# THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Sunday Bee One Year... Atturday Ree, One Year... Weekly Bee, One Year...

OFFICES: C maha. The Bee Building. Fouth Omaha. corner N and 20th Streets Conneil Bluffs. 12 Fearl Street. Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commorce. New York, Hooms IS, 14 and Is, Tribune Building Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications reinting to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department.

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#### The Bee Publishing Company, Proprieters THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Etate of Nebraska (ss.
County of Douglas, (ss.
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Ber
Publishing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of The Daily Ber
for the week ending October 17, 1891, was as
follows:

 
 follows:
 29,830

 Sunday Cet. II
 24,176

 Monday, Oct. II
 24,146

 Tuesday, Oct. II
 23,493

 Thursday, Cet. II
 23,693

 Thursday, Cet. I5
 24,683

 Tellow, Cet. I6
 23,811
 24,165 Average ..... GEORGE B. TZSCH UCK.

GEORGE B. TZSCH UCK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my
presence this 17th day of Uctober, A. D., 1891.
N. P. FEIL
Notary Public.
The growth of the average daily circulation
of The like for six years is shown in the following table:

	tion !	1887	1888	1 feets	THIN	1491
January	10,078	16.266	15,200	18.574	19,555	28.44
February	10,395	14, 198	15,990	18,996	18,791	25,31
March		14,400	19,680	18,151	20,815	24,05
April		14,316		18,550		
May	12,430	14.227	17.181	18,000	20,180	30,84
June	12.238	14,147	19,247	18,859	20,301	28,94
July	12.314	14,093	18,033	18.749	20,063	27.02
August	12:464			18,651		
Feptember	183030	14,349	18,154	18,710	20,670	25,537
Cetober	T#.989	14,3333	18,051	183877	20,762	307+7.3-7
November	13,349	15,226	19,986	19,310	22.180	44.711
December	12,247	15,941	18,223	20,048	25,471	****

#### FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

In order to give every reader in this state and lows an opportunity to keep posted on the progress of the campain in both these states we have decided to offer THE WEEKLY BEE for the balance of this year for TWENTY CENTS, fend in your orders early. Two dollars will be accepted for a club of ten THE BEE PUBLISHING CO. Cmalin, Neb.

NEBRASKA's advertising train continues to be the reigning sensation throughout the east.

THE Pacific Short Line has been sold to Sioux City capitalists. Sioux City capitalists were sold when they built the Short Line.

PROVING an alibi is easier for some of the accused lynchers than for some of the city council who are charged with voting for the foreign furniture contract.

"How to make a newspaper pay" was a very inappropriate subject to assign to an editor whose experience has been wholly in showing how not to make a newspaper pay.

THE BEE regrets to say that it made a mistake in announcing that Congressman McKeighan rides on B. & M. annual pass No. 963. The number is 993. We stand corrected.

ONE ugly fact will not down and that is that Joseph W. Edgerton is totally unfit for a judicial office. He is a politician, not a lawyer; a lobbyist, not a judge; a demagogue, not a statesman.

JUDGE POST has been for nine years an able, upright, careful district judge. He is a superior lawyer, an honest man, and a citizen above reproach. He is eminently fitted for the office of judge of the supreme court.

CHICAGO grain speculators are having hard sledding. They are reported to be 10,000,000 bushels short on November. December and year corn. New York will again avenge herself upon Chicago for losing the World's fair.

OMAHA'S reputation as a convention city is losing no ground. The next meeting of the Nebraska grand lodge of Odd Fellows will be held in this city. The Iowa grand lodge will meet in Council Bluffs at the same time.

GOVERNOR BOIES denies, on his part, all intention to Michiganize Iowa, but his party has gerrymandered every state in which it has had the power, and there is no question but that it would resort to the Michigan plan to steal part of lowa's electoral vote.

