

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Average Circulation for October, 24,315. The days of the bond investment lottery are numbered.

The Macleod investigating committee has voted to admit members of the press at its sittings. This is evidence of a disposition to be fair and commendable.

A disclosure of the actual instructions given to Minister Willis by his department for Hawaii would add to our stock of Thanksgiving material.

IT MUST be distinctly understood that the Kansas irrigation convention has not been summoned on account of any lack of liquid refreshments in that starch prohibition state.

Governor PENNOYER's attempt to have Oregon anticipate the national Thanksgiving day by a week seems to have fallen flat. Pennoyer's eccentricities are becoming a trifle trite.

The resumption of work at the local distillery may be in anticipation of an increase of the internal revenue tax upon spirits, but it will afford workingmen employment that is welcome all the same.

JERRY SIMPSON goes back to Washington dispersed at the action of the people of Kansas in the recent election. Jerry's constituents remain in Kansas discouraged at their representative's antics in congress.

THERE is occasion for thanksgiving that Hascall was not elected mayor of Omaha. Had he been the taxpayers would have been compelled to replenish the city hall with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

GREAT heavens! The State Board of Transportation has actually refused to allow the Elkhorn road to raise its rate on hay. The members of the board must be as greatly surprised as the officers of the Elkhorn.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND's annual message promises to be a lengthy document. If he should undertake to explain in detail the causes of the recent revolution of feeling against the democratic administration he would have his hands full from now until the end of his presidential term.

IF THE provisions of that fifty-year gas franchise ordinance are so favorable to the city and to the people and so oppressive to the gas company, why have the officers of the latter been in such haste to file their acceptance of the pretended contract within twenty-four hours after its supposed enactment?

CERTAIN members of the British Parliament want to deprive the English lassie of her right of civil action for breach of promise except for actual pecuniary damages sustained. This is cruelty itself. How can the British newspaper-reading public get along without a ray of breach of promise suit to amuse and entertain it every now and then?

WE TENDER our sincere sympathies to the few democratic patriots who have been waiting one long, weary year for federal office. They fought the good fight in 1892 actuated solely by a burning desire for office. We hope the administration will not much longer withhold their fodder, for they have already commenced to denounce the president because of the delay.

THE gas franchise ordinance allows the company thirty days in which to consider its terms and to file its acceptance. But the ink was not allowed to dry upon the fraudulent endorsement of its enactment by the city clerk before the gas company officials fell over one another in their haste to signify their willingness to bind themselves to its mock concessions to the people.

THE members of the State Board of Transportation need have no fears of being called up before the federal court for contempt. The injunction resting upon them refers only to their actions under the maximum freight rate law. The railroads did not dream of a necessity to get out an injunction restraining them from taking action under authority of any law that gives them a discretionary power over rates.

EVEN Germany recognizes the close connection of its monetary system with those of the countries with which its merchants trade. A demoralized currency in one country has a sinister influence upon the prosperity of all others that come in contact with it. When the American statesmen all reach the breadth of view of the German legislators we shall have an end of measures looking to a reorganization of our monetary laws without the slightest regard to the legislation of other nations.

SHOWING THEIR HAND.

The decision of the supreme court dissolving the quo warranto proceedings that were brought in the name of the state of Nebraska asking that the lease of the Atchison & Nebraska railroad to the B. & M. railroad be declared null and void shows what interests the railroads have at stake in keeping control of the men who are elevated to judicial positions under our state government. In this suit, instituted by Attorney General Lease way back in the year 1887, the violation of the constitution by the consolidation of those roads was palpable to any one familiar with the railroad map of Nebraska. The state constitution expressly prohibits the consolidation of the stock, property, franchises or earnings of any "competing or parallel" lines of railroad. A unanimous opinion of the court rendered in this very case in 1888 declared that the two lines were competing lines and the demurrer of the railroad attorneys admitted this to be the fact. The court by a majority of its members, Chief Justice Maxwell dissenting, now substantially reverses its former opinion and affirms the finding of Mr. Commissioner Ryan to the effect that the roads do not form competing or parallel lines. If these railroads are not to be included under the prohibition of the state constitution as competing lines then there are no two railroads in the whole state that are included under that prohibition. Accepting the new definition of competing lines it will be difficult to find any such lines by searching the whole railway world over.

