TRUMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (authort Surday) One Year.... School Coe Year... LOFFICES.

One 1.8. 7 to 1 to Building.

South County Follows.

Council Delis 12 Pearl street.
Council Delis 13 Pearl street.
Chien of flex 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York rooms 13 14 and 15 Tribute building.

Washington, 518 Fourter to street.

COUNTSPONDENCE

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be midressed: To the Editor BUSINESS LETTERS

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

Parties leaving the city for the summer can have Tirk like sent to their address by leaving an order at business office. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

The Bee in Chicago. The Daily and Sunday fight is on sale in Chicago at the following places:

Palmer house.
Grand Pacific hotel.
Auditorium hotel.
Great Northern hotel.
Gore hotel.
Leiand hotel.

Leland hotel.

Files of The Bee can be seen at the Ne-maska building and the Administration build-ing, Exposition grounds SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska. I County of Pouglas. George B. Tzschuek, secretary of The Ree Publishing commany, does solemnly swear that the netwal elements of The Datty Bee for the week ending September 30, 1893, was as follows:

Gronge B. Tzschiter.

Average Circulation for Aug., 1893, 24,075 DEBATE in the house will now pass

from negro domination to Chinese ex-THE victory of the republican city ticket in Indianapolis is the first straw

is blowing. THERE is something more dreadful for the people of a free commonwealth to contemplate than a populist supreme court, and that is a railroad supreme

that shows which way the political wind

THE phenomenal editions of some of the Chicago newspapers on Chicago day have established several high water marks that promise to remain the envy of American publishers for some time

WILLIAM F. BECHEL has made a very efficient councilman. He is thoroughly familiar with every branch of the municipal machine, and is conceded to be the best presiding officer the council has ever had.

THE republicans of Douglas county will make a great mistake if they nominate any candidate whose conduct is indefensible. Such candidates weaken the ticket and make the race very uncertain for everybody.

WITH an assurance that the resuscitated Western Base Ball association is to be conducted without resort to specuhave little difficulty in bringing Omaha into their organization.

EVEN railroads do not eat pie all the time. The returns for the first three weeks in September show a decrease in earnings of about 13 per cent compared with the same period last year, notwithstanding the World's fair traffic.

IT is all right enough to expend any surplus in the general fund for street repairs, but the taxpayers should get their money's worth. We cannot afford to place idle men on the pay roll unless they earn their wages on work that is

IF THE frequent calls of the senate for information respecting subjects of public interest are properly responded to by the government officials senators will soon be able to use their positions as a means of securing a liberal education in economics and political science.

ACCORDING to the Philadelphia Public Ledger the best thing that could happen to the democrats under the circumstances would be defeat in New York at the next election. Similar circumstances make the defeat of the democrats the best thing for the country in all the states where elections are to be held this year.

IT is to be hoped that the delegates to the irrigation congress in session in Los Angeles will be able to agree upon some definite measures as best calculated to promote their cause. Discussion is very well in its place, but discussion without results is worse than useless. Irrigation is waiting only for practical plans for the redemption of our arid lands.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, just celebrating its 100th anniversary, is one of the few older educational institutions that has clung steadily to the old college idea and eschewed the innovations of university work. The completion of its first century shows that there is still ample opportunity for the continued development of the college as distinguished from the university.

ILLINOIS is moving to reopen the boundary question between that state and Iowa. Why not have Nebraska join Illinois to secure a satisfactory adjustment of the western Iowa border? The friction between Nebraska and Iowa authorities will never be done away with until we secure a new and more rational definition of the line that separates the jurisdictions of the two states.

GEORGE F. MUNRO should by all means have his name submitted as a candidate for the council by petition. That would not in the least interfere with the chances of Mr. Mallory, who was placed on the republican ticket on the recommendation of the Fifth ward. Mr. Munro has been a terror to jobbers and imposters in the council. He has stood up manfully for the rights of the taxpayers, and should by all means be retained in the council for another term. LEGISLATION BY EXHAUSTION.