W. R. VAUGHAN, ex-mayor, expects to make a million out of his scheme for pensioning ex-slaves. He appears to think there are enough gullible exslaves in the south to make him rich. Mr. Vaughan's scheme is a fraud and his pension scheme at \$4 a head a barefaced swindle.

MR. G. R. ARMSTRONG who last year was the republican candidate for comptreller has been prevailed upon by his warm supporters to enter the race as citizens' candidate for city clerk. Mr. Armstrong is well qualified for the position and enjoys an excellent reputation for integrity and sobriety.

PEARL buttons and corsets are the only articles of merchandise which have been increased in price by the passage of the McKinley bill. Inasmuch as Nebraska and Omaha are to have a pearl button factory we can forgive Major McKinley for raising the price. Perhaps the increased cost of the other article may reduce our doctors' bills and be likewise a blessing.

THE transmississippi congress with representatives from Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Texas, Colorado, Naw Mexico, Arizona, Wyoming, Nebraska, South Dakota, Montana and the Pacific coast, unanimously endorsed Omaha as the place of holding the next republican national convention. This is a further evidence of the unanimity of sentiment which prevails all through the west for Omaha, and should have its effect upon the national committee in determining the location.

OSTHOFF'S CANDIDACY.

When the name of Henry Osthoff was first brought out as a probable candidate for mayor everybody treated it as a joke. The idea of a man of Osthoff's build and mental calibre aspiring to be the chief executive of a city of 140,000 population was too preposterous to be seriously thought of. It reminded one of Sancho Panza as governor of an Island. It was an insult to the intelligence of self-respecting citizens to consider the

nomination of such a man a possibility. But Mr. Osthoff is in dead earnest and he has the conceit to imagine that the work of the gang of boodling contractors who packed the democratic convention, will be ratified at the polls.

Some people who ordinarily favor good government have actually endorsed Osthoff as a clean, honest and capable man, when the reverse is true. He is of scap and water nor by his conduct as | to \$25,000. a citizen and councilman. He may be honest in his business transactions, but he has been anything but honest in the only position to which he has ever been elevated. He has no more capacity for the duties of the mayor's office than he has for acting as the spokesman for Omaha in receiving the city's guests and visitors from abroad. The man can neither talk German correctly nor English even passably. To use plain English, he is a lowbred ward politician, ignorant of the fact that he is ignorant, and wanting in every qualification that is required and expected of the chief executive of the city. It is a disgrace to Omana to entertain the candidacy of such a person. It is a sad commentary upon the degenerate and debased condition of our po-

SECRETARY FOSTER ON FREE COINAGE.

city this side of the lakes.

litical system when men of Osthoff's

party or paper upon the most progressive

The greatest value of the utterances of the secretary of the treasury against the free coinage of silver is in the renewed assurance it conveys that the administration is sound all through on this question. The position of President Harrison has never been in doubt. He has taken every proper opportunity to at the country know that while favoring a bimetallic currency he is uncompromisingly opposed to a policy which would debase the currency and establish the single silver standard. His declaration that every dollar issued by the government, whether paper or coin, should be as good as every other dollar, has become the financial shibboleth of the republican party. The president will firmly adhere to this principle, and it is well that the country should know that the head of the financial department of the government is in full accord with the chief executive, and that on this very vital issue the administration is a unit.

The arguments regarding free coinage have been exhausted. There is nothing new to be said on the subject. Secretary Foster has stated the case against free coinage as strongly and clearly as anybody, and shown that he has full grasp of all the facts and principles relating to the question. The dangers he points out are those that are apparent to every wellinformed man who can consider the sub ject free from prejudice and self-interest. He states an unquestionable truth when he says that free coinage of silver would place the country on a silver basis, fluctunting with the market price of silver bullion. It is equally true that a silver basis would exclude the \$650,000,000 of gold now in the country from use as money, and that gold would largely go abroad to pay for the silver that would be sent from foreign countries. How great this drain upon our gold resources would be may be understood from the statement of Secretary Foster that his investigations had led him to believe that there is in Europe more than \$200,-000,000 of silver, to say nothing of the amount in Mexico and South American countries, a great part of which would come to the United States as soon as the adoption of free and untimited coinage preclaimed to the nations that this gov-

