THE DAILY

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. sing company, does solemnly swear that the uni circulation of The Dally Reg for the week ing October 28, 1893, was as follows:

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 28th day of October, 1893.

N. P. FEIL. Notary Public. Average Circulation for Sept., 1893, 24,233

Do NOT fail to register tomorrow.

NOVEMBER in this vicinity seems to have gotten her identity mixed up with

G. W. WILLIAMS has made a good county commissioner and ought to be re-

SENATOR GORMAN'S assurances of an early adjournment of congress until the time for the regular session in December ought to be a welcome relief to an expectant people.

SYMPATHY for Governor Boies in his ill health should impel his friends in Iowa to give him a merited rest from public labors, of which the republican nominee is quite able and willing to relieve him.

THE old lady who sent Senator Allen a pair of lamb's wool socks must have made a mistake in addressing a package intended for the populist statesman from across the Kansas border, formerly known as Sockless Jerry Simpson.

THOSE who would be free themselves must strike the blow. If you want to rescue the supreme court from the grasp of corporate power do not give your vote to the candidate who owes his nomination to the corporations.

JOHN JENKINS is straightforward, outspoken and honest. He is thoroughly conversant with the affairs of the county and would make an excellent commissioner. Every taxpayer regardless of party should give him his support.

A VIKING ship sailing down the Mississippi river -will be enough to astonish the natives in spite of their being accustomed to the sight of much queer craft, ranging from a floating woodshed to a palatial river steamer.

MR. BLAND now asserts that he will accept no compromise on the silver question. He once more demands free silver or nothing The people will appreciate his great sacrifice in renouncing something which he knows he cannot get.

THE average annual running expenses of the corporation of the city of Omaha are considerably over \$1,000,000. To administer a business of such large proportions requires men with both ability and honesty. See to it that none others are elected to city offices.

Do not forget to vote for Isaac Noyes for state senator to fill the place vacated by the death of Senator Clarke. There is a possibility that an extra session of the legislature will be called by spring, and in that case Mr. Noves will make a very creditable law maker.

WHEN you make up your slate for the city council don't forget to put your cross mark opposite the name of George Munro. He has been one of the best councilmen who has ever served the city and should be re-elected by all means. Honest councilmen are awfully

LIBERTY bell returns to Philadelphia, having proclaimed liberty to more people within the enclosure of the White City than it did unto all the inhabitants of the United States on that memorable day in 1776. The old bronze Liberty bell need feel no jealousy of a silver rival in the Columbian bell.

THE republicans must learn to put up clean, respectable and competent candidates for the council if they want to elect them. Such men as Bachelor, Schwenk and Mallory are not fit to manage the affairs of a corporation that has over \$100,000,000 worth of property and spends \$1,500,000 a year for salaries and improvements.

Will any self-respecting American citizen place his vote at the disposal of any railroad, express, telegraph or street railway company or any other corporation that carries him on its pay roll? Does a man barter away his soul when he hires out to one of these corporations? Are they not getting all they are entitled to when employes efficiently and faithfully perform the task imposed upon them in the shops, on the train or at head juarters?

Just because every one has acquiesced in the action of congress giving financial aid to the World's fair at Chicago is no reas n why every industrial exposition held in different parts of the United States should apply to congress for assistance. The latest plea is from New York, which wants to hold a World's fair prize winners' exposition as a soluce for its failure to secure the original World's fair. If a bill aiding this undertaking passes congress the next thing on the list will be an act to grant fin incial assistance to the Podunk county fair. There must be an end to

TRYING TO HUMBUG THE POTERS. The men who are trying to railroad the million and a half bond scheme through next Tuesday are fertile in expedients. The head and front of this scheme, W. L. Wiley, keeps very disthe task of bamboozling the people into voting these bonds to Dr. Miller. When the scheme was brought for discussion before the Commercial club Mr. Wiley failed to get an endorsement for it because City Attorney Connell, when the question was squarely put to him, had to publicly admit that the proceeds of the bonds under the proposition as it is worded could not be used for a canal, and, furthermore, that the charter would have to be amended before the city could legally vote money for a

To counteract this backset Dr. Miller submitted a series of questions to the city attorney which are so ingeniously twisted and wound around as to mystify and confuse people instead of enlightening them. These questions and answers are now published with a grand flourish of trumpets under the heading, "Connell Says it is Legal-The City Attorney Declares the Platte Canal Can Be Built."

