TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. without Sinday One Year OFFICES. Omaha, The few Building, Twenty-sixth streets.

(Chana, corner N and Twenty-sixth streets, 201 Haids, 12 Pearl street, 20 Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce, Volume 12 14 and 15. Tribume building, digiton, 313 Fourteenth street. CORRESPONDENCE communications relating to news and edi-number should be addressed: To the Editor BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Res Publishing Company,Omaha. Braffs, closeks laid postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

Parties tearing the city for the summer can have The Ber sent to their address by leaving an order at hashest office. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

The Bee in Chicago, THE DAILY and SUNDAY BEE is on sale in Chicago at the following places: Palmer house.
Grand Pacific hotel. Great Northern botel, Gore hotel.

Leland lotel.

Files of Tux Bue can be seen at the Ne-braska building and the Administration build-ing, Exposition grounds SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE REF Publishing company, does selemnly awear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending September 30, 1893, was as follows: Grougg B. Tzscnuck Sworn to before me and subscribed in r

Average Circulation for Aug., 1893, 24,075 JUDGE MAXWELL represents repub-

licanism, pure and simple. His oppo-

SEAL | presence this 30th day of September, 1893.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

nents, railroadism and boodlerism. REPUBLICAN delegates to the state convention should place no confidence in the reports and estimates of the Lincoln Journal and other railroad organs which are purposely misleading them by printing bogus reports from county conventions and manufacturing estimates that

are utterly unreliable. WITH Judge Maxwell as its candidate the republican convention needs no platform. With Maxwell turned down the best platform on earth would fail to satisfy the voters that the republican party can be depended on to redeem its

REPUBLICAN delegates to the state convention will either redeem the party this day from the stigma of corruption and corporate subserviency, or they will seal its doom for years to come. Republicanism cannot survive where railroadism usurps all its functions and defiles its temples.

THE Omaha World-Herald, which always reminds one of Janus, the twofaced Roman idol, proposes to support for district judges, Judge Walton, who does not need its support, Mr. Curtis, one of the bar candidates, and Judge Blair, one of the republican candidates. This is the same old game of hide and seek to which the patrons of that sheet

WILL republicans vote to make General Manager Holdrege of the Burlington railroad the arbiter of the party's destiny and the supreme ruler over the people of Nebraska, or will they wrench the power which Holdrege and other railroad magnates seek to usurp? Will they supinely submit to a political despotism that arrogates to itself the right to make or depose senators or congressmen, state officers and lawmakers, and even seeks to grasp in its iron hand the supreme judiciary of the state?

THERE will undoubtedly be nothing more heard of the scheme for a combine between the friends of protection in congress and the free silver advocates. Its unqualified denunciation by nearly all the supporters of the protective polley in the senate except Mr. Cameron, who is totally without influence and was on the side of free silver anyway, has effectually disposed of this preposterous proposition. The cause of protection could receive no more serious blow than an alliance with the champions of an unsound currency.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND seems deter-Bined to relieve himself to the fullest extent possible from the importunities of the politicians and place hunters. It is said that he now proposes to rely almost entirely upon the recommendations of the heads of departments as to appointments. This will disturb the calculations of a great many office seekers who are pinning their faith to congressmen or to politicians supposed to be in special favor with the president, but it will relieve Mr. Cleveland of an onerous task which necessarily interferes with a proper attention to the public busi-

THERE appears to be a favorable prospect for legislation allowing the national banks to issue notes to the par value of the bonds deposited by them to secure circulation. A bill for this purpose will be reported from the house banking and currency committee and it is not expected to encounter a very formidable opposition. Such legislation would add about \$19,000,000 to the currency within a short time and it is thought would lead the banks to still further increase their bond holdings and enlarge their issue of notes. It is the most practicable of all plans for increasing the circulation.

THE action of the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce requesting Senator Cameron to put aside his personal preferences and vote for the repeal of the silver purchase law will have no effect upon the views or conduct of that senator. He is controlled entirely by what he conceives to be his individual interests and has always shown himself to be indifferent to public opinion or the wishes of his constituents. Cameron misrepresents Pennsylvania and the republicans of that state must see to it that he is not allowed to continue to do so beyond his present term, which unfortunately does not expire until 1897.

A FINAL APPEAL

The action of the republicans assembled in state convention this day will decide the fate of the party for years to come. The spontaneous aprising of the rank and file in support of Judge Max! well is the last and supreme effort to throw off the chains of corporate monopoly and rebuke public plunderers who have sapped the vitality of the party and brought it to the verge of disruption and dismemberment.

The issue which republicans are confronted with is, shall the party surrender its functions to corporate power and become the vindicator and sponsor of dishonesty and reckless negligence in the management of the affairs of state; in other words, shall the republican party allow corporation managers to dictate whom they shall or whom they shall not nominate, and shall the party strike down and retire a judge of the supreme court who has become offensive to the late impeached state officials?

This day will decide whether republicanism in Nebraska is synonymous with railroadism and boodlerism. This day will decide whether the republicans of Nebraska propose to surrender the government of this state to a law-defying despotism, or whether the party will stand up for a government by the people and for the people.

The constitution of Nebraska guarantees to its people a republican form of government, which means a government wherein the people are sovereign and their will is given vitality through their chosen representatives. Have we in Nebraska such a form of government? Are we not ruled by the managers of railway corporations that obey no law. except it suits their purpose, who exereise the taxing powers without restraint as common carriers and lord it over the people, corrupt their lawmakers, foist their own creatures into the executive branches of government and destroy public confidence in the integrity of the judiciary?

This is no anarchistic nightmare. It is God's solemn truth. Is it not well known that our railways keep in their pay a legion of political desperadoes and mercenaries who make it their business to pack primary elections, buy up conventions and spread general demoralization among the people by the wholesale distribution of railroad passes other bribes? Is it not true that our state officers have been suborned to commit perjury as members of boards of equalization and seduced from the discharge of their sworn obligations as members of the Board of Transportation? Is it not true that our legislatures have been tampered with and wholesome legislation demanded by the people has been sidetracked and pigeonholed through the debasing influences of the oil room? Is it not true that the lieutenant governor of this state, acting as a henchman of the railway autocrats, has willfully blocked legislation in their interest and that the lieutenant governor's room at the last session was converted into a rum dispensary and counsel room for boodlers?

This has been the legitimate outcome of making republicanism and honest government secondary to railroadism and boodlerism. The last opportunity that the party will have to turn its back upon false gods and golden idols is presented this day. If the hosts of the Philistines who have debauched the republican party and prostituted it to their base ends shall succeed in dominating its councils and forcing upon it some man of their choice the party will have proclaimed its moral bankruptcy and its inability to give the people a republican form of government.

GEARY LAW AMENDMENTS.

Instead of settling the Chinese question in the United States, as was confidently expected by its author and many of its supporters in congress at the time of its enactment, the Geary law has done nothing except to complicate the situa-Further legislation is now necessary, either to repeal the act or to render its enforcement possible. Bills to secure the latter end have been introduced into the house and will no doubt receive early attention from the committee to which they have been referred.

The bills introduced have two objects

in view. One set merely appropriates a specified amount of money to enable the president to have the provisions of the Geary law carried out as they now stand upon the statute book. They are backed by the more relentless Chinese exclusionists, who desire to see the country entirely cleared of its Chinese population. The Geary law originally contemplated only the enforcement of the previous legislation which prohibited the fresh immigration of Chinese laborers. All who were already in this country were expected to comply with the registration clause of the law and thus to establish their right to remain where they are located. That they are now liable to deportation is due to their own stubbornness in refusing to register before the day set for the onforcement of the penalty clause. Had they registered first and tested the constitutionality of the law afterward they would not have found themselves in their present dilemma. But the ex-

mercy, propose to take advantage of the unlooked-for situation and force them to return to their native country. The other amendments to the Geary law aim to attain no more than the original act. Those Chinese who are already here are to be given another opportunity to register and if they show themselves disposed to comply with the law they are to be permitted to remain. It is to be distinctly understood, tions and ought to be filled principally

treme exclusionists, having discovered

how the Chinese residents of the coun-

try have placed themselves at their

however, that after the expiration of the extended time no more indulgence will be granted and those who are then in default are to be ruthlessly deported as the law directs.

Outside of a few extremists on the Pacific coast the people generally incline to the more lenient of these plans. They have yielded to the demand that all future Chinese immigration be suspended, but do not care to molest the few Chinamen that have come here under treaty agreements. The extension of the time for registration and the grant of an appropriation to enforce the penalty clause after the expiration of that time may therefore be confidently awaited as part of the legislative program of the present congress.

GAVE THEM A CLEAN BILL. The preferred candidate of the confederated railroads and impeached state officials for the Maxwell succession is Judge M. L. Hayward of Otoe. This is in accord with the eternal fitness of things. Judge Hayward has not merely been one of the attorneys defending the impeached state officials, but he volunteered in their defense even before the legislature had taken definite action regarding their impeachment. The Nobraska City Press of March 25, 1893, contains a column and a half of voluntary enlogy of the state house triumvirate under the heading, "They are Victims of Parsimony." We need only cite the concluding sentences of this article to show just what peculiar notions Judge Hayward entertains concerning the fast and loose methods that prevail in the state house. He said:

The whole trouble lies in the fact that these state officials have had a great number of duties thrust upon them and they have had to assign the work to deputies. I do not believe a single person who knows either Allen, Hastings or Hill believes there is a dishonest hair in their heads. Unable to attend to the work of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, they have had to delegate the work to others who are irresponsible. These men have been victimized. I do not believe either of them guilty of crookedness and am sorry to see they are

These are the words uttered by Judge Hayward just six days before final action was taken by the legislature on impeachment.

THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE. .

The administration is receiving criticism from sources which generally give it only praise for the character of most of the appointments that have been made in the diplomatic and consular service. With the exception of the ambassadors to England and France, Mr. Bayard and Mr. Eustis, no one selected for a diplomatic mission is of any prominence or can lay claim to any distinguished fitness for such service, while a very important appointment has been given to a man who is charged with having bargained for it by a liberal contribution to the campaign fund last year. The consular appointments have for the most part been even worse. As was recently said by a newspaper which has very rarely found fault with anything done by the Cleveland administration, there has been sent out to look after our trade in the uttermost ends of the earth the usual quota of broken down men and ignorant editors, and paper says that "bad as it is to have such people in any service, it is little short of treason to the government to make them our means of intercourse with foreign nations." There will be no difference of opinion as to this among men who have any concern for the intelligent and efficient representation of the United States abroad.

So far as the diplomatic appointments are concerned, the president must be held directly and solely responsible for them, and in order that this may be properly understood it is necessary to say that Secretary Gresham has nothing whatever to do with the business of appointments. There is the best authority for the statement that when Judge Gresham accepted the position of secretary of state he did so with the distinct understanding that he should have no part in appointing diplomatic and consular officers, and this arrangement has been strictly adhered to. The extensive and much coveted patronage of the State department has been distributed without any recommendation, suggestion or interference on the part of Secretary Gresham, so that no blame for the poor character of most of the appointment attaches to him. The responsibility for the consular appointments rests mainly upon Mr. Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts, who, as assistant secretary of state, had practically complete charge of this class of appointments. He retired from this office some two weeks ago, having made a record of unfitness which is likely to be a source of annoyance to him for some time to come. Mr. Quincy showed himself to be thoroughly in sympathy with the spoils element of his party, and indicated also that the principal value of consular positions is as reward for political services

The great drawback to our consular service for many years is the fact that consulships have been so largely used to pay off political debts, and while of late years this has not been carried to so great an extent as formerly there are still far too many appointments made to this service solely for political reasons and without any regard to the fitness of the appointees for the duties of the office. If we are not mistaken Mr. Cleveland has himself deprecated this practice and said something about the desirability of applying the principles of civil service reform to the consular service, but, however this may be, there has certainly been nothing done in this direction thus far in his present administration. A few men who have been many years in consular positions and have proven themselves highly valuable officials are retained, but beyond this there has been no indication of a purpose to apply reform principles to this service. The United States has long held a very inferior position in this particular to that of other great commercial nations and will continue to do so as long as the policy of appointing mere politicians to consular offices is adhered to. They are essentially business posi-

men trained in practical affairs. There is reasonable ground for apprebending that the diplomatic and consular service of the country will not be improved under the present administra-

WORK OF THE COMMERCIAL CLUB. The Omaha Commercial club has been in existence searcely six months. It was organized by business men for the promotion of Omnha's commercial growth and prosperity, Its first object was to unite in one body all the elements that contribute toward the city's industrial and commercial development and co-operate with all other organizations that have the same object in view. It's second object was to establish and maintain a freight bureau that would endeavor to protect. Omaha jobbers and manufacturers against rate discriminations and give to Omaha distributing rates over every railway that enters this

These objects have in a great measure been attained. The membership of the club exceeds 600 and includes almost every active business man in Omaha, including bankers, merchants, manufacturers, real estate dealers and men engaged in co-relative professions. The freight bureau, with Commissioner Utt at its head and Mr. E. P. Roggen as its secretary, has already rendered invaluable service, and promises to become all that could be expected of it.

The efforts of the club to attract to Omaha investors and manufacturers have already yielded good results. The recent establishment of a furniture factory by capitalists from an adjoining state is only a forerunner of what the club expects to accomplish in the very near future. All that is needed now is the active and unwayering co-operation of business men and an increase of membership. There is no reason why the club should not have 1,000 paying members on its rolls. At Minneapolis they have over 1,000 members in a similar organization, and only last year the Minneapolis club raised \$50,000 by \$50 subscriptions from 1,000 members as a bonus to a great harvester and reaper factory. If Omaha emulates this example we shall soon have permanent employment for every idle man and woman in the city and many thousands more will be able to make their homes among us.

FEDERAL and state laws provide safeguards for depositors of national and state banks. Periodically such banks must publish a statement of their actual condition, and examiners are supposed to be continually on the alert and to sound the alarm in case the interests of depositors are considered to be in jeopardy. The design of these laws is to protect the people against fraud. Feeble efforts have been made in this state to pass laws which-would protect the interests of the taxpayers and their money held by county and city treasurers. It behooves the council, the commissioners and the school board to require monthly reports from the respective treasurers, giving amount of surplus in each fund and where the money is deposited.

ALTHOUGH a great many mills and factories have resumed operations, wholly or partially, during the past month or two, there is still a great deal of unemployed labor in the manufacturing centers of the country. A canvass in Philadelphia recently of only about one-third of the textile industries showed 30,000 people now idle who were employed six months ago. The impressive suggestion of this unfortunate state of affairs is that the work of charity throughout the country this winter will have to be on a more extensive scale than perhaps ever before.

THERE seems to be no disposition on the part of the champions and promoters of the proposed Platte river canal to provide proper safeguards against jobbery and reckless waste of public funds in a supplementary ordinance and have the same submitted with the proposition to vote a million and a half of bonds. Unless this is done we can safety predict the defeat of the bonds. The taxpayers of Omaha will not vote a blanket mortgage on their property blindly and take chances on the honest and proper expenditure of the proceeds from the canal bonds.

EVERY time there is a big fire loss in Omaha there is a movement set on foot to raise the insurance rates, and yet Omaha has averaged less loss by fire than other cities of equal popoulation.

A Desert of Words. Kansus City Star. Senator Stewart's recent speech as printed makes 70,000 words. Seldom have so many words been used and so little said.

The Absard Mr. Morgan. Chicago Tribune. Senator Morgan of Alabama speaks of himself as an "ambassador from a sovereign If Mr. Morgan considers the United

foreign power with whom he has

adition which is already pretty

come to Washington to treat he should col lect his salary and mileage from the sover-eign state of Alabama. Mr. Olney is Considerate. Wadtington Star. Repeated calls on Attorney Olney to smash a trust. In just as a guaranty of good faith, have not produced results as yet. It is altogether possible that the attorney general does not desire to take any step

well disordered. ---An End to the Census.

which may add to the complications of

Philade phia Ladger. The house of representatives on Saturday adopted a resolution fixing June 30, 1894, as the date when the eleventh census must be completed. By that time four years and more of the last decade of the century will have passed and much of the enormous amount of material collected by the census amount of material collected by the census of 1890 will have become obsolete. A less pretentious collection of data would permit

a speedier publication of the reports, insuring present interest in them and a corresponding increase in their practical value.

Destruction of Honest Elections.

The bill to repeal the federal election laws is simply a proposition to legalize the bull dozing and ballotbox stuffing that the demo crats have been practicing ever since those

Paralyzing the Sugar Trust.

There are two ways of striking the sugar trust. One is by putting a duty on raw sugar equal to that on the refined product other is by making refined sugars free, as the raw commodity is. The latter plan has this important advantage over the other, that it would reduce the price of sugar to the people.

A Word for the Capitalist. Philadelphia North American.

Foolish or ignorant or mischievous people talk loudly about the capitalists, without whom, by the way, one-half of the popula-tion would be unable to earn a livelihood out the capitalist can look after himself. It is always the workingman who suffers most when the currency is debased, and the bill pending in the senate, a bill not to demone-tize but to sustain the silver dollar, is chiefly in his interest. And that is why it ought to be passed.

Gotham's Compliments to Morgan.

Senator Morgan has fallen into grave errors and misconceptions, which it is our duty to correct. In the course of his speech on Friday he denounced the newspapers of New York City as a "licentious and hireling press, scarcely able to string together enough viperous epithets to signify their contempt of senators. Its pennywho would be glad to get a crust and dried erring, spew out of their mouths slanders and defamations paid for by the line. We admit that the epithets that the senthe detestation which not only the writers, but four-fifths of the people of this country, feel for the public eremies in that body who are now obstructing the repeal bill.

A Democratic Tale of Woe. Atlanta Constitution (dem.)

Mr. Cleveland does not hesitate to say just what he wants congress to do, when it suits him to express himself. "I want" is the phrase with which he begins many of his

The plain people of this country-some 65, 000,000 of them—also have very positive ideas about what they want. They have said in the hicago platform that they want free silver sinage, state banks and a revenue tariff. Aside from these clearly expressed wants ncy have others which they express in very mphatic language. The people want negroes sent to represent

us in negro countries like Hayti and Laberra, ind white men seut to white countries like France and Bolivia. It is offensive and re-voiting to the average American of any political party to think of sending a negro minister to Bolivia and a negro consul to

The people want the administration's appointments to be untainted by even the sus picion of a bargain or a dear that looks like They do not want to see a man a bargain. appointed ambassador to Italy who would never have been thought of if he had not contributed \$50,000 to the democratic campaign fund.

The people want the pledges of the Chi-cago platform redeemed. They want purity in politics, and they want foreign nations to nderstand that this not a mongrel, haifbreed republic with a government engaged in forcing the social equality of the races. This is the way the plain people talk, and there are 65,000,000 of them

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Speculations as to the duration of the sentorial gale are useless. Senator Jones hasn't spoken

St. Louis is doing a heavy business in water just now. The natives appreciate its value as ballast. Congressman Bland is vindicated, A silver fork was found in the stomach of a cap-tive Missouri cathish.

Tom Watson of Georgia appeals to congress to determine "where he is at." Probably in the cold tea department. Governor Flower has entered the fistic b of sufficient backbone to

knock both Mitchell and Corbett out of Coney Island. But it will not phaze their Although the parliament of religious is giving Satan a lively whirt on the lake front, reports from Chicago indicate he is

long a thriving business in all other divisions of the city. If up-to-date ideas are designed to turn he edge off future criticism, the genesis of the first family should be revised and amended. A charmingly-gowned essayist in Chicago the other day repudiated the notion that Eve was a side issue.

Yung Yu, the new Chinese minister at Washington, has, it is understood, forbidden the members of the legation to accept socia courtesies or hospitality from any American so long as the strained relations between the United States and China, due to the Geary

Mrs. Leland Stanford's family allowance from Senator Stanford's estate has been in creased from \$5,000 to \$10,000 per month on reased from \$5,000 per month was her representation that \$5,000 per month was madequate. Mrs. Stanford will receive inadequate. the congratulations of thousands of women who are stubbing along on \$5 and \$10 a week. Women may be afraid of mice, but they don't scare at the thought of having to dea with dead people in various stages of mutila-tion. Mrs. Eva M. Blackman of Leaven worth, Kan., has accepted the populist nomination for coroner, after a man, who was first nominated, had declined, saying that he "didn't like the office."

Mrs. R. R. Phillips of Salem, Mass., who as just recovered from an attack of peritonitis, during which she was twice re-garded as dead, avers that she died and got a glimpse of heaven, but had to come back for a time. Salem was the starting point for several ladies who dion't come back,

away off in the witchcraft days. A New York publisher offers a purse of \$1,000 to the winner of a trial of speed be-tween the crack locomotives at the World's There are insuperable obstacles to th test. If the truckless and unsightly foreign locomotives should strike one of our beaut ful curves at a killing pace there would be a great muss in the neighboring ditches.

Colonel Edward Beck of the First regi-ment of the Idaho National guard, who was said to be the youngest enlisted person in the United States army in the civil war, died at Grangeville, Idaho, two weeks ago. He was born in 1849, and enlisted as a drummer in the Fourteenth Kentucky regiment when he was 11 years old. He was in active service until 1863, when he was wounded and invalided home. He afterward collisted in the regular army and was sergeant in com-pany C, Second United States infantry, for twelve years, retiring in 1880.

As might have been expected, the arrival of the cari of Dunraven in New York has caused no end of a flutter among the anglomaniaes of that city. A profane and ir-reverent practical joker introduced an English-appearing friend—a sleek and spruce, spat-wearing drummer—into a fashionable club the other night as Lord Dunraven. The members at once fell prestrate, and then turned up their trousers and teetered around the rooms after him with a gait Londone in every joint. They bought wine for the drummer, they worshiped him openly, and they invited him to innumerable dinners, all of which courtesies he accepted in a haughty, condescending way. When he finally left and the joke leaked out there was wailing and lamentation. The jocose member who introduced the drummer has left town for a few weeks.

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



ABSOLUTELY PURE

NEBRASRA AND NEBRASKANS,

A new elevator is being erected at Brayton. union Sunday school has been estab-A union Sunday ished at Stamford.

Evangelist Hoopingarner is conducting revival services at Imperial. The Red Front livery barn at Lexington and a house belonging to E. B. Smith were destroyed by fire.

Eustis citizens raised a purse and pur-chased a cow for a widow who was so unfortunate as to lose her cow.

Fred Stedwell of Arcadia, while engaged in a friendly wrestling match with Arthur Leeper, had his leg broken above the knee. A Berkshire porker residing at Arcadia weighs 800 pounds and his fellow townsm are proud of him as the biggest hog in the

The Congregational Ministers' club held a meeting at Norfolk and arranged a program for the next gathering, which will be held at Nelign in December.

While Dr. Starr of Beatrice was putting while Ir. Starr of Beatrice was putting the harness on a valuable driving horse the animal threw his head suddenly to one side, striking the side of the stall with great force. The horse dropped to the floor at the stall of the floor at once and ated in a few minutes.

Just after Fred Dederman of Norfolk had started for the World's fair his little daughstarted for the World's fair his little daugh-ter fell from a wagon and broke her arm. Mrs. Robert Craft of the same place stood on a chair to reach some grapes for her little girl and fell in such a manner as to dislocate her shoulder.

William Hesselgrave of Amherst met with a fatal accident while on a hunting expedition. He was walking along the road when his friend and neighbor, Albert Fellows, overtook him in a cart. Upon invitation Mr. Hesselgrave got into the cart to ride a short distance, and in some manner the gun which he was carrying slipped through the slats of the cart and was discharged, the entire contents entering Mr. Hosselgrave's body just below the heart, killing him in

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Andrude, who live twelve miles southeast of this place, met with a deplorable loss in the death by burnof a child about 2 years of age, says the Harrisburg News, Mr. and Mrs. Andrude were at work in a hay field not far from their house, in which they had left their young children, when the mother saw one of the children, the eldest, running toward her and the house on fire. She made all possible haste and reached the building in time to take her infant babe from the flames, but was unable, on account of smoke and heat, to secure the remaining one, and it perished, the body when obtained being burned beyond recognition. Mrs. Andrude was herself severely ourned.

TICKLISH TIPS.

Puck: "You say you pity me but cannot love me." "Yes." "But pity is akin to love, is it not?" "Yes; but only a poor relation."

Kate Field's Washington: Gunson—Another nerease in your family, eh? Son or daughter? Bibee (gloomlly)—Son-in-law.

Washington Star: "There is a good deal of importance attached to me just now," re-marked the policeman as he pinned on his Harper's Bazar: "See here, you," said the

Miliper's bazar: "See here, you," said the wayfarer to the beggar, "I gave you a quarter yesterday because you said you were blind, and here I find you reading a newspaper." "That's all right," said the beggar; "I'm color blind." Puck: Floorwatker—A lady has just fainted it the bargain counter. Proprietor—What was the trouble? Floorwalker—She found her exact size in omething she wanted.

Chicago Tribune: Regmald-Rosie, how do you like the architecture of my new trousers? Reginald's Sister (inspecting the garment)-I'm not a good judge of their architecture, Regie, but their acoustic properties are simply magnificent!

Washington Star: "I have often heard this spoken of as light literature," he remarked as he read his gas bill through for the second time, "but it always comes right home to a man, just the same."

NOT LAUGHED AT. Cleveland Plain Dealer His face was said and wrinkled, His hair was thin and white, And round his head Its ringlets sped In wild fantastic flight.

But they laughed not at his wrinkles, Nor his sunken eyes so dim— For a bank account For a large amount Awaited checks from him.

A SISTER TO HIM. New York Sun. They walked and rode and dallied The whole long summer through, They disagreed, then rallied, And soon were friends anew. He called her Nell and she him Ted,

And they were folly chums, they said. They spent long days in bonting, And fishing near the shore. And oft their skiff went floating Midst lify pads; Nell wore The drooping blossoms, dewy whi The drooping blossoms, dewy white, Tucked in her silver belt at night.

Sometimes fair Nellie flirted
With other happy men,
And candidly Ted blurted;
"I'm dead in love with Jen."
And each in each confided when
Affairs were waxing tame again.

And then Ted left for college One day in early fall, To gain maturer knowledge Of cricket and foot ball: Out on the porch he stooped and kissed her Do not be shocked, Nell was his sister.

BOIES' ISSUE GETTING OLD

Statement of an Iowa Politician on the State Campaign.

AS TO THE CONDITION OF NEBRASKA BANKS

comptroller of the Currency Details Information on the Subject of an Interesting Character-They Are Strong

and Improving.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BER, 513 FOURTERSTH STREET, WASHINGTON, Oct. 4. Representative Hepburn of lows has just eturned from that state, and says the campaign there is being pushed by the republicans, but so far the democrats are rather apathetic. He thinks the third-term candidacy of Governor Boles will cut no figure. The neverty of the Boies style of campaign and the issues which he raises have worn out, and there is not nearly as much interest

taken in the meetings as heretofore. "The Boics movement," says General Hepburn, "was at its zenith in the campaign of last year. Boies has lost his prestige in state issues, and should give his attention to national politics. The issues in lowa are largely national. There is dissatisfaction among the people with both parties on the financial issue."

