

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

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Table with 2 columns: Days of the month (1-31) and corresponding circulation numbers. Total for the month is 671,544.

Between the foot ball of the colleges and the foot ball of politics the foot ball enthusiasts ought to be getting their fill. November brings joy to the coal dealer only in the prospect of longer bills for feeding the stoves and furnaces.

The Atlanta exposition is not making the noise of the Columbian exposition, but it is doing effective educational work all the same. The Holmes trial will not last over two months, as did the Durrant trial. This is one thing more for the people to be thankful for.

What is the use of being a congressman-elect if you cannot be supplied with free government stationery until a year after you are elected? If Durrant should secure an order for a new trial it ought to be coupled with a court order to hold the new trial within ordinary bounds.

The arrival of President Cleveland and Dr. Talmage in Washington at about the same time is coincidence merely and not cause and effect. In these parts interest in the contest to see how a motorcycle runs is overshadowed by interest in the contest to see how the respective candidates run next Tuesday.

The vote of Nebraska compared with the vote of two years ago ought to be a pretty good indication of the movement of population in the state in the past two years. Beecher Higley is not at all bashful. He asserts on his campaign card that he has been a more efficient city clerk than any one of his predecessors. We are sorry for his predecessors.

The Turks don't like the Americans who have settled in Turkey. As to the feeling of Americans toward Turks who have settled in the United States nothing need be said at the present moment. The Iowa state census just taken shows an increase of population in that state of only 145,554 since 1890. Perhaps it is just as well that the last legislature of Nebraska neglected to provide for a new census in this state.

A PULPIT EDITORIAL.

On the eve of an election that involves issues that affect public morals and good government it may be permissible for a secular paper to venture a few suggestions to that portion of the community which professes to be guided by Christian sentiment in the performance of political duties.

A prominent minister of the gospel in a sermon delivered last Sunday sought to brush aside the vital questions in controversy by saying in so many words that this is merely a fight in which pot calls kettle black and good people may as well wash their hands and keep away from both.

With all due respect to the pastor who reached this remarkable conclusion, and without impeaching his motives, The Bee earnestly remonstrates against this flippant view of the pending political contest. We take it that every church member desirous to see Omaha well governed and has no disposition to shirk his duty as a citizen. It must be apparent to every intelligent person conversant with the situation in Omaha that there is a very marked difference between the elements that are contending for supremacy in the election next Tuesday.

Last winter the church people of Omaha were impetuously to join in a crusade for police reform. The then existing police commission was denounced and berated for tolerating the social evil and gambling. The chief of police and his subordinates were charged with conniving with crime and with leaving blackmail upon law violators. The crusade finally culminated in the legislative abolition of the old police board and the creation of a new board. The new board is in control of the police and its chairman is now asking the suffrage of the moral and Christian elements of the community as candidate for mayor.

Let us ask in all candor what act commends William J. Broetch to the support of citizens who desire to see clean government in Omaha? It is a matter of history that W. J. Broetch was the creator of the social evil district when he was mayor. It is also a matter of history that while posing as a champion of law and order he had during his former incumbency favored and protected certain resorts notoriously lawless and disorderly, and while presenting one group of saloon keepers for the purpose of making capital among one class of people other saloons were given the privilege of running night and day, Sundays and week days.

As chairman of the police commission Mr. Broetch has certainly not added to his claims upon the support of respectable people. His first act was to remove a competent and reputable chief of police and to reinstate and promote all the officers who had been a source of scandal and disgrace. The man who had led the revolting can-can dance at the Blair picnic was made chief of police, and the debauchees who had called down upon themselves the denunciation of the grand jury were rewarded with positions of captains and sergeants.

The next step of the Broetch commission has been an open bid for support from the keepers and inmates of disorderly houses. These people in as well as out of the social evil district have not only been relieved of the periodic fines formerly imposed upon them, but they have been given a license which they never enjoyed before. Not a solitary arrest of any offender of this class has been made during the month of October just passed.

