THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

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

1	20,925	16	21,124
2	21,274	17	21,235
3	21,203	18	21,231
4	21,141	19	21,112
5	21,641	20	21,284
6	21,502	21	22,710
7	22,955	22	21,652
8	21,071	23	21,037
9	21,138	24	20,959
10	21,646	25	20,861
11	21,121	26	20,886
12	21,147	27	21,052
13	21,586	28	22,600
14	22,840	29	20,718
15	25,131	30	20,812

Total	644,407
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Total sold	634,370
Daily average net circulation	21,146

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3d day of November, 1894.
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

The landslide ought soon to give way to the snowslide.

Tom Reed knows from experience that the speaker's chair is just his size.

Mr. Coxey got off the grass, but he seems to have alighted on cobble stones.

Chicago ought to be satisfied to get a United States senator by annexing the rest of the state.

The question of the hour: Which college has the best claims to the foot ball championship for the year?

This is the zenith of the college foot ball season. In two weeks more the foot ball star will have suffered a total eclipse.

George M. Pullman didn't furnish quite enough passes to secure substantial results in the report of the strike commission.

Those who can't travel on passes or half-fare permits may yet be forced to save their money by the threatened cut in passenger rates.

The prohibitionists might contest the election of governor were it not for the fear that cold water would be thrown on them at the outset.

If Don Cameron really wants a presidential nomination the first thing for him to do is to secure a residence some place outside of the state of Pennsylvania.

Be patient. The Washington correspondents have only one week left to speculate on the contents of the coming annual message of the president to congress.

Adlai's hope has not yet vanished. It is still possible that the deciding vote of the vice president may be necessary to carry some party measure through the senate.

Chairman Wilson might make another visit to England now and partake of all the London dinners that may be offered him without running any risks as to his political future.

At the hour of going to press the number of republican aspirants for the gubernatorial chair of Iowa was still increasing, with no immediate prospect of closing the lists.

What if the law were such as to require a verified and itemized public accounting of the money expended by the republican state committee in behalf of the corporation candidate?

The followers of Sturdevant and the straight democratic ticket will not be doing their duty unless they inaugurate a little talk of a contest on behalf of their chosen standard bearer.

Now that Port Arthur has passed into the hands of the Japanese, we suppose that some Chinese worthies in high official life will prepare to lose some more peacock feathers and other plumage.

Can any one blame Japan for refusing to entrust the settlement of her grievance with China to a president who is said to be suffering from a combination of sprained ankle, rheumatism and gout?

It is safe to deny in advance any rumor to the effect that Secretary Carlisle will be invited to take charge of a prominent Wall street institution as soon as he gets ready to retire from the cabinet.

The story that the tails of the white house horses had been docked proves to be an invention of the most airy sort. It is the political party represented in the white house which has suffered vivisection of a very painful kind.

The republican congressmen-elect would remove one great source of vexatious uncertainty among the people if they would get together right away and agree upon an amicable division of the committeeships of the next house.

We must have a general rate war to commemorate the demise of the Western Passenger association, otherwise the members of the defunct organization might not be considered to have shown sufficient energy in the obsequies.

We haven't heard what Hon. Frank Lawler wants since his defeat as an independent candidate for congress, but we shall not be surprised to see a new and longer petition than ever asking his appointment to some minor office under the Illinois legislature.

INTEGRITY IN PUBLIC POSITIONS.

The annual dinner of the New York Chamber of Commerce the past week was made the occasion for congratulations upon the success of the reform movement in New York City, to which the chamber as an organization had very largely contributed. This was not done in a partisan spirit, because men of both the great parties are members of the chamber and the discussion of political questions is not permitted at its dinners, but was an expression of the feeling that a great moral victory had been achieved for which every good citizen ought to be glad and gratified. Many excellent observations and suggestions were made by the speakers, and among them the president of the Chamber of Commerce presented some thoughts that are worthy the consideration of all communities, and especially of business men.