ernment was ready to take their silver. The security of the country against this policy is in the administration. It is a foregone conclusion that the democratic house of representatives will pass a free coinage bill. No democratic leader pretends that this will not be done, and the small republican minority in that body will be powerless to prevent it. The fate of such a measure in the senate is somewhat uncertain, though not without reason the free coinage advocates express confidence that it would pass that body. The country has been assured that it would encounter defeat at the hands of the president, and the utterance of the secretary of the treas-

# ury makes the assurance doubly sure.

THE LIBRARY BONDS After mature reflection and careful investigation we are convinced that the proposition to issue \$100,000 of bonds for the erection of a library building should be defeated. The proposition contemplates the acceptance of the lot on the southeast corner of Nineteenth and Harney streets under the conditions of the will of the late Byron Reed, which

reads as follows: "I hereby give and devise to my son Abraham L. Reed, trustee, a lot of land at the southeast corner of Harney and Nineteenth streets, 88 5-10 feet front on Harney by 93 8-10 feet on Nineteenth street to be by him conveyed to the city of Omaha, provided the city shall erect thereon a first class fire-proof building, covering the whole of said lot, to be at least four stories high; building to be commenced within one year from the date of will being probated; to be under roof within two years; as soon as building is enclosed the trustee is to execute land to city, conditioned that the premises are always to be used as a public library and art gallery and for such other purposes as may be incidental or neces-

sary thoreto." These conditions are in our opinion a bar to the acceptance of the Reed bequest. A first-class, four-story fireproof building, 88x93, will cost a great deal more than \$150,000. A four-story public library and museum is not desirable. The most perfect art galleries and library buildings are not more than two stories above the basement or foun-

dation. These stories are usually from twenty to forty feet in height and so constructed as to afford easy ascent from the lower to the upper story. A four-story building would require elevators and that means a constant expense for hydraulic or steam power and

evator service. The city cannot afford to obligate itself to cover the whole lot with the four-story building, even if such a build-

ing was desirable. Another fatal objection to the acceptance of the bequest is the lay of the land. A first-class fire-proof building should rest upon a solid foundation. The corner of Nineteenth and Harney is filled ground. The foundation walls would have to go down to the bottom of the cld creek bed or piles would have to be driven, and the walls have to rest upon the piling. That means an extra not a clean man, neither by application | expenditure of all the way from \$15,000

Another drawback is the fact that there is no alley in the rear of the lot and the building, besides being deprived of light is liable to be endangered, if not disfigured, by the construction of a brick barn or some other fire trap on the adjoining lot in the rear.

Our public buildings should be on high ground where they will appear to advantage. The corner of Nineteenth and Harney is in the bottom of the depression south of Farnam, and the proposed building would scarcely be visible a hundred yards away.

If we are to have a public library and museum we want a building that will be an ornament to the city and visible from every direction. The best location for such a building would be upon the southeast corner of Eighteenth and Douglas. That ground would do away with an stamp are sought to be foisted by any expensive foundation. Being back-toback with the city hall the building can be heated from the boilers of the city hall building. That means an annual saving of fully \$5,000 alone for fuel, firemen and engineer. It could also be lighted from the city hail dynamo at a trivial expense. If the whole lot is not covered by the building, the city could utilize the rear part of the lot for a boiler and engine house that would supply heat and light for both the city hall and the library buildings and give the city the use of its basement for storage purposes. The lot we refer to was offered to the city some years ago for \$35,000 and can still be had for that

> In view of all these facts it seems to us that it would be both unwise and unprofitable to vote the bonds for a library building on the corner of Nineteenth and Harney.

TWO DESERVING CANDIDATES.

