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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. For the month of October, 1896, as follows: Total number of copies printed, 21,100.

The gold reserve in the United States treasury has gained \$15,000,000 since McKinley's election.

Now there is talk of a truce in Cuba. If we can have a truce on all the fake battles that are being fought by beligerent Cuban correspondents the country will feel some relief.

In view of the recent scrimmage at the Omaha Medical college it is now in order for the medical and dental students to exchange professional services in binding up the wounds inflicted upon each other.

A Denver doctor claims to have discovered the lung-consuming microbe, but as yet he has not discovered how we can get rid of the Colorado potato bug with Paris green without killing the potato crop.

State governments are not as yet taking any active measures to prevent the impending conflict between Corbett and Fitzsimmons. Ink and wind are not regarded as dangerous to the peace of any community.

The whirl of factory wheels is not heard to any extent in the Central and South American republics, although the governments themselves have been known to make a reasonable number of revolutions per minute.

William K. Vanderbilt positively declines a cabinet position or any office within the gift of the next president. When a man declines the best place at Uncle Sam's disposal you may rest assured he does so because he has a better thing.

If the Texan sharpshooters in Cuba get a head on General Weyler, he is likely to find the climate even less propitious than heretofore for putting down rebellions. The marksmen of Texas have been famous ever since the episode of Davy Crockett's coon.

If a defeated candidate for president is worth \$1,000 a night for working his jaw why should not a real president be worth \$50,000 a year for racking his brain 365 days in the year? This is a conundrum for popocrats who are clamoring for the reduction of the presidential salary.

Mexican dollars may be made legal tenders for all debts payable in Kansas by the incoming Kansas legislature, but we would be willing to wager an American gold eagle against a Mexican Siamese silver elephant that the Kansas legislature will not make its pay for the coming session payable in Mexican legal tender dollars at par.

The men who expected baked pigeons to drop from the sky as soon as McKinley was elected are sadly disappointed, but men who believed that McKinley's election would be followed by a gradual restoration of confidence and increased opportunities for the employment of American workmen at fair wages have abundant proof to justify the faith that inspired their hopes.

The report that a Philadelphia carpet mill has temporarily closed down is given great prominence by the local organ of calamity and discontent, but the reports that more than 100 mills and factories have either been reopened or have increased their force, so that over 150,000 men and women who were idle two weeks ago are now employed in American industrial establishments, have been studiously suppressed.

France has 1,700,000 acres of land devoted to the culture of sugar beets, while Germany's beet lands cover an area of nearly 1,900,000 acres. An acre of land planted in sugar beets yields from ten to twelve tons of beets, and a ton of beets will average 200 pounds, or at least one ton of sugar for every acre of beets.

SPURIOUS BIMETALLISM. There is as much difference between the bimetalism of Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson, which the disciples of Cola Harvey now term bimetalism, as there is between a chestnut horse and a horse chestnut.

The ideal double standard is designed to keep gold and silver in circulation concurrently. Not so with the spurious bimetalism of Harvey, Bryan and other teachers of false political economy. They insist that bimetalism means the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at a ratio fixed by government, regardless of the relative metal value of the coins, and they insist, furthermore, that the borrower shall always have the right to pay his debts in that coin which is to him cheapest and most convenient.

The apostles of the spurious double standard persist in teaching that the metal value in a coin has no bearing upon its debt-paying value if the government makes such a coin legal tender. This doctrine is deceptive as well as dishonest. While it is true that anything—gold, silver, copper, leather or paper—bearing a stamp of a particular denomination which has been decreed a legal tender would discharge a debt under the forms of law, any substance stamped by government as money which does not have the same value regardless of the stamp or is not made redeemable in full weight coin of equal metallic market value is a cheat.

Personal interviews with respect to 31,738 cases of pauperism, crime and insanity disclosed that 65 per cent of the paupers in the state institutions were or had been addicted to the use of liquor and 29 per cent of them attributed their pauperism to their intemperate habits. Of the convicts for crime during the year, numbering 26,672, or 68 per cent were for drunkenness or for drunkenness in connection with other crimes, while a little more than 31 per cent were for other crimes only.

