THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (Without Sunday), One Year	$ 6 00
Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year	8 00
Six Months	4 00
Three Months	2 00
Sunday Bee, One Year	2 00
Saturday Bee, One Year	1 50
Weekly Bee, One Year	65

OFFICES.

Omaha, The Bee Building.
South Omaha, Singer Bldg., Corner N and 24th Sts.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Building.
Washington, 1407 F Street, N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: To the Editor.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

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 September, 1895, was as follows:

1	21,020	16	19,345
2	19,054	17	19,556
3	19,395	18	19,255
4	19,376	19	19,380
5	19,294	20	19,141
6	19,372	21	19,999
7	19,203	22	20,285
8	20,513	23	19,461
9	19,325	24	19,413
10	19,330	25	19,288
11	19,356	26	19,301
12	19,374	27	19,355
13	19,398	28	19,305
14	19,372	29	20,209
15	20,359	30	19,226
Total			588,174
Less deductions for unsold and returned copies			12,125
Net sales			576,049
Daily average			19,202

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of October, 1895.
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

The day of the summer girl is over and the festive turkey is taking out his life insurance policy.

If Corbett and Fitzsimmons are really anxious for a chance to fight they might go over to France and find a suitable arena in the cabinet of the French ministry.

Although the Durrant trial on the Pacific slope has come to an end, the east is equal to the demand for morbid literature and the Holmes trial will satisfy the market.

The conviction of Vic McCarty will prove a blessing to the people of Sarpy county, who have feared him and his associates for the past fifteen years and have been helpless in their desire to rid the county of him.

Every property owner in Omaha who believes the city tax levy to be too high and that it can be reduced if measures of economy were adopted, will vote the citizens' ticket next Tuesday. Such object can be gained in no other way.

Public officials that will do their duty under the oath of office taken by them, regardless of factional clamor or pressure from corporate interests, are the crying need of nearly every city in the country. The citizens' councilmanic ticket is composed of just such men.

The Tammany tiger is sharpening its claws to get another grip on Gotham. But this campaign has brought forth some new animals in the shape of the "goo-goo" and the "garoo," to say nothing of the old time mugwump, which may prove too much for Dick Croker's canine.

If you believe that the salaries of employes of the city are excessive and out of all proportion to the average salary paid in private business for like service, you cannot expect to bring about a reduction by voting to continue the old gang in power. Candidates on the citizens' ticket are pledged to an economic policy in the conduct of city government.

We want a city council that will not vote away a priceless municipal franchise for a mere song, but rather will require the recipients of such franchises to make equitable returns to the city for the enjoyment thereof. Good business men in the council will require this condition in any franchise that may be sought and the citizens' ticket proposes such men for office.

When investors learn the high rate of regular and special taxes in this city and county they take to the woods. Money is attracted by a safe and conservative government, but not by mossbacks. The drain upon property holders has been more than they can stand. They demand retrenchment and reform, and will elect the citizens' tickets next Tuesday as a means to that end.

Lord Salisbury is advocating a conference of the European powers to bring the Turkish Armenian question to a satisfactory status. If Dennis Kearney were in the boots of the great minister he would cut the Gordian knot by saying: "The Turk must go." That is liable to be the final solution, for the Armenian massacres will probably not be the last of the Turkish outrages.

The students of the University of Iowa, who spend eight months of the year in their college town and yet are not allowed to vote there on account of non-residence, are about to make a test case to see whether they are to be thus disfranchised. A decision in their favor would remove one of the flagrant sources of vote buying. There are few students who would sell their votes outright, yet when it comes to accepting transportation home to vote and a few days' holiday thrown in it is a big temptation.

The Bee desires to make a correction in the figures which it has printed as the salary list of certain county offices and employes. Instead of $300 a month, the treasurer receives $3,000 a year. The salaries of his deputy and clerks were correctly given. The salary of the county clerk is $2,500 a year as reported by The Bee. His deputy, Mel Redfield, however, receives $1,200 instead of $1,800 a year from the county, but in addition thereto he receives as park commissioner the salary of $200 a year from the city, making in all $1,400 instead of $1,800 a year. The other figures are vouched for by Clerk Sackett and appear in his last annual report.

