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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George R. Tschuck, secretary of The Rec Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actus number of full and complete copies of The Daily Maning, Evening and Sunday Rec

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*Sunday. to before me and subscribed to this let of October, 1894. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility and engage (that means 'pledge') that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be swift. thorough and unsparing .- National Repub-Bean Platform, 1876.

Iowa's loyalty to Senator Allison does not detract in the least from her hospitality to Governor McKinley.

It is announced that whisky has again gone down. Just as if whisky had not been going down all the time!

Governor McKinley apparently deelined to accept the coaching of the selfappointed dictators of what he should say in his Omaha speech.

When the searchlight is turned on the movement to save the credit of the state the people will discern the real object of the parties engaged in the play.

Franklin MacVeagh, the democratic nominee for senator in Illinois, has not yet had the audacity to challenge Governor McKinley to debate with him.

The petition of the democratic rump ticket should be headed with the name of Czar Holdrege, with Toburlington Castor at the tail and E. Martin in the middle.

The death knell of college hazing has been rung so often that one is almost led to believe that the obnoxious practice has at least as many lives as a cat, If not more.

From the number of challenges for political encounters flying around in this vicinity one would almost believe that the center of the pugilistic world had been removed from the Hub to this section of the west.

The regrettable thing about the operetta of which the Gernfan emperor is said to be the author of both words and music is that he is in a position to have It put upon the stage and even to compel an audience to sit out the entire performance.

No end of treasury decisions will be required before the disputed and ambiguous points in the new tariff are satisfactorily interpreted. The revenue law of 1894 promises more litigation than any of its predecessors, because it was more hastily and more crudely constructed. There can be no tariff certainty under a statute whose provisions are subject to continual change of construction.

The publishers of the works of Prof. Ely aunounced that they are unable to supply the increased demand for his books since he was exonerated by the investigating committee which made inquiry into charges of socialistic teachings. It will be now in order for the ambitious writer on economics to have himself publicly accused of harboring heretical doctrines. Enterprising book publishers will take notice.

Omaha is closing a building season which, taking all the circumstances into consideration, is certainly creditable to the city. There has been no building boom, but there have been erected a fair number of unpretentious structures, together with a half dozen or more large blocks, that are evidence of metropolitan progress. In all the other cities of the surrounding northwest a dearth of building operations has been noticeable, so that Omaha will compare favorably with any one of them. No better index of the material prosperity of a community can be found than the willingness of investors to make improvements in real property. Judged by this standard Omaha will easily hold her

Philadelphia complains that in the redistribution of the army for the purpose of strengthening the garrisons in the neighborhood of the larger cities she was altogether forgotten and left no better protected from foreign foe and internal uprising than before. This neglect she is inclined to view as an insult, perhaps unintentional, but none the less to be resented. Philadelphia ought to regard the omission rather in the light of a compliment. She constitutes such an orderly and quiet city when compared with her neighbors that there is no call for the near presence of troops to preserve the peace or to repress insurrection. Under the new theory the army is to be located only in those cities which cannot look out for themselves. Philadelphia apparently does not fall within this class.

SOCIAL PROPERTIES IN EPROPE. The letter of Mr. Robert P. Porter in

this besue of The Bee will be found exceedingly interesting, and especially so to those who are giving attention to social problems. It appears that in Great Britain the minds of statesmen are being occupied more fully perhaps than ever before with questions relating to the cure of poverty and to maklug provision for old-age pensions for those who may have to be cared for after reaching a certain age. The somewhat surprising statement is made that of the working classes one in two, if he reaches the age of 60 years, is almost certain to come upon the poor law for his subsistence. This demands from the state an annual expenditure of between \$45,000,000 and \$50,000,000, and yet with this large outlay there is great privation and suffering among the old and indlgent. Mr. Porter says that as nearly as can be ascertained the number of paupers in Great Britain is 1,317,104, about 4.5 per cent of the population, the paupers ranging in age from 16 to 65, but the number of those between 60 and 65 is nearly 26 per cent of the population.