The report states that the most protective age for crimes was between 20 and 29 years for both sexes. Drunkenness does not prevail over other offenses till after the age of 29, but it keeps ahead after that till after 80. In pauperism the foreign born element largely predominates, but the report shows that native born criminals outnumber the aliens and naturalized citizens together in both sexes. It is an interesting fact, in its bearing upon the question of heredity, that the criminals' parents who drank in some form, were found to be 15.40. In very few cases, however, could insanity be traced to the intemperance of parents, but in cases where the facts as to grand-parents could be learned the insanity in more than half of them was attributed to the intemperance of such ancestors.

The facts presented in the report of the Bureau of Statistics, evidently the result of a most thorough and intelligent investigation, are of universal interest. They constitute a most valuable contribution to knowledge already acquired regarding the relation of the liquor traffic to crime and pauperism, and will be accepted as of the highest authority. With such evidence of increasing drunkenness in a state like Massachusetts, may it not be reasonably assumed that this vice or crime is growing generally?

ARROGANT MILITARISM. The popular resentment in Germany against the arrogance of the military class is likely to be intensified by the latest utterance of the emperor, who advised officers of the army to do their drinking in their own mess rooms and not to venture into public places at the risk of rows when they were tipsy, "but if they were attacked they should not hesitate to use their arms." The disposition of Germany's "war lord" to uphold the extreme doctrine of militarism was illustrated in another remark he recently made, that "whoever insults the king's coat insults the king himself." Acting upon this doctrine a lieutenant in the army against whom a civilian accidentally stumbled when entering a cafe promptly ran his sword through the body of the offender, killing him on the spot. There was no intention to insult the officer and an apology was proffered, but the "king's coat" had been insulted and the penalty

TO ELECT POSTMASTERS. The decision of the Indiana republican congressmen-elect to refer all applications for postoffice appointments to the patrons of the postoffice, who shall declare their preference by vote, seems likely to be followed in some other states. The idea is not new, a bill having been introduced at the last session of congress looking to the adoption of this plan. This measure provides that no person whose appointment as postmaster is vested in the head of the Post-office department is to be eligible for such appointment "unless recommended by a majority of the town's legal voters for electors of president and vice president." The voters must also be patrons of the office and reside within its de-

livery district and the vote must be taken in open meeting held for that purpose. In order to prevent a political deadlock between the postmaster general and the voting patrons of the office for which the election is held, the bill provides further that it shall be unlawful for the postmaster general to refuse to appoint the person elected by the patrons of the office, if the refusal be based merely on political grounds, or for party reasons. It is not at all probable that this measure will ever become law. It proposes to overthrow a long-established system of appointments which the politicians will not desire to see abandoned. It would take from the executive a certain amount of patronage which is regarded as valuable to the party and it would result in giving many postoffices to men not in political affiliation with the party in power. These are not all the objections to it, but they are undoubtedly sufficient to prevent the enactment of such a measure. There are some things to be said in behalf of the plan, but these are not so forceful as to overcome the objections. But if members of congress desire to avoid the responsibility of recommending appointments themselves there is no reasonable objection to their allowing the patrons of postoffices to express their preference among applicants, since such an expression would have no binding force upon the appointing power. It is conceivable, indeed, that it might be helpful both to the president and the postmaster general, in relieving them in many cases from the importunities of rival applicants and their friends. The result of the plan of the Indiana republican congressmen-elect will be regarded with a great deal of interest and meanwhile the question of extending civil service rules to postmasters is likely to receive some attention. It is presumed that the next administration will observe the custom that has obtained of allowing postmasters to continue in service until the expiration of the terms for which they were appointed, in which case President McKinley and his postmaster general will not be very seriously troubled at the outset by applicants for postoffices.

was death. It was a deliberate murder, a brutal assassination, and the punishment prescribed for it by the court martial was four years imprisonment and dismissal from the army, a most inadequate penalty, the execution of which is uncertain.