The same sham reform has characterized the Broetch treatment of saloons and gambling resorts. Although proclamation was made two months ago with a blare of trumpets that Sunday closing would be strictly enforced and gambling of every description would be vigorously suppressed, the gates have been thrown wide open for the purpose of winning over the political support of the liquor dealers and the sporting element. At the same time these people are threatened with the displeasure of the police commission and future persecution if they refuse to fall into line for the promotion of their chairman to the mayoralty.

On the heels of this flagrant misuse of police powers comes the attempt to use the police force on election day to overawe the voters and assist in election board frauds. This is not pot calling kettle black. It is the unvarnished truth dispassionately presented for the consideration of law-respecting citizens. Quite apart from the side of public morals involved in the candidacy of Mr. Broetch come the issues of a partisan judiciary and the purgation of the city hall and court house of corruption, venality and incompetency. The church-going people of Omaha are as vitally concerned in preventing wastefulness, extravagance and embezzlement in public places as every other class of citizens. They have more at stake in the election of honest and efficient public officers than the great majority of those who do not attend church. In the hands of the unprincipled and unselfish voter rests the responsibility for giving Omaha and Douglas county better government.

THE DURRANT VERDICT.

There will be no difference of opinion among intelligent and unprejudiced people, who have read the evidence in the trial of Durrant at San Francisco for the murder of Blanche Lamont, as to the absolute justice of his conviction. The fact that the jury, a more than ordinarily intelligent body of men, measured by the common standard of criminal juries, deliberated only twenty minutes and reached a verdict of guilty on the first ballot, shows how overwhelmingly the evidence, albeit circumstantial, was against the accused. Indeed, the prosecution had made a stronger case than at the outset it promised to do, while the defense, starting out with bold assurance, fell far short of what was expected of it. Its main reliance was upon establishing an alibi, but in this it utterly failed, while the feeble effort to involve another in the terrible crime was not only futile, but injured the cause of the defense. From beginning to end Durrant's lawyers, unquestionably able men, were met by evidence showing the guilt of

their client which they were unable to successfully combat, the prosecution every day growing stronger. There has rarely been a more perfect chain of circumstantial evidence than that upon which Durrant was convicted. This brutal and cold-blooded murderer of innocent girls whose confidence he had won will pay the penalty of the gallows and the only cause of regret is that this may be long delayed. An appeal has been taken to a higher court and it is said that a year may elapse before the case is reached. In the meantime Durrant will be tried for the murder of Minnie Williams, in which case it is said the prosecution will present even stronger evidence than in the one just concluded, so that his conviction on the second charge may be regarded as a foregone conclusion. Few murder trials in this country have attracted such general interest as this one of Durrant, due to the unique character of the crime, and it will undoubtedly long occupy a distinct place in the history of criminal jurisprudence. For the parents of the criminal there will be a general feeling of sympathy. Only mothers may fully appreciate the anguish of the mother of Durrant when she heard the verdict that condemned him to death on the gallows. But all right-thinking people will agree that the verdict was just and will hope that the infliction of the penalty it calls for may not be unnecessarily delayed.

TWO BLACK CROWS. Two terrible tales concerning Charles A. Coe have found their way into the subsidized organs of the A. P. A. candidate for clerk of the district court. One of these is a story backed by telegrams from Minneapolis to the effect that the Morse-Coe shoe company of Omaha had last year purchased an invoice of convict made goods and sold them in the Omaha markets. This story has some semblance of truth with a slight foundation of fact. It appears that the American Shoe and Leather trust had at one time raised the price of course leather 200 per cent. This enormous rise in prices affected the boots and shoes worn by the poor man only, but did not touch the class of leather used in the manufacture of the lighter grade shoes worn by the rich. A few weeks after this raise had been made a representative of a Minnesota firm offered to fill an order at the old prices, claiming that his house had a very large stock of these goods on hand which it desired to dispose of. The Morse-Coe company accepted the offer and forwarded an order. This order was, however, never filled, and the goods never came to the Omaha market. But if the order had actually been filled and the leather trust had been beaten at its game nobody would have found fault with Mr. Coe.

