

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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Do not fail to vote early. Look out for bogus voters and roobacks. Eternal vigilance is the price of honest elections.

Beach Highly will make a competent city clerk. Sol Prince has the inside track in the Bloody Third.

Sixth ward republicans should not desert Mr. Jaynes. The early vote is sure that his vote is to be counted.

Don't forget to vote for Page in place of Herman Timme. A free ballot and an honest count must be secured at all hazards.

Smash the state house ring of hoodlums by voting for honest government. Tom Lowry is not running for the council for glory nor for his health.

This is a republican year, but not a year for rogues and corporation tools. George Mercer will be the next councilman from the Ninth, and don't you forget it.

The size of the vote will be indisputable evidence of the popular interest in politics this year. Vote for a non-partisan school board and insure a business administration of the public schools.

The candidate who expects nothing but defeat is the only one who is sure of not being disappointed. Mr. Thomas has made a fair councilman for the Seventh and will be returned for a second term.

Tom Crane has made a quiet and dignified race for the senate. As a voter-getter he takes the senate. Vote early! Don't let your vote be crowded out by waiting until the last minute before going to the polls.

Holcomb is an honest man and every conscientious voter should cast his vote for Holcomb and honest government. The Railroad Business Men's association may now disband. The railroads have no further immediate use for it.

Richard Smith will have a handle to his name after the 1st of January. His card will bear the inscription, "Senator Smith." If political campaigns came a little oftener the Postoffice department of the Federal government would soon be a paying institution.

The man who has not yet made up his mind how to vote will make no mistake by giving honestly and Judge Holcomb the benefit of the doubt. How many of the men who signed the Railroad Business Men's manifesto would do the same thing if they had it to do over again?

Tom Lowry's tricky work in connection with the Woloshensky petition should be rebuked by all the self-respecting people of the First ward. Every American citizen is a sovereign when he reaches the ballot box and no man has a right to coerce him by threats to vote against his honest convictions.

Tom Lowry claims he is being opposed by the corporations. Wait until Tom is again councilman and the corporations will pay dearly for their opposition. Railroad activity is not confined to state politics. The fine Italian hands of the Burlington bosses are clearly visible behind several of the candidates for the city council.

The next house of representatives may on a contingency be the body that selects the next president of the United States. This emphasizes in a word the importance of having republican control of the house at least by states.

Omaha is vitally concerned in many important measures in which the railroad corporations and their allies are on the opposite side. What will Majors do if he becomes governor? Will he serve Omaha or the corporations to whom he has mortgaged himself, soul and body?

PROTECT THE COURTS.

The power which the governor of Nebraska can exercise over the courts of the state is a point which has been almost entirely overlooked in the present state campaign. According to the law under which our courts are organized every vacancy on the bench of the district court is filled by appointment of the governor until the next regular election succeeding. During the last two years this duty has fallen upon Governor Crouse no less than three times in this one district, and it goes without saying that Governor Crouse's appointees have been men of the highest legal ability and of unimpeachable character.

The question arises, however, what kind of judges are we to expect in case Majors should have the power of appointing to vacante. This is a question in which the people are vitally interested. It comes home to them in the daily administration of justice, upon which their liberty and their property constantly depends. What sort of appointments are we to expect from a man who, in everything, is the tool of the railroads and the corporations? Will he give us judges who are independent and fearless, who will preside over cases to which the railroads are parties with absolute impartiality, who will see that the individual citizens have the benefit of the laws that have been enacted to protect them from corporate rapacity? It is not natural to expect Majors, should he be given the opportunity, to consult with the Burlington czar, to whom he will have owed his election, and to make his judicial appointments at the dictation of the B. & M. bosses? Would he not be expected to make the courts as subservient to his corporate masters as he is himself?

Judge Holcomb has been, and still is, himself a judge of the district court. Against him in this capacity no breath of scandal or unfairness has ever been raised. He knows the needs of the people of real protectors on the bench. He could not but endeavor to gauge his judicial appointments by the high standard which he himself has set. With Judge Holcomb in the governor's chair all danger to the integrity of our courts from this source will be effectually averted in advance.

