THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

TERMS OF SCHECKIPTION.

Daily Hee (without Sunday) One Year.
Daily and Sunday, One Year.
Bit Months.
Three Months.
Engday Hee, the Year.
Saturday Bee, the Year.
Weekly Bee, the Year. OFFICES.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
State of Nebrask.

County of Donglas.
George B. Tawhuck, secretary of THE BER Publishing company, these solemnly swear that the actual-circulation of THE DAILY BRE for the week ending Cetipher 22, 1892, excepting the extra 3 o'clock edition, was as follows:

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pre-ence this 72d day of October, 1802. N. P. FEIL, [Seal] Notary Public. Average Circulation for September, 24.622.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

THE Tammany crowd have pulled Grover over the dashboard and are now kicking him most vigorously.

POLITICAL disturbances are reported from various quarters, but in every instance so far the disturbors have been IF MR. WATTERSON had put a few

more days on that glorious speech he would have argued himself clear out of the democratic party. THE shadow is slowly deepening upon

the home of the president in Washington. And with this grief the sorrowing sympathy of every American heart is stirred. THERE are a great many men just now

standing up for Nebraska and after the 8th of November there will not be standing room enough for the multitude that will stand up and want to be counted.

THERE was one great national figure missing from among the clergy who took part in the World's fair dedicatory exercises, and he is perhaps the greatest divine in this country-Phillips Brooks.

BY THE application of electricity the time required for tanning the hide of an ox has been reduced in France to ninetysix hours. It takes several months to properly tan the hide of an American politician.

EXPERIMENTS with the storage battery as a motive power for street cars continue to meet with success, and it is predicted that it will soon take the place of the overhead trolley. The public will gladly welcome the change when it comes.

THE testimonial concert to be given to Carrie Maude Pennock by the musicloving people of Omaha should have the hearty support and patronage of this city. Miss Pennock is of Omaha and her talents are certain to render her and her home even more renowned and

RICHARD COBDEN said many years ago in the English House of Commons that the English people asked nothing but what was right when they asked that English money should not be spent out of England when it could be spent there. A similar feeling of loyalty to their own country prevails among Americans.

THE condition of Edwin Booth is regarded as precarious, and while the greatest of living American tragedians is not absolutely prostrated he is gradually fading away and the country may at any time be shocked by the announce ment that the peerless impersonator of Hamlet has gone to that bourne from which no traveler has ever returned.

THE graduating class of 1893 in the Baltimore Medical college has pledged itself to the use of English in writing prescriptions. If this shall reduce the number of cases of death by druggists' mistakes it will be a boon to afflicted humanity, and if the bills for service are reduced by these young doctors in proportion to the increased ease and simplicity of writing prescriptions the whole world will applaud.

SENATOR MANDERSON has been elected president of the Good Roads association, which was organized in Chieago yesterday and counts among its members such distinguished men as Phil Armour, Leland Stanford, Seward Webb and General Roy Stone. The movement on behalf of good roads is rapidly growing in favor and is destined to be productive of very baneficial results. Many of the states east of the Mississippi have already made exceltent progress in good road making and Nebraska will doubtless soon fall into

THE question of devolving upon the general government the duty of establishing and maintaining quarantine regulations will undoubtedly be discussed at the next session of congress. There is a very strong public opinion that the federal government ought to have full control of this matter, instead of acting in the character of an auxiliary to the states, and there is no really valid objection to placing the whole business of quarantine in the hands of the general government. The divided authority that exists under present conditions conduces to blundering and bother, while state quarantine officials are chosen with reference more to their political standing than to their qualifications for the duties. A

thorough reform tion of the quarantine machinery is undoubtedly necessary, and the most effective way to accomplish this is to put it in the hands of the general government.

THE AMERICA OF TODAY.