GOVERNMENT BY STAR CHAMBER.

If any man or woman in this city or state has up to this time entertained any doubt concerning the pernicious domination of our local government by the A. P. A. order the revelations now made by The Bee cannot fail to open their eyes and confirm beyond dispute all that has been charged in the present campaign.

For more than four years the city of Omaha and the county of Douglas have been ruled by star-chamber. The entire machinery of local government has been usurped by an irresponsible oath-bound junta which has arrogated to itself the power to dictate candidates for all political parties and to exercise the appointing power vested by law in officers elected by the people.

Never before in the history of America has there been such a high-handed attempt to disfranchise the mass of the citizens and confer upon a self-constituted body acting behind barred doors the sovereign power of the people. Never before within our knowledge has any city of more than 100,000 population passed under the absolute control of an unknown and irresponsible dictatorship. Never to our knowledge have men aspiring to public office been degraded to the point of begging under compulsion for appointments and employments at the hands of an advisory committee of a secret political order whose endorsements were the only passport to preferment in all departments of the public service.

Up to this time it had been a mystery how it came about that one class of appointments made by the executive subject to confirmation by the city council were hung up or rejected while others were promptly confirmed. Now that the screen has been removed behind which the dervish contingent of the A. P. A.'s has been operating it is plain as day that only candidates whose applications addressed to the executive committee had found favor proved successful. Instead of representing the people who elected them the councilmen simply executed the edicts of the star-chamber.

What applies to the council applies to the Board of Education, the Board of Health and the Board of Public Works. The fac-simile of the certificate signed by Colonel H. C. Akin, president of the school board, shows that he also was simply a puppet in the hands of the high-joint committee. The fire and police commission as reorganized by Governor Holcomb was the only department that resisted the dictation of the Pharisee san-hendrin, who, under the pretext of desiring reform in the police service, wanted merely to get control of it for political ends. This explains why the old police board was legislated out of office and why the new commission has removed every officer from sergeant to chief not a member of the order and put in their places men who put the edicts of the Highbinders above all law.

The question now is, Will the citizens of Omaha and of Douglas county abdicate their rights to self-government for another two years? Will they tamely submit to the degrading political bondage to which they have been subjected? Will they again place their city and county governments in the hands of men who make merchandise of the offices and foist into office incompetents and men who pilfer the treasury? Will they prefer government by star-chamber to government by the people?

OBSERVE THE LAW.

A financial journal, in discussing the railroad combination for maintaining rates, tells the managers that the remedy for their difficulties would seem to be that the roads must cultivate a spirit of obedience to the law which forbids the things that are proving so disastrous to railroad interests. It suggests that the higher officials must resume control of their functions. The traffic agents must be taught that rate-cutting in whatever guise or form will no longer be tolerated, not alone because it is against the best interests of the roads, but also because it is against the provisions of the interstate act. These agents must be given to understand that the penalty for infractions of the law will be the loss of their positions and that at the same time the roads will see to it that those guilty of such offenses shall be prosecuted and convicted, and to that end will place all the evidence in their possession at the disposal of the Interstate Commerce commission and the United States district attorney.

This is sound counsel, but there is no reason to expect that the railroad managers will give heed to it. It must be presumed that these sagacious men have not overlooked the remedy above suggested, but in order to make it effective there would have to be a general agreement faithfully kept and this has not been found practicable. There have been agreements, but they have been broken almost as soon as formed, and it would not be just to lay the whole responsibility for this upon the traffic agents. Those railway officials are undoubtedly capable of a great deal in the way of contravening the law, for which they have given abundant evidence they have no regard, but they generally know the limit of their authority. It is not a new discovery that the great need of the railway corporations of the country is honest, law-observing management. If all the men at the head of the railroads of the country were of this character there would be little difficulty, for any agreement they might enter into consistent with the law would be faithfully carried out. They are not, however, as more than one of them have declared, and hence public distrust of them and the continuance of conditions which are damaging and demoralizing in all directions. Everybody admits that secret rate-cutting is an evil and that stability of reasonable transportation rates is to be desired, in the interest both of the public and the roads, but nobody expects any real or permanent good to come from the agreements, effected or proposed, granting that they are not repugnant to the law.

