THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, }
County of Douglas, }

N. P. Feil, business manager of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending November 5, 1892, excepting the extra 3 o'clock edition, was as follows:

Sunday, October 30	26,695
Monday, October 31	23,960
Tuesday, November 1	24,130
Wednesday, November 2	23,905
Thursday, November 3	24,091
Friday, November 4	24,193
Saturday, November 5	24,574
Average	25,085

N. P. FEIL.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 5th day of November, 1892.

(Seal) W. H. HALL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for October, 24,121.

NEBRASKA stood up for Nebraska.

OLD ENGLAND is getting ready to burn lime light.

NEBRASKA'S repudiators have been repudiated.

THE defamers of Nebraska have taken to the woods.

THE Omaha candidate for governor got there with both feet.

BY THE way, did you notice how Iowa didn't go democratic Tuesday?

THE voters of Nebraska have foreclosed their mortgages on the calamity mouth.

RIP-SNORTER DECH will now give the people of Nebraska a rest on mortgaged statistics and calamity.

REPUBLICANS will please not cast their eyes east of the Mississippi river. All is dark in that direction.

CROUNSE's plurality will probably run to 15,000. It was a magnificent victory for state pride and state loyalty.

THE democratic party will now proceed to do not a single thing which their terrible platform promised.

IT NOW begins to dawn upon the anti-Omaha factionists that Lorenzo Crounse was about the only man in the state with whom the party had any chance of marching to victory.

THE republicans of Douglas county have redeemed the pledge they gave the state convention at Lincoln by returning a tremendous plurality of over 5,000 for Lorenzo Crounse.

HAD prohibition carried two years ago republicans would not have elected a man on the state or congressional ticket and scarcely a corporal's guard to the legislature this year.

HOW Council Bluffs republicans fairly rolled in glory Tuesday! The Ninth district of Iowa has sent Senator Hager to congress by a fine majority. We shake with our brethren across the river.

NOW we shall hear a great deal of gush about "the verdict of the people against the high tariff robbery." But the fact is that the democratic majorities were rolled up by districts most benefited by the McKinley law.

IOWA has also been redeemed. The election of nine, and possibly ten, republicans out of the eleven congressmen is a magnificent result and shows what that state can do when unhampered by vexatious local questions. There are no spots on Iowa republicanism this year.

A CONTINUANCE of the present kind of weather for another week will enable the paving contractors to complete a great deal of work which they had feared would have to go over until spring. It is a good thing for the laboring men, who are thus given employment.

THE Nebraska warehouse law appears to be rather difficult to understand in some of its provisions. The recent decision of Attorney General Hastings as to the meaning of the inspection clause is to the effect that owners of public warehouses must not store grain of their own without having it inspected in the same manner as other grain. One firm in this city seems to have misunderstood the law and, perhaps, others have done so. This, we believe, is not the first time that it has had to be interpreted.

THIS city never witnessed a presidential election so quiet as the one just over. It was free even from the ordinary animated disputes of partisans, and one might have traversed every street in the city without seeing anything to indicate that a great battle of ballots was in progress. To those unaccustomed to the Australian ballot system the Sabbath stillness that reigned in the vicinity of the polling places seemed strange. The peddler of ballots, the briber, the eloquent and offensive "influencer," the man who has a special personal favor to ask, the bully who practices upon the feeble-minded and undecided voter—all these were absent, and their absence made voting a pleasure instead of an ordeal. The rapidity with which the polling proceeded showed that the voters are becoming familiar with the system, and for the same reason the counting was more effectively managed than heretofore.

NEBRASKA REPUBLICAN.

The republicans of Nebraska have reason to congratulate themselves upon the outcome of the contest in this state.

The democratic plot to capture the electoral vote of Nebraska by throwing the bulk of the democratic vote to the Weaver electors has miscarried. There can be no doubt that Nebraska will cast her electoral vote for Harrison, although the plurality may be comparatively small.

Lorenzo Crounse has been triumphantly elected governor of this state by at least 12,000 plurality, and all the republican candidates on the state ticket are doubtless elected by pluralities ranging from 10,000 to 12,000.

Returns so far received indicate that both houses of the coming coming legislature will be republican by a small majority, insuring the return of a republican to the United States senate. This is most gratifying, because unexpected. The most extravagant estimate of republican strength in the next legislature was a membership of from 62 to 65.