In his brilliant dedicatory oration Mr. Henry Watterson said that such was the magnitude of the thome which was presented to the mind that he would not venture to consider any other country than our own. The morest catalogue, said the ocator, of the events of the last four centuries would crowd a thousand pages. The story of the least of nations would fill a volume. But no adequate conception can be formed of the yastness of the results of the discovery of the new world unless we extend our view over the entire hemisphere and consider what has been accomplished in other lands than our

Great as the United States is among the nations it comprises only about onefourth of the area of the continents of North and South America. It is to be remembered that Mexico and the countries of South and Central America, while they have not made as great progress as this country, are yet as truly American. They retain in a more or less modified form the tongue of the Spanish and Portuguese who settled them, but this does not affect their relations as a part of the great American world any more than does the fact that the language of the United States is that of England affect the standing of 24.343 this country as an American nation. The civilization of the Spanish-American countries is not as high as that of the United States generally, and the lack of stability in the governments of most of them has been an obstacle to their progress. The three Spanish-American countries where the government appears to be most firmly established are Mexico, the Argentine and Chili, yet in the last two there have been revolutions in the recent past. Undoubtedly the republican form of government in Brazil will be permanent, but there is a dissatisfaction in some of

> suffering from her war with Chili. In the Central American states revolutions are of frequent occurrence. Indeed the whole history of the Spanish-American republics has been a stormy one, but there is reason to hope that the example and influence of the United States, which with closer commercial relations will be exerted with steadily increasing force, will in the course of time produce a radical change in the character of those countries. This has been done in the case of Mexico, whose people have learned the folly and the cost of revolutions, and where the government now appears to be in no more danger from popular ferment than is the government of the United States. When other Spanish-American countries become freer from the influence of European capital, which has been responsible for many of the revolutions, hey will do as Mexico has done and then will come an era of vigorous progress.

As it is some of these countries have

realized a wonderful growth in a com-

develop revolution. Venezuela has just

deposed a president, while Peru is still

paratively brief period. Mexico is steadily advancing in material prosperity, after generations of unrest in which she made almost no progress, Chili is rapidly recovering from her damaging civil war and is pushing forword. The Argentine, but for its unfortunate financial experience, which has afforded a striking lesson to other countries, would be having a splendid prosperity. Brazil is moving forward in material development. All of these countries have great resources, which have as yet been but meagerly developed. With the extension of railroads, the telegraph and telephone. and with closer communication with a higher and more progressive civilization, a new race of Spanish-Americans will be evolved who will elevate their countries to the higher standards of older nations. The conditions that will produce these results are already being provided. The countries of Spanish-America are acquiring all the appliances and instruments of progress and development and learning the methods by which other countries have grown and prospered. With the spread of enlightenment among the people generally the growth of Spanish-America must surely be grand and inspiring to the generations of Americans yet to

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH.

Preliminary reports from the census bureau on the mechanical and manufacturing industries of various cities furnish gratifying evidence of amazing growth during the past census decade. The reports at hand relate to nine representative cities in the east, west and south. These are Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City and Milwaukee in the west, Buffalo, Rochester and Lynn, Mass., in the east, and Atlanta and Nashville in the south. Though limited in number each group typifies the mighty forces of development which unite in making the United States the most progressive and prosperous nation on earth.

Chicago reports 9,959 industrial estab lishments, an increase of 155 41 per cent in ten years. They employ 203,108 hands and represent an invested capital of \$202,477,038. The annual pay rell amounts to \$119,143,357, an increase of 228.62 per cent over the wages paid in

Omaha presents a remarkable showing in percentages of gain. There is an increase of 256.49 percent in the number of estab ishments, 749,89 in amount of eapital invested, 328 50 in number of hands employed, 543.15 in amount of wages paid, and 834.29 in value of prod-

Kansas City shows an equally gratifying gain all round. The number of establishments increased in the decade from 224 to 1,473, the employes from 2,548 to 14,692, and the annual wages paid from \$1,420,713 to \$9,369,323, equal to 522.94 per cent.