The consideration of this matter in the Reichstag during the past week brought out clearly the spirit that animates the military establishment of the empire, which is one of little respect for the people. The remarks made by the minister of war distinctly implied that military officers regard themselves as a privileged class and that they expect those in civil life to respect them as such. Perhaps this is natural, if not essential, in a country like Germany whose ruler prides himself on his military attainments, but it is a serious question for the German people whether they shall give this spirit such toleration as will permit it to become more truculent and supercilious. The maintenance of their military establishment is an imperative necessity and so long as this continues to be the case the army officers will constitute a caste regarding itself as immeasurably superior to every other element of society, but there are ways in which the people may bring the military to realize that they are not powerless to compel respect of their rights. The minister of war said in the Reichstag that the military code expressly forbade military men from arrogating to themselves superiority over other classes, but it is evident that this is not regarded. He alleged that civilians insult the army and this is probably true, but is this not provoked by the conduct of army officers toward civilians? It would seem so from the general tenor of press comment.

Germany presents an exceptional condition in this respect and it is hardly possible that such a state of affairs can be perpetuated. It is not in accord with the spirit of the age and the intelligence and independent nature of the German people will revolt against it. The domination of a military caste is not compatible with nineteenth century civilization.

CRIME AND DRINK. The annual report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor for 1895, just issued, contains some striking facts showing the relation of the liquor traffic to pauperism, crime and insanity, not only in that state, but generally, for it must be assumed that what is true of Massachusetts is equally true elsewhere.

Chicago is about to inaugurate a system of civil service reform in its public schools. The initial steps in this direction have been taken by the Board of Education by placing upon the civil service list the names of over 600 employees that are now carried on its payroll. These employees will hereafter be protected from discharge except on the substantiation of formally preferred charges, and hereafter when vacancies occur they can only be filled under civil service regulations. This is a new departure which the Omaha school board should emulate at the earliest possible moment. Our public school system should be divorced from politics. Competency, efficiency and fidelity in the discharge of duty should be the sole passport to employment by the school board. Competent employees should be secure in their positions during good behavior, and all promotions should be made upon merit and length of service alone. Such is the demand of the hour in all departments of the public service, but more especially in the public school system.

Well It May. The turkey regards the outlook with apprehension. The way to do it. Any one who wants to know how to "make Rome howl" should drop a postal card to Negus Menelik of Abyssinia. The Baron Outcasted. The late lamented Baron Munchausen would have died of mortification could he have foreseen the efforts of some of these gentlemen who get up Spanish war rumors.

Progress of Emancipation. A New York court has ruled that a young woman who sues for recovery damages for a sprained ankle need not show if she goes on in spite of all hindering influences. Stay at Home and Avoid Trouble. The late lamented Baron Munchausen would have died of mortification could he have foreseen the efforts of some of these gentlemen who get up Spanish war rumors.

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be humbugged, as many other countries are, by citizens who take out American naturalization papers in order to protect them from the laws of their own country while enjoying a permanent residence there.

Money for American Products. We are now shipping out of the country every day enough wheat and corn to pay the enormous running expenses of the federal government. Our other exports also amount to a tidy sum. Up to September 20, the date of the last report, the current year have been \$184,792,443. This is at the rate of over \$600,000 per day, a volume of trade in manufactured goods sent to foreign countries without precedent.

RETURN OF GOOD TIMES. Clearly Foreshadowed by Reopened Mill and Factories. Within the last week no less than 314 important manufacturing establishments have been shut down were reopened, while others are about to be reopened, increasing the hours of running time or otherwise added to their output and the pay rolls.

A MODERN WONDER. St. Louis Republic: The successful harnessing of Niagara Falls revives the idea of the possibility of harnessing rivers which have abundant currents, ingeniously and with water power of this country and turning it into electricity may yet make the people independent of coal combines.