It is a sad commentary upon the strength of popular government in the United States to have the wheels of legislation almost blocked by the obstructionist proceedings of a handful of senators, into whose hands the rules of the senate give absolute control over the deliberations of that body. Despite the unquestioned majority in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman silver purchase law among the members and the general demand for the passage of the repeal bill among the people of all sections of the country, it has come to this pass, that'the only hope of securing action upon the measure lies in the physical exhaustion of the obstructionist senators. It must be as a last resort that Senator Voorhees, in charge of the sound money forces, has ventured to demand continuous sessions until a vote shall have been reached.

Legislation by exhaustion, however, is not a reliable or safe way of securing legislation. Like the ancient wager of battle, which, instead of convicting the guilty and acquitting the innocent, set free the powerful or cunning criminal and punished the guiltless victim of helplessness, this method throws aside ail effort to adjust the dispute on its merits and reduces the confest to one of more brute force. "Is it true," asked Senator Palmer on the floor of the senate the other day, "as a matter of constitutional law, or is it consistent with the nature of this great body, that the only ultimate means of securing a vote here is that we shall quietly announce that we are engaged in the great business of sitting each other out? Are there really beds and food to be brought in here and occasionally refreshments of some other name or character? If that be true, what a termination of a great intellectual struggle-to sit down and see which can stand it the longest?

Were we confident that the trial of strength would give results corresponding to the justice of the cause we might possibly be willing to seek our legislation in this way. But in such case we should elect prize fighters, bruisers, wrestlers and athletes to the senate, not men who have feeble constitutions, whatever might be the superiority of their brains. As things stand now it is just as likely that the process of exhaustion may begin to tell first on the friends of unconditional repeal and that the majority may still be forced down in front of the minority. The silver men have the advantage of being free from the responsibility of maintaining a quorum. Their prospects for withstanding the strain of continuous sessions are as bright, if not brighter, than those of their opponents. The exhaustion process is a two-edged weapon. Should it fail it sounds the doom of unconditional repeal in the present congress. It must be a desperate game that requires so desperate a remedy.

ONE CENT A MILE. One of the lessons of the big day at the World's fair is that with favorable conditions cheap railroad fares may be made profitable as well for the railroads as for the public. Chicago people are wont to ascribe the comparatively small lative methods, its promoters ought to attendance at the exposition during the early part of the season to "hard times and the railroads," and the unexpected success of the last reduction in passenger rates goes far to confirm them in the last part of their assertion. One cent a mile has proven more than enough to cover the expense of conveying a passenger from his home to Chicago.

If any one had suggested three or four decades ago that the time would come when the railroads would carry passengers at I cent a mile he would probably have been laughed completely out of court. But the wonderful improvements in the last few years, by which the expenses of railroad traffic have been reduced and the railroad-patronizing public increased in number, point to the attainment of that result before the twentieth century has sped very far on its course. Looking at the last few years only we find that, according to the statistician of the Interstate Commerce commission, the average cost of carrying one passenger one mile on the railroads of the United States decreased from 2.349 cents in 1888 to 2.142 cents in 1891, while the revenue received per passenger mile fell in the same period from 2.349 cents to 2.142 cents. That is to say that the profit for each passenger mile was .307 cent in 1888 and .232 cent in 1891. But although the excess of revenue over cost had materially diminished, the great increase in the number of passengers carried made the decrease in total net revenue insignificant. Reductions in fares have not been accompanied by anything like a corresponding decrease in earnings. When the railroads are assured a large increase of passenger traffic they will be compelled

to inaugurate a lower schedule of fares. The action taken by the Western Passenger association for the continu-. ance of the 1 cent a mile rate until the close of the exposition shows that the railroads are tardily appreciating the situation. To expect those rates to be made permanent would scarcely be reasonable, but we are being furnished a practical demonstration of the fact that the ordinary passenger rates are much higher than need be. One cent a mile will not be here this year nor next year, but it is bound to come. Just when is a matter for speculative curiosity.

THE CANAL PROJECT AGAIN.