After remarking that the financial and commercial skies are clearing, though some dark clouds are still to be seen here and there on the horizon, President Orr said he could not "help believing that a thoughtful consideration of the whole question of national peril must lead to the conviction that the paramount menace of the present day to the growth, prosperity and happiness of this fair land of our comes not from strikes, or social disorder, or financial embarrassment, or tariff complications—bad as they all are in their way—but from a growing tendency to venal and incompetent legislation, both national, state and municipal, which tends to paralyze with its withering touch the moral forces of the nation." He thought that sooner or later the force of circumstances would drive the people to understand that the only sure method of warding off these seasons of distress is for men to hold individual interests far enough off so as to enable them to enlarge the range of their moral vision and see to it that only men of tried integrity, capacity and patriotism are sent as our representatives to legislative halls or appointed to municipal office.

There may be nothing essentially new in this. Other men have uttered similar thoughts and doubtless all intelligent and patriotic citizens have entertained such sentiments. The trouble is that so few give them practical application and effect. It is only rarely that the business and professional men of any community are aroused to that sense of duty and responsibility which leads them to actively exert their influence to secure the election and appointment to public positions of men of known integrity and capacity. They will deprecate and denounce the venality and incompetency of public officials, but go on from year to year permitting these officials to run politics and fatten at the public expense upon the opportunities it affords them. The most derelict in this respect are business men, who have valuable interests to be affected for good or ill by legislation and by the administration of official trusts. The great majority of these give little personal attention to politics, and very few are found willing, if called upon, to serve the public. The mayor-elect of New York, himself a business man, stated at the Chamber of Commerce dinner that he had received much intelligent and valuable advice from business men regarding the reconstruction and reform of departments of the city government, but in every case where he had proposed to any of these men to put him at the head of a department he had declared that it would be impossible for him to accept the position. They want good, clean, honest government, but they are unwilling to make any personal sacrifice to secure it, and what is true of the business men of New York applies generally. Everywhere they know that the professional, self-seeking politicians cannot be trusted, yet they surrender to them the whole business of making the laws and administering them, at any rate until things become so bad and corrupt as to be intolerable.

Venality and corruption in the public service will cease whenever the more intelligent, substantial and patriotic men of the country take a practical interest in political affairs and work and vote for men who have established a character for integrity and capacity. The remedy for the evils in government is simple and easy if all good citizens will do their duty.

THE QUESTION OF POOLING.

There is to be a strong effort made at the coming session of congress to pass the bill repealing the anti-pooling clause of the interstate commerce act. The subject of railway pooling will be discussed by the commission in its annual report and the measures reported by Representative Patterson of Tennessee will be substantially approved. This bill provides for pooling arrangements between competing lines of railroad subject to the supervision of the Interstate Commerce commission, which is given authority to pass upon the reasonableness of rates and may annul any arrangement that is not carried out in strict conformity to the law. It is understood that the author of this measure will make an appeal to Speaker Crisp immediately after the assembling of congress to permit its consideration in the house, and it is thought the request will be granted, so that action on the bill may be taken before the holidays.

The supporters of the measure are said to be quite confident that it will be passed. It would seem that they have been doing some missionary work since the close of the last session and the secretary of the Interstate Commerce commission is authority for the statement that the pressure from the railroads in behalf of the bill has been very constant. That official expressed the opinion that the bill would pass. The subject was recently considered by the Philadelphia Board of Trade, and while no action was taken the sentiment of the board seemed favorable to pooling under proper restrictions. Doubtless other commercial bodies will express themselves on the question at an early day, though it is already known that very generally these bodies are friendly to the proposed change in the law.