THE ITALIAN APPOINTMENT. Courier Journal: King Menelik is willing to leave it to Italy's sense of equity to fix the indemnity he shall receive for the board and keeping of the prisoners he captured some months ago. The Italian sense of equity would better be kept, or the next batch of prisoners will not be permitted to leave the Abyssinian government to any such expense.

SECLAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT. Cincinnati Enquirer: A New Jersey clergyman says the republic is a failure, and wants a monarchy. He can't get it, unless he is willing to move.

Chicago News: A Chicago minister said yesterday that he hoped the riches of the moneyed men would eat like a cancer. People who have had the smallest experience with money will find this to be an impossibility, for while cancer eats its way in the history of men it is invariably in the opposite direction.

Chicago Post: Reasons multiply why the year which has just passed is to be remembered as a year of prayer and praise, should not begrudge Thanksgiving day to mainly sport. But the one reason that custom has been that day should be spent in some sort of outdoor exercise—from the turkey shoot of old New England to the foot ball struggle of today is sufficient, and argues down all attempts to make it a day of social and fasting.

King's Daughters and Sons. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21.—The International Order of King's Daughters and Sons opened its convention here today, with Mrs. Margaret Bottom, the president, in the chair. The convention will be in session one day, it is now that his duty. There would be fewer outrages of the character committed upon Mr. Benedict if it were known by rowdies, toughs and lawbreakers that men of peace know how to defend themselves when wantonly assailed.

THE HUM OF BUSY MILLS. Monongahela Valley Aglow with the Fire of Furnaces. THOUSANDS OF MEN GO TO WORK. Increasing Industrial Activity Throughout the Country—Thousands of Tonnage Produced by Defeat of Free Silver.

Dispatches from various cities of the country during the past week conveyed the cheering information of scores of mills and factories resuming operations, and of thousands of men, who were idle pending a settlement of the monetary issue, going to work. Reassured confidence manifested itself at all industrial centers. It was particularly strong in the Monongahela valley, the greatest iron and steel center in the United States. In that region furnace fires were lighted last Monday morning and by nightfall the sky was aglow with the red lights from rolling mills and millions of sparks from steel converters and blast furnaces, such a sight had not been witnessed in that region for many months.

The three great steel plants of the Carnegie Steel company in the vicinity of Braddock, Pa., joined the long list of industrial concerns which have set wheels going since the election.

The Homestead plant, because of the great amount of work it has to do, is doing better than any of the other Carnegie plants during the last season of business stagnation. The converting mill, girder mill, armor plate shop and other structural mills have been operating to about half their capacity. The other departments would run for ten or twelve days at a time and then stand for several weeks.

The Edgar Thompson steel works employ, after a start to work Monday night after a summer's great idleness, a vast number of steady work all through the coming winter. Orders began to arrive slowly for steel rails, the week ending 13th and 11th, and 112-inch beam iron, worked eight turn during the week and this week will go on full with the others. The armor-plate rollers are working at all times and are included in the mills that are running to their capacity.

The Duquesne steel works of the Carnegie company at Duquesne, which also started Monday night, employ 1,500 skilled hands, and 400 at the new blast furnaces, which have just been blown in, and are said to be second in production capacity only to P and T. The Duquesne mills make steel slabs and steel billets, the latter mill being the largest and best equipped in the world.

The Bradford wire works of the Consolidated Iron and Wire company have taken on 950 men. The mill and wire mills started on the 11th. The rod mills resumed at 6 Tuesday morning. The galvanized department was started Monday night, and an additional force of men was put at the plant. It will work double turn, and every Sunday night hereafter, to allow the company to keep abreast of its orders for galvanized wire.

The other mills and factories in the vicinity of Braddock which are still idle will all resume work in the coming fortnight. The Carnegie company has an order from Japan for 5,000 tons of "T" rails, which are to be used in level country districts for belt traffic. Horses will draw the rails. The rails will be laid out on the ground, being held together merely by clamps. The order, when filled, will be shipped by water. These rails are not half the weight of a railroad rail.