Now this declaration is fabricated out of whole cloth. What does Mr. Connell say is legal? He says it is legal for the city to buy out the waterworks or the electric light plant if you have the money to do it with. Mr. Connell does not say that it is legal to use any part of the proposed bond issue for the building of a canal, even if by so doing we may expect to secure water. The precise language Mr. Connell uses reads as follows:

The law does not permit that to be done indirectly which cannot be done directly. The city at the present time has no authority to vote bonds for the purpose of constructing a canal wherewith to create power for operating factories, machinery, etc., even if voted under the pretext of constructing waterworks and an electric light plant.

Yes, the city attorney declares the Platte canal can be built. So dees THE BEE. But Mr. Connell does not say that the canal can be built by the city or by anybody contracting with the city until the charter is amended and the authority is granted by law for building a canal.

In this connection let us quote from Judge Dillon on "Municipal Corporations," the recognized standard authority on this subject. Judge Dillon says on

page 660: Municipal corporations being created chiefly as government agencies and for the attainment of local objects merely, the gen eral rule is that they cannot purchase and nold real estate beyond their territorial limits unless the power is conferred by the

But there is another little obstacle in the way of the Wiley-Miller scheme. These gentlemen pretend that we will get a new set of waterworks either by canal or by digging cisterns and thereby save the city \$80,000 a year. How will they manage to relieve the city from the contract with the present water company, which runs until 1903? Would not the city have to buy out these works or keep on paying the hydrant rental for at least ten years? Inasmuch as we cannot buy out the works for \$1,500,000 the whole scheme to save \$80,000 a year is delusion and a snare. The fact is every progressive citizen of Omaha would vote bonds for a canal, but we do not want to vote away a million and a half to be squandered by the city council either for buying out the Thomson-Houston works or some wild-cat boodle scheme.

IT IS NOW LAW. The bill repealing the silver purchase clause of the act of 1890 is now law and goes into effect at once. In a little more than two hours after the bill was laid before the house yesterday a vote was reached on its final passage, and it received a majority of ninety-seven-the vote being 191 for and ninety-four against the measure. The bill was immediately sent to the president, who promptly attached his signature, so that in the brief time of about four hours the house of representatives and the executive disposed of the measure which occupied the senate in debate during more than eight weeks The majority for the bill in the house was larger than had generally been expected, but the repeal leaders had been very active in marshaling their forces, while the certainty that the measure would be passed drew to its support some members who had not been in sympathy with it, but wanted to be on the winning side. The Wilson bill passed the house in August by a majority of 130, but at that time 350 members voted-within six of the total membership of the house-while yesterday the total vote was only 285. In view of the fact that nearly all of the absentees yesterday were from the repeal side it is evident that that cause had been gaining adherents.

The most important financial contest since the passage of the resumption act in 1875 is ended and the country will feel a sense of relief that it is over with. There will be a hopeful feeling, also, that the result of this legislation may be what has been promised and that its realization may not be far off. It is probable that to some extent the effect expected to be produced by the discontinuance of government purchases of silver has been discounted, there being observed in some directions, since repeal passed the senate, indications of returning confidence. The country will be disappointed, however, if there is not something better shown within a reasonable time than mere symptoms of improving confidence, the people wanting substantial evidence of a return to healthier business conditions. So far as financial affairs are concerned they can be regarded as very satisfactory. That is to say, there is an ample supply of money at the financial centers for all the requirements of legitimate business. The banks very generally throughout the country are well supplied, but money is not abundant in the hands of the people. The explanation is to be found in the fact that the indus trial enterprises of the country are still somewhat depressed. The excess of

currency in the banks may fairly be re-

garded as the measure of the business

all doubt as to the continued stability pressly orders a continuous municipal and soundness of the currency. There is no longer any reason for apprehension on this score, and it is cretely in the background, and leaves entirely safe to say that it will be many years before the United States returns to the silver policy just abandoned, if they ever do so. A sound and stable currency being thus absolutely assured, why may not the country count on a complete restoration of confidence and a resumption of inudstrial and commercial

activity? There is apparently only one reason for a feeling of distrust continuing and that is the uncertainty regarding what the party in control of the government may do in revising the tariff. The industrial interests of the country ought to have some definite intormation as to this matter within a short time, and until they get it there will probably not be much change from prevailing conditions.