The action of the Nebraska supreme court in reversing its decision in the case in order to bring in a verdict more favorable to the railroad company simply emphasizes the assertions so frequently made by THE BEE that the railroads in Nebraska are deliberately setting about to secure control of the highest legal tribunal of the state. When the Nebraska supreme court decided five years ago that the Atchison & Nebraska was a competing line within the intent of the constitution and that the lease was void, the bench was composed of Judges Maxwell, Reese and Cobb. The opinion as originally handed down was written by Judge Maxwell and it received the assent of Justices Reese and Cobb. Since that decision Judge Reese was defeated at Hastings by the railroad delegates and Judge Norval elevated to the bench in his place. Two years ago the friends of the people again sought to nominate Judge Reese, but they were defeated. This year the railroads succeeded in downing Judge Maxwell. The reversal of the court's opinion in this celebrated case comes as a fitting sequel to the manipulation of the state convention which last October defeated Judge Maxwell.

A TRANSPARENT SUE. The series of high-handed outrages that have been resorted to by the henchmen of the local gas company, both in the city council and out of it, to force an obnoxious and fraudulent contract upon the city, guaranteeing to the gas company the free use of the streets and alleys for a period of fifty years, has been fittingly capped by the action of the city clerk in endorsing the document as a duly enacted ordinance, by virtue of the mayor's failure to veto it or to return it to the council within the time prescribed by the charter. By what right does the city clerk set himself up to be the judge of whether or not the mayor has performed the duties enjoined upon him by the acceptance of his office? What authority makes the city clerk the final arbiter of the lawful passage of an ordinance? Finally, what right has the city clerk to withhold from the council papers and documents left him by the mayor and addressed to the city council?

The action of the city clerk in connection with the gas franchise ordinance appears to have been arranged to play into the hands of the gas company. That official well knows that Mayor Bemis neither refused, neglected nor failed to return the gas franchise ordinance with his objections at the next regular meeting of the council after its passage. Yet he deliberately makes up his record to show the exact opposite of what really occurred. The purpose is altogether too transparent. With the city clerk's record in its favor the gas company proposes to fight to the end for a franchise which from first to last has been engineered by fraudulent methods and underhanded tricks. For this reason its officers have lost no time in filing an acceptance of the pretended contract which emanated from their office. The people may rest assured that a company that is ready to take advantage of such unscrupulous work will be no less ready to attempt to force the worthless agreement upon the city in spite of its confessed irregularity. The taxpayers and citizens must remain on the alert to frustrate the next move that may be made to fasten this outrageous franchise upon a corporation-ridden community.

THE TREASURY SITUATION. The condition of the national treasury continues to be a matter of public interest and in some quarters, doubtless, of more or less solicitude. The steadily declining cash balance and the depletion of the gold reserve are circumstances to create concern, and were it not that congress will soon be in session again and it is supposed will give immediate attention to this most important matter, the situation might produce a feeling of alarm. It is striking evidence of the faith of the American people in the credit and resources of the government that with a gold basis for our paper currency redeemable in coin of less than \$1 to \$10, and that basis steadily growing less, there is not a doubt or a question as to the soundness and the safety of every dollar of such currency. How long this confidence would continue, if there should be no change from present conditions, it is impossible to say, but it will be the duty of congress not to allow it to be subjected to any experimental test by providing as soon as possible after it meets in regular session for relieving the treasury situation. This state of affairs will give unusual importance to the recommendations of the secretary of the treasury. Thus far there has been no intimation of a trustworthy character as to what policy he will advise, though conjectures are not lacking. It appears that Secretary Carlisle was expected to say something in his address at the New York Chamber of Commerce banquet that would afford at least a hint of what he thinks ought to be done, but obviously that was not the place nor the occasion for the secretary to even intimate what he might propose to congress. Mr. Carlisle has not been judicious in all respects since he became the chief of the financial department of the government, but he knows how to keep his own counsel and it is entirely safe to say that he will not divulge his views until his annual report goes to the public. It is said to be the opinion in some quarters that he will recommend issuing bonds to restore the gold reserve and to provide against the threatened deficit, but this is pure conjecture. Of course the question of a bond issue has been considered by the administration, but there is reason to doubt whether the president will be disposed to take the responsibility of advising an increase of the interest-bearing debt, although this would manifestly be the most direct and certain way of strengthening the treasury. Our export trade in the immediate future cannot be surely depended upon to restore the depleted gold reserve. A new tariff law may not go into effect for a year and until it does imports cannot be expected to materially increase in amount. So long as we buy less than usual from European countries it is to be expected that we shall sell them less than usual. The outlook cannot, therefore, be regarded as favorable to a change in the foreign trade balance that will demonstrate whether the production of sugar, particularly beet sugar, could be valuable national resource. A brief experience with the industry under the stimulating influence of the bounty warrants the belief that this can be done and that before the expiration of ten years the United States will produce, if this industry be properly fostered, a very considerable proportion of the sugar consumed by its people. In the meanwhile the development of the industry must necessarily tend to prevent any extreme rise in the price of sugar, either as the consequence of monopoly or a diminished supply elsewhere. Of course the true policy would be to leave the bounty as it is. It is not a burden upon the people, amounting annually to not more than one-fourth of what is saved to the people by having raw sugars on the free list. It is the best method of encouraging the development of this industry, if not, indeed, the only sure method of doing so. But the proposal to abolish the tax gradually, reducing it at the rate of 2 mills a year, need not disturb those who are engaged in the sugar industry and very likely will not. The decision of the present congress in the matter will not necessarily stand for a longer period than two years. As it is, there is reason for satisfaction with the plan reported to have been agreed on by the democratic members of the ways and means committee. It is better than was to have been expected.