HANDS OFF THE BALLOT BOX.

The Bee serves notice upon the city council and upon all others whom it may concern that the people of Omaha will insist upon having an untrammeled expression of the popular will through the ballot box next Tuesday. They will insist upon a fair election and an honest count of the returns. They will resist to the fullest extent the law will permit every attempt to intimidate voters through the police, every attempt to disfranchise voters through perjured election officers, and every attempt to tamper with the ballots and to count in men who are not elected.

The first step in the direction of terrifying the voters has been taken by W. J. Broatch and his police commission. Another step in the direction of ballot box frauds, more dangerous still, has been taken by the council combine in refusing to confirm the judges and clerks of election appointed by Mayor Bemis, and trying to pack the election booths with unscrupulous judges and clerks who recognize no law except the edicts of Council 125. If there is one thing that American citizens will resent above all other outrages, it is the criminal interference with the franchise and with the right to have every vote counted for the candidate for whom it has been cast.

MUNICIPAL REFORM MOVEMENT.

The movement for municipal reform is steadily advancing throughout the country and good citizens everywhere are beginning to realize that no question is of greater concern to all the people than that of securing honest government in the cities. The fight to redeem New York City and county from the corrupt rule of Tammany, begun last year and continued this, has commanded the attention of the whole country and the hope is well nigh universal that the friends of good government there will win as signal a victory at the coming election as they did a year ago. The contest recently made by Senator Quay and his supporters in Pennsylvania against a faction of the republican party in that state led by unscrupulous ring bosses in the principal cities was successful chiefly for the reason that it was carried on upon a pledge to destroy ring rule in those cities and give the people an opportunity to have their wishes regarded in the choice of public officials. The long reign of corruption and misrule in Philadelphia and Pittsburg had become an intolerable stigma and reproach, and through the efforts of Senator Quay the republican party is now fully committed to the work of reforming the administration of affairs in those cities and in every other municipality of the state where there is a demand for reform.

In the city of Buffalo, N. Y., there is an organized movement for municipal reform. Some two weeks ago the good government clubs of that city held a convention and adopted a platform in which it was declared that municipal affairs are to be wholly separated from the perils of party contention, that municipal administration is business, not politics; that the sole purpose of holding office by any man in any city should be the service of his fellow citizens by his best endeavor, free from the manipulation of party leaders or claims of greedy spoilsmen. "The character, business ability and fidelity to their trust," says the platform of the Buffalo municipal reformers, "imposed upon men in public office, should in municipal affairs be the sole test of their responsibility and their sole claim to the support of their fellow citizens." There is a like movement in Rochester, N. Y., where there has long been an urgent demand for reform in the administration of city affairs, and other evidences of the growth of the reform movement could be cited.

The cities are the fountains of corrupt government, and if these can be purified the task of securing honest and good county and state governments will be comparatively easy. Intelligent citizens everywhere are beginning to understand this and are manifesting very generally a deeper interest in municipal affairs. In the cities we have referred to where the reform movement is at present notably active the business and professional men are concerning themselves more fully than usual in behalf of reform, and in order that it may be successful anywhere it is necessary that these classes shall give it their zealous and active support. The reform movement in Omaha is being regarded with great interest by those elsewhere who are engaged in a similar effort for good city government, and its success here would greatly help the cause of municipal reform everywhere.

THE OUTLOOK IN UTAH.

It would seem that the democrats of Utah, seeing the defeat of the party next Tuesday to be practically certain, are making a last desperate effort to defeat statehood. The circulars reported to have been sent out to voters telling them that if Utah becomes a state it will greatly increase the cost of government may have been the work of a single individual, but the strong probability is that the democratic managers have something to do with it. The voters of Utah, however, will not reject statehood, and unless all signs fail they will elect the republican state ticket and a republican legislature. Last fall the republicans had more than 1,800 majority in the territory, and as the Salt Lake Tribune says there has been nothing done or said since then to reduce that majority by one vote. "The campaign is all right," says that paper, "and every effort to divert attention, every struggle to make the people believe that some secret and sinister influence has been trying to sway the voters of the territory, is simply an attempted impeachment of the intelligence of the people." It is estimated that two thousand young men have become voters this year that were not last and of these fully five-sixths are republicans. In no part of the country have the people less reason to support the democracy than in Utah, for every interest in that territory has suffered from democratic policy. If a most disastrous experience has any weight with the voters of Utah the republican majority this year ought to be double what it was last.