Milwaukee, being a much older city. does not show as great a per cent of gain as Omaha and Kansas City, but her totals are greator. The number of factories increased in ten years from 811 to 2,867, employing 41,127 hands, against 20,886 in 1880. The wages paid in 1880 amouated to \$6,946,105, in 1890 to \$19,-298,998, an increase of 161.41 per cent.

The older eastern cities vie with the west in industrial progress. Buffalo reports 3,550 establishments, against 1,183 in 1880, 49,998 hands employed, against

18,021 in 1880, and \$24,617,408 paid in

wages, against \$7,442,109 in 1880. Rochester, the Flower city of the Empire state, reports 1889 establishments, gainst 735 in 1890. The number of employes increased from 14,607 to 32,429 and the wages paid from \$5,217,713 to \$16,500,405, an increase of 209.70 per

Lynn shows a large increase in the number of establishments, but not a proportionate lacrease in the number of imployes. This discrepancy is more than balanced by the increase in wages paid. The increase in the number of hands was 46.24 per cent, but the increase in wages paid amounted to 89.63 por cent.

In the south, industrial development had its birth during the decade between 1880 ami 1800. Previous to the former year the number of establishments in existence was small. The census figures, therefore, represent practically the industrial progress of the new south, so far as Nashviiio and Atlanta are concerned, Atanta reports 333 establishments, employing 7,680 hands and paying in wages annually \$3,296,644. Nashville's totals are about the same.

The most significant feature of the statistics is the remarkable increase shown in wages paid. In every instance the per cent of gain in wages paid excoeds the per cent of gain in the number of hands. This important fact is made clear in a comparative table as follows:

Hands Wages

. 14 (43 . 328.50 . 404.42

The reports outlined illustrate the gigantic industrial strides of the country and present incontestible proof of the beneficent results of the republican the provinces which may at any time

Imaha Cans is City

policy of protection.

lliwankee .

ochester.

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN CONGRESSES. The intellectual part of the Columbian exposition will attract almost as much attention as the practical and it promises a magnificent contribution to the world's thought. One of the interesting events of last Friday was the inauguration of the Columbian congress, and the plan of the world's congress auxiliary contemplates the holding auring the exposition of more than 100 congresses representing the religious and moral progress of mankind.

During the month of May a series of world's conventions of music and the drama, the public press and medicine and surgery will meet. Music alone, to refer to only one of these departments, will probably have an ampler recognition, as one of the finer features of civilization, than has ever before been given to it. The various projected musical congresses have been put in charge of able and competent men and provision has been made by the directory for the rendering of the noblest music in the halls to be built for this purpose. During the month of Jone world's congresses relating to temperance, moral and social reform, commerce and finance, will be held. In July there will be congresses relating to literature, science, philosophy and education.

In August there will be congresses relating to engineering, art, architecture government, law reform and political science. From August 25, and extending through the month of September, the great religious congresses will be held, beginning with the ambitious parliament of world's religions, and the more restricted, but not less interesting, parliament of Christendom, followed by the church, interdenominational and mission congresses, and closing with the meetings of the Evangetical alliance and the Sunday rest conventions. During the month of October congresses of labor, trades, occupations and agriculture will be held, and in the opinion of many good judges these may prove the most interesting of all. When it is remembered that all these

great gatherings will not be merely local or sectional in their character, but representative of the whole world, their importance as registers of the world's thought and endeavor in these various lines of activity will be clearly appreciated. They will bring out, in a way never before attempted, the enduring triumphs of modern civilization, while at the same time they will offer a worthy platform to the great thinkers and reformers of the world, who have something to say of interest to humanity either by way of criticism or suggestion.

