

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday) One Year, \$8.00...

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

There has probably never been a policy or principle enunciated by the government of the United States concerning which there has been such general misapprehension as there is about what is known as the "Monroe doctrine."

penalty of \$25 for every day that the company failed to restore the street after a three-day notice from the Board of Public Works. It also required the connections between the main and the meter to be made at the company's expense.

public is forced to do without accommodations of any kind. As to the condition of tracks and bridges in Nebraska, the public has no source of information.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. The address of Emperor William at the opening of the Reichstag was moderate and conciliatory in tone and it would seem made a good impression.

an equal number of delegates, who together elect in turn the parliamentary representative. The amount of direct taxes paid in each district is added up and the total divided by three.

TOMORROW THE SUNDAY BEE

Will Contain the Following Noteworthy Features:

Sketch of Hon. William McKinley! The triumph of Governor McKinley in the recent Ohio election has made him one of the most conspicuous figures in American politics.

Kate Field's Letter: Miss Kate Field contributes a special letter to THE SUNDAY BEE in which she discusses Mr. William T. Stead, the great London editor, who is selling Chicago people how to be good.

Hunting for Work in Omaha: Interesting experiences of a man who spent a month seeking something to do—a phase of life which little is known to a great majority of people.

Ruin's Work for the Summer: The record of casualties for the past summer has been greater than ever before known in the history of the world. THE SUNDAY BEE will review the record.

Famous Poker Games: Omaha has been the scene of some of the greatest card games ever played. Some of the old time sports will tell of their early experiences in THE SUNDAY BEE.

Echoes from the Ant Room: Members of secret societies and fraternal organizations have learned to look for the news of their organizations in THE SUNDAY BEE.

Commercial Page: The telegraphic reports of THE BEE are unsurpassed for completeness, covering all the different lines of business at all the leading markets of the country.

Turkish Face Bath Fad: A fashionable lady describes its delights—Fennel, rose and gosh—How he married the Japanese maiden—The latest ideas in house gowns—Fashion notes.

Newly's Roads of Stoves: Wakeman tells of curious hostilities and conveyances and the remarkable system of guarding the traveler against abuses.

Old Mexico to Date: Rival Mexican governments are gunning for each other. The creation of a chief—a female but fighter winning renown. This is a valuable feature of THE SUNDAY BEE.

Local Sport: The sporting columns are as usual replete with interesting news and comment, embodying a breezy chat on a waning game, the personal of Iowa University foot ball team, entertaining bicycle talk, the horsemen's doings, sports in the woods, and on lake and stream, steamboat billiardists, and, in fact, they constitute a complete compendium of everything that is worthy of mention in the local athletic or sporting field.

Financial Facts: A few details of alleged philanthropic schemes, whereby plunders seek to aid others in accumulating a fortune, meanwhile neglecting no opportunity to advance the interests of No. 1. Private and confidential counsel from Minnesota Kansas, coupled with a sketch of the conditions of bond promoters to stay the march of justice.

For Charity's Sake: Means employed in this city for helping the poor and ameliorating distress. The Associated Charities and its work.

THE SUNDAY BEE

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, I, Robert Hunter, clerk of THE BEE Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending November 11, 1893, was as follows:

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Isn't it almost time for the Chinese to begin to register under the extended Geary law?

This is the seed time for candidates for the state campaign of 1894. What will the harvest be?

SEVENTY-FIVE dollars for the Nebraska building at the World's fair! This ends the tale of woe.

A GREAT many people are wondering how it happened that Gorham Betts was the only one of the asylum boodlers to be convicted in the Lancaster county courts.

COMPARE the telegraphic columns of the Lincoln Journal today with those of THE EVENING BEE of yesterday and you will discover where the Journal gets most of its news.

FIFTY years may not have been a long time in the life of Methuselah, but a fifty-year gas franchise will outlive the greater number of the present generation of degenerate men.

MOVEMENTS to keep the great World's fair open for another year are just a trifle late. Those who missed the education afforded by it have in most cases only themselves to blame.

GOVERNOR BOIES has reluctantly come to the conclusion that there are still a few things which Iowans are justified in offering thanks upon the last Thursday in November.

ONE of the candidates for membership in the coming New York constitutional convention makes a sworn statement to the effect that his election expenses were 15 cents only. It is unnecessary to add that he was not elected.

CONGRESSMAN BRYAN'S promiscuous talk about the principle of taxation shows that he still labors under the oft-explored pro quo delusion. Bryan could profitably read the works of some of those political economists to which he so delights to refer.