It is proposed that an excursion of Omaha jobbers and business men be run to Idaho and Montana to drum up trade. The idea is always good, but why go so far away when there is a vast region on our northern border which if cultivated would greatly enhance the volume of Omaha's trade? The Commercial club should open up and continue a terrific bombardment of the railroad lines from Omaha to the north whose owners built tracks within signaling distance of Yankton and other points in South Dakota connecting with the railroad gridiron east of the river. This country is rich, prolific and produces immense trainloads of live stock. Omaha's demand should be that the Hartington and Creighton gap be bridged, which would afford an air line between Omaha's stock market and the great grazing plateaus of the Jim river valley.

It is a trifle late for a race meeting, yet the Fair and Speed association can doubtless score an unprecedented success if none but high class horses are entered. Small fry should be excluded. Two horses of renown will draw more people than a dozen track-beaters. There has evidently been something wrong with former attempts to put up an attractive card on Omaha race tracks. People as a rule preferred to stay away. Should the Commercial club take hold of this matter in dead earnest and guarantee the people first class horses, performance of the program with no tedious delays and honest contests for supremacy, the state fair amphitheater would not hold the crowd. Omaha is big enough to afford the best of races. Our people know it and will patronize no other kind.

Quite the most interesting bit of railroad news that Omaha has had of late is the report that the Chicago & Northwestern and the Union Pacific will run a solid train from Chicago to Salt Lake, 1,560 miles, in forty-three hours. The train will make close connections with the New York and Chicago limited, and will leave the latter point at 6:40 p. m., reaching Omaha at 7:40 next morning. This will put New York mail into Omaha in the quickest time ever made between those points. The train out of Omaha will be of great service to our people, who for years have had to contend with late trains at an inconvenient hour. For once it can be said that Omaha will derive some benefit from a change of train schedules.

The United States supreme court has just granted a motion to advance a case involving the right of the Interstate Commerce commission to compel witnesses to testify in certain interstate cases in which they say they might be incriminated. This is doubtless an important case and one that merits advancement over many of the minor suits that have places ahead of it on the docket. But there are other important railroad cases on the calendar of the supreme court, not the least important of which is the appeal in the Nebraska maximum freight rate injunction proceedings. A gentle reminder from the proper parties might result in the advancement of that case, too.

The action of the South Carolina constitutional convention in knocking out the woman suffrage clause by a vote of 121 to 26 shows that the south has not yet been conquered by the new woman. The real purpose of the clause was to swell the white majorities at the polls by enfranchising female property holders, but between the negro and the new woman, of the two evils they chose the lesser.

Lines east out of Kansas City have made a deep cut in the grain rate which enhances the value of every bushel of export grain in Kansas. Let us all live in hopes that the Iowa lines will soon meet the rate, for in that event our farmers could sell their corn at a profit. Cut grain rates would be worth many thousands of dollars to Nebraska.

The More, the Merrier.

Chicago Times-Herald.

It is thought that two democratic parties in Nebraska will be a necessity as long as Hon. J. Sterling Morton and Hon. William Jennings Bryan continue to reside in that state.

The Champion Killer.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It is an axiom in legal circles that "the man who is his own lawyer has a fool for a client." Holmes, the alleged wholesale murderer, is defending his own case, having discharged his lawyers. But Holmes can hardly be called a fool. He has shown too much ingenuity for that, even if it is perverted.

Whitney's Costly Importation.

Buffalo Express.

