BEE

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. SWORN STATEMENT OF CHRUCKS AND STATEMENT OF CHRUCKS AND STATEMENT OF THE BER Publishing company, does colemnic aways that the actual directation of THE DAILY BER for the week ending November 12, 1822, excepting the extra 3 o'clock edition, was as follows:

29,1% 25,200 aturday, November 12 GEO H. TZSCHUCK.

Fworn to before me and subscribed in my pre-nce this 12th day of November, 1892. N. P. FEIL. Notary Public. Average Circulation for October, 24,421.

LET's talk about something else.

WE SHALL have Thanksgiving day, all the same.

WELL, they didn't get Ohio, Wyoming and California away from us after THERE will be a great deal of build-

ing upon the recently improved streets Kansas beat Nebraska at foot ball

Saturday. The great Kansas foot is sure to win. Prohibition is dead in Kansas, about

recent election. A NUMBER of manufacturing concerns are seeking to establish themselves in

the only good result to that state in the

Omaha. Pave the way for them. "CHILL down the back" is a disease seriously affecting thousands of postmasters in this country just now.

ALTHOUGH Kansas has not recovered from her alliance jag of two years ago, Nebraska is now as sober as a judge.

Now LET the democrats "rip up and exterminate" protection according to High Priest Watterson. Will they do

ONE thing is certain. The next legislature will not fritter away more than thirty days over trumped-up election contests.

THE sympathy of Omaha is extended to the city of New York, whose base ball club is struggling with a deficit of \$12,250.83. We have all been there.

THERE isn't much cause for enthusiasm over the election in Omaha. The republicans are blue over the national result and the other fellows are blue over the state and county result.

It is not a reseate prospect that Editor Medill gives in a recent interview published elsewhere. He thinks the laboringman will be first to suffer from the effect of democratic rule.

LET us have more lamps in North Omaha. There are many streets there which are dense in their darkness, and as the gasoline is a nuisance and a failure gas lamps should be provided at

"How to Raise Taxes" is the subject of a paper to be read before the Live Issue club. Let every assessor hear it. The average property owner is interested in the proposition how to lower taxes.

THE fight over the postoffices has begun all over the country and it promises to be more bitter than ever before. The democratic appetite for spoils was only whetted, not sated, by its four years en-

RUDYARD KIPLING has become a New England issue. He has settled down in Vermont, and the people in New England are debating the question whether to ignore him or pitch him into the Atlantic.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL of Massachusetts is a pretty good runner to come under the wire when Cleveland lost the state by a greater minority than he did four years ago. Wonder if Russell is a democrat, anyhow.

IT is pleasant to note that the building permits daily issued are steadily growing in number and amount of money involved. They have aggregated many thousands of dollars during the past month.

THE death of Dr. A. Reeves Jackson of Chicago on Saturday removed from life a very able physician and a man of great originality and humor. He was immortalized by Mark Twain in "Innocents Abroad" as "My Friend, the Doctor," who made the guides frantic by his resolute composure and resistance to their forced enthusiasm.

IT is conceded that the democrats will have a working majority in the United States senate after March 4 next. Thus for the first time since the earlier half of Buchanan's administration the democrats will control both the legislative and executive branches of the government when they step into power next March. It was twenty-four years after Buchanan until a democratic president was seated, and it has been thirty-four years since the democracy had full power in the government. Thus they will have the entire responsibility of administering the affairs of the nation, and they will be held to a rigid accountability for

their conduct.

NOW FOR THE SPORTS. After the "battle of the baltots"

comes the struggle for the spoils, and everywhere the democratic place- a day longer than necessary the relief hunters are becoming active. It is un- which he and his party have insisted necessary to say that the number of they ought to have. Believing that these is many times greater than the | the tariff is a fraud and a robbery, as the number of place; which Mr. Cleveland will have to bestow. They Iderally Cleveland will perhaps feel bound to reswarm in every state-ardent patriols move it as soon as possible, and if so he who are prepared to show an unbiemished record of loyalty to the democratic of his party for an extra session of conparty, and each of whom can demonstrate, in his own way, that he did a little more than any of his rivals for preferment to secure democratic success. This army, anxious to serve the country in official positions at good compensation, will be very active during the next three mouths in preparing to move upon Washington when the new president is scated with endless petitions and a formidable array of "influence." task that Mr. Cleveland has before him in dividing the spoils is not one to be envied, but he has had an experience of to be less of a hardship than the first one. He should at least be able to avoid the impositions that were practiced upon him in the en ly part of his first administration.

Perhaps the most disagreeable part of Mr. Cleveland's task will be in deciding the emiliets between those who seek to control patronage-the would-be bosses. These are in every state, but are especially numerous in those states which are or have been republican. The struggle between this class of patriots for supremacy in Illinois, Wisconsin and Nebraska, for example, promises to be exceedingly lively, and it will hardly be possible for Mr. Cleveland to choose between them without causing a great deal of dissatisfaction. Indeed it is inevitable that thousands of democratic politicians, big and little, who are looking forward to obtaining a share of the spoils, will be disappointed, both for the reason that there are not offices enough by many thousands to go around, and because the new administration is not likely to make so general a sweep as most democrats expect. Undoubtedly a great many republican officials who have been faithful in the discharge of their duties and against whom there is no charge of "peruicious activity" in polities, will be allowed to fill out their terms, and the number of such is large. Mr. Cleveland must do this in order to be consistent with his civil service reform professions, and as it has been the boast of his party that he excelled all other presidents in this line of reform no just or reasonable complaint can be

made if he shows himself still devoted to it. Republicans will regard the struggle for the spoils with complacency. The people have decreed that the democratic party shall administer the government for four years, and no republican will complain if that party acts promptly on its well known maxim, "to the victors belong the spalls," and takes everything in sight. Republicans want no division of responsibility.

BUILDING UP THE NAVY.

Within the next three months six new vessels will be added to the navy, representing nearly as many different types of war ships of modern construction, and all fine specimens of naval architecture and fighting machines. The commissioning of these will be the largest addition to the navy in one year since the close of the war. When the vessels now ordered to be built are completed, the work of creating an American navy will very likely come to an end. The present demoeratic house of representatives manifested a strong hostility to spending money for the construction of naval vessels, and for such legislation as was adopted the credit is due to the senate and to a few democrats from the seaboard states, who appreciate the necessity of having an adequate naval force for defense. It is not probable that the next congress, being wholly under democratic control, will vote much, if anything, for more naval vessels. It is true that Cleveland, when president, showed some interest in the question of building up the navy, and Mr. Whitney especially, as secretary of the navy, was heartily friendly to the policy of having a strong naval establishment. But since that time this arm of the public service has been greatly developed, and it is more than likely that the democratic congress and executive will conclude that our naval force will be large enough as provided for to meet any demand which may reasonably be regarded as possible. One of the most commendable parts of the record of the present administration is the history of what has been accomplished under it in the construction of a navy.

ANXIOUS TO BEGIN THE ATTACK. The anxiety of the democrats to begin the attack on the tariff, which they find authority for in the result of the late election, is shown in the suggestion of an extra session of congress immediately after the inauguration of Mr.

Cleveland. Some democratic organs of influence urge this, on the ground that the sooner the work of tariff reform is entered upon the better, and that the people ought not to be compelled to endure the existing tariff fifteen or eighteen months longer. It is declared that if the present law is the outrage upon the people that the democrats have affirmed, it is the duty of the party to lose no time in repealing it and substituting a tariff consistent with democratic

doctrines.

A Washington dispatch reports that ex-Secretary Whitney, who was the chief of the Cleveland campaign, favors inaugurating the measures which the democratic victory is assumed to have demanded promptly. Doubtless this view will find acceptance with Springer and other northern democrats of free trade tendencies, while the democratic representatives from the south may be safely counted upon to approve it with unanimity. A very strong pressure will thus be brought upon Mr. Cleveland to call the next congress together in advance of the regular time of meeting, and it is by no means improbable that he will yield to it, if indeed he is not himself in favor of such a course. No democratic leader has said more than Mr. Cleveland or said it with greater emphasis, in confemnation of the presit would seem that he cannot consistently refuse to withhold from the people

ent tariff law and its alleged abuses, and democratic platform declares, Mr. may be expected to accede to a demand

But whether this be done or the work of tariff revision be put off to the regular session of the next congress, of one thing the country may be assured. The method of revising the tariff by piecemeal will be abandoned and a complete set of new schedules will be adopted. There will be a removal of existing duties on many raw materials and a reduction of duties upon manufactured goods into which these raw materials enter. It is to be expected that the lowering of duties will go much farther this kind and the one to come may prove | than in the Mills bill and if the policy is consistent with the platform utterance there will be very little protection in the democratic tariff. Mr. Cleveland has said that the purpose of the democrary is not destructive, that the party does not intend to break down American industries or injure American labor. But it remains to be seen whether he can control the powerful element of the party which has shown little concern for the industries or the labor of this

