

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 14th day of November, 1894. N. P. FELL, Notary Public.

It is a tariff for revenue without the revenue. Let the Nebraska turkey now prepare to contribute its share to the general Thanksgiving.

Judge Scott reads The Bee. So does every other person in this vicinity who has any ambition to be well informed upon the news of the day.

Henry Watterson is in doubt whether there is such a thing as the democratic party. This doubt is shared by the defeated democratic candidates almost without exception.

Bob Ingersoll surprised an audience a few nights ago with a really new lecture. There is apparently some little room left for the regeneration of the eminent arch-infidel.

The women of Colorado are already accusing one another of conduct "perfectly scandalous" in connection with the campaign. This is purifying the dirty pool of politics.

The death of Congressman Wright of Pennsylvania makes another vacancy in the congress, already remarkable for the unusual number of vacancies due to death and resignation.

A careful perusal of Governor Crouse's Thanksgiving day proclamation fails to reveal the true reason why every lover of good government in Nebraska has cause to be thankful.

Councilmen-elect who have never been in public life before can gain many a useful experience by devoting the time from now until the end of the year to an apprenticeship in the affairs of the city.

Horizontal Bill Morrison insists that the democrats can elect a western man to the presidency in 1896. Mr. Morrison claims to be a western man himself. There may be method in his political madness.

The official returns of the vote on the various candidates for ward councilmen point to the inevitable conclusion that this year was no better for independent candidates than it was for democratic candidates.

General Weaver announced some days ago that he intended to go out of politics. He ought to have carried this good resolution into effect before he made public that nonsensical interview on the significance of the landslide.

Now that election is over no democrat is able to discover a single satisfactory reason why Postmaster Clarkson should continue to draw pay for one hour longer than is absolutely necessary to make out his successor's commission.

The first work of the Congress of Arbitration and Conciliation in session in Chicago should be to arbitrate the differences between the different plans for arbitration. All the talk in the world about the beauties of arbitration is not arbitration itself.

Is this Secretary Carlisle who has just issued a call for bids for \$50,000,000 in 5 per cent coin bonds of the United States the same Secretary Carlisle who only three or four days ago denied that there was any intention on the part of the administration of increasing the bonded debt of the federal government?

We know of nothing on the statute books or in the decisions of the courts to prevent the members of the State Board of Transportation from exercising the power vested in them to enforce a reduction of the existing rates for the transportation of freight on Nebraska railroads to a point which to them may seem reasonable and just.

This week is expected to be the last of the loan exhibition, which has for some time been open to the public under the auspices of the Western Art association. Under the stress of politics and other diversions this exhibition has not been patronized by the people of Omaha as it ought to have been. Many have postponed a visit to the gallery from time to time, thinking they will still have ample opportunity for that purpose, until now the approaching close threatens to deprive them of the privilege. Several parties have come from neighboring cities just to inspect the works of art that have been gathered together in this exhibition. If the collection is powerful enough to attract visitors from neighboring towns, it ought certainly not to be neglected by people living here, and to whom it is of easy access.

ANOTHER TREASURY LOAN.

The secretary of the treasury has invited bids for another loan of \$50,000,000, upon terms essentially the same as those upon which the loan of last February was negotiated. The purpose of the proposed loan is to replenish the gold reserve, which, in the opinion of the president, is necessary to insure the maintenance of the government credit, but of course the funds thus obtained will be applied to meeting the ordinary obligations of the government if it should be found necessary to do so. Reports from Washington have represented the president as feeling a great deal of solicitude regarding the condition of the gold reserve, which has been increasing very slowly from the lowest point of depletion. It is stated that Secretary Carlisle desired to postpone the call for a loan until congress could have an opportunity to enact further legislation providing for a bond issue at a lower rate of interest than is named in the resumption act under the authority of which the new loan will be negotiated, but President Cleveland was not willing to wait for congressional action, probably believing that congress may be no more disposed to authorize the issue of bonds at the coming session than it was at the last. In the meantime it there should come a large export demand for gold, again depleting the treasury reserve, the effect upon the government credit and upon financial affairs generally might be serious. The reserve is now about \$62,000,000, and the prospect for materially increasing it during the next two months from customs is not favorable. At the same time the revenues of the government continue to fall far below expenditures, the indications being that there will be a larger deficit this month than last, when it was over \$13,000,000.