It is now certain that at least three of the six republican candidates for congress have been elected, with a possibility of the election of five members.

In view of the tremendous odds against which the republicans of this state had to combat, coupled further with the fact that they were left entirely to their own resources, the splendid victory achieved is a source of supreme satisfaction to every republican in the state.

GROVER CLEVELAND ELECTED.

It is now conceded and virtually settled that Grover Cleveland has again been elected president of the United States. The democrats have carried the solid south, which, notwithstanding the predictions of wild-eyed Weaverites and republican visionaries, remains more solid than ever. They have carried New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Illinois, which alone give Cleveland and Stevenson a majority in the electoral college. They may even carry Wisconsin and Indiana, which are very close and claimed by both parties.

All the other northern states, excepting possibly Nevada and Montana, will cast their electoral vote for Harrison. Sagebrush Nevada, with only 40,000 population, has borne the only fruit of the great populist uprising which ventured into the arena of national politics at Omaha July 4, with the startling declaration that the country is on the verge of ruin.

Our views as to the causes that have led to this disaster to the republican party are fully given in another column. Suffice it to say that on the 4th of March next the democratic party will resume control of the government and the destinies of the nation for four years to come will remain in its hands.

THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

There were elected to the present house of representatives 237 democrats, eighty-seven republicans and eight farmers alliance men, the democratic majority being 143. The house of representatives of the Fifty-third congress will contain 356 members, twenty-four more than the membership of the present house, the following states having gained congressmen under the last apportionment: Alabama 1, Arkansas 1, California 1, Colorado 1, Georgia 1, Illinois 2, Kansas 1, Massachusetts 1, Michigan 1, Minnesota 2, Missouri 1, Nebraska 3, New Jersey 1, Oregon 1, Pennsylvania 2, Texas 2, Washington 1, Wisconsin 1. The six representatives gained in the south will undoubtedly be democrats, so that that section will have that much added strength in the next congress and will be able, as in the present house, to control the organization and most of the committees.

As was pointed out before the election, the choice of a democratic president involved a democratic congress, and while it is probable that the democratic majority in the next house will not be as large as in the present one, there appears to be no doubt that it will be great enough to enable that party to carry through the lower branch of congress whatever legislation it may unite upon. The republican vote in the Fifty-third congress will be larger than in the present congress, and there will be, probably, more representatives of the third party than now, but the indications are that the democrats will be able to do as they please, regardless of the other parties, although they should combine in opposition to democratic policies.

The next house being conceded to the democrats, it becomes interesting to inquire what may possibly be the political complexion of the senate after March 4 next, the present senate having a republican majority of six. The legislatures of twenty-two states whose members were chosen on Tuesday will have the selection of successors to fourteen republican and eight democratic senators, whose terms expire March 3, 1893. The republican senators who go out are: Felton, California; Hawley, Connecticut; Dawes, Massachusetts; Stockbridge, Michigan; Davis, Minnesota; Sanders, Montana; Paddock, Nebraska; Stewart, Nevada; Hiscock, New York; Casey, North Dakota; Quay, Pennsylvania; Allen, Washington; Sawyer, Wisconsin, and Warren, Wyoming. The democrats are: Gray, Delaware; Pasco, Florida; Turpie, Indiana; Cockrell, Missouri; Blodgett, New Jersey; Bate, Tennessee; Faulkner, West Virginia, and Mills of Texas. As the situation now looks the republicans are likely to be in the minority in the senate after March 4 next, but the greater probability is that the independents will hold the balance of power there, and in that case their combinations would generally be made with the democrats. It thus appears to be probable that the Fifty-third congress will be democratic in both branches, or at any rate that the democracy will be in a position to control legislation during the two years beginning with December, 1893.

SPECULATION DECLINING.

A decline in the speculative spirit throughout the country has been noted for several years past and the results of this decline have been shown in an increased stability of values and a settling down of every kind of business to a safe and solid basis. A curious feature of this falling off in speculative operations is to be found in the exchanges of New York city. Nearly all of the operations in the New York Stock exchange are now carried on by a comparatively small number of wealthy commission houses and professional operators, including capitalists connected with great corporations whose securities are dealt in. The business of the stock brokers is greatly diminished and their profits correspondingly reduced. The membership of the exchange has remained at its full legal limit, but the value of seats has fallen 40 per cent in the last ten years.