IS BEDFORD THE RIGHT MANT The mayor of Omaha should be in position to enforce the rights and claims of the city as against any corporation that holds a franchise from the city for any purpose. He should be in position to deal fairly with the water company, the street car company, the electric lighting company, the gas company and the telephone company without surrendering any right or privilege which the city has reserved.

Is Mr. Bedford such a man? Will Mr. Bedford, whose patronage as a heavy dealer in coal comes largely from such corporations, dare to do anything as mayor that would offend the managers of these corporations? Does any rational man expect that he would sacrifice his private interests for the public good?

The mayor of Omaha should be in position to stand up for the taxpaying citizens when it comes to such questions as the depot controversy, the construction of viaduets, the granting of rightof-way to railroads that want to come

into this city. Could Omaha depend upon Mr. Bedford in such an emergency? Mr. Bedford is one of the heaviest shippers in Omaha and he owes his success in business largely to favors from railroad companies. Would Mr. Bedford dare to risk a conflict with the railroad companies that might ruin his business in case the interests of Omaha should clash with those of the railroads, with whom he enjoys intimate relations? We do not believe he would.

The mayor of Omaha should at all times be in position to stand between the taxpayers and contractors, and to protect consumers of necessaries of life. including fuel and ice, from imposition by dealers. Mr. Bedford is the head of the Omaha coal combine and his record in the past shows him to have been very active in imposing oppressive burdens upon consumers of coal. Would he be the right man to suppress or restrain the coal combine in merciless exactions? Does any rational man believe Mr. Bedford will give up the coal business for the sake of being mayor?

For our part we do not believe he will ange his ways or his weighing. Toese facts should be pondered over by every voter, and especially by men who own little homes and depend upon their scanty wages for a living.

NEGLIGENT LEGISLATION.

The first duty of the Chicago city authorities after the burial of the late Carter Harrison will be to provide a temporary head for the great municipality which has been so suddenly deprived of its chief executive officer. No sooner had the people of Chicago recovered from the first shock given by the news of the terrible assassination than they began to look about them to see who should succeed to the vacant office. Strange to say, they discovered that the statute by which the organization of their city government is regulated offers no specific directions for action in a case such as is now presented. The Chicago city charter provides for temporarily filling the office of mayor during the incumbent's illness or absence from the city. It also provides for filling the mayor's office by a special election should it become permanently vacant. But for the period between the time of its vacation and the time for the special election that statue is absolutely silent. By analogy to the provision in respect to temporary vacancies the place is to be supplied by the city council selecting one of its members to act as mayor for the time being. This is probably the way in which the difficulty will be solved, although there is no precedent for the proposed action of the Chicago city council.

This omission in the statute governing the city of Chicago is but one of the examples upon which we are constantly stumbling of the slipshod methods pursued by many of our legislatures. Much of the legislation is directed against some particular evil or is enacted to satisfy some particular demand, without considering what might happen under the law upon a certain contingency. The Illinois legislature, of course, did not have its attention called to the possibility of an interregnum in the mayoralty upon the death of its incumbent or it would have provided against such an emergency. Congress had not the remotest idea that the Chinese residents of the United States would refuse to register under the provisions of the Geary law or it would have made ample appropriation for the deportation of those in default. So with the railroad legislation of the last Nebraska state legislature, that body neglected to provide against the resistance which the railroads were sure to offer to the enforcement of those laws, and as a consequence the laws are now practically suspended and the efforts at exocuting them lagging and almost im-

Chicago will secure a mayor ad interim until a special election is called, according to the spirit if not according to the letter of its charter, and the legislature will, no doubt, now that the omission has been discovered, remedy its neglect by making an express statutory provision for a similar emergency. should it again occur. It is possible for stagnation, and it is recovery from this any governmental organization to be de-

condition that is now needed. The dis- prived of its executive or other officers, continuance of silver purchases removes, and no city charter should fail to exgovernment, Such negligent legislation may turn out to be little better than no legislation!

