

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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RETIREMENT OF GREENBACKS.

The New York democratic platform declares for the gradual retirement and extinction of the greenback currency and favors a state bank currency. It has recently been reported that the banking interests in New York have organized a movement looking to the retirement of the greenbacks, and it is said that one of the first steps in the movement is to collect the legal tender notes in sufficient amount so as to be able to turn them into the treasury at the right time without contracting the currency when it should not be contracted, and to contract it, perhaps, at the present time, when it would do no harm. It is said to be a fact that the greenbacks are slowly getting into fewer hands and the natural inference from this is that there is a concerted movement looking to a pressure upon congress, through the treasury, for legislation authorizing the retirement of this portion of the currency. It is suggested that there is a combination of eastern bankers behind this movement, and it would seem that they have been successful, with the help of the administration, in inducing the democrats of New York to approve the plan.

It is well understood that President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle will recommend to the Fifty-fourth congress legislation for the retirement of the greenbacks. Both of them are of the opinion that this is necessary to the relief of the treasury and that without it the government will continue to be embarrassed by periodical drains upon the gold reserve. The president and secretary of the treasury are already on record in favor of this, and their communications to the coming congress will undoubtedly urge it more vigorously than ever. It is not probable, however, that the republican house will seriously consider such a recommendation, for several reasons. In the first place, the retirement of the greenbacks would be very unpopular. A very large majority of the people are perfectly satisfied with that portion of the currency, which costs them nothing and is everywhere as good as gold. In the second place, in order to retire the greenbacks, so long as the government has no surplus revenue, it would be necessary to issue interest-bearing bonds, and in any event their retirement would cause a contraction of the currency, the effect of which would be damaging to business. In the third place, the advocates of retiring the greenbacks are also in favor of a state bank currency and would repeal the tax on such currency and open the way to a general system of note issues by state banks which would ultimately give the country, there is every reason to believe, a mass of various kinds of paper money that would utterly demoralize the finances of the country.

From the resumption of specie payments in 1879 down to two years ago the United States legal tender notes caused the government no trouble. It is only in recent years that they have been used to draw gold out of the treasury and the reasons for this are obvious. So long as the receipts of the government exceeded expenditures and gold was freely paid into the treasury for customs the legal tender notes were not troublesome. They were not presented for redemption to an amount that caused the treasury any embarrassment. Restore the conditions that prevailed before 1883 and there will be no necessity for retiring the greenbacks. Twenty years ago the democratic party was the champion of the greenback. Now it wants that portion of the currency retired in order to make a place for state bank issues. The republican party has always stood by the greenback, which it made as good as gold, and it will continue to do so.

Through the enterprise of the Associated Press the American people are being furnished with daily information of events in the neighbor republic of Mexico and the effect of this cannot fail to be favorable to both countries, between which there is a common and growing interest. The progress that is being made in the material development of Mexico ought to command the attention of Americans, because there is presented there a field for the profitable investment of American people and one which we should seek to avail ourselves of in anticipation of Europeans, who are fully alive to the opportunities offered. Mexico is a country of splendid resources, which are but in the beginning of development, and there is no reason why American capital and enterprise should not play a large part in the future progress of that republic.

Under the wise and statesmanlike administration of President Diaz Mexico is making progress in all directions. An important reform which has just received the approval of one branch of the congress and will undoubtedly be adopted proposes to take from the states and municipalities the right to tax merchandise entering or in transit through their respective jurisdictions. In other words, it is proposed to amend the constitution so as to prohibit the states from laying local duties for the ostensible purpose of protecting local industries and to abolish all interstate duties, thus adopting the policy of the United States. The framework of the government of the Mexican republic was modeled upon that of this country, but there were some changes and omissions and of the latter one of the most important was the failure to insert the limitations upon the taxing power of the states which are in our constitution. The system of taxation that prevailed when Mexico was under Spanish domination was retained, with slight modifications. Experience has shown the folly and the disadvantages of this policy and now it is proposed to abandon it and establish complete free trade between the states, leaving with the general government the exclusive power to levy import duties. As the dispatches say, this will be a most radical reform and it will be fraught with vast importance to the general welfare and to national interests in Mexico, and will very likely lead to better trade relations with other countries, particularly the United States. Such forward steps are gratifying evidence of a progressive spirit and for

NO PEOPLE CAN THEY HAVE GREATER INTEREST IN THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY.