This is accounted for by the fact that there are now fewer lambs willing to be shorn than formerly. In other words, the people have learned by experience that stock speculation does not pay and are leaving the professional operators to practice upon one another in their own way. The volume of business in the exchange, despite the great increase in population and in the products subject to speculation, has not upon the whole increased much in ten years. Petroleum, in which the small and inexperienced dabblers in the market used to do a great aggregate business, has almost entirely ceased to be bought and sold. In 1885 the operations amounted to 3,532,000,000 barrels, but in 1891 only 45,628,000 barrels changed hands. In this product alone thousands of men have speculated until they were finally ruined. In cotton and grain the operations continue at about the same volume as in former years, but the small operators have nearly all withdrawn from the dangerous game.

It is a good omen for the future that the speculative fever has abated, not only in the great exchanges but everywhere else. The prosperity of the country depends upon production and not upon operations affected by chance or by the shrewd machinations of the boomer. Business tact, industry and steadfast application are the true foundations upon which to build fortunes. The great west is building upon such foundations and it has been found to be a good policy.

CAUSES OF REPUBLICAN DEFEAT.

The defeat of the republican party in the national contest will be ascribed by the democratic organs to a revulsion of popular sentiment against the policy of protection. It would be equally logical to claim it as an indorsement of the democratic proposal to restore state bank currency. A candid investigation of the causes which produced the result will show that the tariff question, while given the greatest prominence in the campaign, really played but a minor part in the election. This is apparent from republican losses in the large manufacturing states.

New York was carried for the democratic candidates by superior organization and the complete abandonment of all democratic factional differences. Up to the time that Mr. Cleveland made a compact with Tammany, which led that organization to put forth all its efforts and brought Senator Hill into the campaign New York was a doubtful state, with the chances favorable to the republicans. The placation of Tammany and of Hill brought the whole powerful machinery of the democracy into active operation, and from that time the republican chances steadily decreased. When the democrats of New York are united and harmonious they are successful, as the political history of that state for the last twenty-five years shows, and their organization has never been more perfect than this year. Having the political machinery of the state and of the cities of New York and Brooklyn completely under their control, and an ample supply of money, they were able not only to hold the full strength of the party, but to draw votes from the opposition. The great majority obtained by the democrats in New York is testimony to the value of organization rather than to the influence of their principles.

The victory of the democrats in Illinois is also due chiefly to other causes than the tariff issue. The republicans made a fatal mistake in renominating Fifer for governor, and it was apparent from the outset that he was doomed to defeat and would inevitably be a damaging incubus to the party. He had made himself extremely unpopular, while his opponent, possessing qualities that commended him to the people, is one of the most popular men in the state. The question raised by the compulsory school law, for which the republicans were responsible, also played a very important part in the election. The great change in the vote of Cook county from that of four years ago shows that thousands of German Lutherans and others who sympathised with them in their hostility to the school law transferred their support from the republican to the democratic party. There may have been still other causes for republican defeat, but those noted were the most important. Other questions were also more potent elsewhere than the tariff issue in determining the action of voters, particularly in the northwest.

One important factor in estranging the support of workingmen was the strike at Homestead, with its bloody sequel. This incident was pounded to by democratic and populist demagogues to incite the working people to hostility by charging the responsibility for the importation of Pinkerton police and the arbitrary course of the Carnegie managers upon the republican party. This was very effective with thousands of wage workers everywhere who sympathized with the Homestead strike.

It must be obvious now to every man who has some knowledge of the practical work of politics that the national republican committee made a most serious mistake in neglecting the west to the extent it did. Acting, in[illegible] Precincts in [illegible] it will give re[illegible] republican [illegible] Madison has [illegible]ratic. The [illegible]een Hale [illegible] state sen-

PENDER, Neb.

PLANS OF THE PRESIDENT

General Harrison May Travel for Awhile Next Year.

HOW HIS DEFEAT IS EXPLAINED

Attorney General Miller Not Inclined to Accept the Result as the Verdict of the People—Some of the Elements Not Anticipated.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.

"Overconfidence, prosperity, contentment; these were the elements which contributed to the election of Mr. Cleveland," said Attorney General Miller this afternoon when it became known that the democrats had won a victory at the polls. "It is very uphill work re-electing any man to any office," continued the president's law officer, "and we experienced no exception to the rule yesterday. I don't know that any other man would have been any stronger than General Harrison, in fact, as strong, but wherever there was a person who did not care to have his conditions in life changed, who was satisfied with thrift, or who was unprospectous for any reason, or on who had a grievance against the president for omission or commission, or there was an irresponsible individual who didn't care what happened in a national way, he noted against the president. If there had been general business discontent, lack of prosperity, individual indebtedness and an absence of personal ambition in the way of federal patronage, we would have succeeded."