There is no doubt whatever that the Platte river canal project is feasible. All competent engineers agree that there is abundant water for the purposes which the canal is designed to subserve. The most conservative estimate of the energy which we can utilize from the waterfall year in and year out is 25,000horse power. This is 50 per cent more than Minneapolis gets now from the falls of St. Anthony. That, of course, means an overabundant supply for all the motor lines, mills, factories and electric lighting plants that may be established

in Omaha for all time to come. The only question to be determined is what will the canal cost, how shall it be built and by whom shall it be managed? Can we carry out the project without swamping the city and county by an enormous bonded debt? Can we afford

ing safeguards against a reckless waste of the funds?

terests of the taxpayers will be had before any considerable amount has been expended, we should favor the voting of the bonds. If we were sure that George P. Bemis will be mayor for the next two years and that his vetoes would be sustained by the council we would have no apprehension of a Credit Mobilier construction scheme. If the majority of the Board of County Commissioners could be depended on to enforce an honest expenditure of the funds to be advanced by the county, we should favor the proposition. But the makeup of holdover councilmen and candidates so far nominated do not inspire us with over-

At the very worst, however, the courts can be depended on to protect the taxpayers from lawless or corrupt raids But it is always safer to have honest managers in the municipal government than to depend on injunctions to stay the reign of boodlerism.

THE DEMOCRATIC CITY TICKET. The Omaha democrats have held their convention and gone through the form of naming a full city ticket.

The nomination for mayor has fallen to Mr. Jeff W. Bedford. In making this selection the democrats virtually concede that their available candidates dedined to make the race. Mr. Kilpat rick declined because he did not want to wade through the mire of ward polities, and Governor Boyd because he did not want to take the chance of defeat. Mr. Bedford is a very respectable gentleman with Missouri-democratic antecedents. He served one term in the coun cil and is somewhat familiar with municipal affairs. When in the council he leaned strongly toward the corporations, and he will doubtless get a good deal of corporation support. His chances of election, however, are not the very

Mr. John Evans, the candidate for comptroller, is doubtless competent, but decidedly unsteady. He was for some years the auditor of the county board and in that capacity proved himself a good accountant. Just now he is out of business and has his weather eye on some

Will Wakeley, the candidate for city clerk, is a bright young man of fair clerical ability and comes of a good family.

Mr. Charles Thompson, nominee for treasurer, is a young merchant who has never been in public life and whose capacity for handling municipal finances is an unknown quantity.

The nominee for police judge, Mr. Henry M. Morrow, is a young lawyer of good character and fair ability.

The candidates for council and Board of Education are a fair average. Taken all in all, the ticket is not very formid-

A BUSINESS MAYOR.

On the editorial page of the World-Herald may be found two suggestive articles. One is headed, "Dress Parade at | around. an End;" the other, "A Year Ago Today." One tries to make light of Mayor Bemis by representing him as a "Convention mayor," whose sole qualification is speech making at banquets and public receptions. The other recites the following pointed paragraph: "A year ago today Mayor Bemis vetoed the Ketchum furniture item of \$24,470.50."

So Mayor Bemis after all is not merely a dress parade mayor or a convention mayor, but he also is a business mayor, who puts his foot down on jobs and crooked claims wherever and whenever he sees one. The Ketchum furniture claim was notoriously one of the worst jobs that had ever been engineered through the council and the only obstruction to its consummation at the first jump was Mayor Bemis with his veto. To be sure the jobbers succeeded after many months of log-rolling and wirepulling, but Mayor Bemis stood up for the taxpayers until his veto had been overridden by twelve councilmen.

The Ketchum furniture claim is only one of a score of jobs that have been checked by the veto of Mayor Bemis. Some of these were passed over his head, but quite a number were frustrated, because the jobbers could not muster twothirds of the council to override the veto. The truth is Mayor Bemis has been the bulwark of the taxpayers for the past two years and has saved them hundreds of thousands of dollars by the firm and unswerving stand he has taken in their interest and the close scrutiny he has given to every item in the appropriation bills.

THE WAY OUT.