Those who have greater interest in the people of this country are the taxpayers and citizens of Omaha. If the taxpayers and citizens of Omaha have not had their eyes opened to the gross neglect of duty and incompetency which has permeated the comptroller's office and the systematic looting of the treasury by the late custodian of public funds with the connivance of the men who were charged with the supervision of city and school finances, the exhibits which The Bee has recently made and now completes will certainly accomplish that result. No rational person will contend that such a state of affairs could possibly have existed for years without the knowledge and connivance of the men who have had access to the treasurer's records and must have been informed concerning the flagrant discrepancies between the balances in the various city funds and the interest-bearing deposits in designated city depositories.

It remains for Comptroller Olsen to attempt another explanation how \$355,000 of city money which by law should have been deposited in the six designated national banks could be transformed into alleged school money and placed in banks to the personal account of the treasurer without his knowledge or assent. It remains also for ex-Acting City Attorney Cornish to revise his famous letter to Mayor Bemis in which he dismisses as trifling what he is pleased to call the irregularities of ex-Treasurer Bohn and glosses over as inconsequential the almost criminal negligence of Comptroller Olsen. These things are brought to public notice by The Bee not in a spirit of vindictive persecution but in the fearless discharge of the duty which every honest newspaper owes to the community in which it is published. Never in the history of Omaha has there been such pronounced and open connivance on the part of public officials, councilmen, attorneys and members of the school board with systematic embezzlement, defalcation and monumental rascality. It simply passes comprehension that the city council has not even passed a vote of censure upon the derelict officers, and the school board has exhibited no concern in the recovery of the money lawlessly diverted from the school fund. Such a shameful state of affairs could not be concealed except upon the theory that the out-thrown dark lantern order, of which the law-breaking officials are fellow members with the majority of the council and school board, is protecting them and contending their misdeeds because they are all bound together for mutual protection and plunder.

More and more has President Cleveland come to rely upon the clear, calm, statesmanlike judgment of Richard Olney of Massachusetts, who is being respected, fearless, patriotic. With more of culture, he has no less force than the president. In the emergency of this second term of Cleveland Mr. Olney has shown the way by conspicuous instances. Who could better take the Cleveland people, one and all, than the man most trusted by the president?

Elizabeth Cady Stanton's word for the state, that she was a "modern man" or a "woman bachelor" is very much better than that of the old maid of former years. There were certain phases of the old maid's career which were not to be repeated. From being an old maid as represented, but it is asking considerable of the public to ask it to believe that the woman bachelor can command the respect from men "no matter what her garb may be." The woman who is accorded a full measure of masculine respect and respect from men, and womanly women neither wear trousers nor aspire to that distinction.

In Omaha there is a judge who has about the vilest disposition of any one alive. By it spoken in a whisper to his neighbor that he occupies a public position, for it is a disgrace to Nebraska. He denies the right of trial by jury; he always decides a case before the trial is begun; he is a despotic tyrant; he favors the defendant; he will not permit the introduction of evidence on the other side. This man's name is Chief Justice Ham R. Scott and the other way to retire an attorney \$100 a year is to raise the level of a bluff. Scott claimed that the "digging of the earth" was a new industry and at a distance of 251 miles from the seat of trouble it would seem that there is no dignity about that court.

During the year 1895 the democratic wing largely resulted in decreased wages and decreased opportunities for employment. The same thing may be said about the year 1894, up to the time of the enactment of the Gorman tariff. At that time, while it has settled the tariff question for a time, has failed to revive for American industries the prosperity they formerly enjoyed. That fact is particularly evident today. If the two systems were actually good for American industry, it would not be necessary to have had the tariff. The fact is that the tariff is a protection and a reward for labor. It is a protection for American industry, and it is a reward for labor. It is a protection for American industry, and it is a reward for labor. It is a protection for American industry, and it is a reward for labor.