The proposed parliament of world's religions has been the subject of some criticism, but as it is to be managed by eminent Christian clergymen of un questioned orthodoxy it is not likely that it will be antagonistic to Christianity. The other religious congresses will bring out the many-sided activities of the Christian churches, and their effect on the various denominations represented will doubtless be stimulating

and helpful. The number to be interested in the in tellectual part of the exposition is not so great as the number who will be attracted by the splendid exhibition of the world's material progress, but the congresses will not fail to command the earnest attention of millions of intelligent and thoughtful men and women the world over, and there can be no doubt that much good will result from them. Nothing in connection with the exposition will better illustrate the genius of the American people for planning and carrying to success great en-

terprises.

JUVENILE CONVICTS. Many striking examples of parental heartlessness and unrequited filial affection are daily witnessed in the criminal courts of the United States, not excepting those of Nebraska. It is not a very uncommon thing to see a child under ten years of age taken before a magistrate by its parents and recommended for confinement in a juvenile reformatory. It is customary for the judge to take the word of the parents as to the refractory and ungovernable nature of the child, and if their story seem reasonable he promptly sends the youthful culprit to the state industrial school or a juvenile reformatory of some sort.

Without attempting to deal particu-

iarly with the morits of any special case or class of cases, it may be proper to speak of the general subject as one that is commanding becreased attention everywhere. It cannot be denied that juvenile reformatories are necessary, and that under proper management they may exert a wheelesome influence upon their youtnful inflates, by which, in some instances at least, their characters may be so molded as to put them in the way of becoming useful and honorable members of society. But in many cases it is to be presumed that the youthful offender will be hardened by such treatment and that any evil tendencies which he may possess will be confirmed. The fact that a child is hard to manage ought not, in the interests of common humanity, to be regarded as a sufficient cause for his confinement in a reformatory. It is customary elsewhere, as well as here, for courts toaccept the statements and conform to the wishes of parents in such cases upon the natural, though often mistaken, assumption that such a step would only be resorted to after all other means of correction had failed. Yet it is conceivable that the grossest injustice may often be done in this way, and it is a pity that the law should offer to heartless and unnatural parents so easy a means of ridding themselves of their children, for whose bad tendencies, if they really have any, in fact, the parents are themselves to blame.

According to recent census reports there were on June 1, 1890, in the juvenile reformatories of the United States 14,846 inmates. Fully one-half of these were between the ages of 5 and 14 years. Of the whole number 6,930 were charged with "offenses against society," 5,912 with "offenses against public policy," and 4,515 with "offenses against property." Under the head of "miscellaneous" there were 2,080, and those whose offense was put down as "unknown" numbered 551. Other sins of these children besides those given are set down in the report, and it is evident that some of them were charged with several offenses. It would seem, however, that the charge of "offense against public policy" ought to cover a multitude of sins. This is a broad, vague and uncertain accusation to be set down against children who cannot be supposed to know what public policy is. Who does know what this fearful charge means? It must be an awful thing for a young child to be branded with an 'offense against public policy." Perhaps it consists in being born and surviving for a few years the neglect and abuse of

heartless parents, In Nebraska the juvenile convicts number 166 miles and seventy-one females. Of the former sixty-three are charged with "offenses against public policy," and of the latter thirty-six are in the same category. Doubtless the real truth is that it is considered an offense against public policy for a child to be disobedient, rebellious and disposed to go astray from the paths of rectitude. The parent sits in judgment upon the conduct of the youthful transgressor in about nine cases out of ten. allowing that one-tenth of the juvenile delinquents are waifs. Having been practically east off by its parents the child can hardly be blamed if, after its discharge from the reformatory, it is found to have lost all self-respect and become impatient of all restraint. The stigma of having been an inmate of a reformatory is sure to stick. It is a sear upon the character of the child that cannot be effaced. Go where he may

he will be reminded of it. Undoubtedly there are cases in which the reformatory is necessary for the restraint of the youthful transgressor, but it is certain that the ground work of many a criminal career is laid by the child's parents when they cut him loose from home influences and have him sentenced to confinement in an institution which, whatever may be its name, is really a prison. Thousands of children might be saved from shame and disgrace if their parents were willing to do their duty by them, and the criminal annals of the country would be vastly shortened by a faithful observance of parental obligations.