CARLISLE IN NEW YORK.

Only a week ago it was, as was supposed, definitely announced that Secretary Carlisle would contribute at least one speech to the campaign which Senator Hill is making in New York, and arrangements were all but completed for a monster meeting which he should address. The announcement was made by an official high in the administration, and it was made with the knowledge of the secretary and without his dissent. Mr. Carlisle gave permission the statement to go out uncontradicted that he was then engaged in preparing his proposed speech. That he really at that time intended and confidently expected to speak in New York is therefore scarcely open to question. But this definite announcement had not been made more than a day when the secretary began to realize that his promise of participation in the New York campaign was at the least a trifle premature. Within a couple of days the announcement was qualified by the intimation that the secretary would like to await President Cleveland's return to Washington and talk the matter over with him before fixing the precise date. Since then Mr. Carlisle has had ample opportunity for consulting with the president, but when questioned as to his New York speech he has invariably replied that he had not yet come to a decision. It has also been officially suggested that the rush of public business at the present moment is such that it might prevent the secretary from appearing in New York at all.

Simultaneously with this breach of faith on the part of Mr. Carlisle there has appeared from various sources reports to the effect that his refusal to speak in New York would be more acceptable to the democratic managers than his agreement to do so. It is urged that while a year or so ago the secretary of the treasury was one of the most popular of the presidential household, his administration of the nation's finances has alienated from him his former friends among the leaders of the New York democracy. His treatment of the bankers at the time the loan of \$50,000,000 was floated with their assistance was not exactly appreciated, and on many minor matters of fiscal policy he has failed or refused to take their advice. He is also reputed to be, if not friendly to the obnoxious income tax, at least not averse to giving it a fair trial. So unpopular is the income tax provision of all classes in New York that it would be difficult for any one who does not join in the opposition to it to remain a favorite in the political field. Add to this his present refusal to deliver the speech promised in Senator Hill's behalf and Secretary Carlisle finds himself practically cut loose from the faction of the New York democracy with which he was accustomed to associate. The estrangement between the democrats of New York and President Cleveland appears to extend almost equally to Mr. Carlisle, the president's secretary of the treasury.

THE NATION'S WARDS.

The annual report of the commissioner of Indian affairs presents some interesting facts as to what is being done for the nation's wards. It is stated that the current expenses for this service in 1894 amount to \$7,396,243 and that they will be somewhat less next year. This is about \$40 per capita for all the Indians who receive the care of the government. The progress of Indian education is not rapid, but there was a small aggregate increase in the school enrollment during the past year, while the average attendance was considerably increased. This is an encouraging fact, since it denotes a growing interest on the part of the Indians in the schools. The commissioner says, however, that irregularity of attendance, the banes of schools everywhere, is particularly deplorable among Indian pupils, whose home life usually runs counter to school discipline and habits. The enrollment for the year was 21,451 pupils and the average attendance 17,006, against 21,117 and 16,203 in the preceding year. In order to appreciate what has been accomplished in the work of Indian education, however, one must go back some years. In 1887 the average attendance at the Indian schools was 3,508, or about one-fifth the number last year, and the attendance has nearly doubled since 1886. There is certainly no reason why the friends of Indian education should be at all discouraged, but on the contrary strong reason why they should continue their efforts with greater energy and persistence. The commissioner reports that the legislation requiring the voluntary consent of parents or near relatives to the sending of pupils to nonreservation schools has had a salutary effect, as shown in the increased attendance at such schools. The plan of placing Indian children in the public schools of the states in which their homes are located has not been as successful as hoped for and the commissioner concludes that the need of special schools for Indian youth in which they shall have specially adapted help for becoming assimilated in thought and habits with their innumerable civilized surroundings will continue many years. Still it is intended to push vigorously the plan of putting Indian children into public schools. Obviously it would not be wise to abandon the experiment, which there can be no doubt will in time prove entirely successful.