The letter gives exceedingly interest-

ing information as to the pension scheme advocated by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who has always taken a deep interest in questions relating to the working classes, and also to the government life insurance and annuity business, regarding which little is known in this country. The American workingman, unfamiliar with the conditions surrounding the laborer in Great Britain, will be surprised at some of the facts stated by Mr. Porter and will hardly fail to find in them good reason for questioning the superlority of an economic system under which such things exist. In the countries of continental Europe there is also a great deal of interest being manifested in social problems, Germany and Denmark hav ing made the greatest progress toward their solution. Bismarck is entitled to more credit than any other statesman of Europe for what he accomplished in this direction, and all the plans he instituted appear to have thus far worked satisfactorily. There is an old age insurance or pension scheme in operation in France, and a more ambitious one is in contemplation, modeled, perhaps, upon the German plan. The Italian government is also considering the establishment of a pension fund for old age with state aid, but the unfortunate financial condition of that country warrants the belief that it will be a long time before anything of the kind can be put into effect, if it must wait for state

While all this is of interest to the student of social questions and as evidence of the general and growing tendency among statesmen to devote greater consideration to these problems, what has already been accomplished and what is proposed in European countries would not be practicable in the United States, because these schemes involve a measure of governmental paternalism not compatible with our political system. All our government can do, as indicated by Mr. Porter, is by wise legislation to enable our people to take the fullest advantage of their opportunities, so that the working classes shall have constant employment | marry a cousin of the kaiser and a at remunerative wages, from which they can make provision for the time when they are unable to earn a subsistence.

NEEDED CONSULAR REFORMS

For more than twenty years the question of reforming the consular service of the United States has received earnest discussion from time to time, but still the service has not been reformed up to the standards of other great commercial nations, and observant Americans traveling much abroad are compelled to admit its inferiority. During the administration of President Hayes a serious effort was made to elevate and improve the character of our consular service, and with good results, but the example has not been sedulously followed by subsequent administrations and consequently much of the good then accomplished has been lost. Gradually the old method of appointing men to consular positions with little reference to their fitness or capabilities has returned, and carelessness in this respect has been more marked under the present administration than under any of its predecessors in twenty years.

During the administration of President Arthur, Admiral Erben, recently retired from the navy after forty-six years of service, made an investigation of the consular service, and he has since had much to do with it. In a recent interview he gives his views regarding this service, and as a well informed and entirely unprejudiced witness what he says is entitled to great consideration. His general arraignment of the service is that it is largely filled by men who lack knowledge regarding trade and consular work and who take little or no interest in the service. Many are unfamiliar with the language of the countries to which they are accredited, others have gone to their posts as a mere matter of convenience, and still others are consuls for the personal gratification and therefore give only a perfunctory attention to their duties. Exceptions to the rule of incompetency and indifference are in the larger cities and more important ports, but Admiral Erben has found consuls at such places by no means up to the highest stand-

The familiar explanation of this state of things is that our consular service has always been a sort of political asylum, a convenient place for satisfying the demands of a class of politicians who could not be used at home. Instead of following the example of other nations and appointing only practical men, well acquainted with trade affairs, to this service, our policy has been to give these places to politicians, and for the most part to an inferior class of politicians. This being well understood the remedy is plain and there ought to be no difficulty in applying it. The consular service must be divorced from polities and only men appointed to it who have the proper qualifications. Tenure in the service should be during life or good behavior, with promotion for the faithful and efficient performance of duty. In a word, the civil service principle should be applied to the service and those employed in it should receive an

the service at present that while some consuls are overpald the majority are wretchedly underpaid. If these reforms were instituted the United States would in a few years have a greatly improved consular service and one that would repay all that it costs, as does that of Great Britain, France and Germany, who manage this service upon sound principles.