IT IS a hard task that the democrats have undertaken in trying to convince the old soldiers that Grover Cleveland is their particular friend. His hostility to the veterans of the war has for years been one of his most conspicuous characteristics, and although he is now trying to be very agreeable to them it is unnatural. As mayor of Buffalo he vetoed an appropriation for the observance of Decoration day; as governor of New York he vetoed a soldiers monument bill, an appropriation for marking the position of the state troops at Gettysburg, an act to provide veterans with state certificates, a bill forbidding the wearing of the Grand Army badge by persons not entitled to it, and other measures in which the soldiers had a special interest. His record as a pension vetoer during his term as prestdent is well known. It is indeed a big contract that the democrats have on their hands when they try to make out that Mr. Cleveland is friendly to the veterans. The latter know him well

THE exhibition to be opened by the Omaha Kennei club on Tuesday will be the greatest, with one exception, that has ever taken place west of Chicago, and it is expected that it will even rival the great Chicago dog show of last spring. In all there are 325 canines listed for the exhibition, and many of them are famous by reason of the prizes which they have won in the past. A number of famous dogs are owned by Omaha parties, and all of them will be seen at the exhibition. Exposition hall will be alive with dogs, and the efforts which the club is making will certainly secure them all good quarters. Among the distinguished canines on exhibition will be a number that have won prizes in previous shows of this kind. Omaha has several that may be counted upon to win their share of the approval of visitors as well as their share of the

THE desperate efforts of Mr. Cleveand's manugers in New York to bring about a meeting between himself and Senator Hill can only be understood by those who know the peculiar influence

which the senator exerts over his personal followers. They are so loyal to him that they take up his quarrels and never leave off fighting his enemies. Senator Hill cannot himself put the knife into the candidate of his party, but by his silence and indifference he can and does say mutely to his followers that he expects them to do the slaughtering which he must not do if he is to remain in politics. If the Cleveland people could induce Hill to embrace their idol and become reconciled, the senator's personal adherents might weaken in their determination to shed the blood of the prophet. Election day is now so close at hand that the reconciliation is not likely to take place, and the thirty-six electoral votes of the Empire state will in all probability elude the eager grasp of Mr. Cleveland. Tho republican outlook in that state is growing brighter every day.

IF INTELLIGENT public sentiment

could have any weight with the Board

of Education that body would reconsider its action abolishing the training school for teachers. There is a consensus of opinion among those who are familiar with the subject, from a knowledge of the usefulness of such schools elsewhere, that the board made a very great mistake in abolishing the Omaha school and that after a brief experience it will find this to be the case. As was said by Mr. W. S. Curtis, who speaks from experience as a teacher, the particular ad vantage of training schools is to supply efficient material for filling the lower grades, and that means for teaching three-fourths of the pupils of any city. It is manifestly of the greatest importance that the teachers for these grades, having in charge so large a proportion of the school children and being required to lay the foundations of their education, should be carefully trained. It is a grave error to assume that anybody will do for this service who has a moderate education, whether having received any training for a teacher or not, and if this idea should obtain here the effect will be damaging to our schools,

THERE has been another reduction in the time of the voyage between Europe and the United States. On her last trip the City of Paris made the passage from Queenstown to Sandy Hook in five days, fourteen hours and twenty-four minutes. an unprecedented achievement and one outdoing her own previous performance by one hour and thirty-four minutes. A single day's run of 530 miles, the best ever made, and an average speed of 20.70 miles per hour maintained during the entire journey of 2,782 miles, constitute a remarkable record. What appeals to the pride of Americans in the matter is the fact that the City of Paris is soon to have an American registry and fly the stars and stripes. The suggestion of this latest achievement is that it may be possible within a few years to cross the Atlantic in considerably less than five days. The American shipbuilders, the Messrs. Cramp, are to build for the Inman line five or more steamships which it is proposed shall be speedier than the City of Paris and the high character of these builders for progress warrants the expectation that they will accomplish what they set out to do.