Stories have recently been told that the new battle ship, the Texas, will prove a costly failure, owing to imperfections in her plan. It is now alleged that the twin of the Texas, the Maine, shows similar defects. It is said that she sinks some three feet lower in the water at the bow than at the stern, and has, besides, a list to starboard. The Maine and the Texas are the two ships which were built from English plans bought by Secretary Whitney. The secretary was much criticised at the time for going abroad for his plans. The ships cost $2,500,000 each and were built at government navy yards. If it is now found that expensive alterations will be necessary before they can take their proper place in the navy Mr. Whitney's reputation as a naval secretary will suffer a serious collapse.

LOCAL CAMPAIGN CHATTER.

Hereafter all applications to the A. P. A. appointment committee should be burned before they are sent.

The original membership rolls of the local A. P. A. councils, duly certified, have been deposited in the vaults of The Bee for future reference. All members who are in doubt as to their standing in the order can be accommodated with a certificate under seal from this office. But, Friends, please don't all speak at once.

OMAHA, Oct. 28, 1895.—To Charles W. M——r, Sioux Falls, S. D., care United States Prison: My dear Charley—I received your letter several days ago, but have been so d—d busy that I haven't had time to acknowledge it. I can't dictate it, you know. My typewriter is a good girl, but letters between us should be like those little conferences we used to hold, strictly confidential. I wish Old Man, that I could feel as sanguine over my election as you seem to, but you must remember that your point of view is not quite so advantageous as mine. I would give a good deal to have you here, for then I know we could fix things all right. You remember I endorsed the proposition of your friends to dismiss the criminal charges against you and release you on the payment of $100,000 to the fellows that you had skinned out of half a million dollars or more. If the fatheaded authorities at Washington had allowed that to go through you would have been here and we would both have been in better condition to make this fight than we are now. The more I think of it, Charley, the more I think we made a mistake in not playing the limit higher. We ought to have offered $200,000 at least, and I think now, as I told you in our confidential conference at the time, that that sum would have caught them. We were too hoggish in the matter. But that's all past now and I'm in this muddle. Confidentially, Old Man, I think we're all skinned to a finish. Scott is a dead duck and I look to see the whole ticket swamped. Still we will stay in the game till the last turn out of the box. We're too much loser to quit now. All the leading lawyers are fighting us and every man on the ticket has a knife in his boot for every other candidate. Will let you know in case of any turn of the wheel that will throw a lighter shadow on the fortunes of yours fraternally.

B. S. B——r.

Only one week more. People can endure the suspense, but it is hard to stand the deluge of ceaseless magpie doggerel with which a Council Bluffs sheet stuffs its columns—at least one bright ray of hope.

It is now dawning upon the dervish contingent that Scott is not only doomed to overwhelming defeat, but is dragging down the republican ticket with him. He is too big a load for any party to carry.

There are seventy-five more applications for office in F. P. & P. in The Bee's A. P. A. curio collection than we have room to print. At this the various applicants will doubtless be gratified.

The court house bailiffs now realize they need the names of Hopewell, Blair and Ambrose on the partisan judicial ticket far more than those jurists needed an endorsement at the hands of the weakest judicial convention ever called in this county.

Editor Byars, the barber editor of the Valley Enterprise, has it all fixed up. If Mel Redfield is elected county clerk Byars will be his deputy. If Redfield is defeated he will clip editorials for the Valley Enterprise and Byars will clip hair in his barber shop.

They claim now that it is all fixed up for Jerome Coulter. He will be charged with robbing the city treasury with his right hand and Scott will discover that Coulter is left-handed and release him on a defective indictment. That's the kind of law he used in Eller's case. Eller was accused of having stolen money from widows and orphans and the indictments lumped the amounts. Scott discovered that the peculations extended over a period of several months and that the indictment was void on that account.

Henry Bolln lost money on the Board of Trade and paid the loss with city funds. A. G. Edwards says Bolln is an honest man. Edwards lost money on the Board of Trade and didn't pay the loss. He would have done so, doubtless, if he had access to the city's cash.