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Hot Wit from the Bakery. Chicago Inter Ocean. The good sense of the administration has evidently been blunted.

Give 'Em Rope. Globe-Democrat. If the democrats can stand an income tax agitation the republicans can. An income tax bill will split the democracy and increase the republican majority in 1894 and 1896.

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Now Proceed to Business. Kansas City Star. It is reasonable to anticipate an early restoration of business and industry. Capital, which recognized in the Sherman law a source of danger, is shaking off its timidity. There is plenty of money in the country to carry out all of those enterprises which hold out the hope of a reasonable return on the investments which they require.

As a sign of a mild winter corn husks "ain't" hot shucks. The attempt to revise the game of Pedro in the country courts will be a failure.

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OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. The French republic, despite its some undoubted errors, occupies just now an enviable position among the nations of Europe. In the general stock-taking of the day its affairs are shown to be in decidedly the best shape; perhaps, we might say, it is the only one whose affairs are not in distinctly bad shape. In the United Kingdom, for example, Parliament reassembles to face domestic, social and industrial troubles that have almost paralyzed trade and convulsed the nation; to face, also, urgent need of a great increase of naval power, and nothing but a deficit therewith to provide it. The German Reichstag meets with scarcely any program but to impose new taxes and to make new preparations for war. Both halves of the Austro-Hungarian empire are rent asunder by fierce race animosities, which threaten to erupt into a general revolution everywhere. The Italian government is in deep consultation with foreign statesmen, devising ways and means to force the Dreibund's pace and yet not to stumble into bankruptcy. And in Spain, Greece, Scandinavia and elsewhere little but trouble and prolixity is to be seen. A striking contrast is presented by the French republic. Last week the new Chamber of Deputies met. There was an overwhelming republican majority, insuring the stability of the present form of government; approving, also, the present ministry and retaining it in office. A program of legislative work was presented, not complete, but sufficiently so to indicate how the activities of French statesmen will probably be employed during the next year. It is a program of peaceful progress. No big war now hangs in the air, nor any proposal to write an increased war tax from the people. The leading item, perhaps, is a financial one. Conversion of a part of the debt and a readjustment of the tax laws, not so much in the direction of reduction as of equalization of burdens and improved systems of collection. The liquor laws will be revised and various measures are in contemplation for the benefit of working folk, both urban and rural. There will be no revision of the constitution, and any return to the scrutin de liste, and the relations between church and state will remain unchanged.

Poor Spain is so rapidly losing what little remains of her former military prowess and prestige that her fate is a matter of small concern to either of the great alliances of Europe. It appears that in keeping Cuba in due subjection the military resources of this once mighty nation have become well nigh exhausted. For many weeks a little spot in northern Africa has presented a vivid spectacle of the feebleness to which the power of Spain has fallen. A band of vagabond Kurds, provided with firearms of no great value, and with a few cannon, and inspired with fanatical hatred of the Spaniards, have besieged the garrison at Melilla, repelled its sorties with courage and success, and well nigh cut off its supplies. The town which these barbarians of the African plain have reduced to such extremities possesses a garrison consisting of two or three regiments of infantry and cavalry, and its forts are mounted with guns of the latest model. Yet with all this force the garrison is crowded in the little harbor town, and the provisioning of the forts is accompanied by frequent combats with the sleepless Arabs, in which there are numerous losses of killed and wounded. The Spaniards are not wanting in the courage of their ancestors, but they seem to have almost wholly forgotten the art of war, along with many other arts, as the result of encervating political and social influences that have been at work for generations.

A Vienna correspondent writes of the new Austrian premier, Prince Windischgratz, that he is the head of one of those great families who, in the old German empire, were practically in some respects independent sovereigns. This position they have lost in modern times, but they have still retained the pride, social influence and wealth which places them above the heads of the rest of the nobility. Thus Prince Windischgratz is not simply an Austrian nobleman, he is at the same time a peer in Wurtemberg, an hereditary member of the Upper House in Austria and a magnate in Hungary. His estates extend for miles and miles, not only in Bohemia, but also in Hungary, and he yet holds large possessions in Styria and Wurtemberg. He studied law in Bonn and Prague, and was graduated as doctor of laws. Soon afterwards he was appointed a member of the imperial court of justice and was returned as a member of the Bohemian Diet. Later on he took his seat as a member of the Austrian Upper House, of which he is still the second vice president. He became also a member of the Austrian delegation, which was sent to the congress of Berlin. As a member of the last mentioned body he had an opportunity of disclosing his ideas on foreign policy. On one occasion in the Bohemian Diet Prince Windischgratz expressed his views on the question of electoral reform. He declared that a change in the law would only be useful if it sprang from a necessity felt by the people. The prince enjoys the highest esteem of the German party of the moderate section of the conservatives.

So great is the excitement in Spain over the humiliating condition of affairs at Melilla that it threatens not only to overthrow the ministry of Sagasta but the rule of the queen regent, Christina, herself. There has not been such a manifestation of popular feeling on the Spanish peninsula since the invasion of Napoleon. In proof that there is no abatement of Spanish patriotism and pride, all classes of people are aroused; men, women and children are subscribing money, establishing hospitals, scraping lint and encouraging volunteer enlistments—all for carrying on this little war with a band of nomads in Morocco. The excitement and the military preparations are assuredly of great proportion with the character of the campaign. But the Spaniards have had no foreign war on their hands for several generations, and they seem resolved to make the most of this occasion for giving vent to their patriotic spirit. The inertness and delays of the government of Sagasta is organizing the Moroccan expedition are in striking contrast with the enthusiasm of the people. It is not strange that such exhibitions of military fervor should inspire the Cubans with fresh hope of throwing off the Spanish yoke.

The collapse of the French miners' strike was inopportune not only for M. Clemenceau, with his little journalistic arbitration scheme, but for the whole socialist party. The following passage occurs in the reportions adopted by the delegates of the miners in the meeting at Sens: "For seven weeks we have been appealing to French public opinion. Socialist deputies have come to support and encourage us. They have related in the press the oppression which we endure and our struggle against it. Their voice has been no more listened to than ours. Now, indeed, there seems a movement of sympathy, but it is too late. We are at the last gasp of distress. We must bend our heads, confess to being vanquished, undergo unconditionally the imposition of capital, and cherish the hope of an early revolt. But this is one more demonstration that the workman must have no hope for the improvement of his lot, no expectation of justice, save from a social revolution. This we shall not forget. The congress consequently now pronounces for the general resumption of work." The strike, as is pointed out by more than one correspondent, was influenced by the socialist deputies to show their strength outside the Chamber, whereas the result has only betrayed their real weakness. They might have had better luck if it had not been for the Russian visit, which effectually distracted popular attention from the coal strikers.

St. Louis Republic: In justice to the masses the rich cannot be longer allowed to escape a reasonable proportion of federal taxation. The income tax will come to stay. Globe-Democrat: Three-fourths of the republicans and more than one-third of the democrats are reasonably sure to oppose it, and it is safe to say that the president will be on their side. Chicago Record: The experiment of taxing some private incomes for the benefit of the entire country, while other private incomes are not taxed, is bound to arouse no small degree of antagonism.

Boston Advertiser: The wit of man never yet devised means by which a tax on incomes can be made equitable in practice. The proposed bill ought to be entitled, "An act for levying fines upon honest men and putting a premium upon perjury." Atlanta Constitution: It is all wrong to put a heavy tax on a man with a cottage on a farm and let the bondholder with an annual income of \$10,000 go scot free. The country is to be congratulated upon the growing popularity of an income tax. Philadelphia Record: The scheme in the committee on ways and means is the first installment of the populist program. What is the use of being a party after all, when democratic committees in congress stand ready to execute its dying wishes? Chicago Tribune: Those of the workers who fancy an income tax would be paid only by capital, with no loss to themselves, labor under a big delusion. By far the greater part of the incomes are expended in setting people to work or keeping them at work. If those incomes were reduced by ten per cent the workers would receive correspondingly less for their toil and in reality would bear the brunt of the burden.

Iowa Dips Want to Try Again. New York Sun. The Iowa republicans were beaten in 1889 and 1891 because they were handicapped by prohibition. There was strong opposition to it in the republican party of Iowa and a considerable part of that opposition was carried to the extent of voting for the democratic candidates for state officers. In fact, in spite of the prominence given by Hon. Horace Boies to tariff reform in his first two campaigns for the governorship, disgust with prohibition was the main motive that elected him. The great plurality for Harrison in 1892 showed that the state was still solidly republican on national issues. This year Governor Boies sought to attract national issues and to limit the canvass to local matters, but as the republicans have thrown away prohibition and taken up local option, there was no local issue so the governor was badly beaten. While the same general causes contributed to his defeat, the removal of prohibition was a great loss to the shoulders of the Iowa republicans, and they are in better condition on that account than they have been in for years.

The Iowa prohibitionists, with the immutable confidence of their party, refuse to believe in the success of the republican candidates for state officers. In fact, against the repeal of the prohibitory law. "We positively assert," says the address issued by the chairman of the state committee, "that there are not ten thousand men who cast their ballots for Jackson or Boies solely on account of national issues, who would not gladly sign the protest against the repeal of the prohibitory law;" thus the chairman of the state committee makes out a majority for prohibition. Of course there is no probability that there were many prohibition votes for Boies, as the democrats were squarely opposed to prohibition; and on the other hand, many republicans who would have voted for Boies if their party had not abandoned prohibition, came back to their old allegiance this year. But nothing can cool the ardor or limit the faith of the prohibitionists. They propose to hold meetings in every school district, to solicit every voter, to carpet the state with tracts, and to arouse a Christian and public conscience.

They will not persuade the Iowa republicans, however, to take up the burden of prohibition again. The conscience of the managers of the Iowa republican party that prohibition doesn't pay; that it loses votes. They have had all the experience of it they want and the importance of national issues will keep most of the Iowa prohibitionists in line.

Lowell Courier: The astronomer's business, in spite of the dull times, is looking up. Yonkers Statesman: The man "whose words can always be relied upon" is now being sought by the news-hunters.

Dallas News: Some people seem to consider it necessary to lower every time they have to take pains. Elmhurst Gazette: My son, if you want to be independent of your uncle don't be too frothy with your uncle.

Philadelphia Ledger: Prof. Hamerick, who has been studying children for twelve years, says "the teacher, by all odds, the greatest thing on earth, with no exception." The professional observation of Arma majors has been limited.

By a Lover of Riley. A thousand ways We fashion to ourselves the slenderness Of our own bodies. We shall tremble, yes, And fear her as when first in the old days Our hearts were broken, but our faith heart's sore distress. Then silence, born of dread and hopelessness! The very solemn days in the matter of a prize fight. He must attend and watch all the points to see that the law is not violated.

When she comes home again: A thousand ways We fashion to ourselves the slenderness Of our own bodies. We shall tremble, yes, And fear her as when first in the old days Our hearts were broken, but our faith heart's sore distress. Then silence, born of dread and hopelessness! The very solemn days in the matter of a prize fight. He must attend and watch all the points to see that the law is not violated.

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They will not persuade the Iowa republicans, however, to take up the burden of prohibition again. The conscience of the managers of the Iowa republican party that prohibition doesn't pay; that it loses votes. They have had all the experience of it they want and the importance of national issues will keep most of the Iowa prohibitionists in line.

Lowell Courier: The astronomer's business, in spite of the dull times, is looking up. Yonkers Statesman: The man "whose words can always be relied upon" is now being sought by the news-hunters.

Dallas News: Some people seem to consider it necessary to lower every time they have to take pains. Elmhurst Gazette: My son, if you want to be independent of your uncle don't be too frothy with your uncle.

Philadelphia Ledger: Prof. Hamerick, who has been studying children for twelve years, says "the teacher, by all odds, the greatest thing on earth, with no exception." The professional observation of Arma majors has been limited.

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