Whatever may be the result of the elections in New York and Ohio, the republican leaders in those states have shown themselves eminently worthy of the confidence reposed in them by their party. The nomination of Mr. Fassett was referred to by one of the most distinguished republicans of the Empire state as an inspiration, and the campaign which the republican candidate for governor has conducted shows that no mistake was made in his selection, so far at least as his ability and fighting qualities are concerned. He was ready for the conflict as soon as he was nominated and lost no time in opening it. While his opponent was in retirement, preparing himself campaign, Fassett was actively at work telling the people the record of democratic misrule and exposing the rapacity and rascality of Tammany. He showed himself splendidly equipped for the task. His extended service in the state senate had given him thorough familiarity with democratic policy and methods, and he possesses all the ability necessary to lay them bare in a way to make the strongest impression upon popular attention. Mr. Fassett is an indefatigable campaigner, making two and three speeches a day, and he is a forceful brilliant and eloquent speaker. He is still a young man and whatever the outcome of his present candidacy it is safe to predict that he will some day be prominent in national politics.

brave and vigorous fight. It his nature to do so, and he had shown in his several contests for congress, and particularly in his last one, what he was capable of doing in a political battle that called for hard and steady work. But he has in the pending campaign more than met the expectations of his friends and supporters. He must have delivered since the camprign opened not far from an hundred speeches, most them elaborate discussions of the questions at issue between parties in Ohio, and he is the still hard at work and reported to be as fresh as at the beginning. Not a few of his speeches have been masterpieces of political controversy, and have again demonstrated that in the discussion of the tariff he has no superior in the country. Major McKinley has no claim to distinction as an eloquent speaker, though he sometimes says eloquent things. His addresses are essentially practicat, but his arguments are presented in language so vigorous and virile that they never become tedious or unimpressive. Unquestionably Major McKinley has supplied more material for other republican speakers than any other man in the country. Even should be be defeated for governor of Onio, which now seems improbable, he will contime to be regarded as one of the foremost leaders of his party, whom it could not afford to allow to long remain

Major McKinley was expected to make

out of public station. It may be pertinent to commend the example of these earnest and indefatigable republican leaders to the attention of those republicans in other states whose inactivity implies a want of proper interest in the welfare of their party, if not absolute indifference to its success.

WANT of a quorum is likely to postpone the boodle investigation until after the election. Enough has been discovered, however, to make life anything but easy to some very ambitious citizens of

ARTHUR E. BALDWIN, one of the candidates for justice of the peace on the

republican ticket, is a young lawyer of fair ability and man with a large circle of friends and hequaintances. His election to the office would be in the interest of good government. Mr. Baldwin has resided in Omaha for seven or eight years and has a good reputation as a cit-

DANIEL BURR the independent candidate for commissioner having withdrawn from the race, leaves the fight between Judge E. M. Stenberg and Contractor Owen Slavin. It will not take honest people more than a second to make up their minds for Stenberg under these circumstances.

MR. W. N. BABCOCK manager of the Union Stockyards has consented to be a candidate for the Board of Education. Mr. Babcock is a man of culture and thoroughly qualified for the position. When such a man is willing to serve the city all citizens regardless of party should support him.

MR. JOHN S. MORRISON, one of the candidates for justice of the peace, has filled that position for the past two years in a very acceptable manner, proving himself entirely worthy of the support of the voters regardless of party.

#### Hasn't She Done Enough?

Considering the part that Mrs. Parneil had in the division of the Irish party, her proposal to write a book does not seem in the interests of harmony.

Hopewell's Popularity at Home.

M. R. Hopewell will get the largest vote for judge ever cast for any one candidate in the county. Judge Hopewell's record, both on the bench and as a citizen, is such as to command the vote of every voter in the

#### A Great Campaign. Frank Leslie's.

Not in twenty years have the republicans of this state made a more aggressive, active and vigorous campaign. Success has never come when the party has been on the defensive. This is the inspiring thought of the leaders and every sign indicates Tammany's utter defeat.