Interested in Indiana.

President Harrison was a frequent visitor to the telegraph room in the white house all of this afternoon, but when he had eaten his luncheon he came to the conclusion that his predecessor was elected and his only interest in a material way was centered in Indiana. "If my own state, dear old Indiana, stands by me in this hour I shall be satisfied," said the president as he read an encouraging dispatch from his home. The president then resumed work upon a large pile of papers upon his desk. He had a heavy heart from his recent loss, and the attractions of office were inconsequential to him.

At another time during the afternoon the president said: "After all my own people, those I know and love best have proven my best friends." He had just received another dispatch from Indianapolis indicating that although his state had probably not gone republican, she had come up nearly to the 1888 mark, far above 1890, showing that Hoosier book is thicker than water, and that his friends of early days yet stand by him. In view of the apparent heavy democratic gains in New York, the interest and pride in Indiana felt by the president were pathetic to those about him in the light of recent events.

Plans of the President.

President Harrison refused to be quoted upon the result of the election or to indicate what his future plans are, but THE BEE correspondent learns upon good authority that he will spend some time after the 4th of March with Mrs. McKee, his daughter at Boston. He may then travel for a time and possibly go back to his old home in Indianapolis. Had not the love of his life been taken by death there is no doubt that the president would immediately go to his old residence and resume the practice of law, as he has several times said was his intention upon leaving the white house, but his future plans are now doubtful. He will beyond reasonable doubt ultimately return to Indianapolis.

THE BEE correspondent learns upon good authority tonight that all of the cabinet officers except one, Secretary Rusk of Wisconsin, had some days previous to the election expressed their intention of retiring from their present positions next March. The result of the work of yesterday is not, therefore, much of a disappointment so far as officers are concerned, to those highest in official authority here—but there has not been much of a scramble for places during the past year.

Few Appointments to Be Made.

It is stated that some of the places now vacant in the department—and there are almost a dozen good ones—will not be filled, no one fitted for them now caring to assume the duties for ninety days. It is not likely, either, that the missions to Italy, Denmark, Switzerland, and others vacant, will be filled. It can now be stated that General Harrison, for fully three years of his presidential life, doubted the propriety of his renomination, and was averse to making the race again, but his friends insisted that he who had done so much in the way of legislation and administration for the country could best vindicate the work and having given in an impersonal way an almost faultless administration could more properly and surely secure its endorsement at the polls and perpetuate the life of the party. Mrs. Harrison had apprehensions and looked with disfavor upon her husband's candidacy. There can now be no doubt, it is thought, that a plank will be inserted in future platforms which will itself determine the question of a second term.

"It is a tale of two cities," said Postmaster General Wanamaker today. "New York and Chicago are responsible for it. They are made up largely of a foreign element and it has been this element which has given the democratic party the preponderance of strength in the great cities of the country and through them the country at large."

Not Against Protection.

"Then do you not regard the result as a verdict of the American people against the theory of protection?" "By no means. I cannot believe that our people will ever surrender the theory or practice of protection. I have just come from a trip through the natural gas belt of Indiana, where I had before me practical illustrations of the fostering care of protection. All you have to do is to stick your umbrella in the ground and you get a natural gas well capable of giving power, light and heat to some great factories. Tin, glass and iron works are springing up, and numerous other branches of industry are taking advantage of the McKinley tariff. Now is it possible that the American people meant to say yesterday that these factories must be abandoned?

"If the verdict was one of free trade, then the tin plate works and other industries of the gas belt and elsewhere must give up the struggle for a foothold. No, the American people gave no such verdict. Local causes brought about the result. The two great cities with their foreign population was the first factor, and the new voting booth was another.

Elements of Success.

"It was a Booth who struck a blow at American freedom in 1865, and I am afraid it was another 'booth' which yesterday overthrew the party of anti-slavery and protection to American industries. As for myself," added Mr. Wanamaker, "I feel no personal disappointment, for it was well known that I had notified the president that I would retire from public life when my present term was ended."