> CHANGE THE RULES. The United States senate on Tuesday agreed to a resolution, offered by Senaator Blackburn of Kentucky, instructing the committee on rules to inquire and report to the senate what revision of or amendments to the rules, if any, should be adopted to secure a more efficient and satisfactory disposition of the business of the senate. In agreeing to this resolution the senate acknowledged that under the rules as they now are business is not efficiently and satisfactorily disposed of, and in this view the whole country will unqualifiedly concur. In instructing the rules committee to inquire as to what changes should be made in the rules that will put an end to such obstruction to legislation as has been witnessed in the senate during the last two months that body responds to a general popular demand. If the people could vote upon this matter there can be no doubt that they would be found to be practically unanimous in favor of such amendments to the senate rules as would render it impossible for a minority to delay action upon any question as was done in the case of the silver purchase repeal bill, and while there would doubtless be a general willingness to allow the minority a fair and reasonable opportunity for debate there would be found no disposition among the people to countenance the filibustering and the dilatory tactics which characterized the conduct of the minority during the last two months, and which many members of

the majority seemed only too willing to tolerate. The term "senatorial courtesy," with all that it implies, has long been in disfavor with the intelligent people of the country and recent experience has greatly intensified the popular dislike of it. It stands in the public mind as a synonym for the abuse of prerogative and the disregard of constitutional duty, and this, in fact, is what amounts to. Shielded by this so-called courtesy senators may not only block legislation indefinitely, but they may with impunity do irreparable injury to individuals for the gratification of personal malice, and this has been done in thousands of cases. The number is legion of those whose reputation has been irremediably damaged in the executive sessions of the senate, in most cases because of the personal enmity of a single senator, and in such cases there is no redress for the victim, the assassin of character being fully protected by the "courtesy" of the senate. But the great and serious objection to this principle is the permission it gives to a few senators to carry on an interminable contest against legislation which is unmistakably demanded by the majority. Ex-Senator Edmunds, in his recent let ter to ex-Governor Stewart of Vermont, says that "it is a contradiction in terms to say that courtesy requires a majority to allow the minority to determine whether public business shall be carried on or not," and unquestionably this view is correct; but the fact is that the country has witnessed a majority of the senate submitting to the defiant attitude of a minority for more than two months, in utter disregard of a most vigorous and persistent popular demand for action, and this was done in the name of "senatorial courtesy." The truth is that as long as this principle is adhered to by the senate there will be danger of such an experience as that body has just passed through and the way is open for a stubborn and reckless minority to block legislation, with possible infinite injury to the interests and welfare of the country. Nobody will ask that the minority shall be deprived of a fair and full opportunity for debate. That would not be wise, nor just, nor desirable. But what is wanted in the senate is a definite rule under which the majority may proceed to have its will put into effect when measure has received full and fair

discussion. THERE is some slight encouragement in the statement that the gold reserve of the treasury is increasing, because it is upon this that the country must depend to maintain the parity between gold and silver, but on the other hand it is rather discouraging to find that the receipts continue to fall behind the expenditures, the difference thus far for the month of October amounting to over \$3,000,000. The fact is that the gold reserve at this time is almost \$18,000,000 behind the maximum, and there is no assurance that it will not be further depleted before congress provides some legislation for ditional revenue in advance of putting into effect a revised tariff schedule. Under ordinary circumstances there would be a steady growth of the gold reserve during the next two or three months, but as everybody understands who knows anything about the business situation the conditions are abnormal and therefore the fluctuations in the gold reserve are more likely to be in the direction of a loss than a gain. It is to be expected, however, that as soon as the silver question is out of the way in congress something will be done to remedy this situation.

Among the candidates for the council on the democratic, and populist tickets there are four or five very good men. and there should be no difficulty in selecting reputable and trustworthy candidates in place of the black sheep that

have wormed their way into the republican ticket. Among those we can safely recommend are Charles Anderson and E. R. Overall, populists; Albert Cahn, William Neve, Ed Howell, John Lemly, Frank J. Burkley and Walter Moios, democrats. We do not pretend, of course, to say that all other candidates on the democrat and populist council tickets are incompetent or dishonest. but we have named those most favorably known to us. The names above mentioned will afford abundant material to pick from.

THE canal schemers confess that \$1,500,000, is insufficient to build the proposed canal even if it could be applied to any such purpose. They claim, however, that it will suffice to construct a complete system of waterworks. A little investigation into the cost of waterworks plants in other cities of their eyes if they are at all disposed to see. There is not a city in the United States with a population of 100,000 or over that has expended less than \$2,000,-000 upon its water works plant. Nor can Omaha be supplied for anything like \$1,500,000. Vote down the bond proposition.