> THE weeks have lengthened into months since the city hall elevator question began to agitate the council, but the agitation has thus far produced no actual results. Mayor Bemis says that the elevators are defective and unsafe, and that this is the reason why the public library has not been moved into the new building, but the subject is still in committee and is not likely to be disposed of very soon. The elevator company demands payment for the work, claiming that it is all right, and there appears to be an exceltent prospect of litigation. Why not have the clevators, unsightly as they are, put into proper condition for safety and effectiveness and let the responsibility for this work be settled afterwards? If there must be a law suit over the matter let it come, but let the people have the use of the city hall.

ENGLISH advices state that the democratic victory is a source of general encouragement to the manufacturing industries of England. A few representative tradesmen interviewed are not quite optimistic as to what may be done with the tariff, but for the most part they are hopeful of recovering the American market. It appears that the Welsh tin manufacturers are especially so, a number of them whose works have been shut down having given notice of a resumption of operations. They are undoubtedly warranted in this, for the democrats will wipe out the duty on tin plates though in doing this they at the same time wipe out the score or more plants started in this country for manufacturing tin plate.

IT HAS been reported at intervals for nearly a year that Senator Sherman contemplated resigning his seat in the United States senate. Such a statement recently obtained currency and a Washington dispatch says that the attention of Mr. Sherman having been called to it he disposed of it by saying that there was no substantial foundation for the story. It is possible that had the late election resulted differently Senator Sherman might have retired, but there are very cogent reasons, from a party point of view, why he should now remain in the senate. There will be work for him to do there which no man who might succeed him is so competent to perform.

THE less the Fake Factory has to say about its miserable work in the Clarkson matter, the better. Two weeks after the reported drowning that paper collected a string of street rumors that had been current for days and with fake variations, published them. The next day it was forced to publish a wholesale retraction and an abject apology to Ciarkson's friends. Now, to cap the climax, that paper in its Sunday issue retracts its retraction and shames its readers with boasts of its enterprise and reliability. Was there ever a more flagrant exhibition of unalloyed gall!

THE scarcity of paving brick has deayed the work on some of the streets of this city that are being paved with this material. Has it been fully demonstrated that there is no clay obtainable in the vicinity of Omaha that is suitable for paving brick?

SENATOR ALLISON and the other delegates from the United States to the international monetary conference have sailed for Brussels. The men represepting this country are men of the highest character and ability.

A Credit All 'Round. Philadelphia Ledger, It was a campaign of thought, of deliberate action, of respectability, of intelligence and dignity, and it confers honor upon American citizenship

Good Riddance.

Philadelphia Record The death of the duke of Mariborough ends the career of a man who seemed to have had combined in his nature the polished villainy of the aristocratic roue and the low brutality of the London coster-monger. The peerage of England has had many serious biots upon it; but certainly none blacker than this spendthrift blackleg and debauchee.

President Harrison.

Chicago News-Record Among the various expressions of rejoicing which come from democratic sources we are glad to notice that very few will bear a construction personal to Mr. Harrison. For the defeated candidate personally the public has—and the democracy should have—nothing but friendly words. There are, of course, differences of opinion as to the wisdom of some of his administrative acts. But

the integrity of the man, his sincerity, the simplicity with which he lived, his dignified conduct as the chief representative, and the manly way in which he has met a sore be-reavement, cutille him to sympathy, credit and respect. Nor can any democrat deny the ability and thoughtful conservatism of als honorable career as president. He worked to the best ends as he saw them in the lights which were vouchsafed him. No man can

The public owes him the thanks due to a

### SENATOR SHERMAN'S COURSE

THE OMAHA DAILY BEET OMONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1892

He Has Declared His Intention of Retiring to Private Life.

HIS DENIAL CREATED MUCH SURPRISE

Previous Statements That He Would Resign His Office Sustained by the Evidence of Intimate Friends-Washington Notes and Gossip.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BUE, )

513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13. Senator John Sherman's denial-published this morning-that he intended retiring to private life created profound surprise among a few of his intimate Ohio friends in this city. The announcement made in these dispatches on Saturday morning that Senator Sherman had stated his intention of resigning from the schate and devoting himself to the preparation of a book upon the late war, and that he had contemplated retirement to private life, even before his re-election last winter, was made upon the authority of three of the most reputable and well known Ohio republicans in this city, federal officials who were very influential in bringing about Senator Sherman's reelection a year ago, and who have been conspicuous confidential friends of the senator for many years. It is their belief that Senator Sherman's donial must have been by him intended more to cover the announcement that he would recommend Secretary Foster as his successor than that of his contemplated resignation as senator, for the authorties of your correspondent, who only conceals their identity on account of their rela-tion to the senator, reaffirm most positively

after his re-election, and recently, that he would this winter retire to private life. The senator, under the circumstance emparrassed and thought possibly he may foiled in his desires by the statement that he intended to recommend Secretary l'oster as his successor, and it is stated that he very much regrets that part of the announcement, as it is a presumption to some extent that he assumes to control the action of the Ohio legislature. That Senator Sher-man has made the statement in private conversation that he intended soon to retire to private life there cannot be the least doubt. Those Vacancies to Be Filled.

that the senator stated to them before and

Now that the election is over the president will give some attention to the vacancies that exist in the various departments. Among these is that of commissioner of the general land office, which Mr. Carter re-signed to accept the chairmanship of the republican national committee. Carter has been away from the office the post has been acceptably filled by the assistant commissioner, Mr. William M. Stone, who is an ex-governor of the state of Icwa, and a man who stands high among the rank and file of his party in that state. It is said that some pressure has been brought to bear upon the president to appoint Mr. Stone to the place he has been filling for the few remaining months of his administration, although it is also said that perhaps Mr. Carter may be asked to return to his old post.

Was Not Caused by the Tariff. Today's Washington Post says, in speakstood the test in the northwest: "The tariff was not the cause of the upheaval. If it was a repudiation of the republican party's attitude on the tariff Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota and Nebraska would not have gone for Harrison. These particular states were the hotbeds of free trade sentiment and agiation. Even the leading republican papers of Minnesota were avowed free trade cha...

Democrats Realize Their Responsibility.

Democratic congressmen have just begun to realize that upon them and their party rests a great commercial responsibility. regular press dispatches from manufacturing nd commercial centers during the past forty-eight hours have brought to Washing-ton the announcements of orders for goods that have been countermanded and of factories that will soon be shut down in antici-pation of legislation by the new congress which will be injurious to certain interests Democrats realize that whatever depression trade occurs can be charged up only to them and to the fear of auverse legislation For that reason all prominent democrats are hastening to be interviewed for the pur pose of assuring the country that, in spite of their platform and their campaign statements, no radical changes are contem-plated by them, either in the tariff or in financial affairs, or in the present system of banking. So impressed are the democrats with the necessity of quieting the fears of business men all over the country that it has been proposed by Mr. Outhwaite of Onio and other leading democrats to organize a committee, which shall be composed of the most prominent members of the present louse and senate, who will serve in the Fifty-third congress for the purpose of out luing to the public at the carriest possible date what will be the essential features of the democratic party's tariff and financial policies in the next congress. They realize that the importers and dealers in domestic goods will be slow to give orders until they know what changes will be made in the existing tariff duties, and that capitalists will be unwilling to invest their money in the building of new factories or the improve ment of existing ones until they are informed whether the new tariff will enable them to live and compete with foreigners. It is lieved that the proposed joint committee of representative democrats can canvass their party in congress and their managers throughout the country and get the views of President-elect Cleveland and promulgate an line of their future policy before the time for placing orders for spring goods. Many of the party leaders are also arging Presi-dent-elect Cieveland to embrace the oppor-tunity which will be furnished him by the tariff reform club dinner next week, to an-nounce in his address what will be his policy and his intentions when he and his party as sume the entire control of the government. This speech will be his first cubic utterance since the election, and if sufficiently explici may serve in a large measure to dispel the present fears, and ousiness interests may de rive consolation and hope from the prevail ntiment here in well juformed circles both democratic and republican, that nothing radically destructive will be done by the Fifty-third congress. The great eagerness of leading democratic legislators to inspire public confidence should be sufficient assurance to quiet all grave apprehensions in com-

mercial circles. Another Death at the White House, Another fatality in the many connected with President Harrison's four years at the white house was added to the list this mornng by the death of Captain Dipsmore, chief doorkeeper at the executive mansion makes the fourteenth death connected with the white house sines Mr. Harrison entered it. The executive staff of the house has been reduced almost one-half by death. In the list are a cabinet officer and several memoers of the cabinet family, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Haiford, Mr. Pruden, the telegraph operator, and his daugnter, a trusted employee brought by Mr. Harrison from Indianapolis, two serv-ants, and, lastly, the chief doorkeeper, Capain Dinsmore. It is a record of death un-precedented in the history of administratain Dinsmore.

Western Pensions. The following western pensions granted are reported by Tue Bee and Examiner Bureau of Claims: Nebraska: Original-Fayette S. Bush, Poter Demoss. Additional-William Trivel-piece, William F. Hall. Increase-David Barlow. Original widows, etc.—Helen E. Barlow. Original widows, etc.—Helen E. Barlow. Original—Ansel Lawrence, Lewis M. Scothorn, John Thompson, Alphous A. Ricker, Darius Stripe. Additional—Samuel Farqubar, John P. Kinton, Joseph R. Kidd, Silas Bell. Original widows, etc.—Madeline Brand, John F. Whitenack (father)

Brand, John F. Whitenack (father) Brand, John P. Habband Lamb, William Iowa: Original—Charles Lamb, William M. McCredias, James M. Phelps, Montallion Smith, Elwin M. Streeter, Additional— R. McCreilias, James M. Phelps, Montillion Smith, Elwin M. Streeter, Additional-Edward L. Ballou, Increase—James W. Claver, Milton Thompson, Benson Starr. Original widows, etc.—Josephine Webber, Eliza H. Ady (mother.) Original—W. F. La Beaum, N. Wilson, Heary Kirchman, Additional—George Wolf, Larkin W. Harlow, Andrew J. Mason, William H. Brown, Lewis Love, Eu M. Hickman, Jesse Homm, Henry M. McFarland, Charles Hert, William A. Elliott. In-

create—Clay Esshorp, Chester N. Reed, Henry Minacies, William Doty, Original widows, etc.—Hanna Gaunt, Siloma Gonga-ware, Annie M. Eaton, Elizabeth McBride, James George (father), Semantha E. Lin-ville, Mary Haney, miners of Joseph Barton, Martha Maris. Martha Maris.

Colorado: Original-Richard M. Gushard, William P. Cex, Isane S. Davis, Joseph E. Husted, Charles W. De Rocker. North Dagota: Additional-Leonard Dela-

mater, Lindley H. Whitager, Edgar J. Hen-South Dakota: Original - Martin Thomp son. Original widows Caroline A. Cole, Mary A. Tophiff, Additional-Thomas M.

Montana: Original-John R. Nelson. Wyoming: Additional - Lafayette W

Murray-dewett.

A wedding of general interest in arms A wedding of general interest in army circles will be the marriage of Miss Harriet Tinsley Jewett, daughter of Colonel Horsee Jewett, U. S. A., to Peter Murray of the Thiru infantry, which will be solemnized on November in at St. John's church, Youngstown, N. Y. After the ceremony the couple will go direct to Fort Snelling, Minn., where the groom is stationed.

P. S. H.

> Now You're Talking. Indianantis Journal.

Those outside who imagine that the republican masses are cast down do not under-stand them. Two years honce, when they are quarreling about a few offices and the country has become rather weary the old managers will find the republican army prepared to assail them.

Sebraska Redeemed.

Niobrara Pioneer, The Pioneer takes occasion to congratulate the people of Knox county for redeeming the county to the republican party, when too, they had good reason to feet as they voted on the local ticket. But the principles of the party were endorsed by the excellent vote given the national ticket, and a good man's record in behalf of the people of Ne-braska was sustained when Judge Crounse was given 113 pturality is this county.

Judge Crounse surprised the people in his bold handling of General Van Wyck, and from his first speech to the last in the joint debate his utterances were reflected upon by the people in a sensible decision. In following up his election Judge Crounse will as chief executive of this state perform his du-ties in such a manuer as to further surprise the people. He will not advertise coming events, but he will just naturally go to work and do things, as far as his jurisdiction lies, and have the public business, for which he is personally responsible, carried on in a bus-siness-like, economic and lawful manner or know the reason why. He is no alarmist, but he means to have all the bracenes of state government carried on creditable to him. In short, Crounse will permit no scan-dais, but handle the reins of state govern-ment as he did Van Wyck-pininiy, honestly and fearlessly.

#### WHAT WILL DEMOCRATS DO?

Editor Joseph Mediff Discusses the Situa-

tion and the Future. Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago Tribune, leaves soon for the Pacific coast, where he will pass the winter. He is not at all despondent about the republican defeat, but quite content to let the opposing party prove what it can no to bring about a better state of affairs in American posities. When asked what was the future of the republican party he answered:

"That does not concern me nor the public very much. The question which now con-cerns us all is: 'What is the future of the democratic party? The republicans can do nothing. The democrats have control of three great pranches of the government and at last can make good the promises which they have made to the people for so long, that the tariff should be removed and the poor man saved from the robber monopol-

Mr. Medill attributes Tuesday's defeat to the ignorance and dissatisfaction of the masses of the working people, who believed all the democratic speakers told them in regard to the McKinley bill. They were led to think that the bill protected wealthy manufacturers and gave the poor man noth-

ing.

Mr. Medili looks very darkly upon the condition of the laboring classes during the condition. He thinks the merchants, fearing a financial crisis, will begin cutting down expenses by discharging every man they can get along without. Then, as each man is thrown out of employment, he will stop buying goods and thus his poverty will react upon the mercuant and through him on he manufacturer. The manufacturer, in his urn, will curtail his expenses by reducing his force of men, and thus hundreds of others will be thrown out of employment. He thinks the poor man will be the first to faci the effects of the change in government. On

this subject he says: The prospect is not a bright one, and, although it will take some time for the new machinery to be set in motion, there will be au almost immediate taste of hard times be fore the winter is fairly upon us. Let me explain why. The democrats, according to their policy, are inclined toward a low turiff and a larger free list. This means the country will be flooded with imported goods for which we will have to pay. Certainty we cennot, in return, send any more rooms out of the country. The other nations are using s much of our stuff as they want. well. What is the result! The balance of trade being disturbed, and more goods coming in than we pay for in goods going out, we must send them the balance in hard oney. Finally, all our hard money is gone and we send them our notes. Finally too, are gone, our credit is gone, and the country is in financial distress.

"You see this is a bad outlook, but I have passed through just such a period before. At that time we had just opened up our great At that the would have been a por great gold and silver mines, and while we were sending money out of the country at a rapid rate, we had some sources to keep is going. Now what will be the most natural result in the world when the tariff is cut down as low as the democrats promise it shall be: These as the democrats promise it shall ber These great manufacturers figure closely to compete with each other, and becoming alarmed at the great influx of foreign goods, will make a lower scale of wages for their em-ployes. The employes will not stand it and the employers cannot afford to give in. The employe will say: 'You'll not turn a wheel until you give my old scale of wages;' and all over the country there will be labor troubles dysamite and block the labor. roubles, dynamite and bloodshed. Rememper that many of the laboring classes in America are unif socialistic in their views, and in the near future I see riots, strikes and all the evils that follow in the train of sed working class at war with their When asked what attitude he thought the

epublicans would take, he answered that they would probably stand quietly by and watch the workings of the new power. That was what the Tribune would do.

FATTENING FODDER.

Washinzton Star: Uncle Jerry Rusk is evidently an admirer of realism. He has p acea real snow at the disposal of people who were

Visitor to Barber Shop reading sign)—"Re-ubilican Shawe 2) Cents. Democratic Shawe Cents." What does this mean, barber? Barber Republican faces are so much

iger now we must charge an extra price for Chicago News Record: The Police Mazis-rate-Why do you think this broll was prought on by R discussion of political issues? The Officer-I heard 'em distinctly, your honor. One man says: "Y'er a llar," an the

honor. One man says: "Y'er a liar," an' the other says: "Y'er a cut-throat an' a horse thief," an' then they fit. New York Heraid: Buckston-It must be a errible thing for a man to waken in his cof-in and discover that he has been buried Nendick-O. I don't know. A man who has een in a hall bedroom wouldn't mind it,

Chicago Inter-Ocean: Father-What would you advise me to do with my son: his pro-nounclair m is perfectly terrible? Teacher: Get him aposition as brakeman on a railroad Brooklyn Engle: "Mary Jane, you say you had no company in the kitchen last night. I would have sworn..." "Oh. mum!" "I mean. I am sure I heard a kies there." "Sure, it was only the boss, un..."

Philadelphia Leiger: A magazine article calls attention to the strong sense of propriety which dogs possess. Is doesn't mention it, but every one of them has his own pants.

Burghamton Leader: When the barber is about through with his customer it is proper that the matter of parting should come up.

#### CRYSTALS OF GREAT BEAUTY

been valued at £100, and is now in the Brit

The most remarkable locality for teorma-

ine in the United States is near the town of

line in the United States is near the town of Paris, Me., on one of the small spurs of quite an extended cievation called Streak-bead mountain. This rugged sour is only a few rods in extent, and although it appears utterly valueless to the casual observer, it nevertheless contains one of the most remarkable deposits of minerals known. In the area of thirty feet square, tearly forty varieties of minerals have been found, sour of them of great beauty and rarity.

As twilight was just beginning on the last day of Autumn, 1520, two students, who had been searching for minerals on the mountain during the day, were returning to the village

during the day, were returning to the village of Paris. As they descended the western side of the mountain a vivid gleam of green-flashed from the unturned toots of a tree, one of the students going to the spot, found a piece of transparent green crystal lying upon the earth still clinging to the roots of the tree. He eagerly clutched the gem and he and his companion scarched the surround-

ing soil for other specimens, but the rapidly

ncreasing twilight caused them to give up he search until the next day. However

the search until the next day. However during the night a snow storm came up, and covered the ground to such an extent that

hey were compelled to wait until the next

As soon as the winter snows had melted

A Lost Package.

away sufficiently they returned to the spot and were surprised to find many crystals and fragments of crystals lying exposed to

and fragments of crystals lying exposed to the rays of the sun. On that day the students found thirty or more crystals of great transparency. On returning home they selected a few of the smaller stones and enclosed them in a letter to Prof. Silliman and requested him to describe them. He told the students that the crystals were tourmaine. They thereupon selected the finest and purest of the specimens and addressed them to the professor in return for his kindness. This package was intrusted to Governor Lincoln for safe keeping. He was then a member of congress and about to start for Washington. At this time traveling was a very serious undertaking, and

eling was a very serious undertaking, and because of the condition of the roads it was

necessary that part of it at least should be

made on horseback. The governor started out safely with the precious package, but

lost it before reaching New Haven, and no trace of it has ever been found. Thus was this almost limitless treasure house discov-

ered. One of the students, Hamlin, has writ-

en a very interesting description of it, from

For many years excavations have been made from this mountain and many beautiful specimens, not only of tourmaline but also of other precious stones, have been found.

Crystals of tourmaline also manifest a positive and negative electricity and some curious phenomena are exhibited by this

mineral, which seems to have almost magical powers. The heat required to exhibit this power is from 100 = to 200 = Fahrenheit. The

side which is positive may be made negative

by heating and cooling again, and vice versa, so that the kine of electricity desired can be

so that the kind of electricity desired can be obtained. This curious experiment will be found in the Philosophical Transactions of Franklin's Letters and in Priestley's works. Some retain their electricity for a long time.

this state the tourmaline exhibits a fine dis-

play of colors, although the cause of this is

This dichrolsm is the same as was dis-

covered by the ancient glass blowers, espe

cially those of the third and fourth centuries

and there still remain specimens of their skill. The two cups sent by Hadrian to his

brother-in-law, Servius, are very curious,

having a bright green color when seen by reflected light and a ruby red when light is transmitted through them. The ancient glass relie in the

collection of the Baron Rothschild is of this

The tourmaine is cut upon a leaden or zink wheel with emery and polished with

A Distinguished Arrival.

gers on the French line steamer La Bour-

gogne, which arrived here today, was Paul Philip Poteaux, Egyptian minister of fine

A PROSPEROUS COUPLE.

Sam Walter Foss in Yanker Blade,

I owed five hundred on this farm, five hun-

New York, Nov. 13,-Among the passen

light and paie green by reflected.

It has a ruby color by transmitted

BESSIE AINSWORTHSAFFORD

while others lose it almost immediately.

not known.

which the above is taken,

vear.

of them of great beauty and rarity.

Colors of the Rainbow Reflected by the Tourmaline.

SOME SPECIMENS FOUND IN MAINE

Interesting History of a Bare Jewel-How Used, of What Composed, Their Magical Powers-The Washington

Museum Collection.

WISHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11.- [Correpondence of THEBER. ] - One warm summer's day early in the eighteenth century, some children were at play in a court yard of Amsterdam. Their playthings were scattered around them on the hot pavement, and among these were some long, green crystals brought by the Dutch navigators from Ceyion. Suddenly they were attracted by a mysterious power developed by the stones, which would attract and repel, with considerable force, straws, ashes or anything of light weight. The parents of the children were brought to see this strange sight, and those stardy Dutch Laplanders were sorely perplexed at the almost magical power of the stones. They called them "aschentreckers," meaning "ash-drawers," on account of their ability to attract ashes, but after a scientific test bad been applied to them they were pronounced to be what we now know as tourmaline.

From this time on, they were easerly sought for by the philosopher and, as they became fashionable for jewelry, by the fop. Our of Hogarth's pictures painted at this time, represents a gav youth arrested while absorbed with the giories of the tourmaline, when held up to the rays of the sun. The Tourmaline,

Which even to the present day is little known except to the mineralogist and the armature, is rendered perhaps the most interesting of all gems, on account of its beauty, diversity of cotor, and marvelous physical

A French jeweler, Barbot, in speaking of A French jeweler, Barbot, in speaking of the tourmaine well, says "that it seems as if nature had wished to prove to man that she could imitate to a degree almost perfect, even that which she has created the most perfect." And as far as color is concerned the has certainly successful admirably. The she has certainly succeeded admirably. tournaine crystal contains almost all the colors to be found in the other goms -the blue of the suppnire, the green of the emer-ald, the yellow of the topaz, the black of the carbonado-and they are so like rubles that it is extremely difficult to tell these two apart. It is thought by Hamlin and others apart. It is thought by Hamiin and others that the magnificent ruby in the crown of the Empress Anne Ivanorona may perhaps, be a tourmaline. It came from Pekin, and this is not far from the tourmaline producing regions. And of the same material may be the impresse that the same material may be the impresse. material may be the immense ruby which is the pendant to the jade necklace of the Chiness emperor, which also came from the vicinity of Pekin.

The tourmaline, like most gems, is formed of a combination of alumina and silica. We find this mineral in the teeth of the rhinoceros and extinct animals in the "Mauvaise Terres" of Neoraska, in the shells of many infusoria, we drink it in the waters of our springs, respire it in the floating dust of the air, and it is silently and mysteriously de-posited every day in vogetable life. This same element which is found in the tourmaline and other gems gives gloss to the bam-boo and strength to the stalk of wheat, Although the tourmaline has hardly existed under that name for a century, and

there is no distinct allusion made to it, it must have been known to the ancients. This gem must have been gathered with the beautiful sky-blue bervl which was considered so precious at Rome, and have been among the varieties of precious stones brought from Ceylon and India, when the victory of Pompey over Mithridates made known the beauties of oriental go us. But at this time it was confused with other stones. Theophrastus, a Greek philosopher. mentions a stone found on the island of Cypress which was of unusual ap-Wall, wife, its fifty years ago sence you and me woz tied.
An' we hev clum the hills er lifestogether side by side.
How we hev prospered, hatn't we, wife? an' how well off we bebeing emerald green at one end and jasner red at the otter, is an established fact that t this rrangement of color is found gem than the tourmaline; sapphire crystals W'en we war spileed we owned one cow, an' now, gosh, we own three. are sometimes red and blue at the extremities, or yellow and blue, but a crystal of any stone having red and green is unknown; dred dollars then. But I hev prospered far beyond the gen'i run

this, then, is the earliest actual record of the tourmaline. Three centuries later Pliny speaks vaguely of a yellow and violet stone. After this, for a long time, no other mention of it was made until in the seventeenth century Brazil sent to the European market among her exports, long prisms of dark green stone, which were incorrectly termed Brazil emeralds, by a writer of that period.

Where Found.

The principal localities where the tourmaline is found are Siceria, Brazil, Ceylon, and in several parts of the United States, but especially in the state of Maine. In Siberia they are found having two perfectly formed crystals, one inside of the other and each of a distinct color. Ava, that "unknown land of rubies," sends out occasionally hamilial sends. ionally beautiful specimens of this gem, but the Burmese government, to which it be longs, allows no one admittance to the mines, so that everything relating to them is

shrouded in mystery. When the British embassy, under Colonel Symms, visited the

Barmese emperor in 1795 this mogul pre-

sented him, among other gifts, a magnificent

specimen of tourmaline. This specimen has

A kindly Providence hez shaped the rough-course of events
Au new I owe four twenty-five an thirty-seven odd cents. Twas only fifty years ago you only had one dress. To aggravate your beauty and increase your. Now you've not two scramptions dresses, and

a most tremendous bonnet, a monst'ous horticuit'rai fair a-flour-ishsin' upon it With Three chairs wuz in our sittin' room but fifty years ago.

But we hev prospered wonderfly, an' now there's five, you know.

We've gained a lamp, a puddin' dish, an extra yoke er steers.

A grin' stone an' a dingle cart, an' all in fifty

It's all true wa't our paster said, the worl' moves fast today. An' with a quick, electric whiz goes spinnin' on its way: It jest goes spinnin' on its way until its work

But there's few spinners, my dear wife, who've spun ez we have spun.

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