THE DYING (ZAF. According to the latest advices the case of the emperor of Russia is hopeless. Prof. Leyden, the German specialist, stated to the Associated press representative that the emperor has Bright's disease, and while it is as yet in a mild form it is complicated with other ailments. Though not confined to his bed the afflicted autocrat of all the Russias is reported to be very weak and unable to attend to any of the business of state. He may live weeks and even months yet, for nothing that medical science and skill can do to keep him alive will be left undone, but all the indications are that the royal sufferer is under a sentence of death from which no mortal power can rescue him.

Alexander III, is not an old man, having been born in 1845. He succeeded to the throne in 1881, on the murder of his father by nihilist conspirators. His career has not been particularly notable. The assassination of his father imbued him at once with an intense fear and hatred of nihilism. This led him in the early part of his reign to exclude himself from the public and to live in close retirement, and at no time has he been free from dread of the machinations of the nihilists. To destroy this secret organization has been one of the chief nims of his rule, and Siberia has been kept well peopled with those who have fallen under suspicion of being identified or in sympathy with the nihilists. In developing the military power of Russia the present exar has simply followed the policy of his ancestors, and indeed there is little that he has done for strengthening the empire the credit of originating which belongs wholly to himself or to his reign. There has been little if any improvement in the internal affairs of Russia since he came to power. Civilization in that vast empire has made no marked progress. The Russian people can hardly be said to be better off as a whole today than they were on the day when Alexander III. ascended the throne. On the other hand, his reign has been marked by numerous intrigues, by a despotic rule almost as rigorous as that of the most despotic of his predecessors, and by proscriptions and persecutions which have elicited the protests of the civilized world. Two things are to be said to his credit. He has been a potential friend of the peace of Europe, and he has conducted himself as a dutiful husband

and father. What effect the death of the czar would have upon the political affairs of Europe is an interesting question. The most intelligent opinion appears to be on the side of the view that it would cause no serious disturbance. The ezarowitz, who will succeed to the throne, is in intimate relations with the Germans and English and is about to granddaughter of Queen Victoria. If this union is consummated it ought strengthen the friendly relations between these three nations. Not much is known of the Grand Duke Nicholas, the heir apparent, who is of a somewhat retiring disposition, and it is the opinion that he is unequal to the task of wisely governing and directing the destiny of the Russian empire, but it is easy to make a mistake in estimating young men who display modesty and diffidence. Circumstances often develop unsuspected qualities of greatness in men, as all history shows. The death of the czar might produce some political changes, but there appears to be no reason to apprehend that they would be of a nature to disturb the peace of Europe, which all the nations now seem well disposed to maintain.

COLLEGE DORMITORIES.

Is the dormitory system necessary to the success of the American college? Have colleges with dormitories any material advantage over these without dormitories? These are the questions that have again been raised in two of our leading institutions of higher learning. The University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia has practically decided to invest a portion of its endowment in buildings for the use of resident students, Columbia college in New York City, on the threshold of its 141st year, is seriously debating whether its academic school has not been handicapped by the fact that the students are compelled to board in private houses as best they may. The alumni association, on Monday last, passed a resolution "that the trustees ought to provide dormitories for the undergraduate department," but President Low and the trustees do not seem to be very favorably inclined to the proposition.

In favor of the college dormitory it is urged that in no other way can the true "college feeling" be developed. The students who reside together form little communities by themselves, become most intimately acquainted, and by rubbing against one another draw out a loyalty to themselves and to their alma mater that makes them devoted to the latter's welfare forever after. Parents who send their sons to college are supposed to experience a greater sense of security when the students are under the control of college authorities during the whole day instead of during class hours only. Several of the most popular colleges are conducted on the dormitory plan and it is but natural to ascribe

their popularity to this feature. The dormitory system, on the other hand, has at times manifested a distinct tendency to overdo the "college feeling" and to create little bands of ruffians who are terrors to the communities in which they reside. The separation of the student body from the people surrounding them makes the members feel that they are above the regulations to which ordinary people must conform their conduct, and hazing pranks have brought more disrepute upon colleges than years of college loyalty can efface. There are, furthermore, institutions of

adequate compensation. It is a fault of dormitories, and even where the dormitory system is most pronounced very few of the syndents manage to secure accommodations until after they have been one or two years in attendance. More to the point still is the claim that there is absolutely nothing in common between the management of a great educational institution and the running of a huge boarding house. Let a state university propose to board and lodge students and the cry of paternalism will

soon be hurled against it.