The arguments for and against pooling have been so often presented that it must be presumed the public is perfectly familiar with them. Pooling is advocated on the ground that only by that means can ruinous and demoralizing rate wars be stopped and the railroads be enabled to do a reasonably profitable business. It is contended that it would be better for all interests to have freight rates stable on a basis that would give the carriers a fair return for their service while insuring exact equality to all shippers. The opposition to pooling is founded chiefly upon the assumption that whatever the conditions the railroads would be enabled to exact unreasonable rates, while under existing circumstances the public gets the benefit of the competition in rates. But as the question of the reasonableness of rates would be determined by the Interstate Commerce commission, representing the people and presumed to give their interests first consideration, there ought not to be any serious apprehension that the roads would make unreasonable rates. There would always be an appeal to the commission to correct them if not reasonable. It is the small shippers who constitute the principal factor in the opposition to pooling, and as there are much more numerous among the constituencies of congressmen than the large shippers, who are generally favorable to pooling, they have a decided influence which must be considered in estimating the chances of passing the pooling bill.

ARMY DESERTIONS.

The recent report of Adjutant General Ruggles shows that the desertions from the army have fallen from 1,682 during the fiscal year ending June, 1893, to 1,073 during the fiscal year ending June, 1894. The latter point has been the lowest it has ever reached since the army was placed upon its peace footing. The gain to the army from the reduction in the number of annual desertions is almost inestimable. In the matter of discipline alone its importance cannot be represented in figures. On the other hand, every desertion from the ranks costs the government a special outlay to replace the man lost. General Kelton, when adjutant general, estimated in one of his reports that the 88,475 desertions that took place between January 1, 1867, and June 30, 1891, averaged a loss to the government of $260 per man, or a grand total of $23,003,500, which he characterized as being "without the least compensating advantage."

The present extraordinary decrease in army desertions is attributed to several co-operating causes. Recent congressional legislation has enabled the men to buy their way out of the service after serving one year, and this has furnished an outlet for some who might otherwise have taken "French leave," to use a slang expression. Other laws have introduced a better system of administering justice by summary courts and by establishing a definite penal code, and the chances for the recruit to rise from the ranks have been materially improved. Some of the officers are inclined to lay some stress on the more attractive life at the army posts due to better rations and new and commodious quarters. Finally, there is the temporary deterrent of hard times, which cannot but have exerted a powerful influence to induce men to hold the positions which they have in the absence of any outlook for other equally good positions. It is to be sincerely hoped that the desertions can be kept at the low point which they have now reached.

UNIFORM BAR EXAMINATIONS.

In view of the almost general dissatisfaction among practicing attorneys with the system of bar examinations in vogue in Nebraska it is reasonably certain that an effort will be made before the new legislature to secure such modifications in the law governing admissions to the bar as will remedy the most objectionable features. As examinations are at present conducted there are few jurisdictions in which a really thorough test is applied to the different applicants, and in none of them is any minimum amount of study or apprenticeship in a law office exacted. Worse still, the standard of examinations varies greatly from district to district and in the same district from one examining board to another. It is not to be contended that there has been no improvement in this direction of recent years. The newly admitted members of the bar are undoubtedly more competent and better qualified on the whole than were their predecessors a few years back, but there is yet room for improvement. Nebraska is still far behind many of her more progressive sister states, which have taken precautions to give the public better protection against the impositions of legal pretenders.

Perhaps the most recent and perfected law on this subject is that which was enacted by the last New York legislature and which is to go into effect in January next. New York has been rather stringent in her examination of expectant practitioners, requiring as a preliminary two years' service in a law office or one year's service and an equivalent for the other year in attendance upon a reputable law school. It some time ago abolished all special privileges to graduates of particular schools, the college graduate and the self-educated clerk being subjected to the same tests. The old plan, however, lacked the one essential of uniformity, and it is to supply this that the new law aims. A state board of law examiners is created, to consist of three members appointed by the judges of the highest court of appeals, for terms of three years, one to retire each year. The examiners must be members of the bar of at least ten years' standing and shall act under rules prescribed by the court fixing their duties and compensation. There shall be examination of all persons applying for permission to practice as attorneys and counselors at law at least twice in each year in each judicial department in the state, as well as at such other times and places as in the opinion of the court of appeals may be necessary. Every person applying for examination must pay a fee not exceeding $15, as may be fixed by the court as necessary to cover the cost, and such payment entitles him, should he fail, to two additional examinations. The board is to certify to the general term of the department in which each candidate has resided for the preceding six months every person who shall have passed the examination and who shall have in other respects complied with the rules regulating admission to the bar. Of this compliance the board is made the judge. Upon such certificate, if the general term shall esteem the person to be of good moral character, it shall enter an order licensing and admitting him to practice as attorney or counsel in all the courts of the state. No discrimination is to be made on account of race or sex, but any fraudulent act or representation by the applicant in connection with his examination is to be sufficient cause for the revocation of his license by the general term by which it was granted.