Even the dervish leaders concede the election of at least five of the citizens' candidates for the city council. Even the dervish stomach revolts at Du Bois and his dirt, Burmester and his booze, Duncan and his jaw, Allan and his record of corruption, and Yates with his initial Y and general incompetence. There are several days yet in which they may concede the defeat of the rest of their gang.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Dunraven and Rose seem to be the Corbett and Fitzsimmons of international yachting.

We know now exactly what drunkenness is. Judge Magee of Morristown, N. J., defines it as "Voluntary illness."

The Ohio river is drying up. It is the only thing in the state brave enough to give a hint to the political spellbinders.

Samuel Goldwater has been nominated by the labor agitators a candidate for mayor of Detroit. That may be all right for the sound currency contingent, but the name may be against him with the silver men.

The Swedes of Chicago and Illinois are about to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their settlement in Illinois. There are at present 43,032 Swedish-born citizens in Chicago, and about 75,000 in the state of Illinois.

Governor Morton of New York does not believe in turning the excise laws into implements of tyranny, and showed his sentiments by almost instantly pardoning a woman convicted of selling a glass of whisky on Sunday.

The rising generation of the new woman is rapidly coming to the front in the west. Last week the girls at the High school in Pontiac, Mich., organized a foot ball team, and about the same time the girls in the Helena, Mont., High school organized a military company.

Mr. Westinghouse is satisfied he can produce electricity at one-sixteenth the present cost. That is satisfactory as far as it goes, but if he wishes to electrify the people without any cost he can do it by proving that his new invention will lessen the size of electric light bills.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie was lavish in gifts to Homestead on his recent visit there. His new library will be a combination of library and workmen's clubhouse, like that at Braddock, and will cost $360,000. A committee of ladies of the First Presbyterian church met Mr. Carnegie and he promised them a $5,000 organ.

By a feat of unusual bravery and dramatic situation Dr. Kelsey B. Osman saved the life of a young lady at Morristown, N. J. Those who are of a romantic turn of mind may take comfort in the knowledge that neither the young man nor the young woman is married, and on the incident may, therefore, build innumerable castles in the air for them.

Though the heir to vast wealth, the late Oliver Ames served an apprenticeship for four years in the shops of his father's shovel manufactory. From the age of 16 to 20 he worked at a bench by the side of the mechanics, and after graduating at Brown university he "went on the road" to sell his father's goods to hardware stores throughout the land. It proved to be good training, for when Oakes Ames died in 1873 leaving his estate apparently hopelessly involved his son brought order out of chaos, and in his later years he was said, in addition to other great possessions, to have $1,000,000 in cash on hand.

SHERMAN AND HIS BOOK.

Kansas City Journal: Senator Sherman admitted to his lieutenants that his suspicions of their loyalty were unfounded, but he was careful to remind them that he had facts in his possession which conclusively proved the contrary.

Indianapolis News: Senator Sherman's publishers must be smiling with serene satisfaction, as the free advertising of the book goes on. They can afford to increase Senator Sherman's percentage if the interest in the book continues much longer to be stimulated at the present rate.

Globe-Democrat: It is probably true that Garfield got the nomination for president in 1880 mainly by reason of his great speech in favor of Sherman. But Conkling made a still greater speech in favor of Grant, and yet it did not suggest the idea that he was willing to take the nomination for himself.

Detroit Free Press: Sherman's post-mortem of the republican convention of 1890 has done nothing but raise a question of veracity between leading men of his party, and bring sorrow to the family of the man who was honored by the nation as its president. It would have been far better had the matter been permitted to rest.

Indianapolis Journal: If Senator Sherman had not written a book thousands of republicans would have lived and died in the belief that the presidency had been seeking him for a score of years and had only failed to find him through a series of misconnections. Now they are forced to believe that he has been all the time seeking the office and is childishly mad because he did not get it.

A Non-Partisan Judiciary.

Blair Courier.

This paper continues to plead for a non-partisan judiciary. The effects of electing judges on a strict party vote are seen every day, not only in the district court, but it has even affected some decisions of the supreme court. This being so it behooves every lover of justice and freedom to elect men to the bench regardless of party affiliations. Do not bind them by the party tie and make the courts subservient to the political ring that happens to be control at the time.