As a matter of fact, the dermitory system is essential only to the smaller colleges and academies. No one even proposes it for the university departments, where the subject is now agitating. The collegiate work of the great universities is gradually becoming of less and less comparative importance, and for them the question of dormitories must also decrease in importance.

PRACTICAL TEMPERANCE REFORM.

For a sensible and practical discussion of the saloon problem consult the article of Dr. William Howe Tolman in the last issue of the Independent, Dr. Tolman is a practical man. He is the secretary of the society which, under the presidency of Dr. Parkhurst, is doing so much to root out corruption in the police department of New York City. His contribution is only one of a symposium upon the drink exil presented in that paper, but it stands out from all the others by very reason of the practical view which its author takes of the sub-

While his fellow contributors are busy figuring how much is annually lost to the country through the saloon, dilating upon the beauties of probibitory laws and constitutional amendments, describing the advantages of the Norwegian system of state dram shops, or arguing learnedly upon the two-wine theory of the bible, Dr. Tolman starts out with two candid admissions-first, that the saloon is a power in the life of a community, and, second, that closing all the saloons in the city will not put an end to the evils of which the saloon is an exponent. The abuses against which the temperance agitation is directed are effects and not causes, and the causes of the evils of intemperance which culminate under saloon auspices must be traced far back of that institution. What we have to fear from the saloon as at present conducted is its tendency to disintegrate the family, and the reason for this is that the saloon offers conveniences and comforts which ought to be found in the home, but which are Dr. Tolman then goes on to enumerate

some of the causes which create a demand for the saloon, which is not, in his opinion, an unmixed evil, according to present social and economic conditions. To commence with, the system of machine politics in vogue in most large cities often recruits its ward heelers and district bosses from the saloon element, which naturally makes the saloon the center of local political influence. Statistics are quoted to illustrate this point to the effect that out of 1,002 political meetings made the subject of inquiry in 1887, 633 were held in saloons and ninety-six next door to saloons. Secondly, the tenement house, attended by overcrowding and poor sanitation, acts necessarily as a feeder to the saloon that has heat, light and air. Flnally, the lack of proper amusements and means of recreation are similarly powerful supporters of the saloon. Liquor is often only a minor attraction. For example, in the most densely populated assembly district in New York City there are 306 saloons, to say noth ing of the coffee houses, dives and other resorts where liquor may be obtained. In some of these christenings and weddings take place in the back rooms; many a lodge or society of workmen holds its meetings in rooms connected with or over the saloon, the proprietor recouping himself for the low rental out of the resultant patronage; bowling alleys, pool and billiard rooms are common adjuncts; facilities for letter writing are made possible; the convenience of toilet rooms is carefully attended to, and the attractions of congenial companionship are always at hand. With all these accessories we are asked;

"Why shouldn't the saloon flourish?" The suggestions offered as to what can be done to counteract these forces may be summed up in a few words. The Tee To Tum is a combination workingmen's cafe, offering all the features of the best equipped saloon except the bar. The improvement of the water supply, with the establishment of drinking fountains and watering troughs, where man and beast may be refreshed without stopping at a saloon, and a greater abundance of water in the tenement houses, will tend to cut off the liquor habit in its inception. People often resort to the saloon because the water at their homes either is unfit to drink or requires considerable exertion to secure it. Public lavatories, again, if opened throughout the city, would draw off patrons of the saloon: Many men patronize the saloon for the sake of the lavatory, and because they have an inherent sense of meanness in getting something for nothing they will buy something to drink in order, to recompense the proprietor for this convenience. If men resorted to the saloon for no other purpose than to secure intoxicating liquor the temperance problem would be immensely simplified.

