

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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Ye democratic eyes still looketh wistfully after the salary which appertaineth to ye Omaha postmastership.

President Cleveland won't be able to say that he has a congress on his hands after the 4th day of March next.

The attention of the great American public will soon be directed to a critical discussion of the Thanksgiving turkey.

It begins to look as if all the democratic nominations will have to be forced upon reluctant candidates next year.

Oh! But won't the new bond issue give the free silver statesmen food for a perennial flow of talk, commencing so soon as congress reconvenes.

The railroad organs all along the line may as well take the situation gracefully and follow the lead of the Lincoln Call in recognizing Judge Holcomb as the governor-elect.

Why not Euclid Martin for postmaster? Did he not do yeoman service in the cause of Phelps D. Sturdevant, the candidate of the "straight" democracy of Nebraska for governor?

The Episcopalian congress in Boston is telling what a bold, bad thing the secular newspaper is and relying upon the secular newspaper to inform the people of what the Episcopalian congress is saying.

John Boyd Thacher has, after mature reflection, decided to confine himself hereafter to the distribution of ribbons at county fairs and industrial exhibitions and to leave conferring of political prizes severely alone.

The manliness with which all the defeated democrats say, "Cleveland did it," gives some grounds for the suspicion that they underwent several weeks of laborious training in order to render this chorus with precision and effect.

In Omaha the senseless gabble of B. & M. political clappers won't go. But at Lincoln the czar's prompter only has to start the talk and the miserable crew of superserviceable cuckoos echo in chorus. The czar ought to order his hirelings in out of the wet.

A man's neighbors are usually the persons who know him best. The reception accorded Judge Holcomb at his home in Broken Bow on Wednesday is a testimonial that speaks volumes for the character and reputation of the next governor of Nebraska.

The pertinacity of Japan in refusing offers of mediation in her difficulties with China gives ground for the suspicion that the Japanese as well as the English have the benefit of a proverb conveying the information that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

There are prolific coal mines in Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming and South Dakota within easy reach of Omaha. On every ton of soft coal shipped into this city the railroads get more in transportation charges than do the miners at the shafts. With the cost of transportation reduced to a reasonable figure the price of coal could be forced down to a live and let live scale.

Managers of western railroads who have their offices in Chicago are reported to be very much pleased with Judge Brewer's decision on the Nebraska maximum freight rate law. We should think they might be pleased. They are said to be just as well satisfied as if the court had declared the whole law to be unconstitutional. If this is so, it must be plain that the people have no reason to be satisfied with the decision. No pains should be spared to have it reversed at the earliest possible moment.

The election of Major Elijah W. Halford to be president of the local Young Men's Christian association will be welcomed by the people of Omaha as ample assurance that that useful organization is to continue and extend its usefulness under its new officers. Major Halford has been prominently identified with the work of the association ever since he made his home among us. He is earnest, devoted and persistent in any philanthropy which he undertakes, and may be relied upon to see that the Young Men's Christian association goes forward and not backward while under his direction. His consent to accept the post on to which he has been elected is a test for which he has been elected.

NOT HOBBERS AT ALL.

There has been a disposition in some quarters to treat lightly The Bee's recitation of the plots hatched by railroad corporations to tamper with the ballot boxes and rob the people of their duly elected governor. Its warnings to the friends of honest government to beware of attempted fraud have been referred to as "hobbers," "after-election rookeries." But every day brings added proof to the fact that the desperate gang of corporation tools who have been moving heaven and earth in behalf of their tattooed candidate are waiting only for a chance to fall back on foul means to count him in the absence of fair means. Only continued watchfulness on the part of law abiding citizens will prevent the perpetration of these deep laid designs.

The Majors organs are still endeavoring to create a public opinion that Judge Holcomb has not been fairly elected, as they evidently hope thus to secure a public mind favorable to proposed manipulation of the ballots. The secretary of the republican state central committee, Mr. Tim Sedgwick, in promotion of this scheme, writes this in his paper, the York Times:

There are 1,745 election precincts in the state. If only two Majors votes were illegally thrown out in each precinct it would give him a handsome majority on a fair count. There are precincts where five Majors votes were thrown out because they had a ink blot on them. If votes enough were honestly cast to elect Mr. Majors he ought to have them counted, and if the judges of election refuse to count them the legislature or the courts ought to do it. The people should not be defrauded out of their governor by trickery.