The second tale of woe is that Mr. Coe had in last year's campaign attacked the name of his firm to the business men's protest against the candidacy of Governor Holcomb. In that case the facts touch Mr. Coe just as remotely as does the story about the convict made shoes. At the time the Business Men's association was organized Mr. Coe was in New England on business connected with his firm. He knew nothing about the protest, and we are assured further that no other member of the firm knew anything about it. The firm name was attached by parties who assumed the responsibility of acting for it without authority to do so. But even if Mr. Coe had signed this document that fact would not make Allyn Frank the preferable candidate. Mr. Frank doubtless would have signed it had he been asked. A man who has the free use of railroad passes for everybody who is willing to support him would have had no conscientious scruples about joining the railroad managers in their efforts to control the state through the election of the tattooed candidate for governor.

BANKRUPTCY LEGISLATION. It is already announced that one of the nonpartisan measures which will be pressed for consideration in the coming congress is a national bankruptcy law. This subject has been before several preceding congresses and it has received a great deal of discussion, but probably the whole question will have to be again thoroughly considered, because in the Fifty-fourth congress there are a great many new men, who, it is to be presumed, know very little about it. So far as the business interests of the country are concerned, a very full expression of sentiment favorable to a uniform system of bankruptcy was obtained several years ago, and there is no reason to suppose that there has been any great change since. Indeed, it is probable that there is even greater unanimity now than ever before among business men in support of such a law, for the experience of the last two or three years has been a good educator as to the necessity for a uniform bankruptcy system. Within this period the inadequacy of varying state laws has been strongly demonstrated, so that the urgency for a national law, fair and equitable in its operation, is undoubtedly more generally realized now than at any previous time. It is to be expected, therefore, that the business interests of the country will again be heard invoking congress to take action in this matter and to enact a law that will be just both to the debtor and the creditor.

It is expected that the republican house of representatives will frame and pass a law probably similar to the measure that passed the house of the Fifty-first congress, which was a modification of what is known as the Torrey bill, but there appears to be uncertainty as to the fate of such a measure in the senate. Opposition to this legislation has been chiefly on the ground that bankruptcy should not be made involuntary, thereby enabling creditors, and especially the banks, to force debtors into bankruptcy, but there has also been democratic opposition on the ground that the matter is one which should be left with the states and that a national law would somehow be an invasion of the rights of the states. This was not the view of the framers of the constitution when they designated among the powers of congress that of making "uniform laws on the

subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States" and in giving this power to congress the wise men who framed the constitution knew that such laws would be necessary. In the last two congresses this opposition was embodied in an act which provided for voluntary bankruptcy and practically left the administration of the law to the states. Such a measure would have been of no service, even if it did not make the situation worse, but it was approved by a large majority of the democrats in the Fifty-second and Fifty-third congresses, and there is reason to apprehend that the democratic senators in the Fifty-fourth congress will be found still faithful to this view.

It is true that experience with national bankruptcy laws has not been altogether satisfactory and that the operation of the last law was especially objectionable, but there can be no doubt it is preferable to devise a law that will deal justly with both debtor and creditor. The subject ought to command the attention of the commercial bodies of the country in order that their views may be early impressed upon congress.

TWO UNITED STATES SENATORS, both recognized as of more than ordinary ability, and commanding considerable influence, have recently given to the public their views regarding the relations between Great Britain and the United States. Both are in favor of a firm and decided course on the part of the United States in relation to the maintenance and enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, which is doubtless in accord with the sentiment of a large majority of the American people, but these senators do not stop with this. They urge a policy on the part of this government essentially hostile in its character to Great Britain, which if adopted and strictly followed could hardly fail to sooner or later bring on a conflict between the two nations. One of them has gone so far as to say that a war between the United States and England is inevitable. It will arise, he declared, on account of British disregard for our direct interests and will also be forced by British encroachments upon other nations all over the world. "For the vindication of the Monroe doctrine in the western hemisphere and the protection of the independent governments in the eastern hemisphere and the islands of the ocean," said this senator, "it is necessary that the United States should prepare for and go to war with England. It is serious business, but it had better come now and be over than fifty years from now."