Mr. Wanamaker had just come from a half hour's talk with the president. "I do not think the president has the slightest feeling of regret over the result," said Mr. Wanamaker. "When a man's cup is full to the very brim, as it has been with Mr. Harrison for weeks, you cannot add another drop. He feels for his party, but not for himself."

The cabinet makers have had a great day. Hardly was it known here this morning that Mr. Cleveland was elected and that there was every probability that the entire administration would be of the same political faith as the executive, than innumerable cabinet slates were arranged. It seemed to be conceded that Mr. Cleveland would not repeat the glaring error of 1884, when he took out of the senate some of its strongest democratic members and placed them in his cabinet. It also seemed agreed that it would be "a cabinet of surprises," as it was felt that Mr. Cleveland would not undertake to pay political debts with cabinet portfolios.

Democratic Cabinet Material.

The following gives a summary of the material mentioned as available for cabinet timber: Secretary of state—Carlisle of Kentucky, Phelps of Vermont, Bayard of Delaware, Russell of Massachusetts, Gorman of Maryland, Whitney of New York, Morgan of Alabama. Secretary of the treasury—Fairchilds of New York, George Charles Tracy of New York, Lyman J. Gage of Illinois, Daniel Lamont of New York, E. C. Benedict of New York. Secretary of war—General Palmer of Illinois, ex-Governor Campbell of Ohio, Governor Russell of Massachusetts, General Bragg of Wisconsin, Dickinson of Michigan. Secretary of the navy—Mitchell of Wisconsin, Herbert of Alabama, Cable of Illinois, Whitney of New York. Secretary of the interior—Gray of Indiana, Francis of Missouri, Vilas of Wisconsin.

Postmaster General—Harrity of Pennsylvania, Dickinson of Michigan. Attorney general—Carlisle of Kentucky, Collins of Massachusetts, Garland of Arkansas, Gowdy of Illinois, Cochrane of New York, Russell of Massachusetts, Rayner of Marryland. Secretary of agriculture—Boies of Iowa, Hatch of Missouri, O'Farrell of Virginia, Morton of Nebraska.

While the cabinet gossip has received much attention today it is felt that Mr. Cleveland will disappoint all statemakers and present a "cabinet of surprises," indeed, as he did eight years ago. There is very little doubt that no republican barrier will stand between the country's interests and democratic tendencies, as the senate did during the administration of Cleveland before. Republican senators in the city say the majority of the people have apparently not appreciated the services performed by a republican senate from 1885 to 1889.

P. S. H.

PEOPLE OF NOTE.

Lieutenant Schwatka was the second Arctic explorer to kill himself within a week. The other was James R. Bartlett of the Jeannette expedition.

Six brothers of the Frost family at Kansas City own the following lot of old names: Jack Frost, Winter Frost, White Frost, Cold Frost, Early Frost, and Snow Frost.

Jonathan Reedy, born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1738, and now living near Millmont, Union county, that state, cast his first presidential vote for James Monroe in 1820.

Colonel Henry Watterson has shaved off his luxuriant mustache, and intends to depend upon flowing whiskers as facial adornments, through which the sweet south wind can whisper its ideal messages.

The mother of Charlie Ross still lives, a sorrow-stricken woman, whose beautiful hair has been prematurely whitened by her great grief, but who still hopes on with a mother's endless love and faith.

Hubbard T. Smith, who wrote the music of "Listen to My Tale of Woe," is a clerk in the Treasury department, and a favorite in society at the capital. He is a Hoosier by birth and once traveled in Francis Wilson's company.

The original Tom Sawyer, Mark Twain's hero, who is a wine dealer in San Francisco, says that Mr. Clemens was his own original in "Huckleberry Finn," and that many of the incidents related actually happened to the author.

Lucius Smith, an 80-year-old tramp, was killed a few days ago in Norristown, Pa., and at the inquest it was developed that he was a German refugee who came over here in 1848 with Carl Schurz and received remittances regularly from the fatherland.

Mr. Gladstone is an early riser, and by half-past 5 in the morning the G. O. M. is on deck, and can enjoy a couple of hours' work in his library without the fear of being interrupted by pompously ponderous deputations asking for the earth and the fruits thereof.

General Sherman's old home on Garrison avenue in St. Louis is to be sold by auction. It is a handsome old mansion, locally historic, and was presented to the general by his friends and admirers in 1865 in recognition of his brilliant services throughout the rebellion. The purchase price was $30,000, and this sum was raised very quickly at an impromptu meeting of citizens at the Planters' House one evening just after the peace of Appomattox.