Justice should be the watchword of every American voter, and, in order to secure justice, it is necessary to have judges who are perfectly free and not bound to any party. The only way to accomplish this is to elect men irrespective of party, so they will not be the tools of any political ring. This has, to a certain extent, been done in this district in years past and proven a good thing for all concerned. In 1887 Judge Hopewell, a republican, and Judge Groff, a democrat, were elected. Again in 1891 Judge Hopewell, republican, and Judge Doane, democrat, were both elected and each received about 4,000 votes above the party strength. This shows that there are 4,000 non-partisan voters, so far as judges are concerned, in this district. There should be 15,000, then none but honorable, upright, free-from-political-gangs men could be elected to preside over our courts.

By all means keep the courts free from the political mountebanks who would not hesitate to rape justice every day in the year were it necessary to serve their purpose. The non-partisan nominees this year are all successful attorneys—men who know the law—and some of them have had experience on the bench and have always done their duty. Your interests demand that the courts be free from all political filth.

Vote for your own interests.

Navy Speed Premiums.

New York Sun.

The $50,000 earned by the Indiana, according to the preliminary figures given out at the conclusion of her trial, although not as great as some premiums that have been secured by her builders on the ships they have furnished to the government, is yet very handsome. The Baltimore, for horse power bonus, earned them $106,441.80; the Newark and Yorktown, also for horse power, $36,857.70 and $39,825 respectively; the Philadelphia netted them a round $100,000 for excess of speed; the New York, by making an extra knot, $200,000; the Columbia, with 1.80 knots, $350,000, and the Minneapolis the enormous premium of $414,600. It should be remembered, however, that these last three vessels each received $50,000 per quarter knot over the guaranteed speed, while the Indiana and her mates get only $25,000. There was a surplus of .11 above the even quarter knot in the case of the Indiana, and should the corrections for tidal obstruction carry that up to .25, making the whole speed 15.75 knots, the Messrs. Cramp will be $25,000 better off. However, even at the first figurings, since the Massachusetts ought to do as well as the Indiana, they can probably count on $100,000 for the pair. The Iowa and the Brooklyn will give them a chance to earn much more proportionately, since on each of them the bonus is $50,000 per quarter knot.

The Crushed Rose.

Springfield Republican.

The withdrawal of Mr. Rose's challenge for the America's cup is as much of a surprise as its original receipt. Evidently this action was due to the statement of Lord Dunraven that the challenge was personally offered to him, as it certainly must have been. But is Lord Dunraven's chagrin sufficient reason for the withdrawal? That celebrated peer has much to answer for. He not only makes himself ridiculous, but insists on making other people ridiculous as well.

Cause for a Dervish Roar.

Minneapolis Times.

A woman's aid society was recently organized in Brownville, Tex., with a Jewess as president, a Roman Catholic as secretary and a Quakeress as treasurer, while an Episcopalian minister has commended it. It is evident that the A. P. A. is not very strong in that community.

DERVISH HYPOCRISY.

Injuring the School They Pretend to Protect.

New York Evening Post.

The "little red school house," far from needing the protection of the "patriots" who constitute the American Protective association, is in danger of being weakened in one part of its usefulness by the crazy agitation of these enthusiasts. In the difficult task of making a homogeneous whole of the elements in our population the public school is an important factor, and for this reason the creation of sectarian schools, which divert from the public schools much matter needing assimilation, is regretted by others than the professional "patriots." It has been gratifying, therefore, to unprejudiced opponents of sectarian schools that the ardor for the creation of parochial schools which followed the Baltimore council declaration of the Catholic church policy has abated. The change is largely due to the withdrawal of support by the laity, particularly since Mgr. Satolli's ruling that the rigors of church discipline cannot be visited upon Catholic parents who refuse to send their children to the church schools. In some places in Massachusetts, according to a Boston correspondent of the Springfield Republican, the exodus from the parochial to the public schools had been so large that the church schools had been closed. In that state, at least, the school question was gradually solving itself, until the ultra "patriotic" and special champions of the public school took the field—or, rather, the cellar. Now, as a result of their agitation, so school authorities in many towns in Massachusetts say, the attendance of Catholic children in the public schools has decreased, while, of course, the number in the parochial schools has correspondingly increased. Under the circumstances the Catholics have some justification for their course. They can very properly say that if the members of the American Protective association are representative products of the public school, they prefer to educate their children under other influences.

WHITTLED TO A POINT.

Judge: "Now that we are married, Hettie, we will have no further secrets from each other."

"Then tell me truly, George, how much did you pay for the ring?"

Harper's Bazar: Mrs. McLubberty—Harrity has a bolecycle. Yez'll have to purr-chase wan too, Murty, so Kape aven wid dhe dishgoostin' stoyle ay him."

McLubberty—O'll not! Pwin oi walk, begorra, o'll go on foot.

Harper's Bazar: "How's your son, the lawyer, getting on?"

"Badly, poor fellow. He's in prison."

"Indeed?"

"Yes; he was retained by a burglar to defend him, and he made so good a plea in the burglar's behalf that the judge held him as an accessory."

Philadelphia Record: Customer (in restaurant)—Here, waiter, you've charged me 10 cents too much, and, besides, you keep me waiting twenty minutes for my dinner.

Waiter—Yes, sir; that's just why we charged you extra. It gave you time to get up an appetite.

Texas Siftings: Mrs. A.—So your daughter is studying for the stage?

Mrs. B.—Yes, and she is progressing very rapidly.

Mrs. A.—How far has she got?

Mrs. B.—She has already had her photograph taken as Lady Macbeth.

Detroit Tribune: "Did she improve her opportunity to get married?" "Yes, indeed. I should say she did. She sent her little brother into the country."

Washington Star: "I reckon," said Mrs. Corntossel, "that these politicians says a good many things they're sorry fur."

"Yes," replied her husband, "an' a good many more thet they orter be."

Life: "It's all very well, Soper, for you to talk about the advantages of marriage, but my idea is that no one should have more of a family than is absolutely necessary."

"What do you call absolutely necessary?"

"Having a father and mother."

Cincinnati Enquirer: "And, I presume," said the interviewer, "I presume that when the war broke out you went to the front and became a 'credit to your nation,' as the song has it?"

"No," admitted Mr. Cashroll, "I didn't. I stayed at home, bought bonds and became a creditor to the nation."

Chicago Post: "What are your views on—"

"I have none, sir."

"You have none!"

"None at all at present."

"Why?"

"I intend to run for office and I can't afford to ruin my chances by having views upon any of the important questions of the day until the campaign is over."

AN AUTUMN HINT.

Atlanta Constitution.

Oh, poets of autumn sing us
A song that is ever sweet
With the sound of the old cane-grinding
Where the lads and lasses meet!
Wind us a blast on the hunter's horn,
While the smoke to the music curls,
And then jump into the wagon
For a rollicking ride with the girls!

A WORD OF HOPE.

Washington Star.

Keep up your courage, Cuba, dear,
For Uncle Sam is thinking
These modern modes seem, somehow, queer
With beaux so shy and shrinking.
Old-fashioned sentiment, no doubt,
Is very fine and pretty,
But by degrees 'tis giving out
As folks grow wise and witty.

Our old-time chivalry, we know,
Would fly to pity's pleading,
But then Cervantes long ago
Showed such things not worth heeding
Today 'midst wedding bells we hear
The sordid gold a-clinking;
But keep up courage, Cuba, dear,
For Uncle Sam is thinking.

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Our only condition is that the boy or young man, when having photograph taken, shall wear the garments bought from us.

That alone is advertisement enough for us. You give them to your friends—maybe tell them about the Browning-King garments—that'll bring in other boys, too.

Young men—15 to 20 years—give their photographs to their friends—and surely they will mention that they are dressed in Browning-King's fashionable clothing.

Our stock of boys', children's and young men's clothing is larger, finer and lower priced than ever before.

Boys' 4 to 11 years fast blue all wool Chinchilla Reefers, great value.....$5.00
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Boys' all wool (4 to 14 years) double breasted Knee Pants Suits, absolutely the best in Omaha for the money.....$3.50 to $12.50

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