NEBRASKA has been well advertised abroad by the exhibition train that made the tour through the middle and eastern states and afforded visible and striking proofs of our prolific soil and varied products of the farm, garden and orchard.

Returning to First Love.

thicago Mail German Americans are flocking back into the republican party in lowa. Now let the republicans keep step with the liberal spirit of the age and not drive them out again by bigoted prohibition legislation.

One Congressional Candidate Burled. Norfolk News

The landslide from Keiper has commenced earnest, and realizing that he has no sho of election democrats are trading him like old rags for anything they can get, from presi dent down to road overseer. The indications of collapse are appailing to Keiper's friends.

Strangling a Campaign Lie.

Minneapoll: Journal.

During the decade 1889-90 the people of the

United States paid off \$900,000,000 of the na tional, state, county, municipal and school district bonded indebtedness. And accord-

ing to the dem-pop theory all this tiquidation was effected by pauperized and persecuted The Third Trial. St. Paul Pioneer-Press. The Wisconsin legislature is again hard at

work on a re-revision of its gerrymander. It is easier for a democrat to steal over there than it is to successfully get away with the This is probably the last attempt for rrent year. Three times and out into the current year. the cold of a minority. Not if the Court Knows Itself.

Indianapolis Journal

When we can manufacture all the leading stanles that the country can consume and sell them at a lower figure than they were ever sold before, and, by making them, give employment to American people and a mar-ket at home to American farmers, why should we tear down the wall of protection and let all the world into our market! This is an old question, but no one nas yet made clear why it should be done.

Real Significance of the Tribute.

Spri gae'd (Mass.) Republican, As no one thinks of delfying Columbus just at present there is no particular reason why Judge Tourgee, Rev. Dr. Parshurst of Zion's Herald and others should feel bound to denounce the explorer as a liar, pirate and good-for-nothing cut-throat generally. What America pays tribute to is his faith in the ting the truth to a decisive test. He may have been a liar and a pirate, but his faith and courage were just as great for all that.

> A Full Vote Means Victory. Alkinson Graphic.

The outlook for the election of the entire republican state ticket grows brighter with every returning day. The discussions be-tween Crourse and Van Wyck, were simply a series of triumphs for the former and have awakened an enthusiasm in republican ranks that presayes victory all slong the republican line in Nebraska. The better judgment of a line in Nebraska. The better judgment of a large majority of Nebraska voters will on the 8th of November record their condemnation of the political vagaries now being so industriously propagated by the opposition. The contest for supremacy is quadrangular, with the prohibition party hardly rising to the dignity of a small minor factor—hence the fight is virtually triangular, and under these conditions a full vote assures a republican conditions a full vote assures a republican victory. This fact should inspire every republican to buckle on his armor and during the remaining days of the campaign labor with renewed dilizonce in bringing to the polis every voter who favors conservative legislation in national and state affairs and who desires an enlightened administration of all departments of the public service. Keep prominently in view the important fast that prominently in view the important fact that a full vote is a republican victory.

DIVIDING THE DEMOCRATS

How the Alliance Movement in the South Affects the Situation.

BELIEF OF A PROMINENT COLORED MAN

He Thinks North Carolina Quite Likely to Go for Harrison-Reasons Why He Believes Such Will Bethe Case.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22. "Illinois is safely republican," said Mr. J. C. Dancy of North Carolina today. Mr. Dancy is a representative colored man, is collector of the port of Wilmington, is, of course, deeply interested in the success of the republican ticket and has just returned from a campaign tour through the Sucker state, in the course of which he delivered fifteen republican speeches.

"We feared trouble with the German Lutherans on the school question," said he, but there is no chance for a difficulty now. The republicans are safely shead and the only thing that admits of a guess now is the size of the majority.'