In allotment work fair progress has been made during the past year, but at the rate of advance made it will be a number of years before the lands set apart for allotment to the Indians will be all taken up. There appears still to be a widespread indisposition among these people to accept the privilege in this respect accorded by the government, which carries with it citizenship, and to settle down to the work of cultivating land and pursuing the ways of civilized life. There must be no abatement, however, of the efforts to induce them to do this, for only in this way can they be brought to a proper realization of their duties and obligations as members of the human family. The race is not dying out, as is commonly supposed. On the contrary, there appears to be no doubt that as a whole it is increasing, though some tribes may be approaching extinction. It is therefore still as strongly incumbent upon the white man as it has ever been to lift the Indian out of his semi-savage condition into the civilized state and to give him every fair opportunity to improve and elevate himself and to obtain a knowledge of his responsibilities as a man. The progress made in this direction, if not so great as was hoped for, is sufficient to warrant the belief that with faithful perseverance along the lines marked out the object sought will ultimately be attained.

RAILROAD OVERCAPITALIZATION.

One of the most astounding propositions that has ever been made with reference to the reorganization of bankrupt railroads is advanced by a leading New York attorney in a letter recently printed in the Times of that city. It is nothing less than that the solvent railroads should combine with the insolvent roads to raise the charges on freight transportation to a point that will insure interest and dividends to all the watered stock and fraudulent bonds outstanding on the worst paying road in the country. The writer, Mr. Alfred De Corvosa, intimates to those in control of bankrupt railroads and to those who are trying to reorganize them that no matter how much they assess them, no matter how much money they may take in from stock and bondholders, if the roads cannot earn enough to pay interest on the bonds and some compensation to stockholders the ultimate result is bankruptcy again and another assessment. "Let the roads," he urges, "charge rates that will enable them to pay the bondholders and stockholders something for having put their money in them. It may seem hard to patrons to have to be taxed for overcapitalization, but the tax would be infinitesimal compared with a wiping out of the capital stock and a portion of the bonds of these roads. The loss would fall heavily and be ruinous in one instance, where the tax would be hardly felt in the other. It has been figured that by an advance of 1 mill per ton per mile in freight charges many of the railroads of the country might pass from insolvency to prosperity."

Could anything be more preposterous than this? The bonds and stock represented in the overcapitalization are largely or wholly water, pure and simple. Their legitimate claim upon the earnings of the road is not more than a very small percentage of their face value. Yet here we have a proposition to rob the shippers and the people for the benefit of the security holders because the sum abstracted would be widely distributed and therefore comparatively light for each individual person. Because justice would in many instances be to perpetrate injustice upon the innumerable patrons of the road and ruin these innocent victims by a slow and gradual process of extortion. By what code of ethics can such a course be justified? On the other hand, the roads which are not unduly overcapitalized and which are now under the present schedule of rates paying interest and dividends and storing up huge surpluses are to increase their revenue by adding to the present remunerative charges. Not only are the railroads already wrecked by mismanagement to be given returns upon their fictitious capital, but for this purpose those which have no fault to find with their present revenues are to increase their rates and demand more for their service than is necessary to maintain them as paying properties. The bankrupt railroads, we are told, cannot with their overcapitalization compete with the roads which are in a sound financial condition. Why should they? If they want to share the traffic there is just one way in which they can do so with justice to all. They must be brought down to a basis of actual capitalization. The water must be wrung out of the stock and the fraudulently issued bonds must be wiped out. Honestly managed roads are making money with the prevailing freight rates. There is no reason why the others if properly managed should not do the same. This

capital action must be brought down, not the rates brought up.

The Standard Oil company is supplying Majors' lubricator. It is vitally interested in the election of the oil room candidate because the next governor will appoint a state oil inspector whose duty it shall be to see that the Standard Oil company observes the law prohibiting the sale of inferior and dangerous oil. Judge Holcomb when elected will appoint a man to that responsible position who cannot be bribed and who will compel the Standard Oil company to obey the law. Put Majors in the executive chair and a state oil inspector would be selected by the Standard Oil company and all Majors could do would be to sign the commission at the dictation of the oil monopoly. Furthermore, the oil inspection law is defective and must be amended by the next legislature in order that better protection may be afforded patrons of the oil company. Put Majors in the executive chair and such a bill, necessary to safeguard life and property, would be vetoed at the dictation of his corporate masters. In short, the only means of insuring administration of state government in the interest of the whole people is to elect Silas A. Holcomb to be the next governor of Nebraska.