Mr. Elbridge T Gerry, at the convention of humane societies held at Albany last week, came out in the course of an address in favor of the introduction of the whipping post to be used especially in the punishment of people convicted of cruelty to children. He maintains that the penalties of fine and imprisonment are inadequate to check this species of inhumanity and thinks that the only practical way of putting a limit upon it is to treat the offenders to the same kind of medicine which they have inflicted upon others. We scarcely think the suggestion will bear fruit in the very near future, but it is interesting as showing what remedies the humane societies are ready to adopt. Mr. Gerry, unable to devise a new and effective check for child beaters, says that he is willing to take a step backward and return to the odious whipping post, standing equal to the best that have no | now almost universally discarded. Begression they will have to be convinced that the e is no other possible remedy.

Voters in New York at this year's election will have no fewer than fifteen ballots handed to them, of which, in order to express themselves on every office and question before them, they will have to vote six. Tals is owing to the peculiarities of the New York Australian ballot law, which requires a separate ballot to be printed for every list of nominations filed in accordance with the provisions of the statute. One set, for example, covers the nominations for state offices and consists of five ballots. representing the democrats, the republicans and prohibitionists, the socialists and the populists. The sets covering the constitutional amendments consist of only two ballots each, one for and one against the proposition. Were the blanket ballot in use in New York there could be a great deal of consolidation and much of the confusion necessarily resulting from the present system could be avoided. There would also be an immense saving in expense, in time and in trouble. New York needs few things worse than a revision of its election

The charity pawn shop which was established in New York by the Provident Loan society for the purpose of advancing money on personal property of worthy applicants at reasonable rates of interest has gone through the first four months of its career with a business that its promoters are satisfied to call a success. It had a capital of \$100.-000, subscribed by wealthy people interested in its charitable aspect, and has effected loans to the amount of \$130,000, of which \$25,000 has already been returned by redemption. It is proposed to increase the capital stock to \$250,000 in order to expand the volume of transactions. It is furthermore claimed that the good effects of the institution are not confined to its own borrowers, but are also shared by the patrons of other pawn shops, whose proprietors have been forced to display a marked lessening of greed in their dealings. It is perhaps too early to judge finally of the experiment, but so far everything points to its success.

The custom of formally notifying a candidate through a committee that he has been nominated to an office which he has been seeking with all his might and main and of having him go through the formality of accepting a nomination made perhaps in his presence is a peculiar feature of national politics that is just now being introduced more and more widely into state politics. In New York and Pennsylvania it has been the practice of all parties for some years. Other states are beginning to adopt it and probably before very long it will be a common procedure everywhere. It enables the candidate to take his time in preparing his speech of acceptance and affords an occasion for a grand party demonstration. There is so seldom any doubt of the nominee's willingness, or rather eagerness, to run that the notification and acceptance can be little but an artificial ceremony.

The commotion caused by the letter of Colonel Merritt Barber, assistant adintant general of the Department of the Platte, declining to serve on one of the committees on arrangements for the recent reunion of the Army of the Tennessee at Council Bluffs, seems to have been largely a tempest in a teapot. The most that can be said of Colonel Barber is that he acted a trifle hastily under a misapprehension of the facts. He was not aware of the custom which permits the appointment of persons to serve on committees without first consulting them and leaving it to them to express their willingness or unwillingness to act when notified of the appointment. The whole affair was entirely outside of the sphere of official conduct and it is questionable whether it is of sufficient importance to warrant official cognizance.

> Where Protection is Needed. Pailadelphia Record.