Respectable and reputable republicans can have no part or interest in a boodle primary contest where the biggest barrel is sure to fetch the heaviest vote. It is to be another Black Friday cause which brought the party into disrepute in the early '70s, when three times as many votes were cast in the republican primaries as there were actual republican voters in the county and \$20,000 passed in twenty-four hours out of countless barrels into the capacious pockets of the gang.

WILL BE RECORDED EVERY HOSPITALITY WHICH OMAHA CAN OFFER.

The reception tendered to them at the Commercial club today this evening should be attended by all the best citizens of the community. It is not often that Omaha has an opportunity to entertain the chief executive of another great state and it will but fail to do the opportunity full justice.

When the citizens' committee of fifteen first discussed the proposition to ask the legislature to pass a charter provision creating the office of city comptroller it was the consensus of opinion that an auditor or actuary was needed to scan and dissect the accounts of every department of city government. The point was made that there had never been an adequate check upon the office of city treasurer and the necessity for such check was obvious to all. The office was created. In the hands of an honest man it can be administered to great advantage to the city. In the hands of a nincompoop it amounts to nothing and is utterly useless.

The Douglas County Populist club met and resolved itself into an indignation meeting. It demanded to know by what authority the populist judicial convention, composed of delegates from four counties, nominated a ticket which they are unwilling to endorse; the club, by the way, was organized to endorse Governor Holcomb for declining to appoint Paul Vandervoort on the police board, and for appointing Clem Deaver. The Douglas County Populist club reminds one of the three tailors of Tooley street.

We view with alarm the disposition on the part of Herrmann Timme's old-time constituency to compel him to turn over the records of his justice mill to his lawful successor in office. Herrmann, of course, declines to do it, saying the records are lost. It were far better for Herrmann Timme that the records never be found.

It is worth \$50 of legal tender to be a delegate to the republican county convention, provided the delegate has been there before and knows how to swap. A bunch of republican candidates addressed a gathering of colored voters in the Third ward last evening. But it was what they did and not what they said that was most convincing.

Just as soon as the rush of business is over on the police board Vandervoort will make his fall dates for Broatch's appearance before the ministerial union meetings. Broatch and Vandervoort have declared in favor of the enforcement of the law. It wouldn't do to go too far without it or they might get some of their pet policemen behind the bars.

The demand for hands off the Union Pacific vigorously seconded. The Omaha Bee, in a vigorous editorial, takes up the subject of the Central and Union Pacific railroads, and in the course of its argument makes a point which the Chronicle has made time and again, and has supported, not only with facts and figures, but by appeal to the general knowledge and observation of the people of California.

LOCAL CAMPAIGN CHATTER.

Judge Scott has taken as a side partner in his campaigning late E. M. Hill, a labor advocate who is billed as "the California" of Iowa. He is late of Jasper county, Iowa, and was last heard of in that section laboring for the election of Jim Weaver, the greenback-populist candidate for congress. He is a straight true blue republican now, just as are ex-Conf. Captain Covell, Paul Vandervoort and Jim Winspear.

In his stride at the Third ward the other night C. Renter Scott accused Judge Hope-well of being a coward. "Don't you talk about cowardice," yelled a man in the rear of the hall. "Where were you when the boys marched out of Anamosa to go to Iowa during the war. Where was your bravery then?" The questioner was fired from the hall and the brave renter was allowed to proceed.

The eighteen special policemen who were put on for duty during the state fair are still on the pay roll. It wasn't worth while to discharge them with the primaries so near at hand. They will be given special instructions as to what will be expected of them on Friday at the primaries.

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SHIP CANALS THEIR THEME.

Discussed the Benefits that Would Accrue Through Their Construction.

HOW CHICAGO MAY BECOME A SEAPORT

Expert Engineers Continue to Discuss Various Plans for a Deep Waterway from the Atlantic to the Great Lakes.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 26.—The committee on nominations presented its recommendations at the opening of the morning session of the deep waterway convention for the reconstruction of the old officers and the election of seven members of the executive board. The report was promptly adopted. The members of the new board will determine by lot what shall be the terms of the members, six of whom shall serve for one year, six for two years and six for three years. The eighteenth member will be chosen by the other members of the committee.

The first paper of the day was on "Domestic Shipbuilding," by Prof. George Tunnel of the Chicago university. It indicated careful research and thorough study on the part of the speaker, who took the position that American shipping will be revived when ships can be built in America as cheaply as in foreign lands.

A debate followed. Mr. Alex R. Smith of New York disagreeing with Prof. Tunnel as to the decline of American shipping. He ascribed the prosperity of foreign shipping to subsidies.

Mr. Chauncey N. Dutton of Washington State, George L. Linnell of Chicago, Mr. Haupt, John A. C. Wright of Rochester and others discussed the various routes and plans proposed for a ship canal from Lake Erie to the coast.

ENLARGING ERIE CANAL. Mr. Thomas P. Roberts of Pittsburgh read a paper on "Enlargement of the Erie Canal." The subject of a paper by Mr. E. E. Roberts of Pittsburgh. Mr. Roberts thought the size of such a canal as should be made to connect the great lakes with tide water was of primary consideration. The speaker would recommend," he said, "is the size that is plainly within the means of the state of New York, or of a corporation or of the United States to build. Now, I believe the Erie canal, with fifteen, twenty or twenty-five feet depth, will be better than with ten feet depth, and he believed also that there is enough business to warrant a much larger construction than is to be voted upon by the people, but I do not believe the state of New York will make any serious mistake in deepening the Erie canal, as at present proposed, at least on the western division.

AN UNPAID SUBSTITUTE. "You haven't got a grammar," the new assistant said; "I fear they'll criticize me when my article is read."

BORROWED FOR FUN.

New York Sun: Mattie—I understand that Queen Victoria doesn't look with favor upon Jack-and-Jill romances. Jack-and-Jill doesn't understand that her eldest son doesn't look with favor upon the old woman.

Harper's Bazar: "What was the most confused of the effects of deep waterways on railroads, showing that if the railroad men understood the effects they would send a delegation to Washington every year, asking that an appropriation of \$100,000,000 for waterways be made."

Atlanta Constitution: Post (to farmer)—See what a beautiful prospect is unfolded in tender hollow fields; and, hark! the voice of the plowman! Farmer—Yes; he's been a-cussin' of that make since daylight and one of them German mules that used to pull a beer wagon, and he can't understand a word of it.

Chicago Times-Herald: We're Hungry Ike and Illinois Bill; We never will. The hedge on the roof, The sods of our cot, An oyster can's Our coffee pot. We break our fast At break of day, Then hush our traps And go our way. We revel in Fair nature's moods; We're long on joys, But short on foibles. Our life is free, We skip the town; No supper here, Upon us frowns, We make no bluff About hard times, The 73 Or other crimes. We do not claim That we refrain From work to save our lives; Our fellow plow That job may fall In other hands, We're not by. The Lord's commands. Man was not born To toil and sweat; We're born to fate With no regret. We're Hungry Ike and Illinois Bill; We never will.

On Another Tack-- We've got to change the subject—been telling you about our fall—light weight overcoats all week and the result is that we've sold so many overcoats that ordinary stocks would have been depleted—but it hurts our business—we don't sell so many suits when we sell overcoats—because overcoats cover up grease spots and rips and tears in the old summer suit—so that they say they will come in later for a suit although we're making about the same prices on the suits as the overcoats, from \$8 50 up. Now quit buying overcoats and buy suits for a change. Browning, King & Co. Only Makers of Really Fine Clothing on Earth. S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.