The Bee's frequent denunciations of state house impeachments and penitentiary and asylum plunderers are challenged by the B. & M. Journal and misconstrued into a slur upon Governor Crouse's administration, which is lauded and heralded as a full defense of the discredited gang which the Bee is seeking to overthrow. The Journal's logic is too lame and transparent to deceive the voters of this state. The fact of the matter is that Governor Crouse threatened to resign his office a year ago for the reason that he could not push to a consummation his wise plans for a better and more economic state government as long as the railroad gang controlled a majority of the state officials. He found himself surrounded by corrupt and debased corporation cappers, determined to plunder the state treasury, and it has been Governor Crouse's constant endeavor to checkmate and thwart their nefarious plans. He owes them nothing and he dare not defend them before the voters of Nebraska. They cannot hide behind his cloak of integrity and assume a virtue which they do not possess.

Majors' generosity, about which his admirers have been saying so much, seems to foot up something like this: Majors generously had a resolution passed by the legislature allowing the employes to carry off the chairs and other furniture which the taxpayers had paid for. He voted to donate a lot belonging to the state for use as a Catholic church site in Lincoln. He entertained lavishly in the lieutenant governor's room at the capital with the liquors and cigars supplied by the corporation lobby. He generously permitted his associates on the state ticket to put up the funds necessary for his election when he refused to pay his campaign assessment. He is a liberal distributor of railroad passes wherever he thinks they can do his corporate masters any good. For a record of generosity with other people's money Majors' record cannot be beat.

The policy of designating commissioned officers of the army to act as Indian agents seems to have so commended itself to the commissioner of Indian affairs that few if any of the civilians who are applying for appointments are likely to secure places. Requests have been made to supplant some of the army officers now at different agencies, with other agents, and in some instances the officers themselves have become dissatisfied with the character of the work assigned them, but on the whole the change has been most satisfactory to all concerned. The president proposes to go back to the old system only in individual cases where it is clearly proven that a material advantage will result. At all events, the Indian agent army officer has come to stay for some considerable time.

United States Marshal Bede, who resigned his place as a federal official in order that he might engage actively in the work of promoting the election of the vice president, has been appointed to the position of United States Marshal in California. His appointment is a compliment to his services in the work of promoting the election of the vice president, and it is a recognition of the fact that he has been relieved of his duties by the appointment of his successor. He is thus enabled to put in nearly a week at campaigning without infringing upon the orders that require federal officials to leave politics severely alone. It is to be presumed that his successor is well enough satisfied to get an office for himself and let his friends exert themselves for the offices which they are seeking.

A venerable ex-governor of Nebraska, who claims to still stand high in the councils of the railroad republican managers, actually professes to believe and makes the prediction public that Majors will today put a plurality of more than 10,000. There's no ying of the typists in this. The most charitable interpretation to be given is that the pretended prophet is not aware of the lapse of the last ten years.

FRATERNAL SPIRIT OF SOLDIERS.

There is no fraternity closer than that of men who have stood together on the battlefield and the time has arrived when the veterans of the civil war have almost as warm a feeling for those who opposed them as for their own comrades. They were brave men all, and the heroism shown by one army implied an equal heroism on the other side. The surviving soldiers of the union and the confederate armies are no longer young, and they are fast learning to respect each other for their manhood and as American citizens devoted to the same flag and to the same country. These remarks are suggested by the fact that the different Grand Army posts in Boone county, Tennessee, last Wednesday resolved unanimously to invite all ex-confederates of the county to join with them in their social meetings. Boone county is republican by two to one, which adds to the pleasant significance of the action just taken.