Among the many compromise meas ares introduced in congress on the silver question are several which contain provisions enabling the owner of silver bullion to take his bullion to the treasury and receive therefor standard silver dollars to the amount of the market value of his bullion.

Some of these measures provide that the value of the bullion shall be determined by a commission appointed for the purpose, and some that it shall be determined by the secretary of the treasury. Whoever was vested with the power to fix the value of the bullion brought to the treasury under such an act would be compelled to fix it at the market value as near as he could determine it.

So, in effect, these measures all contemplate the sale of silver bullion to the treasury for standard silver dollars at the price which the owner could obtain in gold in the open market.

Assuming that the owner of silve bullion found it equally convenient to sell to the treasury, would he find the silver dollars which he then received as convenient as the gold he could obtain for his bullion in the market? Certainly not.

The owner of silver bullion at present sells to the government and receives a note payable in either gold or silver coin, which he cashes at the treasury, but always for gold. While such provisions as these, if

enacted, would be wholly inoperative,

they serve to while away the time of the

to vote the canal bonds without provid- the only possible remedy for present financial Ills, the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law, On these points THE BEE still remains followed by an act to establish a new in doubt. If we were assured that the ratio between the money metals and an necessary legislation to protect the in- effort to have that ratio adopted by international agreement.

> THERE is going to be very quiet but active opposition to the market house bond proposition by parties who imagine that a market house will damage their business. The fact is that market houses do not interfere with the business of grocers, especially since orders are mostly given by telephone and filled by wagon delivery. If the market house cheapens garden and dairy products and reduces the cost of living to working men it opens the way for more factories, which at present are unable to compete with eastern rivals for the want of a cheaper living for workmen. The middle and wealthy classes will always patronize their grocery, butcher shop and bakery. The market house will have another beneficial effect. It will draw farmers and truck raisers into town at least twice a week and they, in turn, will do their shopping in town when they do their marketing.

> CONGRESS should without delay clothe the secretary of the treasury with the power to issue and sell bonds for gold whenever in his discretion it becomes recessary to do so in order to maintain the parity of our circulation and to keep up a sufficient reserve for that purpose. Even though the majority of congress were of the opinion that such an issue is not now required, it were well to pass such a measure for the simple reason that the passage of such an act would strengthen confidence in the stability of our currency and lessen the probability and perhaps ultimately do away with the necessity for an issue of bonds for such a purpose. We have every reason to believe that if the secretary of the treasury were definitely clothed with such authority he would not exercise it until the circumstances were such as to fully justify his action.

> THE statement that the money set aside for the construction of the new Omaha postoffice has been used for other purposes and that the appropriation will not become available until after the close of the present fiscal year is not calculated to inspire the people of this city with confidence in the financial methods of the administration.

COUNCILMAN PRINCE, who has been renominated for a second term by the republican city convention, has shown himself to be eminently qualified for the place he now holds. He has attended council meetings regularly and given close attention to the business in hand in the committee meetings and in the council.

ALTHOUGH an entire week has elapsed since the railroad convention assembled at Lincoln to turn down Judge Maxwell the corporation newspapers are still cackling over the defeat of the people. They may consider themselves fortunate if their glee is not transformed into discomfort before another month rolls

the constitutionality of the Nebraska maximum rate law will not be conceded until it is finally established by the United States supreme court. Such being the case any delay in taking up the case in the lower courts is inexcus-THE manner in which the miners' strike in England was settled furnishes

IT SEEMS to be well understood that

a valuable lesson to mine owners in this country. An honest effort on both sides to arrive at an understanding is better than all the lockouts and boycotts that can be crowded into twelve months. WITH a candidate whose credentials are straight from the people, running upon a platform that courageously faces

in Nebraska might have made a clean, aggressive and successful campaign. THE progress of the new navy may be better understood by a reference to the fact that Uncle Sam has at the present time fifteen ships on the stocks. Five of them are battleships that will com-

every state issue, the republican party

THE attempts to impeach the integrity of the republican candidate for mayor of Omaha will have no effect upon the minds of the voters. A good record is a better campaign document than a campaign lie.

pare favorably with any affeat

THE democratic managers of the assault upon the federal election laws will experience more difficulty in getting their repeal bill through the senate than they did in the house.