If any region of America needs protection for its infant industries it would seem to be Alaska. Not only are the hunters exterminating the seal in her waters and threatening the extinction of her fur-bearing animals, but Fish Commissioner Murray has designed. clared that even her streams are being robbed of their last salmon. The protection that Alaska should have is a next stringent code of laws and an efficient government to enforce them.

Vest Talks Too Much.

Mr. Vest could not have arraigned the Mr. Vest could not have arraigned the democratic congress more severely than in the remark that "in looking back my surprise continues to increase, in view of all the surroundings, that we passed any bill at all." Here was a congress, elected and empowered to reform the tariff, as it pledged itself to do; yet Mr. Vest is surprised that "we passed any bill at all." The democratic committee should instruct Mr. Vest to cut that sentence out of his speech.

The Pivotal Contest in New York

New York Sun. If Hill, now the democratic candidate for If Hill, now the democratic candidate for governor because he was the almost passion at choice of the state convention, and because in politics he is of the bold and unseifish kind to face any difficulty when called upon, is to be beaten in November and New York is to be put in the republican column, the consequences will be apt to be much graver and far reaching to the national democracy than the loss of a great state government, or even the loss of a national election two years hence.

Beneficial Effects of Reciprocity.

Beneficial Effects of Reciprocity.

Indianapolis Journal.

Ex-Senator Edmunds stated a good point tersely when he said: "The reciprocity portion of the McKinley tariff was a reciprocity of exchanges and not of competition."

It is one thing to secure the free admission of American products into foreign countries by the partial opening of our doors to foreign products, and quite another to throw our doors wide open to foreign competition without securing any advantage or equivalent in return. The reciprocity treaties negotiated under the McKinley law opened foreign markets to American producers, while the new tariff law, coupled with the repeal of the reciprocity treaties, surrenders that advantage and opens American markets to foreign producers.

Father of the Weather Bureau. Chicago Herald.

Chicago Heraid.

Captain Howgate claimed to be "the father of the weather bureau service," and is described as such in the press reports of his recent arrest. He was no such thing. His claim was false. But it served him in a scandalous era of dishonesty and imposture to acquire high office, public distinction and personal aggrandizement. The "father of the weather bureau service" was increase A. Lapham, a modest and retired but ripe scholar, who lived in Milwankee. He was the first to note by telegraph the progress of the wisd currents and storms and to predict their appearance in specified neighborhoods. On the strength of a weather disputch from Omaha in 1869 or thereabouts, he announced the first storm on Lake Michigan that ever was heralded twelve hours in advance of its arrival. The first work of the weather bureau was under his charge in Chicago.

It was on the small beginnings of Dr. in Chicago.

It was on the small beginnings of Dr.

Lapham that the entire system of the signal service was based.

PROPLE AND THINGS.

Mr. Rodney Hashe, one of Connecticut's defeated quadidates, appears considerably

cut up over the returns. The projected dismemberment of the empire by Japan looks like mature enumeration of unincubated poultry. Despite the threatened abdication of the mperor of China and the queen of England, the old world rolls around without a tremer.

The office of the tax collector of New York is now open and sixty-seven extra clerks are employed. There is in all about \$100 mm one There is in all about \$36,000,000

Last Sunday was the "dryest" day in Nov York for a quarter of a century. Fortunately such great reform towns as Brooklyn, Hobeken and Jersey City came to the rescue and relieved the drouth with copious

The New York Advertiser is 97 years old at it does not look it. If there is any moss on its spine it is kept under cover. Its lungs seem to improve with age and its vocal chords daily twitter the gleeful song, "We'll Bury Old Dave in November."

As soon as a sufficient supply can be harvested on the classic glades of the murmuring Nemaha the immaculates under the leadership of the noted impressario, Prof. Tobe Castor, will blow open the campaign with hickory clubs. The professor will pay The oppressed and distressed Arthur Puc

Gorman is now accused of stampeding the New York democracy for Hill. This sug-gests the probability of Maryland's smooth worker being the prime mover in the boit of Nebraska purists. Gorman is a promoter of immaculate movements-outside of Mary The latest harmony movement among the

distracted democratic factions in New York is an anti-anapper endorsement of the shout ticket conditioned on the nomination of Grace for mayor. This plan will be a so test of the Tammany stomach, but as the liger must have some rations it will humbly take Grace before meat.

Kentuckians are loyal to Kentucky and whit to the metropolis of the state affords striking illustration of how the home in lustry movement is rooted on the south side of the You can't get a shave on Sunday you can bathe in the liquid products of the The saloons are wide open.

A Chicago court has been called upon to give a definition of the term "growler," not the 2 per cent variety, but the can which rushes and lubricates. It is hoped the court will brush aside the foam which obscures the real article and go to the bettom of the problem, regardless of subsequent pains and headaches. The question is an im The question is an important the mental agitation of those who lift the

NOVELTIES IN JEWELRY

A dainty little fob chain is studded with diamonds and has a ball of brilliants on the An owl for the hair or to wear as a brooch

is beautifully modeled in diamonds, with eyes of yellow agates. A double diamond heart set with pearls, with one pearl dropping from it, makes a

most dainty brooch. A butterfly of diamonds, studded on the vings with rubies, emeralds and sapphires, is admirably effective.

Bangle bracelets are still worn, as they show the beauty of a row of well matched stones with splendid effect.

A comb surmounted by two dainty little Mercury wings united by a knot of diamonds is a most popular ornament for the hair.

A pretty arrangement for low dresses is a collar of tulle just gathered, and the fullness divided at intervals by four diamond bars. One of the novelties is a snake bracelet to around the top of the arta, thickly incrusted with diamonds, and eyes of emeralds

A pretty new brooch is a beetle balanced bar of gold with ruby eyes. Another is a true lover's knot pierced with an arrow and having a single pearl in the center. Large ornaments that can be worn either in the hair or on the corsage are in great favor. A couple of estrich plumes in diamends that quiver at every movement are unusually light

or rubies.

Tortoise shell blended with chased silver is in great favor this year, especially for tollette ornaments. A pretty three folding looking glass has an edge of lace-like in pierced and repousse silver.

Although the half hoop rings are greatly used, the new suits of small, all round ring of diamonds, rubies and emeralds, in imitation of the early Victorian era, are dainty and look well for young

The opal is to be the fashionable stone of the season, the prejudice against them having in a great measure died out. A brooch has a big opal with yellow and green flames set in a circle of diam with a larger diamond at each bar, to which the brooch pin is attached.

Significance of the Applause.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

Wilson, in his London speech, said: "Our protectionists have been building defenses to keep you and other nations from competing with us in our home market. The tariff reformers are breaking down these defenses." Englishmen who have been every year gathering their millions from American trade were doubtless astonished over the idea of being kept out, but none the less pleased that their profits were to be increased. No wonder they received his speech "with thunderous applause."

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

Golden opportunities do not travel by a

The feet of truth are slow, but they never slip

of gold depends on weight. The value The deepest wounds are those inflicted

by a friend. A good day does not always begin with

a bright morning. No amount of cultivation can make a histle bear fruit.

Hard work is only hard to those who do

not put heart in it Heaven is full of windows for those who There are men who like to speak well of thers-on a tombstone

There is no way of getting children to be od like showing them how. If some people had money enough they would vex themselves to death. Shadows have no claws, but they have frightened many people to death.

The sermons that impress us most are not always the ones we hear in church.

The Expurgated Text Book.

Milwaukoe Sentinel.

It would be idle to conjecture how Mr. Cleveland himself feels about the suppression of his two remarkable letters. When he wrote to Mr. Wilson he doubtless thought his influence strong enough to destroy the bill he was attacking, and did not foresee that he would afterward be quoted against his party in a decidedly unfriendly spirit. But he knew well enough when he wrote to Mr. Catchings that every word of criticism would be used against the party which passed the bill he was unwilling either to sign or to veto. Possibly some of his more footish admirers may regard this elimination of his letters as a persecution for his freedom of speech. Mitwaukoe Sentinel.