An order for 10,000 tons of railroad rails has been received by the company from China, since Li Hung Chang returned home. The first shipment of this order will be made the last of this week. It will go by water also, on a vessel leaving New York, thus saving exorbitant freight rates across the American continent. It is said the freight rates to the Pacific would be more than the cost of the order.

The Harford Trunk company of Racine, Wis., has resumed business with 100 men. Stillwagon's stock food factory at Hillside, Ill., started running on full time last week.

The work of improving the New York and Erie canal will begin this winter, giving employment to 4,000 men. By a vote of the people of New York authorized the expenditure of \$9,000,000 on the canal of the state. The Erie canal will be deepened to nine feet. This addition of two feet to the present depth will admit boats sixteen feet longer, with freight capacity enlarged one-half.

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BLASTS FROM RAMUS HORN. Looking a difficulty square in the face, will often kill it dead. No prayer meeting was ever killed by the prayers being too short.

The world has learned more from its poor, than it has from its kings. Beware of the sin whose only defense is that it is highly respectable. The sun gives light to the world, and yet a comet will often attract the most attention. Roll down many a man's religion, and it will be found to have been nothing but froth. There are people who claim to be praying for the poor, who never do anything else for them. When the preaching is aimed straight at the face of sin, how quick the hypocrite begins to dodge. It will probably be some time before the people who blow trumpets solely to advertise themselves, are all dead.

Go forth with a smile on your face, and you will return believing that most people are good natured. Wear a frown, and you will find plenty of quarrelsome people. There doesn't seem to be so much of a demand for the elevation of the state now as formerly, do you think so? But you know that's because women are giving up wearing high hats at the theaters.

Harper's Bazar: I speak—I had no idea my wife was such a virtuous girl after I married her. "Philips-Sortemant? Not you don't say so! I should never have dreamt it. What does she hunt?" Pittsburg-Tribune.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Papa Blunt—I like to argue with that young Tomlin. Sweetest Sister—I love you but I don't love you. "Because, answered the mother with the drawn lines about her mouth, "because it is a sort of love, I suppose." Detroit Free Press: "It is true, Whirlly, that you can keep yourself and wife for less than you used to spend as a bachelor." "Which one of you is too trifling to mention, I was fortunate enough to marry old Bullion's daughter, you know."

THE LORDLY TENOR. Cleveland Plain Dealer: Why should he move amid the crowd With such a haughty mien? Why should he scorn the proud, As if he scorned the mean? For prunes and plums does he sup. For fear his taste he'll smirch? Why, no—he's just the tenor up to St. Salspeter's church.

UNSEVERED FRIENDSHIP. (Written for The Sunday Bee.) I wish you me could be Little kids again—don't you? Yes, or even twenty-free Years would kind of do! But, then, you know, It would do to He to it so. For me 'n' you, Maybe'd unbit, or somethin' would Turn up and be misunderstood!

I wish our sweethearts could be here, An' we could sit beneath th' trees Wuz cut our 'tittle in, or dear Would break th' hearts of you 'n' me. So let us take Our best, An' ever be true. An' ever be true. An' ever be true. An' ever be true.

With flowers let memory Slip out'n find its destiny! —CLARENCE P. McDONALD, Omaha, Neb.

To make an Impression. A MAN'S CLOTHES MUST BE JUST EXACTLY RIGHT. IT IS NOT ENOUGH THAT THEY ARE WELL MADE—THEY MUST HAVE A CERTAIN STYLE, A "PROPER" LOOK—AND THAT IS WHERE BROWNING, KING & CO.'S CLOTHING ARE SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS. OUR CLOTHING IS, IN FACT, PRACTICALLY MADE TO YOUR MEASURE. WE MAKE ANY ALTERATIONS EXACTLY AS THE TAILOR DOES, AND WE GUARANTEE A SATISFACTORY FIT, AS WE GUARANTEE THE QUALITY OF MATERIALS USED. LOOK INTO OUR FURNISHING GOODS AND HAT DEPARTMENTS, BY THE WAY, IF YOU WANT TO GIVE YOUR EYES A TREAT. BROWNING, KING & CO. 151 and Douglas Sts.