Cardinal von Schoenborn is one of the most striking personalities of the Roman Catholic prelacy. A giant in stature, he betrays in his carriage and in his gestures the fact that his earlier years were passed in the army as an officer of cavalry. He served for several years in one of the crack hussar regiments, rose to the rank of captain, and was celebrated for his conspicuous gallantry during the great battle of Koeniggraetz in 1866—the cross conferred upon him as a reward for his behavior on that occasion being the only one of his numerous orders which he usually wears on his scarlet robe on ceremonious occasions. He left the army and entered holy orders in 1873, and before long was appointed to the archbishopric of Prague. He is one of the youngest members of the sacred college, being barely 45 years of age.

Throws Prophets Out of a Job.

Chicago Mail.

The country owes a debt a gratitude to the kangaroo ballot system. The present campaign has been the quietest and most orderly in the history of American politics, and this most satisfactory condition is unmistakably attributed in a large measure to the introduction of a voting system which for the first time secures an absolutely secret ballot.

A Fighting Attitude.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

From strutting about with a chip on one shoulder Prince Bismarck has taken to strutting about with a chip on two shoulders. If he has his way there will be a fight before long and he will probably get enough then.

Timely Relief.

Detroit Free Press.

It seems beyond belief, yet there is said to be a machine invented to take the place of the patient and long-suffering telephone girl. If strong enough to stand a good hard run of profanity it may possibly work.

A Lost Chord.

Chicago News Record.

The peanut crop in some of the southern states is said to be lamentably poor. The announcement comes too late in the day to be made use of by the calamity orator.

TICKLING RETURNS.

Philadelphia Times: The worst about prohibitionists making any fusion with other organizations is that if delegates came to them with such propositions they wouldn't know how to treat them.

Chicago Inter Ocean: "I hear Bingley is trying to make an artist of his son; has he done any work yet?" Spenquick: "Oh, yes, he draws on his father regularly."

Town Topics: Critic—Mr. Van Brush, I think the best bit in your picture is that sunset. Van Brush—Sir, that sunset was made by some low person striking my painting with an egg.

Chicago News: Party Worker—The other fellows are claiming our state now by 15,000 majority. Party Manager—They are, are they? Drat 'em! Well, you just issue a circular claiming it for us by 25,000. I'd like to know if we're not entitled to as many claims as they are.

New York Sun: Jobson—A conductor on the elevated road saw me running today, and actually held his train until I got on. What do you think of that? Weeks—Splendid! And such an original lie, too.

New Orleans Picayune: The man who will not work deserves no credit, and can get none at the grocery store.

Elmira Gazette: We can't blame actors for being superstitious when we contemplate the supers.

Washington Star: Between tin plate and boiler plate, these are lively times for the rural newspaper.

Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly: "I am so pleased," said young Mrs. Warble to her perspiring husband, "that you succeeded at last in matching that pattern! Don't you think the design is wonderfully chaste?" "I should say so," replied Warble. "I ran all over town after it."

Rochester Democrat: The reason that rich men have so many friends is because they are capital fellows.

Atchison Globe: A man is envied by the young men when he marries a belle, but the old men know she will never find his slippers for him.

Detroit Free Press: Crouse—Well, McBride, is there as much billing and cooing as there was before marriage? McBride—The billing has increased largely.

That man is a good enough Christian,
And of grace has no stinted share,
Who can put up the curtain fixtures
In his home and never swear.

Summer has dropped its pleasant cheer,
Making way for the winter's blues.
The mannish maid will disappear
With the dude that wears tan shoes.

How shy she looks, how fair, how young;
But a slyer maiden is seldom found,
For she keeps a sprig of mistletoe hung
From her parlor ceiling the whole year round.

CONCILIATION.

Detroit Tribune.

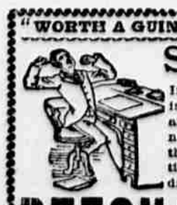
At 2 a. m. his red-haired wife
Paced up and down the hall,
As he was climbing up the stairs
Returning from "a call."

The lady's look was hard and stern,
His own was smiling, bland;
Her nervousness was manifest,
While he could hardly stand.

The indications all bespoke
A storm's approaching din,
Yet did he not appear to note
The danger he was in.

He simply smiled at her, did he—
Alas! the guile of men—
And calmed her with these soothing words:
"I won tonight—here's ten."

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."



Sleepy.

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