Captain Bourke's Valuable Researches.

Captain John O. Bourke, U. S. A., is a Philadelphian, a high school boy, who has carried into all his long experience as an army officer on the frontier his early interest in the value of ethnology—the study of our native races in their own homes. His contributions to the study of the different valuable studies, is a paper on "Popular Medicine, Customs and Superstitions of the Red Indians of the West" during his service in a military post in that region. It is interesting and instructive to compare the survival of similar superstitions in other countries, and it is valuable as showing that even in the hard life of a rough frontier post an intelligent officer, well equipped by his study of ethnology, can add to our stock of knowledge and enable us to rescue from oblivion the fast disappearing faiths of a primitive people. Captain Bourke wisely goes to the people of the country for his ethnological explorations, and the same intelligence and zeal that enabled him to collect the wonderful relics of Columbus at the Philadelphia exposition, exhibited at Chicago in the reproduction of the continent of La Bahia at the exposition, help him to unearth the strange practices that no doubt came with the first invaders of the country, and are only slowly dying out on our southern borders. He shows their likeness to those recorded by early Roman poets as in vogue in the first centuries of our era, and he has added a valuable chapter to our new folk lore by his last contribution. It is to be hoped that in his shifting duties from post to post he may find other subjects of interest, and help inspire others in the army to gather similar records of that curious combination of myth and superstition that seems to be world wide, holding out against the civilizing influences of education.

Chicago is flattering herself that she has New York where she will have to confess to the possession of a smaller population than the World's fair city. All because Chicago points to a larger registration list than New York. Next year New York will see to it that she employs census enumerators as registrars. We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility and engage (that means "pledge") that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be swift, thorough and unsparring. —National Republican Platform, 1876.

Omaha should vote for a man who will not have to go to railroad headquarters for permission to sign bills in which this city may be vitally concerned to compel railways to pay their proper share of local taxes and stop damaging discriminations in favor of competing business centers. Any man who has not lived in this state six months before the election, forty days in the county and ten days in the precinct in which he is registered has no right to vote. If he attempts to vote or casts his vote contrary to the statute he commits a penitentiary offense.

All the dark and devious ways of perpetrating election frauds are to be exploited by the Majors gang. Constant watching and prompt action on the part of those in attendance on the polls in each precinct will be needed to block these various games. The railroads have not yet given the word for the maximum rate bill decision. Can it be that the outcome of the election is to have an influence upon the direction of the court's ruling? Whether Chairman Wilson is beaten or not, the next house will find itself plentifully supplied with democratic statesmen left over from previous congresses. We do not believe that there is a man in the world who has so great opportunities before him as the new Russian czar. Will he embrace those opportunities?

Secretary Carlisle's contribution to the campaign of Senator Hill is to be strictly confined to the issue of ex-Vice President Morton's coachman. President Cleveland and ex-President Harrison are both working for the same office in New York—the defeat of Senator Hill. Opportunities for Good. Princess Alix of Hesse, the future czarina, is as clever and strong-willed as she is described by common report. She will find plenty of opportunity to exert her influence for the good of her future realm, as well as in the interest of universal peace. A powerful and influential influence would not be an unprecedented figure in Russian politics. Her womanly rule over the empire during the eighteenth century, among them the energetic though little known Empress Elizabeth and Catherine II. The wife of Alexander II. is said to have influenced the terms of the Crimean war and to have promoted the Russian invasion of Turkey in 1877. If the coming czarina shall study and respect the welfare of her subjects, she may become quite as important a figure in European politics as her cousin, Kaiser Wilhelm.

efforts are to be made to make the results of this year's election an accurate and precise expression of the voters' wishes. It is the duty of every election official, and of every citizen who happens to be at the polls, to keep his eyes open for fraud on the part of those about him, and to cause the arrest of every one who abuses his position. The security of republican institutions rests upon the strict enforcement of the election laws.