A GREAT many people oin Nebraska are asking for information about the maximum rate law. The law is all right, but it is the delay in its enforcement that is all wrong.

> There's the Rub. Globe-Democrat.

The question as to tariff reform is not what duties can be dispensed with, but what new ones can be most safely imposed to provide the indispensable amount of rev-

Senator Palmer's Discovery. Louisville Courier-Journal.

The plain old gentleman whom the demo-crats of Illinois sent to the United States senate is astonished to find that the body to which he came with such exalted views of its "dignity and authority" can do nothing except through a jest of mere brute endurance. Statesmanship in the senate, he has The Way to Win. Cincinnati Commercial, discovered, is simply a matter of one side's ability to starve the other out. But the old soldier should not be so greatly surprised, after all. He does not need his spectacles to see that the strong points of a materials jority of the present senatorial statesmen are paunches rather than pates.

Efficacy of Local Pride. Kansas City Star.

Local pride has made Chicago what it is and local pride will make it all that that ad mirable stimulus can accomplish. For weeks the city has had its eye on "Chicago day" at the fair, with the expression that I would beat Paris at any cost or trouble. No Chicago man was so poor or so lacking in patriotism that he did not buy a ticket for himself, his children and his grandchildren. to the third and fourth generation. The on thought was "we must beat Paris." And they did it handsomely. That is the sort of enthusiasm and energy that makes a great America and a great west. Long live Chi-cago and long live a city's best friends senate and postpone the application of local pride and public spirit,

CAMPAIGN CLATTER.

Yesterday was a cold day for Jeff Bedford. While it was good for his coal business i was too cailly for his political boom

"Maxwell could not pass the Rubicon of passes," is the way one republican editor explains the outcome of the state convention. The Plattsmouth Journal proposes to appeal to the democracy of the state and ascertain "If official dictation shall prevail over the interests of the masses

Judge Harrison is a native of Ohio, Judge Irvine is a "man of destiny" and Judge Holcomb has never been defeated. Gambiers can now place their bets with intelligence. After his hard campaign to secure the re publican nomination for supreme judge, Judge M. L. Hayward has started for Chiago and New York on a recuperating tour.

Mrs. Mary Lease of Kansas is about to invade Omaha again. She is announced to let forth a flood of eloquence on October 28, It is said that Hon. Isanc Hascall is responsible for the engagement of the female Kansas

The Lincoln Call says it was the proper thing for the republicans of Omaha to renominate Mayor Bemts, and it gives as a reason for its faith: "He has not been afraid to use the veto freely, and when the street rallway steal bill went through the legislature he had the manhood to stand up and fight it."

"For soft, imbecile editorials, there isn't a country paper in the state that can be considered on a par with the World-Heraid," according to the Plattsmouth News. While the statement may be true, the people are looking for something fresh and they don't care to be told in a campaign something they have known for years. The situation in the republican state con-

ention has been sized up by Asa B. Wood of the Gering Courier in this manner: "The battle was not one between men, but between principles-whether the republicans of Nebraska would virtually say by their decision that they upheld ring rule, railroadism and pap-working, or whether the party meant to stand for honesty and purification of its own ranks. The republican party is as surely defeated in Nebraska this fall, we believe, as that Maxwell would have been elected by 30,000 majority."

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

It is worthy of note that a cold wave appeared just as the democratic city convention assembled.

Obstuaries commemorating the hasty taking off of train robberies are melancholy samples of ghoulish gice. To enforce the Geary act would require.

according to reliable estimates, a roll of \$7,360,000. The Chinese must stay. It is fortunate the Valkyrie did not have wind enough to win in yesterday's race. The anglomaniaes would never get done ravin' about it.

It is pretty generally established that the scarlet blushes of autumn in Nebraska were provoked by the assertion that the railroads were out of politics.