"What would you say if we carry North Carolina too!" he continued. "Stranger events than that have occurred. The people's party claim 90,000 votes. If they get half that number the electoral vote of North Carolina is ours. Nine tenths of the nembers of the people's party were democrats four years ago."

Actificial Production of Rain.

Scientists who have paid some attention to R. G. Dyrenforth's efforts to find out whether or not it is possible to produce rainfall by concussion will probably be inter-ested in knowing that Mr. Dyrenforth is preparing to conduct a series of studies incident to the specialty with which his name is so closely associated. Camp Arlington has been established near Fort Meyer and at that point experiments will be tried. balloon will make frequent ascensions so that the comparative humidity at various altitudes can be studied. Tests of explosions will also take place, but not at this time, because they might disturb Mes calloon is as noisy as a severe clap of thun der.

Rested Well Yesterday.

Mrs. Harrison has been much more com fortable today. She rested well last night and through the day. Much of the time the patient lies in a heavy stupor that is hardly a sleep and from which she arouses herself much weaker. Today, however, she seems to have slept a great deal and the sleep has been refreshing. So many of the details of the progress of the disease from which Mrs. Harrison is suffering have been published that the president was grieved and shocked to find them staring him in the face from every paper he has taken up. He has been obliged to request the newspaper representa tives not to interview the physician. McKee, Mrs. Russell Harrison Newcomer went out for a drive this morning. Mr. McKea expects to return to Boston Tresday. The president aid not hold his public reception today. Western Pensions.

The following western pensions granted are reported by Tax Bez and Examiner

Bureau of Claims: Nobraska: Original—Perry M. Wills, James McAllister, Somer B. Tift, Charles L. Bates, Frank L. Munn, John F. Greer, John Wallace, William H. C. Rice, tional-Albert Dresser, Lester S. Honal—Albert Dresser, Lester S. Burns, George Spear, James Welstead, William Brestol, Philetus P. Bentley. Supplemental —Joseph Willover. Increase—William H. Coons, Frederick Cox. Reinstated-Peter B. Wensel, Original, widows-Susannah Fairman, Dell E. Pert.

South Dakota: Original — Marcus M. Baird. Additional—Oliver P. Harks, George D. Farrar, Frederick Keidel, Lutner N. Lovejoy. Original widows, etc.—Withelmine Zielike, Betsey Sabia (mother).

News for the Army. The following army orders were issued

Leave of absence for twenty gave from November 1 is granted First Lieutenant William E. Shipo, Tenth cavalry. The following assignments to regiments of infantry officers recently promoted are ordered: Lieutenant Colonel Edward W. Whitemore, (promoted from major Tenth infantry) to the Twelfth infantry, vice Humpson, deceased. He will report by telegraph to the command for assignment to a station. Major Augustus H. Bainbridge (promoted from captain Fourteenth infantry) to the Tenth infantry, vice Whitemere, pronoted. He will report by telegraph to the commanding general Department of Arizona moted. or assignment to a station: Captain George T. T. Patterson, (promoted from first licutenant Thirteenth infantry) to the Fourteenth infantry, company A, vice Bain-bridge, promoted; First Lieutenant James ii. McRas (promoted from second itentenant Third infantry) to the Fourteenth infantry, company A, vice Patterson, promoted. He will remain on duty with the Third infantry

until futher orders.
The following transfers in the Fourth infantry are made: Captain Erasmus Gilbreath, from company II to company 1; Cap-tain Francis W. Mansfield, from company 1 to company H. The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant George Palmer, inth infantry, is extended one day. Major William E. Creary, paymaster, having been

found by an army retiring board incapaci-tated for active service, will proceed to his home and report theace by in ter to the ad-jutant general of the army. First Licenten-ant Douglas A. Howard, ordnance department, having been examined for pro-motion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a captain by reason of disability incident to the service, is retired from active service as a captain of ordunee, to date from June 14. The retirement from active service October 20 by operation of law of Lieutenant Colonel John A. Wilcox, Third cavairy, is announced. Leave of ab-sence for ten days is granted Captain Wil-ham H. Breck, Tenth cavairy recruiting officer. Captain Robert Craig, signal corps, will proceed to New Castle, Del., and carry out such instructions as he may ceive from the chief signal cer and upon the completion that duty will return to his station in this city. Major William H. Bell, commissary of subsistence, will proceed to Eaton and Greeley, Colo., on public business and then return to his station at Denver. On the recommendation of the regimental commander Second Leutenant Charles G. Dwyer, Twenty-first infantry, is transferred from company I to company D of that ropi