It would have been difficult at the time Alexander III became czar of Russia in 1881 to persuade many people that he would be permitted to die a natural death. No man has been the subject of so many threats nor the object of so many conspiracies. Who can say that there was not an unseen power that preserved his life from the very numerous attempts made to destroy it? If Holcomb receives a majority of the votes of Omaha he will feel under obligations to Omaha and he is in a position to reciprocate. If Omaha gives Majors a plurality of her votes he will feel under no obligations to anybody except the corporation combine, and even if he felt under any obligation he would not be in position to reciprocate unless the Burlington czar would kindly consent.

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Captain Bourke's Valuable Researches. Captain John O. Bourke, U. S. A., is a Philadelphian, a high school boy, who has carried into all his long experience as an army officer on the frontier his early interest in the value of ethnology—the study of our native races in their own homes. His contributions to the study of the different valuable studies, is a paper on "Popular Medicine, Customs and Superstitions of the Red Indians of the West" during his service in a military post in that region. It is interesting and instructive to compare the survival of similar superstitions in other countries, and it is valuable as showing that even in the hard life of a rough frontier post an intelligent officer, well equipped by his study of ethnology, can add to our stock of knowledge and enable us to rescue from oblivion the fast disappearing faiths of a primitive people. Captain Bourke wisely goes to the people of the country for his ethnological explorations, and the same intelligence and zeal that enabled him to collect the wonderful relics of Columbus at the Philadelphia exposition, exhibited at Chicago in the reproduction of the continent of La Bahia at the exposition, help him to unearth the strange practices that no doubt came with the first invaders of the country, and are only slowly dying out on our southern borders. He shows their likeness to those recorded by early Roman poets as in vogue in the first centuries of our era, and he has added a valuable chapter to our new folk lore by his last contribution. It is to be hoped that in his shifting duties from post to post he may find other subjects of interest, and help inspire others in the army to gather similar records of that curious combination of myth and superstition that seems to be world wide, holding out against the civilizing influences of education.

Chicago is flattering herself that she has New York where she will have to confess to the possession of a smaller population than the World's fair city. All because Chicago points to a larger registration list than New York. Next year New York will see to it that she employs census enumerators as registrars. We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility and engage (that means "pledge") that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be swift, thorough and unsparring. —National Republican Platform, 1876.

Omaha should vote for a man who will not have to go to railroad headquarters for permission to sign bills in which this city may be vitally concerned to compel railways to pay their proper share of local taxes and stop damaging discriminations in favor of competing business centers. Any man who has not lived in this state six months before the election, forty days in the county and ten days in the precinct in which he is registered has no right to vote. If he attempts to vote or casts his vote contrary to the statute he commits a penitentiary offense.

All the dark and devious ways of perpetrating election frauds are to be exploited by the Majors gang. Constant watching and prompt action on the part of those in attendance on the polls in each precinct will be needed to block these various games. The railroads have not yet given the word for the maximum rate bill decision. Can it be that the outcome of the election is to have an influence upon the direction of the court's ruling? Whether Chairman Wilson is beaten or not, the next house will find itself plentifully supplied with democratic statesmen left over from previous congresses. We do not believe that there is a man in the world who has so great opportunities before him as the new Russian czar. Will he embrace those opportunities?

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efforts are to be made to make the results of this year's election an accurate and precise expression of the voters' wishes. It is the duty of every election official, and of every citizen who happens to be at the polls, to keep his eyes open for fraud on the part of those about him, and to cause the arrest of every one who abuses his position. The security of republican institutions rests upon the strict enforcement of the election laws.

It would have been difficult at the time Alexander III became czar of Russia in 1881 to persuade many people that he would be permitted to die a natural death. No man has been the subject of so many threats nor the object of so many conspiracies. Who can say that there was not an unseen power that preserved his life from the very numerous attempts made to destroy it? If Holcomb receives a majority of the votes of Omaha he will feel under obligations to Omaha and he is in a position to reciprocate. If Omaha gives Majors a plurality of her votes he will feel under no obligations to anybody except the corporation combine, and even if he felt under any obligation he would not be in position to reciprocate unless the Burlington czar would kindly consent.

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