There are not 1,745 election precincts in Nebraska, but suppose there were. What kind of a handsome majority would Majors have if two votes were illegally thrown out in each precinct? Would a majority of 275 be a handsome majority? But as a matter of fact, for every two Majors votes that may possibly have been thrown out illegally there have been ten Holcomb votes illegally thrown out.

Not half of the election precincts in the state are in populist communities. In almost all the larger precincts, where the great bulk of the votes is cast, the election officers were entirely or predominantly in the interest of Majors. In Omaha's seventy-six precincts, which cast nearly a tenth of the entire state vote, the Majors supporters had a majority of every election board. The same is true of Lincoln, of Plattsmouth, of Beatrice, of South Omaha, and of all the other cities. What about the Holcomb votes that were illegally thrown out? We have reliable information that 300 votes for Holcomb were suppressed in one ward in South Omaha. It is also reported that in one precinct of the Third ward in Omaha fifteen Holcomb ballots were not counted because they had blots or other accidental marks upon them, while every Majors ballot, no matter how besmeared with ink or otherwise defaced, went into the Majors column.

Bugbears, indeed! Fraud and trickery, too! All the fraud and trickery—and there was enough of it—was that purchased and paid for by the corporation managers, who furnished thousands of dollars to debauch the ballot and to corrupt election officials in their vain attempt to place their pliant tool in the governor's chair. Unless the ballots are stolen and changed by hired mercenaries a recount can only add to the ever growing plurality of Holcomb. See to it that the ballots are sacredly guarded and the now loud-mouthed Majors admirers will shun a recount as a burnt child shuns fire.

CLEVELAND AND CARLISLE.

There is cumulative evidence that Secretary Carlisle does not possess, as the head of the financial department of the government, the full confidence of the president. It has been apparent for a year past that Mr. Carlisle is little more than a figurehead in the Treasury department, and this has been very distinctly shown in connection with the present call for bids for a new loan.

It seems to be unquestionable that another issue of bonds was decided upon and ordered by the president either without consultation with the secretary of the treasury or in disregard of his views. The first announcement that a new loan was contemplated was made nearly a week ago in the New York Times, which is known to enjoy intimate relations with Mr. Cleveland and therefore peculiar advantages for obtaining inside information. The statement of the Times was discredited by treasury officials in Washington, who claimed to know nothing of a proposed loan, and on the day preceding the publication of the call there was sent out to the press of the country the statement that the none of the treasury officials in Washington had heard any intimation of an issue of bonds, the dispatch saying, "and these include the men who were first consulted before the action of February last was determined upon." It is thus clearly shown that the president acted independently in this matter and that he allowed his decision to be imparted to a New York newspaper and given to the country before he made it known to the secretary of the treasury and other officials of that department.

It might not be easy to discover just when the president began to lose confidence in the financial judgment of Secretary Carlisle, but it was probably about the time, something more than a year ago, when the secretary of the treasury incurred the displeasure of the financial interests of New York. Not only were the views of the secretary as to the policy which the treasury should pursue unsatisfactory to the bankers and financiers of that city, but he manifested distrust of them and a disposition to regard them as enemies of the government. This lost him influence and respect in that quarter and the hostility toward him, it would seem, was not long in having an effect upon the president. At any rate it is perfectly certain that for some time the secretary of the treasury has not received from the president that consideration which his position should command, and the latest evidence of lack of confidence, to say nothing of respect, gives color to the report that Mr. Cleveland is disposed to let Carlisle go. The latter, however, has treated with such complicity all previous intimations of executive dissatisfaction as to suggest the probability that he will do the same with the latest expression of it.

Report connects the name of Congressman William L. Wilson with the position of secretary of the treasury in the event of the retirement of Secretary Carlisle. President Cleveland is a warm friend and strong admirer of Mr. Wilson and would doubtless like to have him in the cabinet, but little as can be said favorable to Secretary Carlisle as a finance minister it is not probable that the West Virginia statesman would be an improvement. He has given no evidence of possessing the ability to wisely administer the national treasury, particularly under existing circumstances. A change in the head of that department at no remote time, however, seems more than probable, in view of the plain indications that Mr. Cleveland desires it.

SEAGAR TRUST TACTICS.

The sugar refining monopoly has begun to recoup. It will be remembered that after the passage of the present tariff law several small advances in the price of sugar were made by the trust, attention being widely called to the fact as showing that the monopoly was taking full advantage of its opportunity. This promised to be a strong point in the campaign against the party which had favored the trust and most unexpectedly there was a sudden change. The price of sugar declined and simultaneously most of the refineries in control of the trust, and they include all but two or three, were shut down. The excuse given for this was that the market was overstocked with sugar and that it was necessary to take this course in order to protect the refining interest against loss. That this was only a pretext has never been questioned, so far as we have observed.

