

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

B. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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All business letters and remittances should be addressed to the Business Manager.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of September, 1894, was as follows:

1. Total number of copies printed	21,599	18,000	22,100
2. Number of copies not distributed	1,000	1,000	1,000
3. Number of copies distributed	20,599	17,000	21,100
4. Number of copies sold	15,000	14,000	15,000
5. Number of copies not sold	5,599	3,000	6,100
6. Number of copies returned	1,000	1,000	1,000
7. Number of copies on hand	1,000	1,000	1,000
8. Total number of copies on hand	1,000	1,000	1,000
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99. Total number of copies on hand	1,000	1,000	1,000
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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of October, 1894.
N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

STUBBORN FACTS.

Who hired Seth T. Cole to conduct Senator Taylor out of the state while the Newberry bill was pending?
Officials of the Burlington railroad.

Who paid Seth T. Cole for staying with Taylor to see that he fulfilled his contract with the oil town hoodlums?
The Burlington railroad.

Who kept the senate in deadlock while Taylor was being spirited away?
Thomas J. Majors.

Who certified to a fraudulent voucher for Taylor's pay after he had been admitted?
Thomas J. Majors.

Who drew the \$75 which was paid out of the treasury on the fraudulent voucher?
Majors' private secretary, Walt M. Seely.

These are stubborn facts and no amount of outwitting can befog the people.

Bank parlor calumny may create a good deal of noise, but it will not frighten intelligent voters.

Whisky and sugar out of the same beet! Is Nebraska to supplant both Kentucky and Louisiana at the same time?

The republican city central committee will have plenty of work to do before November 6. The sooner it gets down to business the better.

The Russian czar has but a short time to live, and the czar of Nebraska wears a worried look. Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.

The president of Omaha's grand, colossal, overshadowing union depot is alarmed lest the defeat of Majors may ruin the credit of Nebraska!

There are several places in the municipal tickets of all parties where the Municipal league will have a fine opportunity to get in a little of its work.

If Hill ever should by some mysterious fluke reach the presidency Bourke Cockran can count upon having something handsome placed at his disposal.

Ex-Governor Boies has to be regularly trotted out for a few speeches each year in order that the democrats outside of Iowa may know that he is still in existence.

Did Tom Majors get a pass on the Omaha street railway because of past services rendered, or on account of prospective services at Lincoln during the next session of the legislature?

One thing may truthfully be said of the Railroads and Business Men's Coercive association. It is a tribute to the power of the greatest pass and rebate dispenser that ever corrupted the politics of a state!

The number of nonettes in the next congress will not be less than the number in the present congress, if one can base a judgment upon the combined list of party congressional nominees in all the states of the union.

The Business Men's association is standing up for the business interests of Omaha by buying all its campaign literature of the B. & M. Journal down at Lincoln that never lets an occasion for maligning Omaha go by unaccepted.

John E. Russell, the democratic candidate for governor in Massachusetts, may console himself that he is not alone among the candidates who are going into the campaign this year with the expectation of reaping nothing but defeat.

A contribution from President Cleveland to Senator Hill's campaign fund should be considered as remuneration for the unsolicited defense of the president's Wilson letter made on the floor of the senate by the senior senator from New York.

Remember that the intersection paving bond proposition must have a majority of two-thirds of all the votes cast at the polls in the city of Omaha. The laboring men must be impressed with the necessity of expressing themselves on this proposition.

In years gone by there has been intense popular resentment at federal interference in state politics, but never before in the history of Nebraska have men of one party been coerced into supporting candidates of the opposing party. Mr. Morton got into the cabinet through the aid of the B. & M. road, and that explains why democrats who hold federal offices owe higher allegiance to the road than they do to their party.

A FREE SILVER ARGUMENT.

The advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the United States insist that if this policy were adopted there would be no silver come to this country from any foreign country, because in all foreign countries silver is worth more than it would be here if coined at the present ratio. They assert that the European nations will not send to us the bullion of silver which they now use at a ratio of 15 1/2 to 1 as standard money to be coined here at a ratio of 16 to 1, which would involve an enormous loss in the ratio besides cost of transportation. This seems plausible, but is the argument sound?