It is obvious, therefore, that the situation is such as to fully justify another loan, and the decision of the president not to delay it subject to the uncertain action of congress will be generally approved by practical men. It is a precautionary step for which the time has fully arrived; indeed, it would have been wise to have taken it some time ago, but of course political reasons were against an earlier call. As it is, however, it ought to have a reassuring influence and help to restore confidence. The bonds will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, but they can undoubtedly be disposed of at a premium which will reduce the interest to 3 or 3 1/2 per cent, as was the case with the issue of last February. It is not to be apprehended that the new loan will have a disturbing effect upon the money market. The former loan did not disturb the supply of money and there is very nearly as much idle capital now as then. It is true that conditions have changed, for while ten months ago the depression was growing, at present the movement is steadily toward recovery, and with it there is an increasing demand for money. Still there is no doubt that the supply is ample for all the legitimate requirements of business beyond the amount that will go into the treasury for the purchase of bonds, probably about \$58,000,000.

Assuming that the treasury will have no difficulty in disposing of the new bonds upon satisfactory terms, the question suggests itself as to how long this addition to the public debt will serve the purpose of maintaining the gold reserve. May not the same causes that have depleted the treasury gold for the last year and a half continue to operate, and if so is it not reasonably certain that six or eight months hence it will become necessary to issue more bonds in order to again replenish the reserve? So long as the export demand for gold must be met mainly from the treasury supply, because the banks will not part with gold for this purpose, and customs duties can be paid in other forms of money than gold, it is plain that it will be found very difficult to maintain the treasury reserve even by borrowing, and the treasury cannot go on indefinitely replenishing by this process. The remedy suggested for this difficulty, and it seems entirely practicable, is for congress to provide that a fixed proportion of the duties, not less than 50 per cent, shall be paid in gold coin or gold certificates. This would give the treasury an assured gold income of about \$100,000,000 a year, and with this there would probably be no difficulty found in maintaining the reserve. This is a matter which ought to receive the early attention of congress.

SENATE WITNESSES MUST SWEAR.

Unless on appeal to a higher court the decision first rendered by Judge Cole in the United States district court for the District of Columbia is reversed the recalcitrant witnesses who refused to testify before the senate sugar scandal investigating committee last winter in reply to certain interrogatories will have to stand trial for violating the law making it compulsory upon witnesses to give testimony before committees of congress. The facts in these cases are still fresh in the public mind. Some half dozen witnesses who were called before the special senate committee refused point blank to give portions of the desired information which was in their possession. The senate ordered their names to be certified to the attorney general for prosecution under the federal statute covering this point. Indictments were found in due time, to which the witnesses' attorneys demurred, alleging that the investigation in question was not one that came properly within the statute. In overruling this demurrer the court really decides the whole controversy. The controversy centered substantially upon this: Has the senate the right under the constitution to compel the attendance and testimony of individuals before committees appointed to investigate subjects that have only an indirect bearing upon legislation? The authority conferred by resolution upon the special senate committee was one of investigation only, and there was no formal declaration of any specific use for which the information to be collected was desired. It was contended that this was an invasion of the constitutional liberties of the citizen and that no one can be subject to compulsory process as a witness before senatorial committees unless it is fairly certain that his testimony is needed to promote the public business. If a man can be summarily brought before a congressional committee and forced to answer questions about anything that happens to be within his knowledge no one would be able to call his soul his own. The court holds that in this case the questions asked were material to the purpose for which the committee was appointed and that that purpose was within the legitimate jurisdiction of the senate.

THE CANAL ONCE MORE.

The promoters of the canal project show a good deal of commendable zeal in their effort to have the proposition resubmitted, but we doubt their discretion. There is nothing to be gained by resubmission at the present time. No work can be done on the canal this winter, and therefore no employment can be given to men who are now out of work. On the other hand, there is much to be gained by putting off the proposed special election until spring. Much of the opposition to the canal project arises from three causes: First, the desire for public ownership in preference to corporate ownership. Second, the rather indefinite terms of the proposition and lack of sufficient guaranty that the canal would be completed and operated within the period specified. Third, the doubt as to the legality of the subsidy under the provision of the statute authorizing bonded aid to works of public improvement. Now, inasmuch as the legislature will convene within less than seven weeks it would seem advisable to await its action and endeavor, if possible, to overcome all the objections raised. Let the legislature place power canals on

THE CANAL ONCE MORE.

the same footing as railroads and irrigating ditches. Let the legislature authorize the county alone or the county and city combined to construct, equip, operate and maintain the canal. That would, in our judgment, silence all opposition, excepting that of moss-backs who oppose the canal because it will cost money to build it. There can be no question whatever as to the success of the intersection paving bond proposition at the recent election. On this question the vote, as officially canvassed, stands 9,649 yes and 2,275 no. The number of voters who expressed themselves in favor of the bond issue is, therefore, nearly four times that of those who expressed themselves in opposition. All that was necessary to carry the bonds was that the votes yes should be twice the votes no. The charter is explicit on this point. It simply provides as a condition of voting bonds that "no bonds, except district grading or district street improvement bonds, shall be issued until the legal electors of said city shall have authorized the same by a vote of two-thirds of all the electors voting on such proposition at a general, annual or special election of said city." There is some question as to what amount of these bonds can be legally issued without overstepping the limit of bonded indebtedness, but there can be no doubt as to the result of the election.

REVIVAL OF AMERICAN SHIPPING.

The launching at Philadelphia on Monday of the largest merchant steamship ever constructed in the western hemisphere, and with two exceptions the largest and most powerful ever built anywhere, was an event quite worthy of the distinction given it by the presence and participation of President Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland. It was an event which every American can regard with pride and gratification as at once demonstrating the ability of our shipbuilders to compete with the best of Europe and as containing the promise of a revival of the American merchant marine, so that in due time the United States shall again occupy in the world's carrying trade the place she lost more than thirty years ago. It is a most interesting and instructive fact that everything used in the construction of this magnificent steamship is of American production and none but American labor was employed in building her. Even the wine with which she was christened was of American vintage. American officers and sailors will man her, and as she sails into foreign ports under the stars and stripes she will present a splendid object lesson of the skill and ability of our shipbuilders.

But, as was very well said by Mr. Cleveland, the greatest cause of congratulation is in the hope and promise held out by what has been accomplished of the revival and development of our merchant marine and the reappearance of the American flag in the ports of the world. This is a matter that appeals to both the interests and the patriotism of the American people, and not of any particular section, but of the whole country. The agricultural producers of the northwest are as much concerned in it as are the manufacturers of the middle and eastern states, perhaps even more so, for the products of the farm constitute by far the greater part of our exports. At present nearly the entire foreign-carrying trade of the United States is done by foreign vessels, only about 12 per cent of our exports and imports having been carried last year in American vessels. The disadvantage of this is not all contained in the fact that we annually pay for foreign ship owners between \$150,000,000 and \$200,000,000 for freight charges and passenger fares. We cannot get as expeditious a service to all parts of the world, though we may to some parts, as we should undoubtedly have if we possessed an adequate merchant marine of our own. This is especially true in regard to the trade with South America and the effect has unquestionably been very damaging to our commerce in that quarter of the world. We are at a serious disadvantage in competition with the countries which can send their goods in their own ships to those markets. So long as it remains true that a man or merchandise must go from Rio to Liverpool in order to get to New York we are not in a good position for competition.

WATERSON ON NEWSPAPERS.

Some snarling editor down in a country district of Kentucky berated the Courier-Journal because it had contributed to the democratic overthrow, because during the last two years it has dared to frankly and ably rebuke the mistakes that we all see our leaders have made. Mr. Watterson, who is a calm, good natured man, characterizes him, turns for a moment to read the snarler a very valuable lesson, and then, in a paper to his party and to its readers. To the admission that the Courier-Journal is in Kentucky Mr. Watterson says: "If it is a power, it must be because of the course it has pursued." The Courier-Journal is a power not only in Kentucky, but in the nation, and it occupies this position because of the course it has pursued. Watterson has adhered ably and consistently to his ideal of journalism. With so many papers conducted by men who think that the only end they have to serve is indiscriminate abuse of the opposite party and its leaders, the views of Mr. Watterson as to the legitimate functions of newspapers are interesting and worthy of a contribution to journalistic ethics, much needed. We submit Mr. Watterson's view, what is the duty of a newspaper charged with responsibility and power? It is to go along blindly and follow the men who happen to be in office, and who have axes of their own to grind, or to point out the mistakes of these selfish, short-sighted men wherever they appear. "The trouble with such critics as our cousin of Davises is that they wholly mistake the character and temper of the newspaper. They take the people to be, as Hans Breitmann put it, a game fool. The people are no such thing. They can see and act for themselves very much better than the average would-be leader, who is warped by his interests and misled by his fears. He dare not tell the truth, even when he knows it. That journalism, which is good for anything must have no such restraints to hinder it. It must have no office to protect and defend. It must have no party to please. It must be free ever upon the alert, ever upon its sense of its responsibility, betraying no interest by taking sides, and by no means by uttering facts, but late and early a sentinel in a lower, set to signal the people and to advise the politicians. "And more than this, if the party is to rise to its feet, who will not be a vain attempt to stifle out the truth, or to hide it, but in a brave, conscientious recognition of the duty of the press, to stand by it and maintain it. Our writers are unworthy. Our words are cheap. Our hearts are cold. We did our best to prevent the disaster, but that's all right. We shall do our best to repair it. But in our own way, we shall do our best to prevent the disaster, and follow student, in our own way, answerable alone to God and the people."

WILL THEY PROFIT BY IT?

Throwing the eye over the country at present it would be a dull pill that didn't learn something.

WONDERING WHAT DID IT.

The democrats are trying to figure out what was the matter with them last year. The fact is similar to that of the old lady who had been sick for a long time and was recovering. "Madam," said the doctor, "you are suffering from a complication of diseases the exact nature of which can only be ascertained at the post-mortem."

AS IT TIKES THE COUNTRY.

At the approaching session of congress the best thing the democrats can do is to moderate the rate of the tariff, to let it home. There is some democratic talk, however, about passing a free coinage bill, and moderate the rate of the tariff, to let it home. If they do, the indictment of the country against that party will be all the heavier.

A CHANGE DEMANDED.

Oney cannot resign too soon for the good of the democratic party and the credit of its administration, and no appointment would be so acceptable to the country or show such respect for public opinion as the nomination of a man of the stamp of a democrat and reformer, William L. Wilson. It would be a case of poetic justice as well.

ULTRA PROTECTION UNPOPULAR.

The Tribune may as well confess that it did not get its breath so much as it expected, which created that bill; it did not help to make it, nor rejoice at its passage. Its mistake was in assuming that its ultra protection, which most surely would be meted out at the polls to those responsible for the protection of the tariff, would be a protection against the tariff.

DISHONESTY REBUKED.

The folly of nominating old corporation officers for important offices should not soon be forgotten by the republicans of other states. It clean means fairly representing the interests and sentiments of the republican party had been nominated in both states they would have been elected by large majorities.

CALCULATED TO AMUSE.

Mid-Bits: We are never willing to admit there is insanity in the way any danger of it makes a will that doesn't suit us. Philadelphia Record: Young Merchant-I hear that Old Fallacy has got religion. Old Merchant-If he has I bet it's in his wife's name.

DALLAS NEWS.

Some girls come home from the fashionable school with their names so completely changed that they don't know their old sweethearts.

INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

"Should audit acquaintance be forgot?" Thus Scotland's hobby spoke; and we reply that he should not, unless he has some broke.

TRUTH.

Money: Why is it that you have no money the day after you receive your salary? Non-It is not my fault, daddy-it is all owing to other people.

DETROIT FREE PRESS.

Doctor: You have an excess of adipose tissue, madam. Patient-Good gracious, doctor, do you suppose that what makes me so fat?

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER.

Old Lady (timidly)-Conductor, is there any danger of being ditched on this road? Missouri Conductor-Oh, no! We'll be held up at all the dangerous points.

BUFFALO COURIER.

Agree-I would like to sell you a burglar alarm. It will tell instantly when a burglar is in the house. Mr. Denpock-Sorry, your man, so I look like a man who wants to come in contact with a burglar?