At any rate, the elections being over the price of sugar is now going up, and the announcement is made that all the trust refineries which had been closed will at once resume operations on full time. If the trust lost anything, which is not at all probable, during the period of lower prices and suspension of refining, it will now proceed to fully recoup itself, but the thousands of workmen who have been idle for several weeks will lose the time. Indeed, this is one of the ways by which the trust averts loss to itself. Obviously the policy pursued by the monopoly before the elections was for political effect, and now it proposes to make the American people pay for it. The trust managers understand that the party they played in framing the sugar schedule of the tariff bill had no small influence in arraying voters against the party in power, and they doubtless appreciate the fact that the advantage given them by this legislation they will not be allowed to enjoy a very great while. That they will make their harvest in the meanwhile as large as possible is not to be doubted.

There is a bill on the calendar of the senate providing for free sugar, which was passed by the house at the last session. That it will pass the senate is more than probable, since it is very likely to receive the unanimous support of the republicans of that body, notwithstanding the fact that the present necessities of the treasury seem to absolutely require the revenue expected from this source. Perhaps Mr. Cleveland would not approve such a measure, but he might be willing to give his approval to one which would lessen the advantage enjoyed by the trust and the power of the monopoly to exact what tribute it pleases from the consumers of this prime necessity. A way should certainly be found to curb the rapacity of this combination, since it seems that no effort is to be made to reach it under the provision of the tariff law which was framed with particular reference to it.

CONSIDERING CURRENCY PLANS.

It is announced that President Cleveland is giving very earnest consideration to the currency problem and that he will treat the subject at length in his annual message to congress. It is stated that the president is prepared to recommend the adoption of a banking currency and that he thinks well of much of the plan endorsed by the convention of bankers at Baltimore a couple of months ago, which is to be presented to congress by a committee appointed by the convention. This plan has received a great deal of public discussion and has been pretty generally approved, though of course there have been numerous suggestions of modifications and amendments.

The essential purpose of this scheme of currency reform is to supply an elastic currency. It proposes to do away with bonds as security for circulating notes and allow banks to issue such notes to the amount of 50 per cent of their paid-up, unimpaired capital, subject to a tax of one-half of 1 per cent upon the average amount of circulation outstanding for the year, and an additional circulation of 25 per cent, to be known as "emergency circulation," subject to a tax in addition to the one-half of 1 per cent on the average amount outstanding for the year. There is a redemption fund provided for equal to 5 per cent of the average outstanding circulation, to be deposited in the United States treasury, and a guaranty fund to be created through the deposit by each bank of 2 per cent upon the amount of circulation received the first year, the tax for this fund after the first year to be one-half of 1 per cent upon the average amount of circulation. When the amount paid into the fund shall equal 5 per cent of the entire circulation outstanding the collection of the tax shall be suspended, to be resumed when deemed necessary by the comptroller of the currency. The notes of insolvent banks shall be redeemed by the treasurer of the United States out of the guaranty fund if it is sufficient, and if not sufficient then out of any money in the treasury, the same to be reimbursed out of the guaranty fund when replenished. Circulating notes are to be issued to banks by the comptroller of the currency and it is provided that the government shall have a prior lien upon the assets of failed banks and upon the liabilities of shareholders for the purpose of restoring the amount with-

NEBRASKA'S CREDIT ALL RIGHT.

DeWitt Times: Holcomb got the state but little injury. Madison Chronicle: Nebraska will survive, however, in spite of the herculean efforts of Randolph Beards. Speaking from a republican standpoint, the credit of the state must be lost.

Gering Courier: Holcomb personally is not a bloody-minded man like Waite, and no detrimental legislation is possible. Nance County Journal: Holcomb will be governor, but he will be tied up by a solid state ticket and republican legislature and can do no harm.

Nebraska City Press: What the business men most needed was confidence in the future. That they have now secured and can reassert business confidence.

Beatrice Express: Confidence was the great word of the business men, and confidence they have secured and can now resume business on the old lines.

Strang Reporter: The business men have said all along, if Holcomb is elected the credit of the state will be ruined. We will now wait and see the results.

Falls City Populist: We are more than pleased to count the herculean efforts of the Nebraska Business Men's association to defeat Mr. Holcomb has been rebuked and resented as a gross insult by the people.

Hastings Nebraska: Whatever Governor Holcomb may do, we do not believe that he will prove a Waite or a Lewelling. He has undoubtedly read the fate of those men and will aim to keep clear of a similar one.

Ord Quiz: There is one good thing about it, Holcomb's election will be of little injury to the state, with an overwhelming republican majority in the legislature, all the state officers republican and an almost solid republican delegation in congress.

Greeley Leader: Those citizens who have put good government and good men before party politics are certainly entitled to great credit for the part they have taken in the campaign that has vindicated the business sense of the people of the state.

Lincoln Call: The election of Holcomb loses the significance many people feared it might have. The state as a whole is overwhelmingly republican, and the fact has been plain to the people of the country.

Plattsmouth Journal: Now that Holcomb has been elected it is presumed that the credit of the state will at once "go glimmering," and that the "National Bank" will be able to get on its feet.

Chicago Times: The report will do a disservice to the one organ of organized labor, and it is to be hoped that the bitterness of public criticism of the men who led the great strike.

Minneapolis Tribune: The Hon. Wade Hampton, United States commissioner of railroads, in his annual report, also recommends the creation of a national board of railway commissioners.

Chicago Post: The commission was simply one of investigation, and its recommendations convey no mandate except such as is implied by public respect for the sobriety and honesty of the industry.

Philadelphia Record: The fellow that is trying to raise the wind usually wants to blow himself.

Harlem Life: "What are you doing now?" asked one Yale man of another. "I'm writing for a living." "What do you write?" "Letters to the governor."

WILL INVESTIGATE GRESHAM

Representative Storer Wants Information Concerning His Foreign Policy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Representative Bellamy Storer of the committee on foreign affairs of the house of representatives intends to introduce in congress when it reassembles a resolution of inquiry as to the action of Secretary Gresham in suggesting to China and Japan that this country will act as mediator for the settlement of the present war.

The resolution when drawn will ask for information as to what departure from the traditional policy of the government as embodied in the Monroe doctrine is contemplated by the executive branch in becoming a factor in Asiatic entanglements.

Mr. Storer says he has no desire to embarrass the executive branch in any foreign policy that it wishes to pursue, but as a member of the committee on foreign affairs he says such a foreign policy as is now contemplated should properly have the attention and judgment of congress.

POSTOFFICE STATISTICS.

Report of Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell for the Year Ending June 30. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The annual report of R. A. Maxwell, fourth assistant postmaster general, has been submitted to the postmaster general. There are three divisions under his charge—appointments, bonds and commissions and postoffice inspectors and mail depredations. The report covers the period for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894.

The total number of postoffices in operation in the United States on that date was 69,805. During the year 3,136 postoffices were established and 1,734 discontinued. The total number of appointments during the year was 23,156, and the total number of cases acted on was 27,560, of which 8,966 were in cases of removals.

The number of pieces of domestic registered mail during the year, with the considerable loss of one in every 1,778. General Maxwell, in his report, emphasizes the necessity that the public should report every depredation upon the mail, whether it relates to registered or ordinary matter, and guarantees every complaint will receive the earnest attention of the department.

AGRICULTURAL OFFICERS.

Convention at Washington Elects the Leaders for the Coming Year. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The annual election of officers of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations was held today with these results: President, H. E. Alvord, Oklahoma; vice presidents, A. A. Johnson, Wyoming; A. Q. Holliday, North Carolina; T. B. Comstock, Arizona; E. B. Craighead, South Carolina, and O. C. Chitt, Florida; secretary and treasurer, F. L. Washburn, Rhode Island; bibliographer, S. W. Johnson, Connecticut, and executive committee, H. H. Goodell, Massachusetts; H. C. White, Georgia; M. A. Scoville, Kentucky, and H. P. Ormsby, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Dabney, assistant secretary of agriculture, delivered an address which was reviewed the gaps in which the scientific work of the department had been extended under the present administration. At the general session this afternoon the general work in horticulture and botany were considered by the sections of the convention.

SHUTTING OUT SPOILSMEN.

Many Postmasters Object to the Enforcement of the New Civil Service Order. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Many requests are received at the postoffice department from postmasters all over the country asking that certain offices included in the recent civil service order be exempted from its operation for a short time. It appears, according to many of them, that the postmasters appointed since the new administration came into power have not yet had time to fill the offices under their jurisdiction.

CURRENT COMICS.

Woman Witness—I was born in the same year as yourself. Woman Lawyer—Witness excused. New York Weekly: Missionary (out west)—Did you ever forgive an enemy? "I am glad to hear that. What moved your enemy to give you peace to strive?" "I didn't have no gun."

ARMY PAYMASTER REPORTS.

Gratifying Increase in the Savings Deposits of Private Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Paymaster General Smith, in his annual report to the secretary of war, calls attention to the fact that the soldiers' deposits have increased \$70,582 during the year, a gratifying increase, in view of the fact that the deposits had been falling off in preceding years, and of the further fact that a soldier with a deposit account rarely leaves the service without an honorable discharge. The expenditures on account of pay of the army show an increase of \$275,653 over the preceding year, due, in part, to the fact that the enlisted force was more nearly kept at its maximum limit. The fact that the expenditures on account of pay of volunteers was \$495,453 less than last year is taken as an indication that these claims are being exhausted.

It is also recommended that there be but one contract for the most for the army, and that all disbursements be made through the bonded officers of the pay corps, instead of being divided up between non-bonded disbursing officers, who last year distributed half of the army pay.

NEBRASKA ENGINEERS GET THE WORK.

Contracts for Resurveying Grant and Hooker Counties Let to Local Bidders. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—(Special Telegram.)—The contract for resurveying Grant and Hooker counties, Nebraska, for which an appropriation of \$10,000 was made, the last session of congress, was today awarded to several Nebraska surveyors, as follows: W. W. Al, Wahoo, classes 1, 2 and 3, \$3,798, and class 7, \$2,116; M. S. Dixon, Allen, class 4, \$1,380, and J. E. Chambers, Elwood, classes 5 and 6, \$3,120. The total fixed cost is \$10,114. This, however, must be added the cost of determining all claims and section lines, which are indefinite quantities. The work cost an average rate of \$4 per linear mile. This will bring the gross cost of the survey up to very nearly the amount of the appropriation.

The contract has been awarded to Morrison Southern Electric company of Baltimore, Md., to furnish and place gas and electric light fixtures in the federal building at Fremont, Neb., at its bid, \$205. A contract has also been awarded to the Corbin Cabinet Lock company of Cambridge, N. Y., to supply furniture for the federal building at Des Moines, Ia., at their bid, \$626.

Nebraska postmasters have been appointed as follows: H. C. White, Georgia; M. A. Scoville, Kentucky, and H. P. Ormsby, Pennsylvania.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Comparative Statement for this Year and Last. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—A statement prepared at the bureau of statistics shows that the total value of the exports of merchandise from the United States during October was \$38,558,702, of which \$32,291,250 was domestic, and \$1,267,122 was foreign. For October, 1893, the exports amounted to \$37,675,481. The imports during October amounted to \$59,681,674, of which \$30,498,553 were free, and \$29,183,121 dutiable. The imports in October, 1893, were valued at \$51,735,322, of which \$29,680,844 were free, and \$22,054,478 dutiable. For ten months, ended with October, the exports were \$552,165,648, as against \$567,090,694, of which \$357,741,503 were free, and \$209,349,191 were dutiable. For the ten months of 1893 the gold exports were \$91,629,714, and imports \$15,988,371, as against exports of \$76,789,532, and imports of \$67,544,569 for the first ten months of 1892. During the ten months of 1894 the silver exports were \$29,772,864, and imports \$1,088,407, as against exports of \$36,877,287, and imports of \$16,424,323 for the first ten months of 1893.

Delegates to the Transmississippi Congress. BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 15.—Governor McConnel today appointed ten delegates to represent Idaho at the transmississippi congress to meet in St. Louis November 25. The governor has been invited to deliver the response to the address of the congress, and will probably accept.

Overcoats. We're giving choice of three styles of overcoats that are built with \$20 worth of wear, and just as many dollars worth of looks, for just an even \$15 this week. One is a melton, box style, good length, in brown, black and oxford mixed. It has an extra good plaid serge lining, fly front, double stitched edges.—Another, is an extra long Oxford with velvet collar, Farmer satin lined, and in every way equal to most \$20 garments.—Number three is an ulster, a heavy domestic Irish freize, cassimere lined, with silk sleeve lining and deep storm collar. \$15 gets any one of the above; and we warrant 'em. We give money back as readily as we take it in, if customer is not satisfied.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report. No. 1 Baking Powder. ABSOLUTELY PURE.