### Queen of the Turf.

Chicago Times, The fastest mile on record has been trotted again and Mana S, is dethroned. Stimulated by "the giorious climate of Californy" Sunot has done her mile in 2:0817, and now reigns queen of the turf. Half a second is not much in a lifetime, but it is a good big slice to lop off the trotting record, and the man who is not properly impressed by the tidings that this feat has been accomplished does not appreciate the greatness that lies in the infinitely little.

Pennsylvania's Blue Laws.

Philadelphia Record. The people of Pittsburg are struggling with 'a Sabbath observance craze," a form of fanatacism that is of more or less constant recurrence in all parts of the northern states. One Sunday without newspapers, street cars, steam travel, and the hundred other conveniences of modern life which custom has changed into necessities, would satisfy the people of Pittsburg of the folly of restriction. | can hardly fail to be better patriots after The Sabbatarian outbreaks would be alto- \ serving under the flag, and perhaps also bet gether harmless if it were not for the oppor- ter republicans. And they will have had the tunity of mischief and annoyance afforded by | great gain of a breath of fresh air. This was the act of 1794, which stands unrepealed on | much needed, for the students in the French the statute book. By enforcing the pains and penalties of this law it is always possible | side by a set of minute rules and regulations to create trouble. The men and women of such as are quite unknown anywhere else this day and generation cannot be made to in the world, save, perhaps, in some boarding conform to rules laid down for the men and school for young ladies. men who lived 100 years ago under altogether differing conditions. It is folly to ex-

# CONCERNING A SMUT MILL.

Grand Island Independent: The World-Herald will learn that most of its terrible charge will come out at the breach, to blacken and blind the gunner.

Fremont Tribune: Judge Post has met the resurrected calumnies brought against him in a square, frank and manly manner. The boomerang has arready started back toward its thrower with deadly aim and

Hastings Nebraskan: The World-herald, with the vain hope of being able to assist Ignoramus Edgerton to a seat on the supreme ench, has stooped to libel, slander and defamation. The W.-H. has fired its big gun, but the damage resulting from the shot has all been in the rear.

Lincoln Journal: Ten thousand votes is a conservative estimate of the gain to Mr. Post caused by the outrageous and utterly indefensible attack of an Omaha calamity organ upon his private character. The people of Nebraska do not believe in encourage ing smut mids in politics.

York Times: The malicious slanders of the Omaha World-Herald will make thousands of votes for Judge Post. Of course it should not affect the vote either way, but there are thousands of good and honorable men in Nebraska who will resent such a use less, malicious, and cruel attack upon the personal character of one of the most highly respected citizens of our state.

Wayne Herald: The loathsome and unjust manner in which the World-Herald of Sunday attacked Judge A. M. Post is but a fair sample of the fighting methods of that corruptible sheet. Its filth has never before assumed such a stagnaut state as at present and the people will on the 3d of next month resent the sayings of that slanderous "what-is-it" by depositing their ballots for Post, who has proven the World-Herald's charges a malicious libel. Mr. Post is a bright lawyer and jurist and a competent man, while Edgerton hasn't the first princi-

ple of competency-namely, a practice, Fremont Flail: That the World-Herald's Post scandal was a boomerang is beginning to be fully realized. When it first came out people were startled, and the better class | ple, and the respect of other nations. Her were pained that a man seemingly so pure and nobie should have such a blot on his But as the animus of that paper becomes fully known the sentiment of sorrow changed to wrath and indignation, and the statement of Post is fully and implicitly believed by all who are not particularly interested in disbelieving it. In Fremont the sentiment of all parties is one way. They condemn the World-Herald in unmeasured terms, and even the strongest democrats are free to say that Post stands a better show for election than he did before the World-Herald

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Mr. Arthur James Balfour has passed in five short years from a position of comparative obscurity to the foremost place in English public life-the leadership of the house of commons, for which he has just been sesected, with the reversion of the post of premier when his uncle, Lord Salisbury retires. Young, rich, accomplished, Mr. Balfour has reached a post and point rarely gained in English life until a man is twenty years older. He has been in parliament since he was 26, entering in 1874. He reached office before he was 40, serving six years ago as president of the Local Government Board, and as Scottish secretary before becoming Irish secretary, In 1878 he went to Berlin as his uncle's secretary, and acted for two years at that time in this capacity. He took office on becoming Irish secretary four years ago the least known and most misunderstood man in England. He dressed well, he idled a good deal, he wrote a neatly worded book on "Philosophic Doubt," which suggested how much skepticism might justly leaven a sincere faith; he buys Burne Jones pictures; he never misses a London musica event, and he has twice said, once in a university and once in a library address, that the way to get cultivation was to wander easily through, books, reading what you like, and not taking too much pains about your Greek accents and irregular verbs. It was easy to describe such a man as a voluptuary. It was a great deal harder to see that these polished tastes and this broad intellectual sympathy went with amaz ing capacity for detail, nerves of steel and a will of Iron. He has governed Ireland with brutal tyranny. He is one of the few Engishmen who ever lived who could send a political opponent, sick unto death, to jail and feel no compunction for the act. But he is also the first Irish secretary who ever passed a land bill supported by Irish members, and who has beard himself cheered by the peasantry who once hated him. He has a great future, and his stender figure, his stoop, his thin, intellectual, mobile face and his capacity for cool statement are destined to become familiar to England and the English speaking race.

When the last military bill was passed in France, there was a loud cry from the clergy and the clerical newspaper that a new outrage had been perpetrated upon the church. The law provided that the theological students in the French seminaries should be enrolled, and that they should be held to a certain amount of military service with the colors. This, in the eyes of ecclesiastics, exposed them to grave dangers of insult from their godless companions, and of loss of faith or of moral tone from garrison life. The first year of service for the seminarists has just come to an end, and none of these direful results seem to have been realized. The seminarists have lived in camp or in barracks as undisturbed as if they had been so many athesists. Their religion has been respected, and their faith and morals appear to be as sound as ever. Some go back to be ordained; others take their old places at St. Sulpice and elsewhere. It is hardly possible that they will not be all the better priests from this brief experience of the world and of the life of men of their own generation. They will have learned many lessons from the tolerance and respect that they have received from companions who neither knew anything nor cared anything for the special studies in which good seminarists are absorbed, and who did not agree in the least with their religious opinions. They seminaries are cribbed and confined on every

The movements of Russia in Asia have recently been of a character to inspire grave distrust. The completion of the Transsiberian railway, the strengthening of the fort at Vladivostock, an advance on Pameer, and secret machinations in Afghanistan, each point to a well-defined commercial and political policy in Asia which may well alarm the power that has such important interests at stake on that continent. That Russia has long had designs on Corea is widely believed, and a virtual Russian protectorate over that country has only been averted by the vigiiance and decision of Chinese efficials. In 1885 things seemed to be so favorable for Russian ascendency in Corea that Great Britain took possession of Port Hamilton, an island near the mouth of the Yellow Sea, and converted it into a naval station. Port Hamilton was afterward abandoned at the request of China, although there were serious doubts expressed by English statesmen as to the wisdom of the surrender. Russia has become more aggressive since that time; and it would need but a slight pretext for her, in he event of trouble in China, to protect what she claims to be her interests by some bold movement. Thus it is that national jealousies and political intrigues seem to be operating toward the continuance of outrages in China, which under other conditions would be quickly and effectively punished.

There are announcements from French poitical circles that the republic is cultivating conciliatory policy. But, however this may be, there is little doubt that the old struggle of 1870 between France and Gernany must sooner or later be fought over, France is no better reconciled over the loss of Alsace-Lorraine today than on the day it it was wrong from her upon the ignominious fail of Napoleon III. Though originally snatched from Germany, by force, she knows it was hers by possession for nearly 200 years, and feels that by language, religion situation and long possession, it is rightfully hers, and the republic is as ready to fight for it, when circumstances favor, as the successive monarchies were watchful to hold it; and Germany, on the other hand, has never forgotten how she lost it, nor will she surrender it without a desperate struggle. The republic of France is steadily advancing in power and the confidence of her peowealth is becoming prodigious, her army colossal and perfect in discipline. It was but vesterday telegraphed that her reactionary imperialists are becoming tired of resisting the new order of things, and that even Victor Napoleon has expressed the utter hopelessness of ever overthrowing the republic. If war comes, between alliances of nations led by this republic and the German empire, as well said by Chancellor Caprivi, its sufferings and consequences will probably be more terrible than all previous wars.

Kearney Hub: The World-Herald might disinfect itself by a liberal use of asafosdita.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report,



WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, | 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23. People in Washington have been on the tip-toe of expectancy all day for the arrival of Secretary Blaine. When the secretary's daughter, Miss Hattie Blaine, appeared at the family residence this morning it was immediately rumored that the remainder of the family would come on the Peansylvania road's congressional limited this afternoon The report created some agitation. Every body seemed anxious to see the secretary through an earnest interest in his condition of health or curiosity, for nearly every one regarded his physical appearance as having an important bearing upon the presi dential contest next year. Scores of persons visited the State department and made inquiry about the hour when the secretary would arrive. Many others called at the Blaine home, which is near the department and white house, and still they were at sea. At the residence i was reported he would arrive on the after noon train, while the State department offi cials reported he would arrive tomorrow afternoon. The result was many telegrams were sent to the hotel where the secretary stops in New York and many persons went to the railroad station at 3:30 were disappointed. At 6 o'clock this evening Mr. Blaine was not expected to arrive till some time tomorrow. All of this interest shows the trend of the public mind toward the secretary of state and evidences the fact that Mr. Blaine holds a place in the hearts of the people here. During ine afternoon Miss Blaine called white house and was received by Mrs. Harrison. She also saw the president and prob abiy told of the condition of her father's health and the train on which he will reach the city. Ex-Congressman George W. E. Dorsey of

Fromont, who spent the day here and in Baitimore and left for his home tonight, was interviewed for the Washington Post, which reports him as saying: "The chances are all in favor of the election of Judge Post, our candidate for the supreme bench. There is harmony in the republican ranks and a general feeling that the ticket will win. The democrats have no nominee for the judgeship. Some will support the alliance man Edgerton, while the professional and business men of the cities are for Post. In no event will Ne braska fail to give its electoral vote to the republican nominee for president next year. The people are satisfied with the tariff. Those of them who denounced it last year are now admitting their folly. Even in the alliance they are saying nothing about the tariff. All they harp on is the money question. As well as I can figure out these people want only three things, the offices, free and unlimited coipage of silver and government loans of money on landed security at 2 per cent interest. But I will acquit them of the greatest warehouse or sub-treasury scheme. farmers are not paupers and they have bins of their own for storing their grain."

G. H. Marr of Nebraska is at Chamber-James K. Mack of Iowa was today ap pointed to a \$600 position in the general land

Charles E. Coon of New York, who was ecretary of the treasury under President Arthur, is mentioned for the presidency of An order of court has been issued for the sale of Pension Commissioner Raum's family residence here to satisfy judgements in favor

of Colonei A. L. Conger, the Onio politician, and others. This is one of the results of the democratic efforts to break down General Raum's financial credit and embarrassed his administration of the pension office. In both the army and literary circles of Washington the latest book of Captain John G. Bourne of the Third cavalry is received with great favor. It is just out and is en-titled, "On the Border with Crook." It is

from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons.

covers 491 octave pages, is printed on beautiful heavy paper, is profesely illustrated, and by army men is said to faithfully na rate the most triffing portion of General Crook's hardy life on the frontier. Assistant Secretary Chandler today modi-fied the decision of the general land office in the timber culture contest of Fred Novatney vs Benjamin H. Skiles, from the Chadron district, by directing that a hearing be given Skiles by the local land officers so that he

may show cause why his entry should not be cancelled. The entrance was allowed by the office below In the case of Frank J. Lipinski, who applied at the Huron, S. D., office to make a

Chandler decides that he cannot be allowed to make another homestead entry, as one entry of a kind exhausts the right of entry-

man to that class under all circumstances. Lipinski's first nomestead entry was comuted into a cash entry. R. Knanck was today appointed postmaster at Stockton, Muscatine county, Ia., vice R. Piper, resigned, and J. H. Stearns was appointed postmaster at Stearns. Jackson

#### PASSING JESTS.

Washington Star: "We will be consistent to e end," said one western horse thief to an-Yes," was the reply, "we will hang to-

Good News: Fruit vender—I feela bapa. Faithful wife—Why you feela bada? Fruit vender—One of the peaches I soila hat man was gooda. Detroit Free Press: Blue-I've invented a

ew windmill. Green-What are you g ng to name it, ongress? Blue--Naw, This on works, New York Herald: Stranger-Why. I thought

New York Heraid: Stranger - Why, I thought "Githar Cilty" was located here;
Native-Wall, stranger, it was located here, but last week news came that a railroad was goin' to come along eight miles north so the whole city moved over to be on the line.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

Clock Review.

What mighty mountains are lain low
In fashion's ficreest tussic!
There was a time when, not long since,
A back was mostly bustle.

Perhaps some day, as we move on In Time's uneven track.
Our girls will have their way again—
The bustle will be back.

Kate Field's Washington: Hoffman Howes

How much do you suppose Moore got for the Harp that once through Tara's halls the soul Murray Hill—When it was published? Hoffman Howes—No, when he "hung it up."

Cloak Review: Clara (at the Simpkins' grand hop-Didn't Miss Muslin's ball dress reach her in time today? Maud-I believe so. Clara-Then how does it happen that she

Maud-It came C. O. D.

Washington Star: "It is a great pity," said the sportsman's wife after he had told her of his day's experiences, "What is?" he asked. "That a fish can't grow as rapidly before it is caught as it does afterward."

Indianapolis Journal: There are 21,001 stitches in an ordinary 30 cent shirt. No wonder a man gets a stitch in his back occasionally.

Binghamton Republican: The course of true ove may never run smooth, but that fact loesn't prevent the lovers from striking a

### A MOTHER'S COMPLAINT.

Yankee Blade.

They've sp'iled her, yes, they've sp'iled my gal, a takin' her off to town;
She ain't like what she used to be when summer times come roun'.
And she comes out to drink fresh milk, and show us where we're wrong. And paralyze her old time beaux with dress, and style, and song.

You needn't tell me! Don't I ric'lect. Just how she used to play
Short frocked, bare footed in the yard, bout
all the live long day—
That is, when she weren't squallin' round for this and that to eat.
Didn't make much difference what, just so
'twas spread with sump'n sweet.

Member that day she ran away and fell into the creek. And hid out yander, till I got so skeered I was plum sick?
Then, when we found her, how she looked, half trimbly and half glad.
And in a sort of shaky tone tez, "Mammy is you mad?"

But now I scarcely know my child, since the city changed her so,
She talks on subjects mighty glib that we folks here don't know.
She seems so face and fincky, when July brings her down.
I fear she'd hardly own as all If we went up to

And there's her man-you'd think that he in-And had been growin wealther still just ever since his birth. I feel her pap was right when he his flat spin-lor rave. "They've put it on their backs," says he, "and come out here to save."

Lord knows, we ain't begrudgin' 'em a thing glad of the chance, our grown-Yet now can I help wish in that she'd allus stayed the same. stayed the same. As 'fore the city sp'iled her by the glin' of her

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