THE MAXIMUM RATE LAW.

Lincoln News: The decision of Judge Brewer in the maximum rate bill case effectively knocks out the four years' work of the populist legislature and leaves the road open for the republican legislature this winter to keep its pledges to the people. Grand Island Independent: It seems that under this decision the legislature ought to make provision for new "reasonable" rates, and after that has been done the dance may begin again by suing out next year another injunction and delaying the matter in court for another year and a half. This game might be kept up continually, so as to destroy effectively the right of the legislature to fix the rates, though this right has been acknowledged by the court.

Lincoln Call: The law is inoperative and the way is opened for the passage of a new law that will pass muster under the careful scrutiny of the judges of the federal court. The grand jury in a railway extortion law, which has been done the dance may begin again by suing out next year another injunction and delaying the matter in court for another year and a half. This game might be kept up continually, so as to destroy effectively the right of the legislature to fix the rates, though this right has been acknowledged by the court.

POLITICAL POTPOURRI.

Fred Newberry and his famous bill went down together. The credit of the state is still doing business at the old stand. Even with Holcomb elected and a new issue of bonds by the United States, you can't keep capital out of Nebraska.

There are five republican members-elect of the lower house of the state legislature who are not candidates for the speakership, but their names are being held in the strictest confidence.

Joe Edgerston failed to secure the job of "judging," for which he moved to Grand Island. The people preferred to have him remain a private citizen, and Mr. Edgerston will continue in his old place.

Tim Sedgwick, as secretary of the republican state central committee, is now back at his desk editing the York Times. His first editorial leader after the election was "Warning Shots" and he followed it with a very entertaining dissertation entitled "Taking a Snap Shot at Luna." It is expected that he will recover in time.

The Majors managers were very busy with their cases for several days before election and were so generous that they presented college boys not old enough to vote with free transportation to their homes. Perhaps they expected that the young men would take advantage of the opportunity to vote for Tatted Tom just for luck, but that is just what the managers counted without their host. A number of Merrick county students went home from Omaha and Lincoln on free transportation, but they were honest, and no amount of passes furnished by the Majors men could make them commit a fraud on the ballot box.

AN OTHERS SEE US.

May Throw Bouquets at Himself. Buffalo Express. Editor Rosewater of The Omaha Bee may be pardoned for throwing several large bouquets at himself. He has purified the party in his own state without weakening it at Washington.

MAKE A NOTE OF IT.

An unsatisfactory nomination for the head of their ticket cost the Nebraska republicans about 30,000 votes and the loss of a governor. Speaking of landslides, make a note of this little incident for future use.

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REJOICE OVER THE VICTORY

Defenders of Good Government Send Compliments and Congratulations.

COURSE OF THE BEE WARMLY ENDORSED

Mr. Rosewater's Determined Fight Against Corporation Rule Meets with Hearty Approval at the Hands of Loyal, Liberty-Loving Citizens.

Since the day upon which the people of Nebraska consigned T. J. Majors to political oblivion The Bee and its editor have received many congratulatory letters from citizens of this state who rejoice that corporation rule has been overthrown. The determined fight waged by The Bee has met with warm endorsement, not only at the polls, but at the hands of men who have stood up for honest government and the purification of party politics. A few of these are presented below:

FREMONT, Neb., Nov. 8.—Hon. E. Rosewater: It is better to be right than to be a member of the national committee. Accept congratulations. J. S. DEWILLES.

CRAIG, Neb., Nov. 8.—Hon. E. Rosewater: Dear Sir—We are thankful to you for the election of S. A. Holcomb. The Bee is a buzzer, and we hope you will keep it buzzing. The farmers are with you. S. A. McDOWELL.

TEKAMAH, Neb., Nov. 10.—Hon. E. Rosewater: Dear Sir—You are entitled to the profound admiration of all patriotic citizens of Nebraska for your magnificent fight in behalf of good government. I hope you to see that the will of the majority is not set aside by fraud. E. W. PETERSON.

WESTER CITY, Ia., Nov. 9.—Mr. Edward Rosewater: Dear Sir—Accept my congratulations on your victory over ring rule in your state. You have made a good fight, and it has been watched with great interest in this state. For more than glad you won. C. H. DILLON.