OMAHA people may congratulate themselves upon the excellent showing made by their children's work in the educational exhibit at the World's fair. The award of several prizes is a well merited recognition of the efficiency of our public school system.

THE decision of the Lancaster district court upon the validity of official ballots will be read with interest by certain office-seekers in these parts. It is said that neither party to the issues joined is satisfied with the decision. A supreme court decision will settle the matter.

IT is argued that a graduated income tax will make the wealthy classes favor economical government when they have felt the burden of federal taxation. Better spread the tax over all classes in the community and create in every one an interest in the economical administration of the government.

INVESTIGATION shows that the number of fresh recruits to the small army of paupers that infest this city every winter is not as great as it was last winter. This may be due to the fact that the Douglas county authorities have served notice upon the people round about Omaha that the practice of deporting paupers into this city must cease.

IT is only fair to suppose that many of the councilmen who voted for the fifty-year gas franchise ordinance did so in ignorance of the valuable rights which that measure proposed to give as a present to the gas company. After having investigated the question they will be ready to defend the taxpayers in case they secure another opportunity to vote on the question.

THE State Board of Transportation is going through the farce of "taking testimony" in regard to the transfer switch law. It is an easy matter to find business men who are but slightly interested to swear that they do not need transfer switches. There are too many "business" men in Nebraska who are willing to swear for and by the railroad companies in return for a few "concessions."

THERE are three daily newspapers published in Lincoln, the News, the Call and the State Journal. Two of these newspapers have editorially denounced the farcical trials which led to the acquittal of the asylum boodlers. THE BEE offers a reward to any intelligent man who will acknowledge that he cannot guess the name of the third paper that maintains a discreet silence in regard to the matter.

The language of President Monroe was plain and unequivocal. After saying that in the wars of the European powers the United States had never taken any part, but that with the movements in this hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately connected, the message thus announced the famous doctrine:

We owe it, therefore, to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers, to declare, that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety.

With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States.

Referring to the conflict between Spain and the new republics the message said: "It is still the true policy of the United States to leave the parties to themselves, in the hope that other powers will pursue the same course."

The message also contained the declaration that the American continents should no longer be subjects for any new European colonial settlement.

Latter-day interpretation has given this doctrine a much broader application than it was obviously intended to have. According to the view of some a strict compliance with the policy enunciated by President Monroe would require us to assume control of the Hawaiian Islands and to interfere in the Brazilian conflict, as a precaution against possible European designs in these directions, but it ought to be clear to every intelligent reader of the Monroe doctrine that it does not warrant any such view of national policy. It does not bind the United States to the protection of any independent country in this hemisphere from European interference in its political affairs, though it is not to be doubted that an appeal of those countries for such protection would be promptly heeded. The Monroe doctrine simply says to the nations of Europe that they cannot meddle in the political affairs of the independent governments of the western hemisphere without incurring the displeasure of the United States. It is in no sense an aggressive doctrine and those who so interpret it mislead the public mind. That it always will remain a potent element in the conduct of international affairs in this hemisphere is undoubted.

TWO GAS FRANCHISES. The United Gas Improvement company now asking for the free use of the streets of Omaha for fifty years for the purpose of operating a gas plant sought a similar privilege at the hands of the municipal government of 1883. At that time it proposed to construct and maintain an entirely new gas works in this city. As an inducement to do so, and as a protection to its contemplated investment, it secured the passage of a gas franchise ordinance which embodied substantially the terms which it prescribed for itself. The franchise was not accepted at that time merely for the reason that the company succeeded in purchasing the existing gas plant and its rights under the franchise of 1868. What it was willing to be satisfied with ten years ago may be profitably compared with what it now demands.

The franchise of 1883 was for thirty years only. When the original gas works were built in 1868 its projectors were content to invest their money in Omaha on a guaranty of twenty-five years, and the prospects of a profitable business at that time were far less flattering than at the subsequent period. The united company in 1883 proposed to make a large investment in consideration of a franchise for thirty years. Now that it has acquired the old plant, that the works are already erected and paying handsome returns upon the capital represented, it asks an extension of fifty years as a pure gift from the city. Not one cent more of money will be invested nor one single additional laborer employed whether the extension is for fifty years or for ten. The enjoyment of a twenty-five year franchise has proven so profitable that nothing less than a fifty year extension will now satisfy the craving for more.

Both the franchise of 1883 and that of 1868 require the gas company to make good any injury to the streets and pavements. But the former inflicted a

penalty of \$25 for every day that the company failed to restore the street after a three-day notice from the Board of Public Works. It also required the connections between the main and the meter to be made at the company's expense. On both these subjects the proposed ordinance is silent.