The press of Denver has put aside partisanship for the time being and is a unit in support of a citizens ticket pledged to inaugurate an era of economy and lower taxes. In three states of the union democratic candidates for governor do not use tobacco nor drink the red kazoo. Despite these conditions each aspirant foully hopes to

The atmospheric pressure around Mt. Washington accasionally approaches that of the senate. For a brief session last week the wind humped around the summit at a rate of 120 miles an hour.

Emperor William may be called a royal spanker. He frequently gives his oldest boy a thoroughly old-fashioned spanking by way of keeping down the younster's impression that he, too, is a war lord. Frederic T. Greenhalge, republican nominee for governor of Massachusetts, is an Englishman by birth, an American by education, 50 years of age and was an active

member of the Fifty-first congress. The syndicate which threatens to pur-Inited States appears ignorant of the fact that this country has a surplus of tarantulas and sand dunes in the southwest.

Colonel A. K. McClure of the Philadelphia Times is slowly recovering from a prolonged attack of rheumatism. Two operations have been necessary to relieve abscesses which have formed at the wrist and the

Henry W. Scott, associate justice of the supreme court of Oklahoma is, at 28 years, the youngest judge, perhaps, in the country. At 22 he was register of the land office at Larned, Kan., and since then has written several legal works of standard authority. A somewhat noted antique of the Tweed age has been brought to the surface in New York. A. Oakey Hall appears as counsel for Emma Goldman, the female aparchist. In appearance he is a shabby shadow of the Mayor Hall who connived with the Tweed gang and plundered the city of millions. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain expresses his

profound astonishment at the physical and mental vigor of Mr. Gladstone. He says the grand old man is vastly better in both respects than he was in 1885, and ne goes so far as to say that he wouldn't be surprised to see him prime minister at the age of 100.

Mrs. Annie Mcore of Mount Pleasant, Tex., is the president of the First National bank of that place and is said to be the only woman in the country who holds such a position. She is thoroughly familiar with the banking business and can shave a note or refuse a loan with as much facility as any of her male colleagues.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

S. M. Figge has issued the first number of the Oakdale Gazette. It is populistic. The syrup works at Fairfield, which have employed 125 men, will close next week. Dr. T. M. Prentice has resigned as postmaster at Fairfield. He is a republican

The Oxnards expect to more than double the output of last year of their Grand Island Rev. Mr. Warner of St. James has been called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian

church at Oakdale. Eleven Indians from the Santee agency, eight girls and three boys, have just been taken to the Genoa Indian school as pupils. Judge Hayward of Nebraska City has presented a horse to the Southern Methodist church in order to give the pastor a chance

to "ride his circuit. While driving into Juniata with a swarm of bees, Presley Kesler knocked the top of the hive off. The pestiferous little insects settled on Presley and his team, and while the man will recover, one of the horses was fatally stung.

Hon. Jens Jensen, a member of the state legislature and a prominent citizen of Geneva, has left for the Cherokee Strip with his family, where he will make his future home. He was tendered a reception by the people of Geneva on the eve of his

The progress of the McKinley meetings, taking as a basis the political history of Onio, is surprising, but we would admonish the friends of the principles represented by the republican party of Ohio that the true test of endurance and success will be ascertained when the votes shall be counted in

tained when the votes shall be counted in November. Too much stock is not to be taken in prospects, inasmuch as prospects do not count. Therefore, every citizen should register to begin with and thus prepare him-self to deposit his ballot in November. The Impotent Party.

What can democratic compromising senators gain by making their party responsible! How will it fare with their party if relapse comes and hundreds of thousands of men are thrown out of work by their action? Repeal is sure to come, sooner or later, and woe b to the men and the party that sock to prevent it. These men are bringing execration upon themselves and preparing defeat for both themselves and their party. Their party is on trial and they are doing what they can to show that it does not deserve to be intrusted with power to shape the public

ALL WANT LAND OFFICES

Nebraska Citizens Who Object to the Recent

Consolidations.