FREMONT, Neb., Nov. 8.—Mr. Edward Rosewater: I congratulate you upon the grand victory in the United States. You and I, who stood for the ticket, except Tatted Tom, have double reason to rejoice. Yesterday the railroad magnates here crowded that they did not care what thousands they had spent as long as they had done that d-d Rosewater. Yours very truly, E. SCHURMAN.

WYOMING, Nov. 8.—Dear Friend—We congratulate you on your glorious and wonderful victory. You have elected a good man on the gallant fight you made for honest rule in your life, apparently overwhelmed with insurmountable obstacles, against which you have so long struggled. I said to Mrs. Van Wyck this morning, you ought to be the happiest man in America. C. H. VAN WYCK.

TECUMSEH, Neb., Nov. 8.—Hon. E. Rosewater: Dear Sir—I wish to congratulate you on the election of S. A. Holcomb as governor, as against corporation dictation and corruption in politics, and the success of The Bee in this fight, which has been the hottest I ever saw in any state. It has been a good lesson to the republican party in this state to put up better and cleaner men for office in the future. Respectfully yours, J. A. D.

FREMONT, Neb., Nov. 8.—Hon. E. Rosewater: Dear Sir—Please allow me to extend my hearty congratulations for the honors you have so richly earned by your open, manly fight through the columns of The Bee and otherwise against the corporations and the state house ring, thereby making the election of Judge Silas A. Holcomb a victory for honest government. I believe that you cannot help but feel proud of you and our next governor. ANSON W. ATWOOD.

FREMONT, Neb., Nov. 8.—Hon. E. Rosewater: My Dear Sir—I desire to congratulate you on the success of The Bee in this fight on Majors. To you, to your courage, to your integrity, to your disinterestedness, to your patriotism and your influence do we owe in a large part the victory for the right, for the turning down of the bootlickers and hoodlums, for arresting corporate power in its efforts to absorb everything worth having in our beautiful state. Again, in the name of all of Governor Holcomb's friends in Dodge county, let me thank Rosewater and The Bee. L. J. ABBOTT.

NIORARA, Neb., Nov. 8.—My Dear Mr. Rosewater: Accept my congratulations for the signal victory that has crowned the efforts of yourself and The Bee. The attack upon Majors has weighed down upon a large part of the ticket, but it should be a lesson to those who are fortunate, that the will of the people must be obeyed. Such a personal victory, accomplished without paid headers or the direct use of vast sums of money, certainly places your life work beyond the cavil of the small-bored politicians. It means

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NIORARA, Neb., Nov. 8.—My Dear Mr. Rosewater: Accept my congratulations for the signal victory that has crowned the efforts of yourself and The Bee. The attack upon Majors has weighed down upon a large part of the ticket, but it should be a lesson to those who are fortunate, that the will of the people must be obeyed. Such a personal victory, accomplished without paid headers or the direct use of vast sums of money, certainly places your life work beyond the cavil of the small-bored politicians. It means

to the republican party more than many in defeat will acknowledge at present, but the sober judgment of the wise will say "well done." ED. A. FRY.

PLATTSBOROUGH, Neb., Nov. 13.—Hon. E. Rosewater: Dear Sir—I have a little late in the day, but I desire to congratulate you upon your success in the campaign just closed in defeating the "tattooed repudiator." It was a gallant fight, and you have obtained a splendid victory. It certainly required a herculean effort to accomplish such a result, and you are entitled to have the credit for it. J. M. LEYDA.

MADISON, Neb., Nov. 12.—Hon. Edward Rosewater: Dear Sir—I desire to extend to you my heartfelt thanks for the splendid fight made by you and The Bee in the interest of good government, and the election of Judge Holcomb during the recent campaign. I am convinced that every citizen in the state who loves a pure and properly administered government, will have nothing but good words for you and your paper. We could not have won the victory without your assistance. Very truly your friend, WILLIAM V. ALLEN.

SCHUYLER, Neb., Nov. 10.—E. Rosewater, Esq.: Dear Sir—Allow me to congratulate you on behalf of results of the state election, brought about nearly