EVERY man of intelligence in Nebraska knows that the most outrageous frauds have been perpetrated against the state in the matter of furnishing supplies to the state institutions. The supreme court has decided that the Board of Public Lands and Buildings was not responsible. The Lancaster county courts are rapidly acquitting the contractors. Perhaps, after all, the frauds simply perpetrated themselves.

THE more District Attorney Baker investigates into the flagrant disregard of law on the part of Sheriff Bennett and his deputies in connection with Mosher's mprisonment the more scandal and rottenness he will discover. The detail would not be fit for publication in a police gazette or the Chain Gang's Own, which is being circulated out of the sheriff's office.

THE good people of the city had better let well enough alone. Flying from the ills we have to those we know not of is very foolish. That was shown by the desertion of Lininger four years ago, when some church people were made to believe that good government was safer in the hands of Dick Cushing.

The Crank Epidemic. Kansas City Star.

Look out for the crank. He is abroad in the land and he does not appear to be very particular at whom he levels his pistol. The crank crime travels in waves like other crimes. Society cannot afford to take chances. At the first outbreak, however slight, the crank should be locked up till he cools off.

Now You See It, Now You Don't. Washington Capitol. "You may tell your people for me," said Voorhees, "that the unconditional repeal of the silver-purchasing clause of the Sherman act is as sure to be accomplished as the world will revolve tonight and return to the

dawn and sunrise tomorrow."
"If you ask whether closure can be established in this chamber during this debate on the silver question," said Harris, "I say it would be easier to pluck the sun from the

Both statesmen, as you see, used heavenly

Corn on the Move.

St. Louis Republic. Corn exports are keeping up well. The amount shipped a way last week was 1,123,000 bushels, the largest weekly shipment with but one exception since the middle of August. The weekly average for the last six months has been about 1 100,000 bushels, and for the entire year so far over 1,000,000 bushels.

Up to the middle of May our corn exports were very light, compared with last year's shipments for the corresponding period, but we have been gradually making up the loss since that and will close the year only a little

> Does Education Educate? Chicago Post.

The male students of the Wesleyan university, Connecticut, have organized with a view to putting an end to co-education of the sexes in that institution. They have thrown gallantry to the winds

behind the good record made last year.

They call the ladies "quails" and the ladies' dormitory a "quail's roost." They have set on foot a systematic boycott; and their "ex ecutive committee" threatens with "punish-ment worse than hazing" any male student found seeking the society of a female student. The boycott extends even to the pro-hibition of the ordinary courtesies of politic

AMONG MERKY MONARCHS.

Loweil Courier: Even a lean person may Elmira Gazette: Jagson says many a man's eputation wouldn't know his character by

Yonkers Statesman: Some men own up and "acknowledge the corn," but they do it rather huskily. Danville Breeze: The undertaker boxes more men than anybody else, and yet he doesn't pose as a pugilist.

Siftings: "Points" in the stock market are probably so called because speculators gener-ally get stuck on them.

Buffalo Courier: While the school girl has, of course, a great many things to make her happy, there is no doubt that chewing gum contributes as much as much as anything else to her in womanes.

Judge: Willie (who has eaten his apple)—Mabel, but's play Adam and Eve. You be Eve and I'll be Adam.

Mabel—All right. Well?
Willie—Now, you tempt me to eat your apple and I'll succumb.

Detroit Free Press: Stingy Husband (after moving)-Do you think, wife, you will like your new quarters?
Wife—Any quarters will be acceptable; I haven't seen even a dime for a month.

Boston Transcript: Wandering Willie—
There is somethin in that doctrine bout castin yer bread on the waters.

Tottering Tom—Proceed!
Wandering Willie—Why, a cove asked me to hold his coat while he fixed his horse's hoofs, and I held the coat. Now the coat holds me. See?

TO A SONG BIRD. Detroit Free Frees. Oh, song bird, madly caroling
Your careless life away.
How good it is to hear you sing
Your song from day to day.

Yet, though they bring us happiness, Those melodies so sweet, We'd like you better, we confess, If you were good to eat.

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

Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SLAUGHTER'S STILL

The Oil Room Pipe Line Through the Political Sand Bank.

A GROUND HOG CASE OF CALAMITY

Tobe Castor Oils the Democratic Machin to Pacilitate Votes for Harrison-Rallroad Bosses Riveting a Cinch on Employess' Ballots.

LINCOLN, Nov. 1 .- [Special to THE BEE.] Down in the cesspools of corruption, in and about the state house, and in and about this beautiful city, any number of political slates are being made during these bright autumnal days, with the members of the old gang nominating such men as Brad Slaughter or Tom Cooke for the position of metropolitan pretentions will open governor of the state. Already, by a cut and dried plan, these political parasites have brought out Smith Caldwell for secretary of state and have issued a flat that Auditor Eugene Moore is to be defeated for renomination, providing he should conclude to enter the race next fall. Even now the notorious C. C. McNish and J. L. McPheely are out for places, and all of these men will force themselves to the front if the corporations can succeed this fall and elect their henchmen next Tuesday.

Although they have worked with the greatest secrecy, covering up their tracks so far as possible, it now transpires that Brad Slaughter and Tom Cooke are banking on pulling Thomas O. C. Harrison of Grand Island through for a place on the supreme bench of the state. These two satelites and their coworkers expect to elect the Grand Island man by the aid of railroad democratic votes, the old soldier vote and the commercial vote. Circular letters are being sent out by the thousand, addressed to the old soldiers, and frantically appealing to them to stand by Harrison in order to rebuke the democrats.

These circulars are carefully worded and showed the handiwork of an artful dodger. as they leave the impression that Harrison is a soldier, when in fact he never saw a battle, and never smelled gun powder, except in a store, or when he was out duck hunting upon the marshes of his native

During the past two weeks the mails leaving this city have been burdened with circular letters, addressed to merchants and business men of surrounding towns and to the traveling salesmen upon the road, exhorting them to vots against Holcomb and for Harrison in order to save the credit of the state, which is represented to be hanging by a thread that is liable to be snapped if the railroad candidate is defeated for the place upon the supreme bench.

Not satisfied with this statement, these letter writers go farther and in the most plaintive language which they can command. ascribe the present financial depression and the prevailing hard times to the fear of capitalists that the west will repudiate its debts, already contracted. Great stress is laid upon the fact, as they put it, that the election of Holcomb would frighten away eastern capital and that the state would be left a financial wreck.

By using these bugbear theories Brad Slaughter and Tom Cooke hope and expect to mislead and decoy all of the timid merchants, business men and drummers into supporting the railroad candidate for this important position upon the bench. The thing that this junta which is running

the Harrison campaign banks upon the

heaviest is the promise of the turning over of the democratic railroad vote, which is nder the leadership of Tobe Castor, the right-of-way man of the Burlington and the most unscrupulous emissary of Czar Holdrege, the most cunning of the artful satrans. While Tobe and all of his stalwarts are out shouting for Irvine, it is known that word has been quietly passed down the line that the railroad vote must be cast for Harrison. The counting of the vote will look like a defection and a desertion of the democratic candidate, and it will be charged to Bryan's followers, who are supposed to be lukewarm, anyway. This will sound plausi-

ble enough to the uninitiated, but to those who know the facts the fairy tale will not hold water, as it is known that Irvine owes his nomination to the Tobe Castor crowd of heelers, who now stand ready to desert their colors and their standard bearer and jump into the railroad camp by making a wholesale bolt. It is confidentially given out that the railroad ezar has issued his instructions to the

officials of the railway employes' associations to order the members of all such associations to east a solid vote for Harrison next Tuesday, plunging the knife into both Holcomb

and Irvine. This order, of course, will be held back until forty-eight hours before the opening of the polls on election day, but the bosses express themselves as being confident that it will be obeyed to the letter, as its disobeyance means the stoppage of salaries of all men who dare to vote their honest convictions. They claim that the recent editorial in THE BEE, referring to the 20,000 railroad serfs will have so more effect upon the vote than the pouring of water upon the

The arch conspirators in this city are gleefully pointing to the fact that last year Tom Majors had a much larger majority than Governor Crounse and claim that this is conclusive proof that the railroad bosses have their men well in hand and can vote them like a drove of cattle if they feel so disposed.