The franchise of 1883 fixed the maximum for twenty-candle power gas to private consumers at \$2 per thousand cubic feet and to all city public buildings, including school houses, at \$1.25 per thousand. Omaha in 1883 had less than one-third its present population and a correspondingly diminished gas consumption. After ten years the price was to be regulated by the mayor and council. The maximum now proposed is \$1.85 per thousand, with no rebate on that consumed for public uses.

The franchise of 1883 required the company to bid for street lighting at not less than \$25 per lamp per annum. With ten years improvements in the technical process of gas manufacture and ten years reduction in price of coal and materials the new ordinance does not abate one cent from the charge authorized for public street lamps.

Finally the franchise of 1883 provided for the purchase of the plant by the city at any time after the expiration of fifteen years at an appraised valuation without any allowance "for any franchise right or privilege derived from this or any other ordinance of the city of Omaha." The fifty-year gas franchise ordinance says not a word respecting future purchase by the city.

GRAND JURY WHITEWASH. The report of the federal grand jury in the Mosher custody case is in many respects a remarkable document. Called at the instance of Attorney General Olney to inquire into the truthfulness of reports that from the date of Mosher's conviction the officers charged with his custody had shown gross favoritism and partiality to the prisoner, the grand jury went out of its way to put the entire federal machine on trial and then brought in a clean bill of health for everybody connected with the case. It is indeed fortunate for Sheriff Bennett that his case was submitted along with that of the United States marshal. It was not to be expected that the grand jury would ensure the full return of federal officials. It was not called for that purpose.

The grand jury gratuitously informs the daily newspapers of Omaha that they permitted themselves to be imposed upon by designing politicians when they published reports of acts of unprecedented favoritism shown Convict Mosher by federal and county officials. In other words the federal grand jury has declared that such publications were made for political purposes only and were unwarranted and unjust.

Fortunately the voters of this county November 7 very emphatically endorsed the attitude of THE BEE on this question. We are content to rest the case there.

WESTERN NEBRASKA will, during the coming year, be given an object lesson in practical irrigation. The big Culbertson ditch, upon which work was commenced two years ago, is nearly completed, and will be in full operation when spring opens and farm work commences in earnest. The ditch was in partial use the past season, and the results were more than flattering to the future agricultural prospects of the western part of the state. Irrigation in Nebraska is but in its infancy. When the benefits of irrigation are thoroughly understood it will receive an impetus that will render millions of acres of land in the state as productive as any in the great transmississippi belt. It is not impossible to believe that the productive capacity of Nebraska soil will be doubled by the end of another decade.

WE CONTINUE to hear of the president's elastic step. His actions during the past few weeks have been sufficient assurance that he still has a great deal of snap about him.

Nobody Denies It. Wahoo New Era. The state house gang is in the saddle.

An Opportunity Lost. New York World. When it comes to choosing between an oligarchy and a monarchy for the Sandwich Islands President Cleveland had better go fishing.

Strange Kind of a Coincidence. Papillon Times. The men who defeated Judge Maxwell in the republican convention are the men who applaud the acquittal of Bill Dorgan and Boss Hubbard, the asylum scoundrels. But perhaps this is only a coincidence.

That Tariff Bill. Globe-Democrat. The report that the tariff bill will be presented to the house in a few days after the opening of the regular session is welcome intelligence. The sooner the industries of the country know their fate the better.

State Journal News as it Shows. Lincoln News. The morning paper's Washington correspondent must be located in Chicago now. One-half of the letter this morning over Colonel W. E. Annin's signature was cut bodily from the Chicago Tribune of yesterday. The poor old sheet is getting almost as badly off for telegraphic news as it would be for local if the evening papers happened to miss a day.

These Rabbits. Elmira Gazette. There is nothing like a sharp competition to cut prices with.

Yonkers Statesman. If the animals only played foot ball, what a fall back the drum-drum would make.

Binghamton Republican. The bill collector in one of these things does not want to be put down on his knees.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. Oh, well, we can't blame our republican friends for engaging in a little ballot dance.

Lowell Courier. PARTIS III on account of sickness. That is the only time that the high C gives Partis a rest.