As to Nebraska Bank Fallures.

Representative Mercer today called upon the comptroller of currency to learn the source of the widely published statement that a large number of private banks had failed in Nebraska, and was informed that it did not emanate from the Treasury department. The comptreller stated that dur-ing all of the recent panic but five national banks had failed in Nebraska; that three of them had already resumed and another, the one at York, would resume in a few days without the aid of a receiver.

Mr. Morcor then called upon the Associated press agent and had a statement sent out showing that while quite a number of private banks had suspended in Nebraska during the panic there were but five or six failures among them.

Democrats Given a Shaking Up. Congressman Mercer introduced a resolution today which created an uproar in the house for a while. After the clerk read it, Richardson of Tennessee objected to its sertion in the record, while Martin of Indiana objected to its consideration. The resolution provides that the invalid pension committee investigate the pension department with reference to the number of employes stationed or traveling in the United States as detectives seeking or manufacturing testimony against old veterans, who seek pensions and calling for a copy of the instructions under which such employes act. Speaker Crisp finally allowed the resolution to be printed, but it will be smothered.

Personal Mention. C. A. Conger and wife of Seymour, Ia., are

at the Welckers.

A. J. Benton of lowa is at the Fredonia.

General John Edwards, formerly a well known citizen of lowa, left his home at 1533 Kingman Place yesterday and boarded a Fourteenth street cable car for the Pennsylvania station to take a short trip out of town. When the cable train stopped at Sixth street he was suddenly attacked with vertigo as he was leaving the car, and lurched forward heavily on his face to the street. He was picked up and hurried to the emergency hospital, where two long scalp wounds were sewed up, after which he was taken to his home. General Edwards is 76 years old, and for a long time was a clerk in the sixth auditor's office. He will re-

cover. Representative Meiklejohn has returned ern places, and was in his seat today in the

Senator Pettigrew secured today the establishment of a postoffice on the line of the Sioux Falis & Yankton railroad which has just been completed in South Dakota The office is named Irene in hor wife of one of the well known contractors of the road. National Committeeman James A. Ward,

who is in the city dispensing offices for South Dakota will make a recommendation for the appointment of a postmaster at Irene. The South Dakota delegation in congress was notified today of the suspension for one year of Casper Conrad, who is a cadet at the West Point United States Military academy

The young man, who is a son of Captain Conrad, now located at the Pine Riage agency, committed an offense in the line of hazing. Miscellaneous Senators Manderson and Allen and Repre-

Hoke Smith tomorrow and present the pro test of the citizens in the vicinity of Chadron against the abolition of the United States and office there and the consolidation of its territory with Alliance. lowa postmasters were appointed today as follows: Bauer, Marion county, Anthony

sentative Kem intend to call upon Secretary

Metz, vice A. Bower, resigned; Dalins, Marion county, C. C. Bickford, vice E. E. Baldwin, resigned; Mercer, Adams county, Edward Shimmons, vice John Richardson, resigned; Woodward, Dalias county, J. E. Wilson, vice Z. G. Preston, removed. PERRY S. HEATH.

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us have been eminently satisfied with their transactions. Our only competitors are the tailors and they compete with us in quality only--in price they can't touch us. The quality of the cloth in our suits is just as good and the workmanship is often a great deal better than the ordinary tailored job. At least this is true of our goods. Our \$8.50 suit is in just as good style as the \$10, \$12.50, \$15.00, \$20.00 and \$25.00 sort, and are in every way reliable goods, guaranteed to wear and fit exactly. Our overcoats, in every conceivable style, range from \$8.50 up as high as \$25,00. Our new fall and winter underwear is in.

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