SALVE FOR LONG SERMONS.

Buffalo Courier: A cynic rises to remark that if Eve had anything at all on it probably a fall hat. Chicago Journal: "Honi soit qui mal y pants", is the latest comment on the wo-man's bicycle costume.

Indianapolis Journal: "I hear," said the clam, "that you are going in for Christian socialism."

"You have been misinformed," averred the oyster, "It is church socialism that I ex-

pect to figure in. Chicago Record: Bilgers-I tell you this dterary work is terribly wearing. Why, I've

got writer's cramp.

Willis-Working on a book?

Bilgers-No. Signing petitions for candi-

Texas Siftings: Mrs. Anderson—So your daughter is studying for the stage? Mrs. Brown—Yes, and she is progressing very rapidly. "How far has she got?" She has already had her photograph taken as Lady Macbeth."

Pittsburg Chronicle: "Name some of the qualifications for a United States senator." said a professor to a young man who was being examined for admission to college. "He must be 30 years of age, be above 16, Dutch standard, and be able to stand the polariscope test," replied the applicant. He got marked 100.

Puck: The Rev. Mr. Harps (solemnly)—My dear friend, cannot I say something to turn you from your present sinful and ruinous course? Remember that the wages of sin is death!

Alkali Ike-Aw, shucks, elder! I'm not follerin' this yere course for wages; I'm simply in it for the fun of the thing!

Indianapolis Journal: "Hello, Jack!" remarked Boreas.

"Call me John, please," responded J. Frost. "Every advanced woman who writes a novel nowadays has a hero named Jack, and I just don't want to be classed with such a crowd."

TOO BAD. New York Press.

The moon is beaming overhead.

The pair are parting at the door;
"Good night," they've to each other said.

Two solid hours and more.

There heart responding unto heart They stand beneath fair Luna's let is too bad that they must part. Until tomorrow night.

R. D. Blackmore in Atalanta.

"O, fie! The sad thing I have heard!
A most distressing rumor, A most distressing rumor,
Just brought me by a little bird,
Has ruined my good humor—
An act I cannot bear to name,
And in a place secluded!
O. Polly, I should die with shame
To do the thing that you did!"

"Aunt, can you mean that stupid tale
About my cousin Charley,
Because the poor boy looked so pale
When I met him in the barley?
What happened there was strictly this—
So let them make the best of it—
I gave him less than half a kiss,
And he gave me the rest of it?"

DEAD LEAVES.

Reed Dunroy,
Whirl! dead leaves, whirl!
In your withered waltz of death,
Whirl to the dirging music, piped
By autumn's mournful breath.

Whirl! dead leaves, whirl!
Dance with the ghostly breeze,
Over the bare, brown earth,
Under the naked trees.

Whirl! dead leaves, whirl! And drift in a dreamydance, Like our own short lives, Blown here and there by chance.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH OR YOUR MONEY BACK.

This Sort.

A suit like this, of cheviot, cassimere, scotch



tweed, mixtures; black, blue, grey and all the new fall novelties. All long cut, and sacks cut-aways and double breasted; trimmed with first quality serge or farmer satin; sleeve linings the best, sewed firmly with double silk thread in all seams, pockets caught up and made by as good tailors as there are in America. cloth thoroughly shrunk before cut. Sizes for tall slim men, tall fleshly men, short slim and short "chunky" fellows. We fit all builds of men perfectly, and

make slight alterations to correct any little peculiarty of build, such as sloping or round shoulders. All this for \$15, \$18, and \$20. You can't get ready made suits like them in Omaha at any price, and merchant tailors would charge you

\$30, \$35, and \$40 for no better suits. Better look at 'em now while you can get your size color and style from the full stock.

Browning, King & Co., Reliable Clothiers, S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas.