THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, }
County of Douglas, } ss.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending October 15, 1892, excepting the extra 3 o'clock edition, was as follows:

Sunday, October 9	26,045
Monday, October 10	23,878
Tuesday, October 11	23,872
Wednesday, October 12	24,051
Thursday, October 13	24,795
Friday, October 14	24,219
Saturday, October 15	24,352
Average	24,453

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 15th day of October, 1892. N. P. FEIL, [Seal] Notary Public.

Average Circulation for September, 24,622.

THE campaign of Crounse in joint debate has been one of encouraging triumphs.

THE old soldiers of Nebraska will vote for Harrison, rather than lend themselves to a scheme by which their greatest enemy, Cleveland, is landed in the white house.

THE "billion dollar congress" cry, heard so much two years ago, has disappeared. Like every other issue tackled by the democratic party, it proved to have a large boomerang attachment.

A NEW YORK genius proposes that an "anti-fanatic influence league" be organized. Let it be done. There is an unharvested crop in these parts that needs the specific treatment of such a league.

THE democratic papers are circulating a table showing that Lincoln signed less pension bills than Cleveland. This is one of the sample logical and sensible democratic arguments of the campaign.

SOME of the Chicago papers are indulging in expert opinions on the political situation in Nebraska. Their comments remind a native of the sage remark of a Dublin editor on the growth of free trade in the state of Omaha.

DID either the Mills bill or the Morrison bill provide for free sugar? Not at all. It was left to the republican party to secure that boon to the west. The democracy, cowed by the southern sugar planters, did not dare attempt it.

THERE are two classes of farmers in this state. One farms the land and the other farms the farmers. Of the latter class the great alliance legislature of 1891 was composed. Let the voters substitute the genuine farmers this year.

THE democratic candidate for congress in the First, Iowa, district in joint debate, nagged by the taunts of his opponent about the false cries of two years ago, declared boldly that "things are becoming cheaper in spite of the tariff."

IT WOULD be well for republican committees everywhere to pay little attention to stories of democratic disaffection. As long as the odor of spoils can reach the democratic nostril, his propensity to vote the ticket straight can never be overcome.

IT HAS been remarked by many persons that this country is not experiencing the usual business stagnation of presidential years. The stagnation is present, however, but it has been transferred to England, thanks to "the infamous robber, McKinley tariff."

IF THE republican party had done nothing else for the farmers, it would deserve every farmer's vote this year because of the reciprocity law by which the exports of agricultural products have so vastly increased that the amount for the past year exceeds that of 1890 by the almost incredible sum of $159,238,323.

THE profanity, irreverence, ignorance and demagogy of Speaker Elder were known all over the United States and used on all occasions to point the finger of ridicule at him and the crowd of which he was chief. The people of Clay county have a magnificent chance this fall to earn the gratitude of this state by keeping him at home.

MANY republican cities and towns in the empire state show an increase of over 100 per cent in registrations this year. The courts have confirmed the legislative steal, but the growth and activity of republican principles in the state whose vote is absolutely necessary to the success of the democratic candidate for the presidency bid fair to neutralize that most partisan judgment.

FOR AN example of impudence in its fresh and pure state, please gaze upon the silver mine owners, who demand that the farmers of Nebraska give them gold in exchange for their debased coin under a free silver law when the grain crop of Nebraska is greater by $5,000,000 than the entire product of all the silver mines of the United States.

THERE is a city ordinance requiring the inspection of milk, but it is practically ignored. At long intervals this really important matter gets just enough attention to put the milkmen on their guard for a time and then it is dropped. What is required and intended is systematic inspection in order that the people may be protected against impure and diluted milk. There should be as much care to see that this article is wholesome as there is to prevent the sale of unwholesome meats and vegetables.

CATERING TO POPULAR CLAMOR.

Section 15, article 5, entitled "Executive Department," of the constitution of Nebraska, provides that every bill passed by the legislature before it becomes a law, and every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary [except on questions of adjournment] shall be presented to the governor. If he approve, he shall sign and thereupon it shall become a law; but if he do not approve he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal and proceed to reconsider the bill.

If upon reconsideration three-fifths of the members elected to both houses vote in favor of its passage the bill becomes a law.

In conferring the veto power upon the governor the framers of our constitution simply followed the precedent established by the federal constitution, which confers upon the chief executive of the nation power to veto any bill passed by congress. The object of vesting this power in the chief executive is to interpose a barrier against unconstitutional, hasty and reckless legislation. It is the sworn duty of every president and of every governor to exercise the veto power conscientiously and fearlessly in every instance where he believes any measure to be an infraction of the constitution, or whenever in his judgment any measure is deemed to be injurious to the public welfare.

In the recent debates between General Van Wyck and Judge Crounse, Van Wyck has publicly volunteered the pledge that he would approve any bill that the legislature might see fit to pass. While this pledge was evidently made with reference to railroad regulation it was nothing more nor less than a bold bid for votes by a promise to ignore and nullify the plain mandate of the constitution. General Van Wyck was educated as a lawyer. He knows enough law to know that it would be his sworn duty if elected governor to interpose his veto whenever the legislature should pass any bill which he believed to be unconstitutional or inequitable. The constitution empowers the legislature to establish reasonable maximum freight rates, but it would be the sworn duty of any governor to veto any maximum rate bill which upon examination he should find to be unreasonable.

In striking contrast with General Van Wyck was the answer of Judge Crounse when asked whether he would sign any railroad bill the legislature might see fit to enact. He declared that if elected he would live up to his oath of office. He would carefully examine every bill first and if it was framed in conformity with the constitution and its provisions were just and reasonable it would have his approval—an I not otherwise.

No man who considers his oath of office as binding, and desires to maintain the checks which the constitution has placed in the way of hasty or ill-considered legislation can do otherwise. General Van Wyck's promise that he would allow the legislature to go unchecked if he were elected governor shows to what extremes he is resorting in order to cater to popular clamor.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATIC INTOLERANCE.

The statement of Mrs. Lease, the Kansas populist leader, regarding the treatment of General Weaver and herself by southern democratic mobs is undoubtedly a wholly truthful version of the cowardly outrages. The attempt to palliate these manifestations of intolerance by claiming that the mobs were composed of young men and boys is disposed of by Mrs. Lease, who says that in many instances prominent men were leaders in the disturbances; in some cases organized party clubs. It is perfectly obvious from what Mrs. Lease says, and all the circumstances sustain her, that the indignities shown the populist candidate for president were not the result of a spontaneous outbreak of the spirit of mischief, as the democratic apologists for the outrage claim, but were deliberately pre-arranged, the leaders selected and the program carried out according to form. It is altogether absurd to suppose that boys would engage unprompted in disturbances of this character, and it is entirely fair to assume that such non-voters as were engaged in the outrages were not only inspired by the democratic politicians, but were assured immunity from punishment for any consequences that might result.

Mrs. Lease very properly thinks that these outrages ought to be resented, and she says that if a vote for Weaver will be in effect a vote for Cleveland it is the duty of populists in the north and west to vote for the republican candidates. It ought to be plain to every intelligent man in the populist party that a vote for Weaver can have no other effect than to aid in electing the democratic candidate. There is no possibility of the election of the populist candidate, but the choice of Weaver electors in the normally republican states might throw the election of president into the house of representatives and thus insure the choice of Mr. Cleveland. This is why Mr. Springer advised the democrats of Kansas to vote for the populist electors and Governor Boyd gave similar counsel to the democrats of Nebraska.

Former republicans who have identified themselves with the new party should seriously ask themselves whether they are prepared to assist in making Mr. Cleveland president in view of the fact that the dominant element of the democracy—the element which controlled the national convention and would control the national administration—is still as intensely sectional in feeling, and as intolerant in spirit as it has ever been. No democratic leader or organ has uttered a word in reprobation of the outrageous treatment of General Weaver in the south. Is such a manifestation of bitter partisan hostility to be allowed to pass unresented while men of the north and west play catspaw to the party guilty of it? Is intolerance of this kind to be meekly forgiven by the people who preserved the union in order that free institutions should not perish from the earth? We feel confident that thousands of ex-republicans in the populist ranks will not lend themselves to any such cowardly and debasing conditions, but seeing that a vote for Weaver will in reality be a vote for Cleveland will take the only effective course for rebuking southern democratic intolerance and outrage by casting their votes for the republican presidential candidates.

SHOULD BE CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

In the compact between the city of Omaha and the Union Pacific railroad the representatives of the city should not lose sight of the most vital point in all these negotiations. The conditions under which Omaha donated full $1,000,000 worth of real estate and bonds to the Union Pacific railway twenty years ago obligated that company not only to maintain principal machine shops at Omaha, but also to continue perpetually to transfer its freight and passenger business on the grounds donated to it. The company kept faith with Omaha as regards the machine shops, but it did not comply with its obligations regarding the passenger and freight transfer.

The barrier against the real union depot in Omaha has been the Union Pacific bridge. Through the influence of the late Sidney Dillon the depot at Dillonville became the real transfer ground and Omaha was made a way station. The marvelous growth of Omaha despite all these drawbacks and the building up of the stock yards and packing industry at South Omaha forced the Rock Island and Milwaukee roads to seek entrance at any cost into this city to enable them to compete with the Burlington. Their advent in Omaha under a special contract with the Union Pacific was almost simultaneous with the new contract between Omaha and the Union Depot company and the Union Pacific by which vitality was given to the original agreement that Omaha was to be made accessible to every road that connects at this point with the Union Pacific.

Now it is proposed to quit-claim to the Union Pacific all the right and title which Omaha has ever had to its depot grounds, and furthermore to abrogate that part of the contract by which the Union Pacific company bound itself to allow any connecting road to use its bridge and depot facilities at reasonable rates. In other words, by canceling the contract made in 1890 the city releases the Union Pacific from any obligation to permit the Iowa and Missouri roads converging at Council Bluffs to cross its bridge or enter its depot at any price. It allows the road to cancel its contract with the Rock Island and Milwaukee on three years' notice, and it may even without canceling the contract exact such enormous charges for the use of the union depot that they would practically be excluded.

All these points should be digested and considered before we surrender the last vestige of power by which Omaha may be able to sustain her claims as the real terminus of the Union Pacific.

IT IS reported that a corporation composed in part of eastern capitalists has been formed under the name of the United States Beet Sugar company to establish a large number of sugar factories in this state. As the beet sugar industry promises to become very important in Nebraska, which offers the best advantages for it of any state in the union, there should have been no lack of local enterprise and capital to carry it on. But if the factories are built as contemplated they will give a great stimulus to beet growing and will largely increase the volume of business in this state. The idea of distributing a number of factories about the state will doubtless produce good results by encouraging the culture of beets in many localities where they are not now produced. The sugar factories do not employ a great number of men and do not run throughout the year, but every new one added will increase the number of wage earners. It begins to look as if Nebraska were destined to become famous as a sugar producing state.

THE treasury of the Associated Charities is not so full that it cannot accommodate further contributions, and the offerings of the charitable will still be welcomed. The season is at hand when the calls for charity will rapidly increase and it is desirable that none who are deserving shall be allowed to go away empty-handed or without adequate help. Doubtless there are a great many persons in Omaha who intend to do something through the medium of the Associated Charities for the relief of their less fortunate fellow beings, and all such should carry out their commendable intention at once by placing what they propose giving in the hands of the society. When want and suffering make their appeal it should meet with prompt response.

IT SEEMS like a sensible conclusion that the South Omaha people have reached in regard to the mayoralty. Since the tragic death of Mayor Miller, the president of the council has acted as mayor, and it is proposed that he shall continue to do so until next spring. This will save the trouble and expense of a special election, and will leave the duties of the office in the hands of a man who is familiar with them.

OMAHA is a manufacturing city, and the world is hastening to recognize the fact. The author of an article on the growth of American cities in the November *Cosmopolitan* so describes it, and inspiring, indeed, is the sight of that "366" in the column of percentages of population increase in the table of principal American cities, so far distancing all others named.

GOTHAM society is all agog because Chauncey Depew did not appear at the Columbian banquet. He claims he was not invited, while the committee claim that an invitation was sent him. The invitation must have got into the hands of the same mail clerk who delayed Cleveland's congratulations to Stevenson last summer.

THE only diversion in this Nebraska campaign was the attempted diversion of the Missouri river by ambitious Iowa farmers.

AN OMAHA bicyclist has beaten a horse in a race at Kansas City. This is not difficult to believe. Omaha can beat the village on the Kaw in almost anything except mortgage foreclosures and tax sales.

But Darn His Hide.
Glasgow (Ky.) Times.

God bless General Weaver's patriotic efforts at political reform in Kansas; but darn his hide he must keep out of Kentucky.

Worse Than a Drouth.
Atkinson Graphic.

He who farms with his hands and not with his mouth is the successful agriculturist. A protracted drouth is not so damaging to crops as is the constant deluge of complaint that flows through the jaws of the calamity shriekers.

Points for First Voters.
Cincinnati Commercial.

The million young Americans who will vote this year for the first time, should vote for American industries, American markets and American prosperity. It is no credit to any man to belong to the party that cries calamity and antagonizes American institutions.

Where Does the Change Come In?
New York Herald.

Four hundred years ago yesterday Columbus discovered America and kidnapped some of the natives. Yesterday's news from Washington conveys the information that the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians have just been swindled again. Times have not changed much.

Was He Wrong Then, or Now?
Bloomington Echo-Argus.

Men change, but principles never. Principles are right or wrong. If wrong they are eternally wrong. When Senator Van Wyck was a republican and a United States senator he advocated measures embodying principles he now denounces. Was he wrong then, or now?

No Valid Reason for a Change.
Globe-Democrat.

It is true, as Mr. Blaine declares, that the present administration is thoroughly vindicated by the remarkable prosperity which prevails in all branches of trade and industry; and the intelligence of the country will certainly not consent to a reversal of this gratifying situation for the benefit of foreign merchants and manufacturers.

Make It an Annual Holiday.
New York Herald.

A century is too long to wait for another Columbus celebration. Make Discovery Day an annual holiday. The weather is sure to be fine, the theme is always inspiring and the opportunities for picturesque display are unrivalled. Furthermore, it comes at a time when farmers' pockets are full of money and merchants' shelves full of goods

Van Hurt Himself.
Hastings Nebraskan.

Judge Crounse left a splendid impression among the people of Hastings regardless of political faith, but if Van Wyck made any friends by his appearance here they are yet to be discovered. The fight for governor in this neck o' the woods will lie between Judge Crounse and J. Sterling Morton, with the odds greatly in favor of Crounse.

The Fight in the Fifth.
Bloomington Echo-Argus.

The campaign in the Fifth district is going along at a rate that justifies the most sanguine hopes for the success of the brilliant and brainy republican candidate. At every meeting place the republicans turn out by platoons and show unbounded enthusiasm for Prof. Andrews and the entire ticket. It will be difficult to keep the campaign in progress at this terrific pace until the day of election, but the republicans say there is no question that McKeighan's majority will be entirely overcome.

Mr. Kaley's Record.
Bloomington Echo-Argus.

J. L. Kaley, who has been nominated by the republicans of Douglas county for county attorney, was at one time well known in this county. He located here in 1878, and resided here about four years, served as county judge nearly one term, resigning his office to go to Red Cloud to take charge of the law business of Kaley Bros. While in this city Judge Kaley built an office on the west side of the square, also was married while here and built the house now owned by I. E. Montgomery. He was always recognized as an able attorney and conscientious gentleman, and if elected to the office of county attorney he will be an honor to himself and to Douglas county.

When Grover Was Merry.
New York Commercial.

There is no gleam of humor in anything that Grover Cleveland ever wrote. He is dull, stupid and soggy. The only thing that ever seemed to stir him to merriness was the contemplation of some crippled and disease-racked soldier asking his country for a few paltry dollars in the way of a pension. Observe his attempts at witticism in vetoing some of these applications. In vetoing the pension of Andrew J. Wilson, he said:

"Whatever else may be said of this claimant's achievements during his short military career, it must be conceded that he has accumulated a great deal of disability."

In the case of Alfred Denny:

"The number of instances in which those of our soldiers who rode horses during the war were injured by being thrown forward on their saddles indicates that those saddles were very dangerous contrivances."

And this is the case of John W. Ferris:

"The ingenuity developed in the constant and persistent attacks upon the public treasury by those claiming pensions, and in the increase of those already granted, is exhibited in bold relief by this attempt to include sore eyes among the results of diarrhœa."

The country made a mistake when it chose a sculking substitute-provider to sit in judgment on the claims of men who went to the front. It will not make the mistake again.

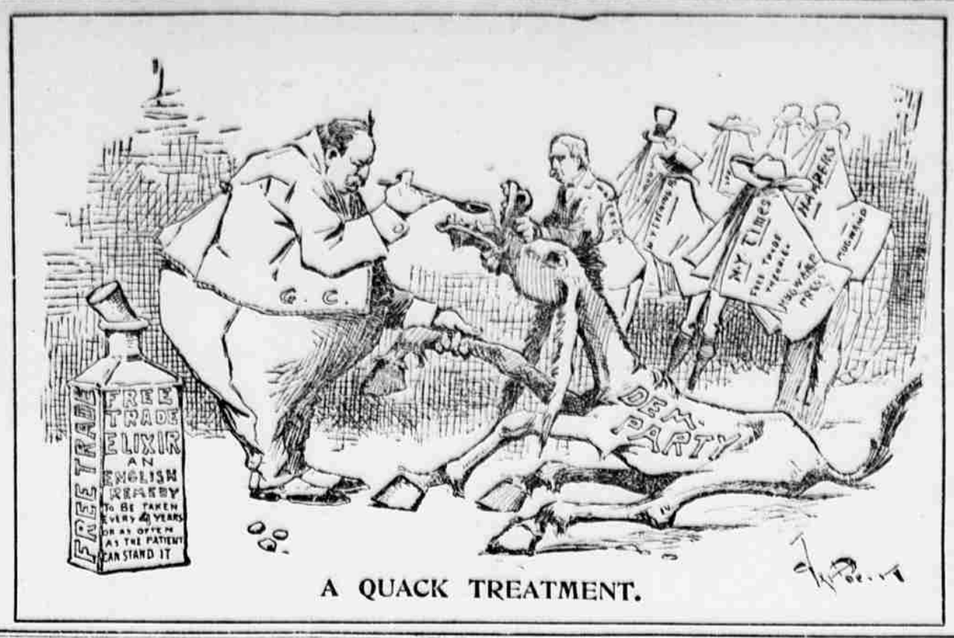
Be Loyal to Truth.
Niobrara Pioneer.

The wily politicians who have failed to find smooth sailing in either of the old parties are now at the head of the people's party in Nebraska. In order to draw upon the prejudices of ignorant or narrow minded people these very good men howl calamity. The better class of people, who have come to Nebraska to build a commonwealth to be proud of, are ashamed of such jabber. The Pioneer has been one of the institutions of north Nebraska that has upheld this country when grasshoppers and drouth set the whole of us to eating black bread, while corn meal was a luxury. It was one of the pioneer journals in this section of Nebraska that espoused the cause of the people against rings and encroachment of monopoly. Did you—you who are so rampant now, who have lived to see your land that could not get a mortgage against it rise in value to $10 an acre and more—heed the good intentions of this journal then? No, but sold to mammon. You were excusable because you were poor then. Now that you have grown well-to-do from the fat of the land, you who were poor, is it good citizenship to talk down what you would condemn in this journal? Farmers, "Stand by Nebraska!" You have prospered as a rule. Loyalty to the state and loyalty to truth, and to justice and to common-sense will be better than following a false god like Van Wyck, who has no more common interest in you than his scallawag of a partner, Paul Vandervoort, the U. P. railroad oil-room lobbyist.

IN RE CHRISTOPHER.

Washington Star.

Hooray for Columbus, who traveled of yore
To this land where the Indians held forest and shore!
All hail to the day when on dry land he sat,
And murmured in wonderment, "Where am I at?"
Were it not for Columbus, where would we be now?
We'd exist very likely, but when, where and how?
The great institutions which we have made ours
Would never have augmented refinement's soft powers.
Whence would come all our steamboats and Edison plants,
And "Down went McGinty," and "Do you wear pants?"
And various other expressions that find
Their insidious way to the sensitive mind?
And where would the actors of England all fly
When their day of decline in "old Lunnon" seems nigh
Oh, where would the mugwump have sought him a home
Or the Tammany tiger found chances to roam
Were it not for this man who discovered a place
For the old world to use as she needed more space?
No pen can relate all the glories that shine
As results of this perilous trip o'er the brine.
The score reaches such a magnificent sum
That the world must unite in hooraying for C'lum!



A QUACK TREATMENT.

OMAHA'S GREAT SHOWING

Interesting Census Report on Our Manufactures Made Public.

QUITE AN ENCOURAGING INCREASE SHOWN

After Making All Possible Allowance for Changes Incident to the Business There is a Decided Relative Increase in Wages.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17.

The census office today issued a preliminary report on the manufactures of Omaha for the year ending May 31, 1890, comparing the figures with those of 1880 under a system which includes only the industries on which a report was issued in 1880. The following percentages of increase are shown: Number of establishments reported, 256.49; capital invested, 746.80; number of hands employed, 328.50; wages paid, 543.15; cost of materials used, 995.72; value of products at works, 804.29; population of city, 360.23; assessed valuation of city, 166.08; municipal debt, less sinking fund, 698.01. In this period also wages increased from an average of $431 in 1880 to $646 in 1890, or nearly 50 per cent. After making all possible allowance for changes due to the relatively greater number of men employed in 1890 and for the more thorough enumeration and the advance in the quantity of manufactured products there is a decided relative increase in the amount paid in wages.

Bishop Graves in the East.

Right Rev. A. R. Graves, D.D., bishop of Nebraska, preached three sermons here yesterday. The bishop's morning sermon at St. Pauls was an interesting resume of the work in Nebraska. His text was from St. Mark, xvi., 15, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel unto every living creature."

He found the country west of the Platte thinly settled, Bishop Graves said, with but 300,000 people in 54,000 square miles. The great problem was how to get them together for religious purposes. The end was accomplished by securing a large force of missionaries and giving each one charge of ten or twelve parishes. The problem of education for these scattered people was another difficulty. A school had been established a Kearney, Neb., with accomodation for 150 pupils. How to furnish churches was another problem. Vacant school houses and saloons were taken possession of, and one sod house had been built as a memorial, the only sort of structure which was impervious to the sand storms of that section. The members had increased steadily.

The bishop wanted money to support ministers and divinity students, to build churches and chapels, and provide scholarships for the diocese.

The Post this morning says of the bishop: "One of the most interesting figures of the Episcopal convention in Baltimore has been the bishop of Nebraska, Rt. Rev. A. R. Graves, D.D., who has done wonders for his church since he took charge of the territory of the Platte. A little more than two years ago he was called from one of the leading churches in Minneapolis to take charge of the work in this field. Bishop Graves was in Washington yesterday. With characteristic western energy he was not content to preach once, but led three services."

Gradually Nearing the End.

Mrs. Harrison is a little weaker today. The progress of her disease is gradual, but regular, and each morning finds her a little weaker—a little nearer the end. She sleeps well. She slept a great deal last night, but her sleep is not refreshing. She wakes from it much exhausted, with a little more of her vitality gone. She has rested quietly today. The president's aunt, Mrs. F. T. Newcomer of Indianapolis, arrived this morning and will remain at the white house for some time. Although the president attended the public reception as usual and shook hands with a number of of visitors, he was unable to reply to any of the well meant words of sympathy which were spoken to him. No visitors were received by the president's family today.

News for the Army.

The following army orders were issued today:

A board of officers to consist of Brigadier General Wesley Merritt, Lieutenant Colonel Marshall I. Ludington, deputy quartermaster general; Lieutenant Colonel Charles R. Greenleaf, deputy surgeon general, is constituted to meet at Helena November 1 for the purpose of selecting a site for a military post at that place, as provided for under an act of May 12. The board will examine such sites as may be offered for the purpose, situated within a radius of ten miles of Helena, and especially as to their suitability for the purposes required, including such matters as permanent water supply, drainage, location for a target range, etc. Rough topographical sketches of such of the sites offered as are considered by the board to be desirable for the purpose, should be made and submitted with it's report.

Western Pensions.

The following western pensions granted are reported by THE BEE and Examiner Bureau of Claims:

Nebraska: Original—Francis M. Umbenhower. Additional—Paschal T. Hickerson, John R. Lovell, William J. Farris, George V. Currie, Elijah Jenkins, Jesse L. Poynter, Oscar F. Underhill. Renewal and increase—Obadiah S. Comar. Increase—Lorenzo D. Taylor. Reissue—Ethan Atwater. Original, widows, etc.—Vesta L. Clark, Hannah M. Cross, Climena C. Nichols, Jane M. Hubbard (mother).

Iowa: Original—Abraham L. Palmer, Simeon Claywell (deceased), Robert Speer, Christopher M. Johnson, Charles W. Clifton, Robert K. Blair, Henry Hodge. Additional—James Boldman, John W. Bartlett, James Kevan, Myron Osborn. Reissue and increase—Job C. Williams. Original, widows, etc.—Frances Dinneen, Margaret Foley, Philoma M. Brown, George W. Chinn (father), Julia A. Woolaver.

South Dakota: Original—James Nilson. Additional—Lambert Wright, Gerald Grace.

Miscellaneous.

W. S. Clark of Nebraska is at the Oxford.

Rev. Mr. Nash of Fargo has been made a member of the committee on credentials of the supreme council of Scottish Rite now in session here.

J. H. Renwald has been appointed postmaster at Summitsville, Ia., vice J. Renwald, resigned.

The thirty-third anniversary of the raid of John Brown was commemorated by special services in the colored churches here.

Ex-Minister Kasson is in Washington on private business. He said today that he was not taking an active part in politics, but as a looker-on his judgment was that Mr. Harrison had a small percentage the better of Mr. Cleveland and in fact he believed a bet on Harrison was pretty safe.

The secretary of the interior today affirmed the decision of the land commissioner in the following cases of appeal: Samuel Hoffman in the Aberdeen, and Walter Broadbent in the Mitchell, S. D., land districts, appeal from holding for cancellation; timber culture entry, Robert E. Boise, Broken Bow district; Charles M. Street, Sebastain Ochs, Aberdeen district, S. D., rejection of application for timber culture entry affirmed; Henry C. Knight of Lincoln, contestee and appellant against Joshua Cox, concerning timber culture entry, decision affirmed; protest of James Adams et al, against acceptance of final proof on homestead entry of Auen Simons in the Cheyenne district, dismissed. In the case of Andrew J. Grindle, who appealed from the rejection of final proof on his pre-emption filing in the Chadron district, the secretary ordered that this proof be considered. P. S. H.

IN THE VALLEY OF THE SHADOW.

Indianapolis News: Everybody reads the sad bulletins touching Mrs. Harrison's gradual decline toward the dark valley with profound sorrow and with unqualified sympathy for the president.

Washington Star: The American people, without distinction of party or section, sympathize deeply with the president of the United States in the profound personal grief that he carries with him in the daily discharge of his official duties.

Philadelphia Record: The people will hear with unfeigned sorrow that Mrs. Harrison's case has passed beyond the reach of medical skill and will sorrow in sympathy with the president in the slowly dragging hours of bitterness and tribulation through which he is passing.

IN A LIGHTER VEIN.

New York World: The fresh heir fund pennies in baby's bank.

Puck: The orizinal "vault of heaven" was made when the cow jumped over the moon.

New Orleans Picayune: If any young man wants to find out what the wild waves are saying let him go to sea.

Yonkers Statesman: St. Louis boasts of a man who has lost two legs and two arms. They say he is not half a bad fellow.

Jewelers' Circular: Optician—You have a bad case of strabismus.

Ponsonby—Didn't think it was as bad as that; thought I only had squint.

Chicago News Record: "They tell me you are the leading member of the college foot ball team. What position do you fill?"

"I put on the bandages."

New York Herald: Mrs. Laker—I fear our marriage will have to be postponed for a while.

Mr. Penns—Do you mean you no longer love me?

Mrs. Laker—Oh, dear, no. The fact is, I have—er—married another man.

Indianapolis Journal: Watts—I like to see a man have some family pride; I think it is a good trait.

Potts—So do I, unless he carries it to extreme, as Thomson does. Why, that fellow actually wanted to lick a man the other night for making fun of Adam.

Puck: Floorwalker (suavely)—Well, sir what can we show you today?

Mr. Winterwheat (of Hush Center)—Well, sir, the old woman asked me to do some pricin' an' matchin' fur 'er, but I declar, now, I ain't got no idee—

Floorwalker—Ideas? Yes, sir. Here, boy: show this gentleman to the notion counter.

Pittsburg Chronicle: Dukane—I don't think railroads ought to hire astronomical engineers.

Gaswell—What on earth are astronomical engineers?

Dukane—Those who telescope their trains.

Tidbits: "I see villain in your face," said a judge to a prisoner. "May it please your Honor," said the latter, "that is a personal reflection."

Detroit Free Press: Mrs. T.—Didn't I hear you call your husband Harvest Moon?

Mrs. Koffie—Yes.

Mrs. T.—What do you call him that for?

Mrs. Koffie—Because he was ten nights full in September.

Washington Star: "Don't you think Mrs. Glitfeather is a charming hostess?" said one young woman to another.

"Yes, indeed," was the reply. "She always does the right thing at the right time."

"That is what impressed me. Did you notice, dear, how she served refreshments immediately after you sang?"

BETWEEN THE ACTS.
The Southron.

Between the acts, upon the stage,
The idle Thespians engage
In games of poker without end,
The while the heroine doth mend
Her ballroom gown of musty age.

The stage director, in a rage,
Doth war upon the "supers" wage,
Because the scraggy limbs offend—
Between the acts.

The swell, emotion to assuage,
Doth suck his cane in manner sage,
While men go out "to see a friend,"
Their wives, the interim to spend,
Peruse the programe—every page,
Between the acts.

ROMANCE IN SIX CHAPTERS.
Truth.

A little brook,
A shady nook,
A man and book.

A maid in sight,
Cons with delight,
A novel bright.

Cow comes in lot,
Maid stayeth not,
Flees from the spot!

Man not afraid,
O'er fence gives aid—
A grateful maid.

A look—or so,
A yes—a no—
Homebound they go.

Year passed aside,
A groom—a bride,
A knot fast tied!

STIRRED UP THE QUAKER CITY.

Chestnut Street Ranged by a Mad Dog—Over a Dozen People Bitten.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 17.—About 8 o'clock last evening, an hour when Chestnut street is crowded with people, a small, shaggy-coated dog came around the corner of Smithson street on a full run. The terror-inspiring cry of "mad dog" was quickly raised, and everyone in the path of the animal started for shelter.

Before the crowd could scatter, however, the dog had bitten nearly a dozen men and one little girl. He then started up the street and bit Charles Rinner, William H. Booker, Dr. F. B. Hessel and S. Myers. At Ninth street the dog stopped for an instant and Officer Jones, seeing the opportunity, ran at the animal and struck it upon the head with his club, stunning it. Picking the animal up the officer placed it beneath the wheels of a passing car and the life was crushed out of it.

Only the names of those given above could be obtained, as all the bitten people were taken away to the nearest drug stores, where their wounds were cauterized.

Gladstone's Health.

LONDON, Oct., 17.—Mr. Gladstone, fearing on account of the increasing weakness of his eyes the injury he received during the recent campaign by being hit in the eye with a missile thrown by a woman, visited recently a noted oculist. The oculist informed him that his eyes were in good condition and that he would retain good eyesight for many years to come. Mr. Gladstone's general health is excellent.