Miscellancous,

B. Bladiev is appointed postmaster at Oacount, S. D., vice J. Riggs, deceased. Miss Hattle Alien, daughter of Senator Allen of Washington, who has been critically ill for the past two mostss with typhoid fever at the residence of her parents, is slowly recovering. Since Miss Allen's con-ultion has changed for the better, Mrs. Allen, her mother, has been quite ii. The senator, who is in Washington taking part in the political campaign has also been ill with malarial fever.
The Kansas and Nebraska state repub-

lican associations held a joint meeting last evening for the further consideration of the subject of transportation for voters. It was appounced that the railroads had finally de ended not to make reduced rates west of Chicago and St. Louis. This will keep quite a number of Nebraskans from going vote. No explanation of this discrimination was given.

secretary of the interior today confirmed the decision of the land commissioner rejecting the application of John Kenfield to make homestead entry in the O'Neill land district, Nebraska.

SABBATH SMILES

New Orleans Pleavune: Honors are easy to a man who has his campaign fund put up for him.

Buffalo Express: It is probable that if the Dalton boys had thought it over they would have foreseen that the residents of Coffeyville would stand their grounds.

Impressive notes of racial harmony are wafted from Ok ahom 1. A new town has named Tipperusalem, a combination of Tip perary and Jerusalem.

Jeweler's Circular: "A clock mender works a good deal over time," mused Snodgrass. "He ought to strike," remarked Snively. Detroit free Press; He (indignantly)-I don't propose to be sat on by anybody. She kindly)-Then you shouldn't have proposed.

Washington Star: "What I am most wor-led about," said the doctor to the sice editor, is your blood. I want to find out about the circulation."
"Circulation." gasped the patient. "Look here, doctor, it isn't a square deal to work me for a death bed confession."

New York Herald: Great Physician (cheerully - Yes, sir, I can reduce you at the rate f live pounds a week. Fatman-How often shall I come around to you, doctor? see you, doctor?
Great Physician—You needn't come at all.
I'll just send you a bill at the end of each

Binghamton Republican: A man who who lives fast cannot expect that enjoyment will keep up with him.

Philadelphia Record: A Market street soft-drink cafe displys a sign reading: "Try one of our Columbus egg phosphates and you will discover another world."

Elmira Gazette: Jagson says you really never understand some men until you have a misunderstanding with them.

A HINT FROM PARIS. European Edition New York Herald.



As pretty a morning walking costume as one could wish to see is shown above. The nat is a green nued felt with wing embellishments. The corsage and skirt are of a green wool stuff; a band of gold braid runs around the bottom of the skirt and the vest opens over a puffed chemisette of black lace.

BROWNING, KING

The oldest

Inhabitants say---That the winter of '59 was full of blizzards and so



much snow fell that all the valleys were tilled up level with the hills. Didn't snow on the hills. This winter, they say, will see some mighty cold weither and overcoats will be in as much demand as ever. Our overcoats are proper in style. We make

them as well as tailors do and in most cases they fit better. Good overcoats \$10. Better ones \$15 to \$20. Richly trimmed and most popular fabrics are in our \$25, \$28, \$30 to \$40 overcoats. Every known style and color, from a light fall coat to a great storm ulster.

Browning, King&Co

Our storo closes at 5:20 p. m., except Satur- | S.W. Cor 1511 & Donglas St