PROTESTS OF A VIGOROUS CHARACTER

Grand Island Desires Time in Which to Close Up the Affairs of that District,

WASHINGTON BURBAU OF THE BEE.

and Neligh Proposes to Retain

Her Office.

513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, Oct. 11. D. B. Jencks of Chadron, who has been in the east for some days, arrived here today in the interest of the move to have the land office retained at Chadron. He was at the Interior department again this afternoon, but he does not yet know what will become of the problem.

Senator Manderson has received a letter from the land officers at Grand Island requesting that they be given until January 1, next, in which to close up the business of this office. They say that a large number of notices have been published in relation to business before the office and that the hearings are advertised to be had at that office. Senator Manderson has presented the request to Commissioner Lamoreaux with the statement that the hearings advertised should be held at Grand Island and that the time asked for to close the business

of the office ought to be given.

He believes the Grand Island office will be open till January 1, 1894. Senator Mander-son has also received a request that the Neligh land office be retained and that the O'Neili office remove to it, instead of the proposed abolition of the Neilsh office and the attachment of the territory to the O'Neill district. That request has also been filed at the Interior department.

Protests continue to pour in against the proposition to abolish the office at Broken Bow. The citizens there are all up in arms Bow. The citizens there are all up in arms against it. All protests should be sent to Representative. Kem, who proposed the aboition of the Broken Bow office and who will be responsible for it if the office is abolished. He alone can stop the proposed change.

Will Equalize the Burdens.

A favorable report has been made upon the Manderson bill providing that the government shall pay taxes for the owners of the lands taken in severalty by Indians in improved communities, but which have not been deeded to Indians. This is the bill which received favorable consideration in the senate at the last session of concesses. the senate at the last session of congress. and relates especially to such conditions as exist in Thurston county, where in close proximity to Pender are located the Omahas and Winnehagoes and have large quantities of lands which pay no local or other taxes, and yet receive fully as much benefit as do the lands owned by settlers who pay taxes. The bill will undoubtedly become a law during this congress.

The senate committee on public lands, in eporting the bill favorably today, says among other things: "This bill is designed to remedy existing evils that are extremely hard to bear. Many Indians, who have dissolved their tribal relations and have taken lands in severalty under the law, have assumed the rights and privileges of citizenship and the exercise of the right of suffrage at all federal, state and municipal elections. They are a factor in the shaping of political powe evil or good to the communities in which

Whites Outnumbered.

"In some of these municipalities they outnumber their white neighbors. In others, while in the minority, they hold and own more land than the whites. As a general thing the Indians require the expenditur for court, police and other purposes of far more than the whites. Notwithstanding these facts they do not pay a penny of the taxes necessarily raised for the maintenance of the local government. Thurston county, Nebraska, is a fair instance of the condition in many sections of the country. It has 260,000 acres of land, of which 20,000 240,000 acres by the Indians of the Omaha and Winnebago tribes, which are far advanced in civilization. The 20,000 acres pay all the taxes, while the 240,000 acres pay county officers, constables and others are paid, school houses are built and teachers suployed, roads are constructed and bridges built, and the handful of white people pay everything and the Indians nothing. Over three-fourths of the money raised by taxation is annually expended for the care, protection and bettering of the Indian. Yet he does not pay a dollar of taxes because o entire burden of civilizing the wards of the nation' is thrown upon the few un-fortunate whites who have made their homes in their vicinity."

News for the Army. The following army orders were issued

The following transfers in the Fourth artillery are ordered: First Lieutenant Charles L. Corthell from light artillery B to from battery L to light battery B; Lieutenant Corthell, on the expiration of the leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disa-

billy granted him, will join the battery to which he is thus transferred. Lieutenant Foote will join his proper battery without

Leave of absence for one month is granted Major Joseph W. Wham, paymaster, Leave for ten days, to take effect October 20, is granted Captain Thomas M. K. Smith. Twenty third infantry, recruiting officer.
The leave granted First Lieutenant Chauncer V. B. Bæker, Seventh infantry and decamp, is extended one month.

