a grand boulevard by the expenditure of less than \$100,000.

Every dollar expended will add \$10 to the value of every foot of property on the street, and many thousands of dollars to the value of property on streets that cross Farnam west of Twenty-third or terminate in that thoroughfare.

The great trouble in the past has been that all the things by halves instead of making a thorough job of what we undertake. This was true of the Farnam street grade, as it was of St. Mary's avenue, which could have remained a thoroughfare instead of looking like a country road running into a deserted suburb.

It is time that the people interested on upper Farnam should begin to agitate the improvement and repairing of that street so that they may be able to bring the matter before the council at an early day.

The democratic state central committee has a pretty kettle of fish on its hands. The problem before it just now is how to placate Bryan's free silver followers and secure the endorsement of a financial plank in the state platform in line with the views of President Cleveland.

Chairman Martin is befuddled. He fears the result if Bryan puts in an appearance with his silver-tongued appeal, which may prove to be irresistible. To the castor is in favor of giving Bryan a complimentary resolution and at the same time pledging undying fealty to the winged Grover.

Secretary Morton has written a few letters showing where Toby gets his inspiration and brandishing the party whip over the heads of obstreperous office hunters. It is given out cold that any democrat who dares to hurl defiance at the wish of the president will be forever debarré from office or from brokerage in federal patronage.

Wherever this threat has been made it has only incensed the faithful and benighted followers of Andrew Jackson, who declare that they will see Chairman Martin pilloried before they will submit. In the interest of perfect harmony ex-Governor Boyd has absented himself from the state. He can afford to let the other fellows kill one another off.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

A new grain elevator is to be erected at Broken Bow by B. W. Blair.

William Bailey has been arrested at Geneva charged with "hoaxing."

Port Davis was run over by a Rock Island switch engine at Fairbury and instantly killed.

The new Nebraska Methodist conference is in session at Mead, with Bishop Waiden presiding.

Dodge county republicans will hold a second convention on October 11, and nominate a county ticket. This is no "hoax."

Forty tons of hay were burned by a prairie fire near Bloomfield. The flames started from a spark from a steam thrasher.

Larsen, for nine years a resident of Broken Bow, died at his home near Broken Bow of paralysis, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was a native of Virginia.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1893.

The Union and State mills at Rosville, R. I., resumed last Tuesday.

Walter A. Keith started their new factory at Brockton, Mass., last week on a sixty cases per day and expect to run full time.

The Everett Glass works at Bedford, Pa., which have been idle for the last three months, start up Monday, giving work to 100 men.

Operatives in a score of New England mills have accepted reduced wages for periods ranging from two to six months. All these mills are now running full handed and on full time.

Work will be resumed in all the departments of the Riverside Iron and Steel works at Wheeling, W. Va., today. The works employ nearly 3,000 men.

The Morehead mills at Sharpburg, Pa., will start today. The men will return to work at a reduction of 25 per cent on the regular scale of prices, which means that puddlers will receive \$4 and laborers \$1.15.

After a shutdown of five weeks, one-half of the Washington mills at Lawrence, Mass., the largest wooden mill in the country, was reopened for work last Tuesday.

The schedule of wages show a reduction of about 10 per cent. The worsted department at the Arlington mills started work Wednesday.

Representatives of the H. B. Linsie Manufacturing company of New York and Chicago and of the Robinson Manufacturing company of Andover and Portland, Me., have practically decided to begin work once on a new woolen factory at Welchville, Me. The mill will be a large one, probably twelve feet, and equipped with the best modern machinery.

All the planing mills at West Chester, Pa., are running on full time, the hosiery work has resumed, and the West Chester Wheel works in operation more than half the time. At Spring City a new steeling factory, which is being completed, will resume work with about sixty hands.

The iron mills at Coatesville are taking on many of the employees who were laid off a few weeks ago.

The Moses T. Stevens mills at North Andover, N. H., and the Franklin, N. H., and the mills at Andover are to resume work in October. There will be no reduction in time or wages. The latter Manufacturing company's wool yarn mill in Providence, R. I., will resume today on full time. Phillips & Knapp at Lawrence, Mass., which has been idle several weeks, will resume today on full time.

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The Hon. M. V. Gannon has taken up his abode in Chicago, where influential men of his party are thought to be more appreciative and where carriers of water and hewers of wood stand some little chance of reward. We may now look for a renewal of hostilities among officers of the Land league in order that its worthy president may be properly introduced to his new neighbors. Gannon knows how to advertise.

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Footpads held up a Presbyterian minister at Alliance and demanded his money. When the preacher reached into his hip pocket for his purse, the robbers thinking he was about to "pull his pants" took to their heels and left the dominion the monarch of all he surveyed.

The Cass county republicans are evidently not in harmony with the railroad. The Missouri Pacific refuses to run a special train from Plattsmouth to Elmwood on the date of the convention and an effort is being made to change the time of the gathering to conform with the date the democrats have selected, when a special train can be secured. Maxwell is the favorite in Cass.

A well dressed young man entered the postoffice at Sidney and introducing himself as a government postoffice inspector requested Postmaster Saunders to show his accounts. Saunders asked for his credentials and as he failed to produce them Deputy Postmaster Saunders placed him under arrest. He gave his name as G. M. White. At an examination before Commissioner Neuberger he was placed under bond for the United States court. The bail was not furnished.

REFLECTIONS FOR TRAIN ROBBERY.

Minneapolis Times: After all train robbers show up pretty respectable alongside of traitors. Give the devil his dues.

Globe-Democrat: The difference between a train robber and an attorney for the poor is that one wears a mask and the other does his plundering in a barefaced way.

New York Sun: Train robberies are getting too common and too frequent. They must be stopped and the robbers must be severely punished. Meanwhile why should not every train carry a military guard?

Cleveland Leader: Another train robbery is reported, this time in Michigan, and if the thing continues it will soon be necessary to equip every express train with armed guards.

Chicago Post: Train robbers are invariably slight, short men, according to the newspapers. We have always supposed they were short before the robbery, at any rate, but we fail to see how slight men can hold up a train weighing thousands of tons.

Cincinnati Commercial: Train robbery is becoming a popular and productive pastime in the effete east. Yesterday's "hold-up" was as wild as any of Jesse James' best efforts. The market for Winchester rifles will experience a great boom if this sort of thing continues, and the railway companies will be forced to their own protection, to furnish a pistol to each passenger purchasing a ticket.

Atlanta Constitution: These desperate outlaw bands will be wiped out and terrorized. Unless we grapple with this new danger without delay no state in the union will be exempt. There are localities in the older states where trains can be robbed or wrecked almost as easily as in the west. The only way to make travel secure is to make the capture and punishment of the criminals absolutely certain. When the robbers see that death is their inevitable fate they will go out of business.

Philadelphia Record: Probably summary execution is the only real deterrent for train robbery. To be effective the killing should be done at the moment of assault. Express companies carrying treasure should send along with a sufficient force to protect a long stop was put to train robbery in Indiana by the lynching of the Reno gang some years ago. But lynching is not to be commended. Train robbers should be killed on sight, and trains should be equipped for killing.

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