High of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The efforts of Russia to embarrass the intercourse of England with her East Indian possessions are in entire harmony with the interests of France. The erection by France of a powerful naval station on the island of Corsica had its origin in a desire to cut off the English, in case of military necessity, from their short route to the east through the Suez canal. In this situation it is easily to be perceived that the French will cheerfully promote the plan of Russia to establish a naval station on the Mediterranean. But as Russia has not a foot of land on the Mediterranean shores, France, as her ally and friend, must grant her a secure basis of naval operations and a harbor of refuge in case of disaster to her ships of war; and the latest account is that the Corsican port of Ajaccio has been fixed upon as best fitted for this purpose. The concession of the use of a naval station for Russian warships, the result is the healthiness of American feeling. A small tract of French territory on the shores of the Mediterranean. This would firmly secure for Russia a necessary basis of naval operations against all comers, and give her entire independence of action in this new field. The combined fleets of France, Russia and Spain in the Mediterranean might make the fortress of Gibraltar of small value to the English in the event of war. But the navy of Europe would take a decisive part in the next war, the probable scene of action would be on the western waters of the Mediterranean or in the Persian gulf. In view of the vast interests at stake, and the mighty powers engaged in assailing or defending them, every move in the game of war will be watched with the keenest concern. When Russia shall have moved a mighty fleet into the port of Ajaccio the game will begin in earnest, and probably not till then.

Popular sovereignty, in the form of universal suffrage, is getting on in Europe in these days at a prodigious pace in the great powers and in the small. In France, of course, it was long ago established in entirety. Since the latest reform bill it prevails almost as fully in Great Britain. Belgium has this year effected a peaceful revolution. In the same direction, the revised constitution granting "manhood suffrage" and increasing the number of voters from 140,000 to 1,300,000. And now Austria, that ancient stronghold of caste and class privilege and all conservatism, commits herself to a vast extension of the franchise which must surely be a stepping stone to universal suffrage. The measure brought forward by Count Tassia, the head of the ministry which has just resigned, has met with much opposition, some of which is well founded. It was chiefly because of this opposition that Count Tassia decided to resign. It is probable that before long he will be recalled to office. But whether he is or not the great measure of reform he has brought forward must be adopted. It may for the present be modified, suspended or rejected. But having been proposed it cannot wholly be withdrawn. In the near future it must become a law, and its enactment will be the beginning of a peaceful political revolution in Austria, the greatest and by any nation for many a year. The present electoral system in Austria is narrow and antiquated, having not been moved by the spirit of progress that has elsewhere prevailed. It provides not for popular but for class representation. There are in the Reichsrath 353 members, who are chosen not by the general public but by four groups or classes, to each of which a certain number is allotted. In all four classes there are only about 1,700,000 voters; while the entire manhood population of the empire, that is, the number of male citizens 24 years of age, is reckoned at more than 8,000,000. It is evident, therefore, that the existing system is not one of popular franchise. It is a government of the masses by the classes.

One of the leaders of the young Czechs, or Bohemian radicals, Herr Elm, has been explaining the views of his party to a Viennese journalist. He began by observing that the exceptional measures adopted by the government in Bohemia had put certain restrictions on political life there, but had not in any way affected the influence and popularity of the young Czechs, who were stronger than ever. Whenever the new elections come which he well founded parties in the House would be about the same as in the present Reichsrath. Even if the opposition gained ten or fifteen seats, it would not materially influence the situation. The young Czechs would benefit considerably by a dissolution and would win all the Moravian seats, with one or two exceptions, as also several of the old Czech seats in Bohemia. He said his party approved unconditionally of an extension of the suffrage, being sturdy supporters of a general, equal and direct franchise. They were not afraid that universal suffrage would eclipse the nationality question. It would, however, annihilate the supremacy of the Germans, and would push forward the national question of the Slavs in Austria for solution. They congratulated themselves on having cast in their lot with universal suffrage. Already that great idea had been accepted by the old Czechs of Moravia, and the large landed proprietors would be compelled sooner or later to recognize that it would be better for them not to be found in opposition to it.

A newspaper correspondent gives some account of the Prussian electoral system which Prince Bismarck is reported to have described as the worst in the world. It appears that each constituency is divided into a number of districts according to population, and the electors of each district are divided into three classes, each class electing separately

an equal number of delegates, who together elect in turn the parliamentary representative. The amount of direct taxes paid in each district is added up and the total divided by three. As many of the largest taxpayers as together pay one-third of such taxes form the first class, another batch of the next largest taxpayers paying together another third form the second class, and the third class is made up of all the remaining taxpayers and of those citizens who, although paying the taxes, are qualified to vote, and are for this purpose credited with a fictitious payment of 3 marks income tax. Such a system naturally gives an enormous preponderance to the moneyed classes. There are instances of one single elector paying alone one-third of the whole direct taxation in his electoral district, and his single vote in the first class consequently carries as much weight as that of hundreds in the second and thousands in the third class.

Cincinnati Commercial. The purpose of this proceeding on the part of the democratic administration, and on the part of the secretary of state especially, is to repudiate, as far as possible, the administration of the administration of President Harrison. But the motive lies beneath the occasion.

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Chicago Post. But Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Greenham are the sort of men who believe a good name is better than a long purse. It is a sign of the healthiness of American feeling that only a few newspapers, and they of the most fantastic notions of public and private honor, have dissented from that view. None of them has more proposed a declaration that the United States cannot afford to profit "by fraud." As this is the whole case, the result is the healthiness of American feeling. Additional evidence is not needed to show that the United States government now proposes to project itself—not as the protector and advocate of regeneration, but as the instrument of chaos. Upon the strength of a debatable possibility that there may have been a display of excessive ardor in the cause of which our free institutions are the foremost and peculiar exemplification, it is now proposed that the flag of the American union shall be made the symbol of a sinister and atrocious scheme, the forces of a free nation employed to re-enslave 100,000 emancipated human beings.

Detroit Free Press. Because the Harrison administration failed to observe those cardinal principles in its scheme of government, there is the stronger reason that President Cleveland should rectify a great wrong which it is within his power, and within the rights of which it is his duty, to restore the rights of which it is his duty to deprive a sister nation without showing of justification and in a manner that finds no approval in the people of a nation such as ours. Those who are seeking to injure the present administration in the eyes of the country because of an act of restitution bravely performed misapprehend the temper of the American people.

Lancaster County Justice. The notorious Farm Boss Hubbard was cleared by a Lancaster county jury. That Hubbard was dishonest the testimony went clearly to show, but the jury, on a par with the custom of the courts in that county, had the brazen effrontery to bring in a verdict of not guilty. When the expose of Hubbard's guilt was made public he went into hiding and did not show himself for months. No one even thought at that time of making a defense for him. Now he is given a clear certificate of character by a jury of twelve men whose regard for an oath is very much shaken in the estimation of the public after hearing the testimony.

They Snubbed Him. Brooklyn Life. Listen, maids and matrons, to a piteous tale of woe. Produce your dainty kerchiefs, for your tears are bound to flow. I'm a bachelor of thirty-five, and a millionaire besides. But for some unhappy reason I've never found a bride. I don't think that I'm bad looking, and I know my heart is kind; But the sort of girl I want to wed is the sort I never find. The pretty girls are plenty and the clever ones not few. But to the girl who'd just suit me it's hard to choose. Perhaps you think I'm flimsy and very hard to suit; Likewise you may imagine that I'm more or less of a brute. But the case is really simple, and I think you'll soon admit. That the trouble rests with Nature and I'm not to blame a bit. I've romped from Vassar college to the plains of Kansas; I've searched all over Boston and Kansas City, too. I've sat on dances many with New York's patrician belles; I've been in San Francisco, where the minor's helms dwell. In New Orleans and in Denver, in Chicago and in Detroit; In Skowhegan and St. Louis, in Cincinnati and in Belfast; All over this vast country I've been on boats and trains. But I've never found a pretty girl who had an ounce of brains.

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BROWNING, KING & CO.

Largest Manufacturers and Retailers of Clothing in the World.

Been cut off, And cut off just for fun, too. We've been going along at such a lively gait that we want to keep it up, and for that reason, and no other, we have cut off considerable from the price on three lines of men's winter underwear, specially on sale this week. We've been getting \$2 a suit for them, but have cut them to 75c a garment. They come in brown mixed and natural grays, derby ribbed, and are the elastic, tight fitting kind that are so popular. This underwear is no job lot but good, reliable wear that we keep regularly in stock. All sizes and plenty of it. No limit. Don't be afraid of it on account of the price—that's cut just to keep you coming. Maybe we will sell you something else sometime that there's a profit in. If you want to see what it looks like go round to the 15th street entrance.

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Largest Manufacturers and Retailers of Clothing in the World.

Been cut off, And cut off just for fun, too. We've been going along at such a lively gait that we want to keep it up, and for that reason, and no other, we have cut off considerable from the price on three lines of men's winter underwear, specially on sale this week. We've been getting \$2 a suit for them, but have cut them to 75c a garment. They come in brown mixed and natural grays, derby ribbed, and are the elastic, tight fitting kind that are so popular. This underwear is no job lot but good, reliable wear that we keep regularly in stock. All sizes and plenty of it. No limit. Don't be afraid of it on account of the price—that's cut just to keep you coming. Maybe we will sell you something else sometime that there's a profit in. If you want to see what it looks like go round to the 15th street entrance.

BROWNING, KING & CO., Store open every evening till 9.30. Saturday till 11. S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.

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