REMARKS ON REPEAL.

St. Louis Republic: Yesterday saw the end of makeshifts and the inception of a

St. Paul Globe: The presidential mountain would not go to the senatorial Mohammed, and so the aforesaid senatorial Mohammed was compelled to go to the before mentioned presidential mountain.

Rocky Mountain. News: The passage of the bill is a signal triumph for the great money lenders of this country and Europe. It will inaugurate the real battle for silver and for the genuine bimetallism which was given this republic by its founders.

Kansas City Times: Out of this struggle Grover Cleveland rises a very giant among statesman, and a faithful, incorruptible leader. His conscientious fidelity has won the confidence of the people, regardless of party, to an extent that few men in history

Minneapolis Times: The passage of the repeal bill is the triumph of the wishes, hopes, interest and will of the American people over makeshift legislation and cowardly compromise. It is the vindication of the constitutional right of the majority to legislate and govern.

Denver Republican: We must try to be ar the calamity which has been visited upon us by President Cleveland, under the direction of the money power, with all the fortitude we can summon, but fortitude will not buy bread or clothing or pay debts, and the outlook for the mining section is very sad and

Kansas City Star: In its admiration for the courage and loyalty of the president the nation will not forget the patriotic and valuable services which nearly all the republicans in congress have rendered in the fight made by the administration for honest money. Seldom has the country witnessed a more noble abnegation of partisan spirit and a more admirable fealty to duty.

Chicago Inter Ocean: It is unnecessary to attempt any measurement of its effect, only it would be unfortunate for the public to build extravagant expectations upon it. Its passage was desirable for the purpose of clearing away the fog which obscured the vision. So long as the purchasing of silver continued it was field responsible for a great deal with which it really had little if any-

St. Paul Pioneer Press: Had the senate acted two mouths ago it would have saved the country hundreds of millions. We are too happy, however, in our escape from what a little while ago seemed a desperate situation to quarrel with the past. Let new strength and courage and determination fill every heart from this time forth and a few months hence we will look back to this fate ful summer as to an evil dream.

Minneapolis Journal: The effect of repeat opon general trade will be, not an immediate jump into a full tide of activity, but money will be easier to get by merchants who have bills payable to meet, and people who are carrying big warehouse stocks will be tided over difficult places, while the surely in-creasing confidence will swell the volume of business gradually as relaxation from long continued stringency will stimulate buying by people who have been running under reefed topsails for some months national credit is maintained. The silver menace is removed. Recovery will be mani-fest from this time forth.

THE HAPPY MAN.

Harper's Bazar, It makes no matter that I have to buy a lot

coal.
It doesn't interfere at all with my ecstatic That with the dawn of autumn my dear wife doth shopping go, And spends for every penny that I carn a dime

I do not care a rap because my daughter's rather rash.
And seeks the mart to squander there a lot of funcied sash
Upon her autumn garments and her bonnets

and her shoes; My stolid equanimity I never, never lose. It doesn't bother me to have a bill I cannot pay Come dunning at my office door on each suc-

ceeding day.

The times so hard that seem to fill all other men with gall.

While just as hard on me I do not grumb'e at at all.

And this is why I am consoled for all these The coal, the hats, the bonnets and the unre-When I was made, I think there is no reasonable doubt. The manufacturers forgot and left my con-

science out. The season, too, has come around that chills the fevered air. And drives the flies and skeeters off, and leaves me free from care.

BROWNING, KING

To draw the eye

To our advertisements is one of our objects and to draw you to our store is another. To accomplish the latter we have arranged for a special sale of

Little Boys' Suits.

The prices have been so marked that you will save many a dollar, the quality and assortment being the best the prices will be

all the more appreciated by those who know us. Little Zuave suits, ages 3 to 8, at \$3.50, \$4, \$4.50 and up. Little double breasted reefer suits, ages 4 to 15, at \$3.50, \$4, \$4.50, \$5 and up. Little kilt suits, lots of styles, at \$3,50, \$4, \$4.50, \$5 and up, besides an endless variety of cloth and leather leggings, reefer overcoats and winter caps at popular prices. A boys' fine cape evercoat at \$3.50 and up. As to boys' ulsters you will find our line the largest and the prices as low as they can be for first class goods.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

Store "pen every evening till and | S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.