Such an utterance from a citizen not in public life would receive no consideration. Unquestionably there are many thousands of nonmen who have a like view and who would heartily welcome and approve an aggressive policy on the part of this country toward Great Britain. But coming from a man holding the distinguished and influential position of United States senator and upon whom may be devolved the great and grave responsibility of acting upon the question whether this nation shall go to war, the utterance of such an opinion must arrest attention. Its source gives it significance and seriousness. It is the congress that alone has authority under the constitution to prepare for war and to declare war, and when a member of the highest branch of that body openly proclaims his belief that a war with England must come and ought to come, it cannot be regarded as an idle and meaningless expression, however rash and foolish it may be. What would be the effect upon the American mind if a prominent and influential member of the British Parliament were to publicly declare that war between England and the United States is inevitable and that the former should prepare for and go to war with this country? Can there be any doubt that such a declaration would arouse the resentment of the American people and aggravate the spirit of antagonism toward England? The answer to these questions is mainly due to the fact that a great many of them use these occupations as makeshifts, intending to abandon them as soon as they get married. This overlooks the market and naturally lowers the price.

It appears from Labor Commissioner Wright's figures, showing the wages paid to women in employments where they compete with men, that what appears to be a discrimination against them, is mainly due to the fact that a great many of them use these occupations as makeshifts, intending to abandon them as soon as they get married. This overlooks the market and naturally lowers the price.

be disposed to deny him any credit that is due. Very likely he did all that was possible, though it seemed for a time that he was indifferent. The record asked for by our government having been furnished the country will soon be apprised whether, in the opinion of the Washington authorities, he was tried and convicted in accordance with law and competent testimony.

The election of a legislator in Iowa this year is of more national interest than would at first appear. The legislator which is to be elected will in January next choose a successor to Senator Allison and undoubtedly will re-elect him. The Iowa republicans have in addition placed Mr. Allison's name before the country as a possible presidential candidate and are anxious to have a republican governor, so that should their favorite son be chosen the standard bearer of the republican party will be filled by a republican. Whether Mr. Allison is promoted to the presidency or not republicans and democrats alike, irrespective of state lines, would like to see him returned to the United States senate, where he is considered a safe and conservative statesman.

The report from Paris is that the members of the new French cabinet are not popular. Nowhere in the world more so in France does the personal popularity of the members of a cabinet have so much to do with their tenures of official position. In the United States a cabinet officer may be ever so unpopular, yet the president alone can remove him. In France a popular wigm against one minister may result in the downfall of an entire cabinet. No wonder cabinet crises are nothing strange in the French republic.

The denial of Allyn Frank that he is a member of the American Protective association is in keeping with the persistent falsification practiced by other members of the star-chamber order. The original membership roll certified by the secretary of the A. P. A. council contains the name and correct address of A. L. Frank. This document is in the possession of The Bee and its genuineness can no more be called into question than the genuineness of the A. P. A. letters of which it has published fac-similes.

It is reasonably certain that when the republican national committee meets in Washington in December it will have several very attractive offers for the location of the national convention. If any city thinks it has the right-of-way without opposition it will find itself mightily mistaken. The different cities of the United States have discovered that a republican national convention is worth having and worth going after.

At last the Interstate Commerce commission is about to hear and determine the 5-cent bridge arbitrary which has vexed the shippers of Omaha for over ten years. Our people have worn themselves out in futile efforts to secure simple justice in the premises. There is hope, long deferred, that the palpable wrong will soon be righted.

Art in the Pie Line. Girls usually long for some means to express their soulful yearning, and a poor poem or a dumb called art is the result. Isn't there many a girl of a soulful yearning that will be productive of night, daisy pie crust or wholesome bread?

Hint from the Bush. Barney Barnato is said to have recently instructed his leading London broker to skip across the ocean and get the American into "Raffles." Barney wants some American money, but will probably find the Americans too shrewd to be caught in his net.

Matrimonial Make-shifts. Detroit Free Press. It appears from Labor Commissioner Wright's figures, showing the wages paid to women in employments where they compete with men, that what appears to be a discrimination against them, is mainly due to the fact that a great many of them use these occupations as makeshifts, intending to abandon them as soon as they get married. This overlooks the market and naturally lowers the price.

Cheerful Business Indications. Globe-Democrat. The heavy crops are bound to send railroad earnings in the next few months up to the highest point ever touched. This is one of the cheerful business indications. Large crops, even though the prices for the producer are necessarily lowered, always benefit the country. The producer, notwithstanding the price shrinkage makes more than he does on a short yield, the railroad secure more traffic and the consumers get cheap food.

Honors to the Elder Hugo. It is a thousand pities that Victor Hugo is not living to witness the honor which France has conferred upon his father, the General Hugo who led a charge against the British cavalry in the battle of Waterloo and was never again heard of. The name of the general has been added to the list of Napoleonic heroes on the Arc de Triomphe. There is room for but two more names, and it is expected that the space will forever remain vacant. It was one of the dearest hopes of Victor Hugo that his father might receive his deserts in this way.

Great is Ohio and the Ohioan. Chicago Times-Herald. It is a proud honor to be an Ohioan. From the Buckeye soil has come a galaxy of illustrious men. No other state in the union has contributed so generously and so richly to the annals of statecraft. The state that gave us Grant, Sheridan, Stanton, Chase, Sherman, Garfield, Hayes, Pendleton, Thurman, Waite, Ewing, Harrison and McKinley ought to be held in the highest esteem. Ohio does not need to go to New York for senatorial timber. Having furnished more than her share of statesmen who have adorned our history in war and in peace, the great state should warily and even emphatically repudiate the millionaire railroaders from Gotham.

Fraternism in the Right Place. Washington Post. Whatever criticisms may have been justified by Miss Willard's proposition to effect a "union of reform forces" nothing but commendation is due to her for her splendid victory over all opposition to the extension of the hand of fellowship by the Woman's Christian Temperance union, to the Catholic and Hebrew temperance organizations. This does not imply or call for any surrender or compromise of religious opinions. It does not bring the Catholic and Hebrew temperance societies into the organization of which Miss Willard is the honored head. It does not menace the autonomy of either of the three reform bodies affected. But it wipes out sectarian lines in temperance work, where such lines ought not to exist. In various parts of the country Protestants, Catholics and Jews have for some years been heartily cooperating in just such work as that in which the Woman's Temperance union is engaged. Each has been helpful to the others, and the results of co-operation have more than justified expectations.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. Your head is level as well as handsome, Pauline. We'll talk about something else after Tuesday. Holmes and Durrant affect the Hayward sneer. The parallel should continue to the end of the rope. The new queen of Korea has concluded to keep out of politics and thus avoid getting the ax in the neck. Great Britain has 7,000,000 total abstainers, but the balance of the population struggle bravely to make up the deficit. Not a war scare or a boundary crisis for these days. Washington correspondents are probably on the way home to vote. The discovery of a surplus instead of a deficit in the Milwaukee celebration fund is proof of unshaken devotion to home inspiration. There is some advantage in the prolonged struggle to pull off the fight. A number of low-browed adherents are kept out of municipal mischief. Miss Vanderbilt's wedding banquet will be twelve feet in circumference. This is in keeping with other arrangements for the wedding which are quite puffed up. It is said that Wolsey has gained promotion more rapidly than any other living British soldier. Just forty years ago he was a soldier and the youngest man of that rank in the army. A Madrid paper complains that children in Spain are becoming too precocious; that boys wear girls' hats and girls of the same age abandon their dolls, go to the theaters and read love stories. Notwithstanding the excitement of the campaign, some Kentuckians find time to pray for rain. This does not touch the reputation of the old state, as it is explained that farm stock only is suffering. A St. Louis restaurateur tried to cover his waiter girls in wearing blouses, and the walkout was the result. The hash dispensers ought to know that San Francisco's hot pace is severely felt in the self-esteem of the cook at the end of the bridge. Mr. John W. Foster, the eminent peace-maker of Ohio, views with some alarm the strained relations of the powers in the east. He is a violator of confidence to say that Mr. Foster could be induced to settle the matter on the basis of China's retainer. Reports from the scene of disturbance in Arkansas vividly recall the horrors of the pugnacious terror of a past generation. When at a safe distance from his opponent and in the hands of friends he exhibits the ferocity of an agitated lion and roared, "Let me eat him, I'll eat him."

What amazes England and strains its delicate notions of the comity of nations, big and little, is the astounding greed of Russia in the landgrabbing line. There never was anything like it—no, never. Unless the crammed bear teems a slice of the pie to the famished lion, his hoggishness will attract the finger of scorn till the crack of doom. Frederic Remington was a clerk in Mr. T. C. Platt's express office before he essayed art, and the first products of his pencil were purchased by the Century Magazine, which "discovered" him, though he is now more of a Harper man. Mr. Remington is by birth a New York country boy. He lost in sheep ranching the little fortune his father left him, but the knowledge he gained of frontier life has paid up for the loss.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY. M. Eugene Ysaye, the violinist, has bought for \$5,000 the Stradivarius violin known as Hercules. It is dated 1715, is one of the most perfect of its family, and is beautifully preserved. A woman lecturer on cooking recently condemned bread as a regular article of diet, and now a writer in a woman's magazine denounces the potato as a breeder of dyspepsia and lacking in flavor. A curious case of the record breaking mania is that of a Newark, N. J., woman who has developed an ambition to be the first prisoner locked up in every police station built in the town. A San Francisco clothing firm prints a picture of Sveagall and Tribby in its advertisement, with the legend beneath: "We don't want to put you in a trance—we are content to give you a fit."

It is announced that the historic Fairbanks house in Dedham, Mass., has been offered for sale. It is dated 1715, is one of the most perfect of its family, and is beautifully preserved. This is one of the oldest houses in the country. It was built shortly after the settlement of Dedham in 1638. The figures presented by an English mathematician showing that the sun will burn itself out and all living creatures pertaining to the solar system perish in 10,000,000 years may be accepted as approximately correct. No lease should be granted for a longer term than 9,999,999 years, and all attempts to discover the north pole may as well be abandoned at once. The Zopherus Mellicanus is the only known species of American beetle that has strength enough in its mandibles to cut metal. This curious faculty of zopherus was accidentally discovered by E. W. Devoe, a member of the New York Microscopical society. A friend had sent Mr. Devoe some specimens of this queer species of bug from the northern states of South America. The microscopist was busily engaged when the insects arrived and simply provided temporary quarters for the creatures in a glass jar having a metal top in which the porcelain cap was wanting. Within less than forty-eight hours they had cut holes in the metal sufficient to get their heads through, and would soon have escaped had their operations remained undetected. By careful experiment Mr. Devoe found that the force necessary to do such cutting was equal to 250 grammes.

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EVERYTHING GOES. John thought he'd like his fair young bride. Out for an early morning ride. Say, he's getting a new speed. Or shall we try our cycle speed? She answered, "As you like, you know I'm yours for either wheel or wheel."

THE NEW PACE. Mary Lewthron Henderson. I've seen the coming woman—yes. She's a beauty, and she's got her. And though so long prepared for her, She really struck me dumb. When dreamily abstracted once, The street I'd nearly crossed, I heard a cycle bell ring loud, And then my balance lost. The coming woman's hit me with Her wheel, and full of tread, With streaming eyes was walking now, "Pray tell me, who are you?" I felt her soft arm stealing 'neath My neck, then opened wide My eyes, to see her kneeling, fair I saw sweet, close at my side. I felt great trepidation and Quick pulsing of my heart, And throbbing at my throat, for She gave me such a start.

We'll take your Boys' Picture Free. We will give you an order on RINEHART, the Photographer, for a Half Dozen Cabinets FREE. To be taken of your boy dressed in new clothes bought of us, provided you buy at least \$6 worth in the children's department at one purchase. If you buy now you can be sure of a sitting with Rhinehart before the holiday rush begins, so that you can have your FREE PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CHRISTMAS. Browning, King & Co. Southwest Corner Fifteenth and Douglas, OMAHA.



Advertisement for Browning, King & Co. featuring a photograph of a young boy in a suit standing next to a bicycle. The text promotes a 'Half Dozen Cabinets FREE' offer for boys' pictures.