Mr. Samuel G. Barnard and family of Omaha are in the city preparatory to taking up a residence in Tennaltown, D. C., near Washington.

Washington.

The convenient absence of Representatives Kem and Meiklejohn from the house yesterday when the bill repealing the federal elections law was passed has been the subject of adverse comment and wonder among the members of the house. The repeal puts an end to the populist movement in the south. The proposition of Representative Hudson of Kansas to investigate the conduct of the soldiers and officers of the Interior department in the recent opening of the Cherokea Strip and the methods employed by them has assumed a partisan proposition before

the house committee on public lands. The republicans are demanding an investigation, and the democrats are determined to smother it in the interest of the Interior de-Partment.
Representative Pickler went to the

secretary of the interior today and protested against a reduction of the elerical force in the Huron, S. D. land office. Representative Lucas of South Dakota, is making a light against the forest reserve bill. The amendment authorizes the secre-tory of the interior to dispose of all the timer on public lands, including that upon the lands reserved for forestry. This is one of the most absurd propositions ever made and would help democratic timber thieves in Arkansas and especially benefit a lumber

Significance of the Autumn Blush.

company there.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. It was in the height of summer that con gress convened in extra session at the coll of the president to rescue the country from the dark menace of the silver standard. More than two months have clapsed, and summer has faded into autumn, when the trees are blushing scarlet for the shameful inaction of the senate or are hanging out their banners of gold as a last summons to the standard of honest money.

PERRY S. HEATH.

FANCIFUL THOUGHTS.

Galveston News: There is no such thing as a finished reputation.

Glens Falls Republican: A standing army is a running expense. Buffalo Courier: A washout never bring a the same feeling of satisfaction to the railroad man that it does to the laundress.

Detroit Tribune: "Don't you think the dage all things come to him who waits' is rather a rash assertion?" "Certainly not there's the hash, you know."

Indianapolis Journal: "I don't mind the idea of dying so much." she said. "If it were not for the knowledge that the clothes they will bury me in will be so awfully old-fash-ioned by the time resurrection day gets around." Tid Bits: A clothler has excited public curiosity by having a large apple painted outside his shop. When asked for an explanation he replied: "If it hadn't been for an apple where would the ready-made clothing shops be today."

Chicago Tribune: "I don't mind the fine, jedge," sniveled the prisoner, "but your remarks about my bein a drunken old vagabond, your honor, is what hurts. It—it rasps my feelin's."
—In that case," said the magistrate, glaring at him, "you can file an exception."

Atlanta Constitution: "What's your conessman doing in Washington?"
"He's a-drawin' of his salary."
"Nothing else?"

"Yes; he's n-blowin' of it in." New York World: Puggy-Whew! I'm roast ng.
Poggy—Yes; Indian summer is well named,
Puggy—Wiping perspiration from his flushed
acer: Why?
Poggy—Because it makes red skins.

Atlanta Constitution, Oh, what's the use in grievin'? song can beat a sig The stormy clouds are weavin' A rainbow in the sky! And we'll bet here We'll get there, And settle every bet there; Won't be a house to let there— We'll get there by and by?

HER LAST WORD. Tom Masson in the Clothier. "I hope you'll listen, please," he sighed,
"There's something on my mind;
I "" "Pray excuse" the maiden cried,
"Your neektie's up behind."

"Oh, thanks." said he. "Well, now, as I Was just about to say..." "That pin of yours," she made reply, "Will surely get away."

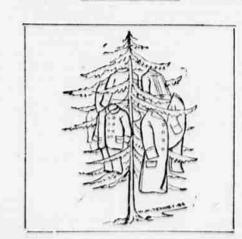
"Why, so it will," he smiled. "Lot's see. Oh, yes. I've thought it best To ___" "Look!" the maiden cried in glee, "There's something on your vest. "Then let it stay," he florcely cried.
"The moon and stars may fall.
But I must speak" this time she sighed—
"I love you, that is all.

"If you sliculd dare to tell me no.

My life would be a wreck—"
"Excuse me, dear." she whispered low,
"There's something round your neck."

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