Of course it is not at all probable that the silver already coined and in use in Europe as money would be melted down into bullion and sent to this country to be re-coined. That involved would involve a large loss to European countries. But what of the annual production of silver outside of the United States? It is to be borne in mind that the countries of Europe are not coining silver and that the white metal sells in those countries as any other commodity. The annual production of silver in the world is about 100,000,000 ounces, the commercial value of which is \$125,000,000, but the value at the ratio of 16 to 1 is now about \$225,000,000. If the producers of silver could have it coined so as to realize the latter sum for it, as the advocates of free and unlimited coinage by the United States propose they shall do, is it at all likely they would take it into the market to be sold for little more than half that amount, with the probability of still further depressing the price? Manifestly not, and since the United States would under free coinage at the present ratio offer the silver producers more than they could anywhere else obtain for their product they would send it to this country. The opening of our mints to free silver coinage would be an invitation to the silver producers of the world to send their silver here and get more for it than its market value, and there can be no doubt that the invitation would be accepted. We should thus have added annually to our stock of silver about 100,000,000 ounces in excess of our own production, with the chance that this would be increased from year to year under the stimulus which our free coinage policy would give to production.

What would be the inevitable effect of this policy? Manifestly to carry this country to a silver basis, and that very speedily. The parity between gold and silver has been maintained by limiting the coinage of the latter and of its paper representatives. The faith of the United States is pledged that all forms of money shall be kept equal to each other, and it has been possible thus far to maintain this pledge by placing a limit upon the coinage of silver and the issue of paper by the government. With the free coinage of silver the government would lose all control over the amount of money to be issued, except as it should be determined by the quantity of silver produced in the world, which would seek our market as long as our silver dollar is worth more than the bullion in it.

If the advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of silver sincerely believe that under that policy we should have to coin no other silver than the amount we produce they are deluding themselves. Their policy would inevitably flood this country with the world's silver product, expel gold and reduce the United States to the monetary position of Mexico, the states of South America and the countries of Asia. No real friend of the agricultural producers and the wage earners of America will advocate such a policy.

A BLACK EYE TO CALAMITY.

Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 18, 1894.
Some Kansas mortgages are evidently pretty good, notwithstanding the reign of the populists. A large number sold in this city yesterday at auction brought over 90 per cent of their face value at maturity.

LIBRARY DAY.

This day has been designated by the school authorities as Library day, and will be celebrated quite generally in the public schools throughout Nebraska as an unofficial holiday. Teachers everywhere have been recommended to devote a portion of the school hours to exercises that will impress upon the pupils a knowledge of the benefits to be gained from the companionship of good books. In some of the schools contributions of books are to be solicited as a nucleus of a school library or in maintenance of a school library already begun. The celebration is to illustrate the intimate relation existing between the work of the public schools and the use of a suitable library that can minister to the literary tastes developed at school.

There can be no question as to the importance of instilling into the minds of children in the public schools the habit of supplementing their assigned studies by the reading of books. This habit may be formed and directed under the supervision of the teacher, and its strength and tendencies must to a great degree depend upon the character of the books placed at the pupil's command or recommended to him. It is all very well to say that books, like friends, must be of one's own choosing, but in both the choice may be often considerably improved by limiting its subjects. Bad books, like bad companions, may be sure, will work their own way, while good books may lay at hand unopened. Once, however, imbue a child with a desire for substantial literature and the chances are fair that trashy stories and lurid novels will be unable to storm the citadel.

The Library day exercises should therefore hold two objects in view. First, they should, while of an entertaining character, instruct the pupils on the books which they have been reading. Anecdotes of popular authors, extracts from standard writers, essays upon books and bookmaking, rules for selecting books and for obtaining

ing the full benefit of their reading—the topics for the program are almost innumerable. The second part is the practical work of getting desirable books for the use of the pupils. In these days of omnivorous reading and books without end, it is impossible for the parents of most children to provide the requisite literature for the entire family. Especially in the smaller towns and country districts it is more economical to have a common store of books at the school in which all may share alike. In the larger towns and cities, where a free public library is open to every one of prescribed age, this necessity is not so great. In fact, in such a case a school library is not necessary at all, although a small collection of the books most suitable to the pupils might have a salutary influence upon their literary bent. The idea of a Library day celebration can do much good and little harm.

NO CAUSE FOR CRITICISM.

The five judges of the district bench who took a firm stand in favor of an impartial trial of the libel case which had been pending in the criminal division of the court will not suffer in public esteem or in respect of the bar by reason of the criticism of their action from any quarter. The fact that the supreme court was about to issue a mandamus to sustain them in their position affords conclusive proof that they occupied high and solid ground. As the custodians of justice and equity in this district it was the duty and prerogative of a majority of the district bench to administer and expound the laws in accordance with the spirit of the constitution, which entitles every citizen to an impartial trial by a jury of his peers, and clothes the vilest criminal with the presumption of innocence until he has been adjudged guilty. Such a trial could not possibly have been had in the case at bar which the five judges ordered transferred from the docket of Judge Scott. There is no disposition on our part to revise the issue, although the case has been dismissed and its discussion is privileged. Suffice it to say, that the action of Judges Hopewell, Keyser, Ferguson, Blair and Ambrose cannot fail to commend itself to the approval of fair-minded citizens who look to our courts of law as the palladium of justice and equity.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS.

The Bureau of Statistics has completed its report of imports and exports of the United States for the month of September, 1894, and the figures are highly interesting in connection with the claim of the tariff reformers, that under the new law a great improvement would take place in our exports of merchandise. Mr. Wilson and other democratic leaders have held out the assurance in justification of their policy that in tearing down the defenses to American industries reared by protection our manufacturers and producers would be let into all the markets of the world. Mr. Wilson said to his West Virginia constituents that under the democratic policy regarding the tariff not only in the great products of agriculture, not only in our wheat, corn, cotton, beef and other meat products, but in the products of our manufactures, foreign producers and manufacturers might henceforth find us competing with them in all the markets they sought. He talked this way to the British free traders who dined him, and he reiterated it to the people of his congressional district.

What do the official statistics say in reference to this assumption of the leader of tariff reform after a month's experience under the new tariff law? They show that the exports of merchandise for the month of September, 1894, amounted to \$13,000,000 less than for the same month of the preceding year, and this, notwithstanding the fact that a year ago the country was in the midst of the panic. It also shows that in September of last year there was imported into the United States about \$6,000,000 more in gold than came into the country in September of this year. At the same time our imports of merchandise exceeded those for the corresponding period of last year to the amount of over \$4,000,000, and, while in September, 1893, the excess of exports over imports of merchandise was more than \$25,000,000, last September the excess was only a little over \$8,000,000. Thus it is shown that instead of improving our trade in the markets of the world, the conditions under the new tariff law are very much more unfavorable than they were when the panic was at its height.

The new tariff law went into effect in August, and throughout that month the business of the country was practically being carried on subject to the provisions of that act. If the assumption of the tariff reformers is good for anything the exports of last August ought to show a decided improvement over those of the corresponding month of 1893. The contrary was the case, however, the total exports of domestic merchandise during August of this year having been nearly \$12,000,000 less in value than for the same month of the preceding year. What answer will the tariff reformers make to these stubborn facts, officially attested by democratic officials? Perhaps they will say that the law has not been in operation long enough for a fair test of its effects upon our export trade, but what sound reason is there for expecting any better relative results this month or next or a year hence? The new tariff will not make the people of Europe eat more of our agricultural products, nor will it lessen the competition of other agricultural countries with the products of this country. Europe has always taken of our breadstuffs and meats the amount needed to supply the demand, and European merchants will continue to do this regardless of our tariff. As to extending the markets for our manufactured products, we shall be able to do that only when we can produce as cheaply as our competitors for these markets, and this will not be until we shall have reduced the price of labor to the level of the labor employed in the industries of Europe. The talk about capturing the markets of the world is utterly delusive, unless American labor is brought down to the standard of the labor with which it must compete for

such markets, and whenever this is done the nation will have entered upon a course pregnant with danger to the perpetuity of republican institutions. The degradation of American labor to the European standard is too great a price to pay for larger access to the world's markets, at any rate so long as there is a home market sufficient to give ample employment and fair compensation to our labor.

Because a man's name appears on the calamity crusaders' list is no sign that he is in sympathy with or intends to vote for the tattooed candidate. Coercion, threats, bulldozing and even forgery have been resorted to to get names upon that list. Men who can be thrown into bankruptcy by the railroads and the banks may not be able to resist the pressure brought to make them sign the calamity crusaders' roster. When, however, they come to cast their ballots in the secrecy of the Australian system they will find themselves free from the club that is now held over them. If their manhood does not impel them to resent the means that have been taken to use their names in the cause of dishonesty and corruption, the reputation for integrity and independence borne by the real business men of Omaha will no longer be deserved.

Major General Howard sees General Schofield's suggestion of an enlargement of the regular army and goes him one better by saying that the number of soldiers should be doubled at the least. General Schofield was conservative in his recommendation, compared with General Howard. The latter, however, wants the increase for no other purpose than to suppress domestic insurrection, while the former thought that the danger of foreign invasion is a subsidiary argument. We hardly think General Howard's proposal will be received with even as much favor as the commanding general's report. The people of this country are not yet willing to confess that federal laws can be enforced and internal order preserved only by the aid of the military forces.

The transfer of \$10,000 from the general fund to the fire and police fund will insure Omaha a continuance of her present police and fire protection during the remainder of the year, until the latter fund shall be replenished from the new tax levy. This, however, does not by any means do away with the necessity for economy in the fire and police departments. Recent events have demonstrated unmistakably that the money now expended can be made to support a more efficient service. The departments could unquestionably be strengthened while economizing at the same time. The Board of Fire and Police Commissioners should not count on having the funds at their disposal made up regularly by additional appropriations from the general fund.

At least three men in this state have Majors' positive promise of the wardenship of the state penitentiary in case the contingent candidate be elected. There are doubtless more yet to hear from. We suggest to every man who has promise of an office from Majors that he mail a statement of the fact to The Bee and the list will be published. We guarantee it will be interesting. It will also disabuse the simple minds of a hundred or more of Majors' dupes, and show him up in his true character—that of a shameless confidence man.

Judge Holcomb guarantees that when he is elected governor he will know, and everybody in the state will know, at short intervals, just how much state money has been received, just how much has been paid out and for what, and the amount of balances on hand. He will also be informed and see to it that the public be periodically advised just what is being done with the cash on hand, school money and all other funds. This Judge Holcomb will do in behalf of the credit and good name of the state.

Bank parlor calumny is a product peculiar to Nebraska. Nowhere else under the heavens has it been known to exist. It is a fit companion of the rainmaking fake with which thousands of people have been duped out of their money. But it will not wash!

To the Rescue of Hill.

Washington Star.
It is more nonsense to accuse the administration of being lukewarm in its support of Senator Hill than it is to accuse him of being the arrest of Mr. Morton's imported coachman?

Mayor of Detroit's idea of putting the unemployed at work cultivating a city potato patch of several hundred acres in the suburbs has resulted in a crop of 150,000 bushels and a profit of \$6,000. Next year the firm will probably be carried on as a regular city department.

Sterling Morton's Findeeb.

Chicago Inter Ocean.
Secretary Morton is keeping up the Wilson campaign in England, and is telling English audiences that "the people of the United States have finally said added to protection and the protective system. Mr. Morton should come home and hear the people talk; never before was protection more firmly established as a principle of national policy."

Watered Railroad Stocks.

San Francisco Examiner.
The vicious system of financing adopted by most of the western roads can lead to no other result than the ruin of the principal lines have already reached the terminus, and few have far to go. No more foreign capital can be obtained, and domestic capitalists are beginning to discriminate sharply between the sound minority and the wild majority. It is important for the welfare of the community that our financial institutions should avoid putting themselves into a position in which they may be endangered by the bankruptcy of an insolvent road. When an individual finds himself caught with his hands full of worthless securities the damage may stop with him, but a bank which is embarrassed in the same way may depress a whole state. The corporation paper accessible to any extent by our trust institutions should be such as rests on a solid foundation of intrinsic value. Water is poor collateral in hard times.

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

Pain Baker
ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE ORIENTAL WAR.

Chicago Herald: The Japanese are advancing rapidly in political science. Before the war with China was determined on a vigorous opposition threatened the dynasty and compelled the ministers to find safety in promulgation of Parliament. In the interval the emperor and his advisers have created offices for the opposition leaders, and the special session of the national legislature, just called for a week and for war measures, will be a truly accidental love feast.

Boston Advertiser: Japan is proving herself to be a warlike power, but it is not as much as