The movement for uniform bar examinations is not confined to any one state. Minnesota has a law on the subject very similar to that of New York. In Illinois only a few months ago a memorial was presented to the supreme court by the leading attorneys praying for the appointment of a commission to control or supervise examinations throughout the state and to prescribe uniform conditions therefor. There is no reason why Nebraska should not join in the reform.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION CONTESTS

Every new congress has a number of election contests to decide, the constitution making the house of representatives the sole judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members. It is a notorious fact that many of these contests are not decided with a strict regard for justice and equity, and both parties are subject to the charge of unfairness in this respect. Partisan interest and partisan feeling have generally more influence in shaping the decisions in these cases than anything else, and so it not infrequently happens that a wrong is done that casts reproach upon congress. A notable instance of this was the O'Neill-Joy contest, from Missouri, in the present congress. The election of Joy, republican, was so clearly established by the returns that a number of democratic representatives, including three from Missouri, voted against the report of the committee unseating Joy, but the report was adopted and O'Neill given the seat to which he was not elected. There might have been some palliation for so flagrant an injustice if the democrats had only a small majority in the house, but as it is the wrong can only be explained as due to partisan feeling. It is not questionable that republican houses have in the past been equally unfair in deciding these contests.

It is already assured that there will be an extraordinary number of contests in the house of the Fifty-fourth congress. Notices of twenty-six have been given and there are more to come. Of course congress is bound to investigate and adjudicate all contests that are brought. That is a duty imposed by the constitution that it must perform. What is expected and should always be observed is absolute fairness and impartiality in the discharge of this duty. It is gratifying to learn that this is the feeling among republicans. The report from Washington is that Chairman Babcock and his associates of the republican national congressional committee are strongly opposed to unseating democrats on technicalities. They say that public sentiment never fails to rebuke that sort of thing at subsequent elections. If these gentlemen represent the general feeling among republicans, and it may safely be assumed that they do, the intent of the voter will determine contests in the next house. While flagrant fraud on the ballot box will be punished, technical claims to seats will be disregarded.

This is the wise and the right policy and any other cannot fail to operate to the injury of the party practicing it. No matter what the majority of the party in control of congress, whether small or large, partisan interest should never be permitted to influence the decision of an election contest. If the principle is firmly adhered to by the next house of unseating democrats only in cases where fraud is clearly established, and it is not to be doubted that there is a number of such cases, the republican party will profit by it.

IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION LEAGUE.

Some time ago there was organized in Boston an Immigration Restriction league, the object of which is to secure national legislation looking to the further judicious restriction or to stricter regulation of immigration. It was supposed that the organization was to be merely local, representing certain persons who are fearful that the population of the country may increase too rapidly from foreign accessions, to our damage and demoralization politically, socially and morally. It appears, however, that the Boston league was but the nucleus of a national organization, an extension of the plan having recently developed which contemplates giving it national scope. It is announced that local leagues will be established soon in New York City, in Philadelphia, in Ohio, Michigan, California, West Virginia, and in two or three other states where friends of the movement are already active. A league has been organized in Brooklyn, N. Y., and the promoters of the movement expect it to make rapid progress, so that when the first annual meeting of the council of the leagues, appointed to be held in New York next March, is convened it is anticipated that a large part of the country will be represented. Political affiliation is not made a test of membership in the league.

It is learned upon the authority of a correspondent of the New York Evening Post that the league has no definite plans for legislation, but it will probably have something to urge at the coming session of congress. The objective point is the embarkation of immigrants on the other side, and it is desired to secure the passage of a law which will make it a part of the duties of our consuls to oversee the character of the people who set out for this country with the intention of becoming permanent citizens. It appears that the members of the league are not agreed upon the proper place to draw the line in shutting out undesirable people from our country. Some would admit all who are capable of passing an educational test, who would be law-abiding and permanently able to support themselves. Others would shut out law-abiding, self-supporting people on the ground that they live on a lower plane and therefore are undesirable elements of our population. Manifestly if these divergent views are not reconciled and a definite policy agreed upon the influence of the league is likely to be seriously impaired. It must know clearly what it wants if it expects to have any weight with congress. This movement promises to renew an agitation which there was reason to hope had been ended. For several years the discussion of the question of restricting immigration has been going on with more or less vigor, with the result of demonstrating that while the sentiment is general in favor of the most stringent legislation for excluding the undesirable classes, such as are already described in existing laws, only a small minority of the people are favorable to legislation that will operate to shut out immigrants who are worthy and who come to the country honestly intending to better their condition by practicing industry and thrift. For the most part the people who want such legislation are actuated purely by selfish motives or narrow prejudice, which prevents them from considering the question in an intelligent, candid and patriotic way. The laboring men who fear the competition of the immigrants can see nothing but that, while a class of natives are governed almost wholly by their antipathy to the foreigner who comes here as an immigrant. Neither of these classes is qualified to counsel in a broad and patriotic way on this subject, because their judgment is necessarily warped.

During the past year the population of the United States has not increased to any appreciable extent from immigration, the number of people who have returned to Europe being almost as large as the number arriving here. It is not probable that next year will witness any material increase in the movement of people from Europe to this country, the inducements offered to dissatisfied Europeans to go to other lands being quite as inviting as are offered here. The laws are now being well enforced and it is conceded that the classes excluded under them are being kept out. In view of these conditions, what necessity or justification is there for an immigration restriction league? The movement has no adequate excuse and ought not to be encouraged.

Some of the eastern papers think they are having lots of fun over Mr. J. Edward Addicks, "the man from nowhere," who is setting his pins to capture the Delaware senatorship and enter the senate as the successor of Mr. Higgins. J. Edward is described as a man who parts his name and hair in the middle, wears a monocle and sports an English accent that the most expert cannot detect. He has mountains of money and some little influence in Delaware, although it is claimed that he is so migratory in his habits that he cannot establish a legal residence in that or any other state. Should Mr. Addicks' ambition happen to be fulfilled the jokers may conclude that the joke is on them.

Mr. W. T. Walters, who died in Baltimore last week, was generally acknowledged to be the possessor of the finest private art collection in the United States. His penchant for art, however, did not interfere with his activity in a wider field of philanthropy. In fact, his art collection was employed for philanthropic purposes, being open to the public on designated days on payment of a small admission fee, which is turned over to particular Baltimore charities. It was through the artistic taste of Mr. Walters that many of America's most valued art treasures were brought to this country. The world of art loses in him a patron of whom it has long been proud.

Prof. Herron seems to have the unfortunate faculty of constantly running up against the wrong man. It will be remembered that he had an unpleasant passage at words with Governor Crounse last year. Now he has been criticising ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker very severely on account of his holdings in the Reading railroad, and has been accused in return of talking about things of which he knows absolutely nothing. Prof. Herron may, perhaps, mean well, but he has made several deplorable mistakes. If he should subside for a while he might perhaps be better appreciated in the future.

Oh, Frances, How Could You!

New York Commercial.

Miss Willard should not be hard on the newspapers. It is to them that she owes nearly all of her prominence. They have been merciful, too, in the matter of her portraits.

The Artistic Boss.

Washington Star.

Mr. Platt deprecates any disposition on the part of ambitious busy-bodies to boss the New York legislature. If it is to be bossed, Mr. Platt naturally feels a certain pride in having it done artistically.

Get Thee to Salt River.

Courier-Journal.

You chumps! Can't a man ride a tidal wave to land, and, having sunned himself and dried his clothes, mount a horse and ride to the devil if he be so minded? Avast, ye lubbers! The allegories on the banks of Salt river are all right!

Economizing at the Top.

Springfield Republican.

The Lehigh Valley railroad has taken a novel way of reducing expenses. Instead of cutting wages it slashes into the salaried list, from highest to lowest, to the extent of 10 per cent on all salaries above $1,000 a year. If every cut in wages were prefaced in this way there would be fewer strikes.

How the Scrap Began.

Chicago Tribune.

The ante-war correspondence between Japan and China is interesting. China notifies Japan that there is a rebellion in Corea and that she is going there to protect "our tributary state." Japan replies that it does not recognize Corea as tributary to China, and that it will send troops also. China then expresses its surprise and insists Japan must not send many troops and must not send them into the interior. Japan replies it will send as many troops as it pleases, and offers to join China in a general readjustment of Corea on modern lines. China rejects the offer, whereupon Japan declares she is going to reform things in Corea on her own motion. Then they mixed, after waiting a week, and subsequent events show Japan on top and China howling for help.

An American Institution in Peril.

Philadelphia Record.

The Boston school board has stirred up sedition among the schoolboys of that city by a sumptuary enactment forbidding them to eat pie at lunch hereafter and prescribing a new diet, which is presumably something in the hygienic brown bread line. The boys in a formal protest have warned the honorable school board that it is trespassing on dangerous ground, and that unless the anti-pie edict shall be reversed within two weeks the signers will boycott both their studies and the new lunch.

It is strange that such a revolt should occur in a city which the world has long recognized as the pie center of pan-America, if not the pie hub of the universe; and stranger still that the autocratic authorities should have chosen such an unseasonable time as the verge of Thanksgiving week, with its savory pumpkin aroma, to start a crusade against pies. Whether this attack be inspired by sanitary zeal or by the dyspepsia which sooner or later fastens on all the banqueting public functionaries, it is predestined to prove a mere brutum fulmen—or, as they say in New England, a flash in the pan.

IS A CONTEST ADVISABLE?

Hayes County Republican: All this blab about a contest should cease at once. Let us accept the situation, go to work to uphold the business interests of the state, and act like men and as republicans should. There is plenty to do.

Plattsmouth News: The gubernatorial contest seems to be getting a pretty black eye from the republican press of the state. There is no sentiment to speak of which favors any such a proceeding. Mr. Holcomb will be governor.

Neligh Leader: Considerable excitement has been caused by the rumor that contest proceedings would be commenced against Judge Holcomb. No definite source can be found for the report, and it is all doubtless buncomb. Unless a strong case can be made contests do not pay.

Fremont Herald: It will be rather a difficult matter for the men who have been threatening to create a spirit of anarchy throughout the state by keeping the man selected by the people for their chief executive from coming into his honorable position, to dispose of a plurality so large as the official table shows to the credit of Governor Holcomb.

Gretna Reporter: Talk of a contest might as well be discontinued. Majors and Matt Daugherty were honestly defeated and might as well take their medicine, and what is more we should be satisfied with five out of the six congressmen and all the state offices but one. We have reason to be proud of Nebraska even if two pops were elected. If the people want them why not let them have their way, and ring off on this contest business.

Fremont Leader: There is considerable bluster in some of the republican papers about a proposed contest on behalf of Tom Majors against Judge Holcomb. The returns now in the office of the secretary of state, show beyond controversy that Holcomb has about 3,200 plurality over Majors. The same returns will be presented to the legislature. If there is any room at all for a contest it is on the populist side, as against some of the republican state candidates on account of colonization of voters.

Papillion Times: It is now the general belief that Majors will contest the election of Holcomb. Last week the Times expressed the opinion that the contest talk would all end in talk, but so anxious are the railroad and stock yard politicians to place their tool in office that they have practically forced the republican state committee to inaugurate the contest. The republicans have the power to unseat Holcomb, and the railroad people who contributed the campaign funds will insist that the proposed outrage be perpetrated. However, we believe the scheme will fail.

Central City Democrat: What infernal consense it is to talk about Holcomb being elected by fraud. Every honest man in the state knows that Majors received fifty illegal votes where Holcomb received one. The republicans had oceans of money, the opposition had none. The former had all the shady politicians in the state with them. They had all the railroads to help them colonize voters, and the voters were colonized all right, and now after they were badly whipped, they whine like school boys who are beaten in a marble trade. Shame on them!

Seward Reporter: Holcomb's plurality over Majors is 3,192. In the face of this fact, as shown by the official returns, the republican state central committee would do well to make very sure of its position before commencing any contest proceedings. If evidence can be had to show fraudulent voting and fraudulent counting enough to overthrow the Holcomb plurality, a contest will be in order and should be instituted. But the evidence should be strong and conclusive, or else more harm than good will result. So far as any published statements go, we have seen nothing that would in any wise warrant a contest. The republican party can better endure two years of Holcomb than to bring on an unsuccessful contest.

Howells Journal: The talk of a contest over the governorship will probably not amount to anything, as it is only upheld by the rule or ruin element of the republican party. The populists will not lose anything by a contest and it may be possible that they would gain. Let them who wish to see a contest go ahead, and we feel safe to say that when the matter is finally settled Judge Holcomb will be not only 3,000 ahead, but his plurality will be 10,000. No, a contest cannot hurt Holcomb, but will surely hurt the men and the party that institute it. Nothing will go further toward assuring populist success in 1896 than the defrauding of Judge Holcomb of his seat as governor. If a contest is started fraud will be proven, but it will not be on the side of the populists.

O'Neill Sun: Holcomb's plurality is 3,192, as certified by the county clerks to the secretary of state, also to The Omaha Bee. The republican state central committee has not yet decided to contest his election, but a deep laid plot to seat Majors is now being hatched, or trying to be hatched. As each county clerk of the state has certified the official figures to the state canvassing board, which gives Holcomb a plurality of 3,192, it will have to be a bold, brazen, trumped up charge to try to prevent Judge Holcomb's inaugural. If the republicans should attempt to count Holcomb out, in view of the returns made by the county clerks, the independents would be justified in seating their rightly elected governor by force if need be. Let us have honesty of count and honesty in elections, regardless of who the winners may be.

RUBINSTEIN.

Chicago Record: Picturesque as was the figure he presented among his contemporaries, there will be an interesting and pathetic chapter of history to write when the story of his life is told. The early triumphs, the later unhappiness and the stormy course of life filled with passionate likes and dislikes mark the career which seems to be typical of great artists, particularly when the artists are musicians.

St. Louis Republic: His American tour was made when his executive faculty was at its zenith. We have not seen since that season such an effect as he produced on the musical public. Paderewski had a sensational year, but the sensation was on a far lower plane. Rubinstein's death removes the last of the giants among music performers.

Chicago Tribune: His death leaves a great vacancy in the musical world. He was of the heroic mold, physically and mentally. He belonged among the great ones of his profession, nearly all of whom are now gone. Much as he did for Russia he has done more for the world. He had honors galore from nations, and decorations from kings and emperors, but he cared little for them. He was of the Beethoven cast, whom he singularly resembled. His place must remain vacant, as his successor has not yet appeared.

MISS FIELD DECORATED.

Chicago Post: The French republic honored itself yesterday by conferring on Kate Field the dignity of officer of public instruction—"the highest distinction the department of public instruction can bestow for service rendered to literature and art." It could not be too high for the plucky, amusing American woman. We are not certain as to Miss Field's contributions to literature and art, but we know she has rendered enormous service to common sense and downright speaking in America. If they gave medals for that she could have a necklace made of 'em. Power to the elbow of Mlle. Field!

Washington Post: In conferring upon Miss Kate Field the "Academic Palm," the highest distinction the department of public instruction can bestow, the French republic formally recognizes, in a manner as rare as it is complimentary, one of the foremost women of America. Essentially an American woman, she has not only rendered service to literature and art, but has been a leader of public thought. To Miss Field's efforts, on the platform and with her pen, was due in no small degree the solution of the Mormon problem, which made statehood for Utah possible, and in other questions of moment her influence has been widely felt.

SALVE FOR LONG SERMONS.

Plain Dealer: "This," said the bachelor, as he paid for sewing on a button, "is what is meant by single tax."

Washington Star: "'Pinions," said Uncle Eben, "hez allus gotter be considered fum de stan'p'int ob de pusson dat 'spresses 'em. Yoh kain't expect de tuh'key ter hab no special admiration for er Thanksgivin' bill ob fare."

Texas Siftings: Friend—You have five daughters. Have you never wished for a son?

Mother—Often, even if it were only a son-in-law.

Washington Star: "Lots ob times," said Uncle Eben, "de man dat keep talkin' 'bout waitin' 'till his ship comes in ain' nebber had 'nough hustle in 'im ter sen' no ship out."

Truth: Kennard—I wish I were a rumor. Lucie—Why so? Kennard—So that I might gain currency.

Texas Siftings: Receipts for making restaurant chicken salad should begin: "First catch your calf."

Indianapolis Journal: "That Joshua story is true, I suppose," soliloquized Mr. Pigg, who had to get Tommy ready for school, "but it was no 8-year-old son he tried the trick on."

Syracuse Post: Staylait—I'm a man with a good deal of go. She (wearily)—I shouldn't have believed it if you had not told me.

THANKSGIVING ON THE FARM.

New York Sun.

Ye may talk aboot yer spring time an' the
merry month o' May,
Er Christmas, ef ye like it best, an' I'll
not say ye nay;
But ez fer me, no time o' year hez sich a
subtle charm
Ez Thanksgivin' in November, with the ol'
folks on the farm.

Thar's dad, he's eighty-five, come June, er
mebby eighty-six,
But chipper ez a two-year-old to argy poly-
ticks;
Et allus does me good an' gives an' appe-
tizin' charm
To the stuffin' o' the turkey with the ol'
folks on the farm.

Then thar's the dear ol' mother, with her
sweet an' gentle face;
She sez 'tain't no Thanksgivin' less her boy
ez in his place;
An' while she's thar'—why, bless ye, 'twon't
need no other charm
To call me hum Thanksgivin' with the ol'
folks on the farm.

An' when at night we gather round the pine
log's ruddy glow,
An' watch the flickerin' shadders o' the fire-
light come an' go,
I dream 'at I'm a boy ag'in, an' life takes
on a charm
'At lasts till next Thanksgivin' with the ol'
folks on the farm.

"Money's Worth or Money Back."

Chinee Turkee

"Melican man buy turkee, and eatee allee up, But

Chinee man know better and likee nicee pup"—We're for the "'Melican" kind, and in our window you'll see a large turkey that we're going to give to the person who guesses nearest its weight. Two more will be given to the next nearest guesses. These are this season's production; no old styles, and we'll deliver them to your address all ready for the pan Wednesday eve. You'll also notice that they have the long tails that are popular this season in turkeys as well as coats.

The turkey is the only thing in our store that it's necessary to guess about. Any one can see what the goods are—that's where the turkey's weigh differs from our way.

Any purchaser can guess.

Browning, King & Co.,

Reliable Clothiers, S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas.