THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of October, 1895, was as follows:

1	19,454	17	19,209
2	19,412	18	19,212
3	19,293	19	19,207
4	19,221	20	19,123
5	19,400	21	19,217
6	19,195	22	19,207
7	19,260	23	19,192
8	19,292	24	19,221
9	19,258	25	19,224
10	19,186	26	19,221
11	19,157	27	19,080
12	19,241	28	19,185
13	19,179	29	19,224
14	19,217	30	19,269
15	19,258	31	19,179
16	19,176		

Total	601,916
Less deductions for unsold and returned copies	9,153
Net sales	592,763
Daily average	19,121

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of November, 1895.
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

"After us the deluge."—J. Sterling Morton.

And it must be remembered that the contest for supreme judge in Nebraska was between two republicans, two democrats and one prohibitionist.

Reports from the whaling fleets in the North Pacific indicate a scarcity of whales and form the foundation for the announcement that whalebone will be higher this season, even if dresses be lower.

The new uniform bar examination law has been in force for over three months and not a single person has been admitted to practice under its provisions. The first examination under this law must be held before very long.

If the Kentucky legislature is really divided equally between the two great parties and unable to agree on a successor to Senator Blackburn perhaps Willie Breckinridge will consent to come out of his political seclusion and sacrifice himself for the purpose of breaking the deadlock.

The American Bible society distributed 47,688 bibles and testaments among immigrants arriving at New New York. If the society would persuade a goodly number of the worthy immigrants to take up their residence in Nebraska we are sure the people of this state would gladly supply the bibles.

If Congressman Mercer succeeds in having Fort Omaha converted into a military school he will put a big feather in his cap. It may not be out of place to recall the fact that the project originated with the editor of The Bee and was advocated by this paper long before the bill to relocate the fort had passed congress.

A brilliant paragrapher remarks that the official ballot in New York contains a picture of almost every known device except a pair of bloomers. He ought to have known that the woman suffrage campaign in New York a year ago resulted in ignominious failure. Colorado ought to be the pioneer in introducing the bloomer as the party emblem.

There are at least two cases in which Omaha is vitally interested now pending before the Interstate Commerce commission. There is no immediate hope of their adjudication. The commission is quite deliberate. Its usefulness could be largely enhanced if its decisions were rendered at the conclusion of every hearing. Circuit court judges do this and the commissioners ought to do so.

One of the interesting topics in military circles is the proposition to mobilize national guardsmen once a year for competitive drill, regular army officers to be constituted as judges. The idea is to do away with state militia encampments, create great military divisions embracing several states and once a year have a grand encampment of citizen soldiery. The suggestion is taking like wildfire.

Senator Allison naturally claims part of the credit for the result in Iowa. The new legislature makes the senator's re-election practically secure no matter how the national convention may view his candidacy for the republican presidential nomination. Iowa has as a general rule kept its experienced public men in congress for long periods and Senator Allison is bound to reap the benefit of this policy.

Some people are anticipating another statement from President Cleveland denying Secretary Morton any authority to speak for him on the political situation. We don't believe the president will do any such thing. Morton would rather resign than be compelled to refrain from expressing his satisfaction at the defeat of the free silverites within the democratic party. To ask him to be silent at this time would be asking altogether too much.

Collis P. Huntington is authority for the statement that the Pacific Improvement company, a company that was organized to develop the properties of the Southern Pacific railroad, is ready to cease its corporate existence as soon as a favorable opportunity to pull out presents. This company, in reality, is merely another of the Southern Pacific rings by which stockholders not in the combine have been bled of the earnings on their investments. If it is ready to quit business it is only because there is nothing more in it for its promoters. Collis P. Huntington is not of the kind to abandon any scheme with a prospect of profit.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

Forty years ago one of America's greatest statesmen, William H. Seward, startled the country by declaring that there was an irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery, and therefore the American republic could not long endure half free and half slave.

The principle thus enunciated applies with as much force to the government of American cities in general, and the city of Omaha in particular, as it did to the United States of America. There is an irrepressible conflict between the men in this community who desire good government administered by competent, honest and faithful officials and the dangerous elements of the community banded together for a division of political spoils and the levy of forced contributions from contractors and franchised corporations. That conflict can never be settled until it is settled right.

The triumph of organized boodlerism in last Tuesday's election calls for renewed vigilance and more strenuous resistance on the part of the taxpaying population to the piratical crew that has obtained such a firm foothold in the city hall and court house. Omaha cannot afford to remain indifferent to the fact that a stigma has been placed upon her fair name which it will take years of time to wipe out. Proclamation has been made to all the world that a man who has betrayed every important trust reposed in him in public office has been made mayor, and a jobber and option gambler who has condoned embezzlement in the city treasury has been elected as custodian of the city's funds. The comptroller's office, which is presumed to exercise the most rigid supervision over the treasury, is remanded to the keeping of the deputy of the man through whose glaring incompetency the embezzlement of public funds was made possible, while, as if to add insult to injury, a man who knows no law, with an utterly indefensible record as councilman, is to become police judge.

It was Boss Tweed, the head and front of the Tammany ring, who is quoted as asking when charged with pilfering the treasury of New York City, "What are you going to do about it?" The same insolent question pertinently suggests itself now to the taxpaying citizens of Omaha. With a mayor mortgaged in advance to the ward heelers and franchised corporations, and with a council made up of some of the most rotten political timber that has been foisted into public office in any capacity, there can be no truce in the irrepressible conflict.

The greatest detriment Omaha is likely to suffer at the hands of the Tammany combine that will take possession of the city government in January is by no means the financial losses that will be entailed upon taxpayers and the injury inflicted upon the whole community by the inevitable misrule, but the incalculable damage done the city by the withdrawal of confidence, the lowering of the standard of public morals and the consequent demoralization that must, like a contagious disease, infect men in private as well as in public employment. When it becomes generally understood that the opportunities of a boodler and rogue for securing public office in this city are just as good as, if not better, than those of an honest, faithful and vigilant officer, the whole fabric of public morals becomes contaminated and integrity and competency fall to a discount. When men whom no conservative firm would employ as a porter or as night watchman can be elected to the city council to manage the affairs of a corporation with at least $50,000,000 worth of property, what must the creditors of the city think of the moral stamina of its inhabitants?

These disagreeable questions force themselves upon every thinking mind. They cannot be dismissed by crying sour grapes, nor can they be evaded by the assumption that we shall be agreeably disappointed by men who promise to reform themselves. Common experience has taught us that crooked sticks cannot be made straight and addled eggs cannot be clarified.

DUTY OF NEUTRAL NATIONS.

The editor of the Chicago Law Journal, in an article on the duty of neutral nations, makes an earnest plea in favor of the United States according belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents. Quoting from several writers on international law and from a decision of the supreme court of the United States regarding the policy and practice of this country, he says it must be admitted that until this government recognizes the existence of civil war in Cuba and extends to the revolutionists the rights of belligerents the American people must content themselves with voicing their barren sympathy through public meetings and adopting rhetorical resolutions. Beyond this they cannot go without violating neutrality, which imposes the obligation of prohibiting the use of neutral territory for the purpose of fitting out warlike expeditions, equipping vessels and enlisting men, the rigid duty of neutral nations in this respect having been first recognized and enforced by the United States, thus making it the more strongly incumbent upon this country to observe the duty.

The authority to recognize as belligerents a people in revolt resides in congress and the editor of the Law Journal urges that congress should accord belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents upon the score of humanity. He says that "aside from the fact that the American government is interested from a commercial standpoint, the United States ought to interfere and extend to the insurgents in Cuba all the rights of belligerents. The Cubans are making a death struggle for self-government—the righteous principle which is the base and building of our republic. It is not only the right, but it is the absolute duty of our government to render every assistance necessary to compass the end sought. The United States has a duty to perform as the leading republic of the world. That duty is to aid all peoples seeking rightfully to establish a government modeled after our own."

This is unquestionably in accord with the practically unanimous sentiment of the American people. They want to see Cuba independent of Spain and they are willing that the government shall go as far as it may, consistently with its international obligations, to further the cause of Cuban independence. But there is a thoughtful and conservative element which demands that nothing be done in haste or in prejudice, by which the nation might be placed in a false, or compromising, or unsafe position. Whatever action is taken in this matter will become a precedent and too great care cannot be taken that it shall be sound and safe and shall commend itself to the best judgment of the civilized world. Our government should have all reasonable assurances, before taking any action, that the insurgents intend to establish, in the event of their success, a system of government which the American people can approve, and not an oligarchy, such as exists in Hawaii and some of the Spanish-American countries. Sympathy with efforts for the release of Cuba from the Spanish yoke is proper and to be encouraged, but the course of the government must be directed not by mere sentiment, but by a high sense of duty and an enlightened self-interest.

FOR CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.

A movement has been started in Canada, by the reorganization of a new political club, to promote the independence of that country. At a recent meeting of the club a platform was adopted in which it is declared that the Dominion has arrived at such a stage of growth and development as to be able to maintain herself as an independent nation. It is the opinion of political thinkers whose judgment is entitled to great consideration that independence is the ultimate destiny of Canada, but whether the present movement will accomplish anything important toward bringing about such a result is of course problematic. There has been for years a sentiment in the Dominion favorable to independence, but it has been confined to a very small minority of the people and does not appear to have had any growth from year to year. The periodical declarations of small bodies of men that Canada ought to be independent of Great Britain and take a place among the nations of the earth which her resources, if developed, should give her, have never appeared to make any great impression and indeed have seemed to have less influence with the people than the demand for annexation, which for a year or two has not been heard at all.

There can be no doubt that a very large majority of the Canadian people, if put to the test, would be found ardently loyal to England and there is no reason to expect any great change in the near future. Canada governs herself and is now practically independent, the few restrictions imposed by the imperial government not being of a nature to seriously curtail the rights and privileges of self-government. Pretty much everything that is asked by Canada of the British government is accorded and she is assured the protection of that great power. Being well treated under all circumstances and subjected to no more restraint than is essential to the colonial relation, a majority of her people are well satisfied with the situation. Still the time will probably come, though it may be yet remote, when the sentiment for independence will predominate and whenever that time arrives the Canadian people will have no difficulty in severing their relations with Great Britain, because they will have the sympathy and support of the United States and of every country in this hemisphere. It is hardly possible, however, that the present generation will witness Canadian independence or even a very serious movement in that direction.

QUICKER INTERNATIONAL TRANSIT.

Much interest has been attracted to the project of Mr. Austin Corbin, president of the Long Island railroad and one of the most practical of Americans, for shortening the time of travel between the United States and Great Britain. Although much has been written about a proposed steamship line from the east end of Long Island to the westernmost harbor of England, yet only recently has Mr. Corbin himself confirmed the reports. His article in one of the current reviews shows that he expects to see established within a few years a service that will make the time on the ocean only a little over four days, and will shorten the time of travel between New York and London by nearly or quite a day.

Mr. Corbin's plan is nothing less than a new transatlantic steamship route, an avoidance of the long delays at Sandy Hook, and the slow passage through the channel, a considerable saving of time between the postoffices of New York and London, and a trip of between four and five days across the Atlantic. It is stated that when Mr. Corbin first conceived this project some of his friends thought it chimerical, or at least that it involved too many difficulties to make it practicable, but he appears to have solved all the problems connected with it. The necessary capital is assured, required legislation has been obtained, British and American interests have been harmonized, and it is announced that two enormous steamships, of greater power than any now afloat, have been contracted for to be employed in this service.

Mr. Corbin regards his project as of national importance, and it seems to be so viewed quite generally in the east. One journal says in reference to it that in these days of rush and competition the transportation manager who saves an hour to his passengers seems as much a public benefactor as the man who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, and Mr. Corbin proposes to save many hours in time, as well as to avoid many of the annoyances and discomforts which now attach to the trip between New York and London. It is the opinion of expert marine architects that the limit of speed in steamship travel, when conjoined with safety and comfort, is nearly reached. Nothing but racing machines, they say, will make the trip between the present termini in much less than six days. Yet there is a demand for quicker transit, and this Mr. Corbin's project, the practicability of which is not seriously questioned, is designed to meet. The further development of Mr. Corbin will undoubtedly be regarded with a great deal of interest, and he appears to have now the confidence in its success of practical and substantial financiers and business men.

HONORING JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

No actor on the English-speaking stage enjoys so great a popularity as Joseph Jefferson and he holds as strong a place in the admiration and esteem of the members of his profession as he does in the regard of the play-going public. Evidence of the friendship of his professional brethren was furnished in the testimonial—a "loving cup"—presented to Mr. Jefferson last Friday evening at the Garden theater, New York, and in the hearty tributes paid him on that occasion. More than a thousand members of the dramatic profession united in the gift, which was tendered, as Manager Frohman said, not so much in appreciation of his artistic achievements as of his qualities as a man. The public knows Joseph Jefferson as one of the greatest actors of his time, whose name will be associated with certain characters as long as the history of the stage in the nineteenth century survives. It knows him, also, as an actor whose constant aim and effort has been to elevate dramatic art and to make his profession more worthy of the popular respect. But it knows comparatively little of him as a man—of his kindly and genial and generous nature, his high appreciation of the good and the beautiful, the heartiness and constancy of his friendship, his readiness to assist talent, and all the qualities of mind and heart which go to make a strong, sincere and well-rounded manhood. The testimonial of his professional brethren will serve to better acquaint the public with these distinguishing qualities of Mr. Jefferson, which are indeed more worthy of honor than his artistic achievements, great and valuable as they have been. Mr. Jefferson has reached a ripe age, but is still vigorous intellectually and physically. May he live many more years to charm with his art and contribute to the happiness of his host of personal friends.

If the majority of the democrats in Nebraska are in favor of the president's financial policy, then, says Mr. Bryan's organ, these democrats are entitled to represent Nebraska in the democratic national convention. This is an admission as is an admission. If the administration men capture the democratic party machinery then they will be in position to send themselves to the national convention. This, however, is true not only with regard to Nebraska, but also to all the other states. But what difference will it make to the democracy or even to the men in the fight which of the factions succeed in gaining admission to a national convention foredoomed to nominate a candidate with no possible chance of election?

The book and magazine posters which were on free exhibition at the public library during the past week have scarcely been appreciated by the Omaha public at their true artistic worth. The attendance was fair in point of numbers, but it should and would have been much greater had the public a better conception of the art which is worked into these advertising placards. The collection has attracted the attention of a number of out-of-town people and negotiations are in progress to take it to Lincoln for exhibition at the opening of the new library building of the State university. By this means the exhibition intended to stimulate art culture in Omaha will have an influence beyond the borders of the city.

The new public library presented to Pittsburg by Andrew Carnegie is another instance of carrying into practice what that philanthropic millionaire has long been preaching. Mr. Carnegie has been inculcating the doctrine that the fortunes of rich men are acquired by them only in trust for the benefit of the great mass of the people. His idea of the best execution of this trust is in the founding of libraries, art galleries and other educational institutions with access to all. Most millionaires will probably accept this conception of their duty to their fellows, but comparatively few of them carry it out.

The republican victories in Maryland and Kentucky last week are by no means the first that the republicans have gained in the south since the reconstruction period. Virginia was under republican rule for some time during the ascendancy of General Mahone. Again Tennessee was last year carried for a republican governor and would now be under a republican executive had not the successful candidate been counted out by an unscrupulous partisan legislature.

Senator Lodge has been visiting Spain with the express object of inquiring into the relations of Cuba and the mother country. We shall doubtless have some learned disquisitions from the Massachusetts senator on this subject on the floor of the senate.

Inculcated with a Strap.
Atchison Globe.

Fathers would be just as lazy as their boys if the world hadn't pounded into them the knowledge that they must work or starve.

Gain in Five Years.
Globe-Democrat.

State censuses have been taken this year by Massachusetts, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, and the aggregate increase in population of these five states since 1890 is found to be 971,880. This percentage applied to the whole country would give an increase in the past five years of 7,500,000, so that it is safe to place the present population of the United States at 70,000,000.

Dropping a Hot Grab.
Chicago Chronicle.

Great Britain is unloading some of its recent quarrels. It has withdrawn all claims to the little Brazilian island of Trinidad, a rocky point in the Atlantic ocean about 700 miles from Rio Janeiro. Great Britain made a "grab" at the island for use as a telegraph station, but the act was proved to be so clear a case of larceny that it disavowed and recalled. It looks as though John Bull might be stripping for a fight. With whom?

Malicious Fabrication.
St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

Some of the A. P. A. organizations in Massachusetts are said to be circulating a printed document, bearing certain figures which purport to be taken from the records of the pension department at Washington; among other things the document shows that out of 144,000 Irishmen who enlisted in the union army, 104,000 deserted. It is hardly to be expected that such a statement could be credited for a moment by any sane man, but the attempt to impose it upon the public is a piece of reckless audacity rarely paralleled.

Advice Gratis.
San Francisco Argonaut.

It is, perhaps, a rude shock to disturb the belief of women that they can gain beauty by taking something out of a bottle or out of a box and smearing or daubing it upon the face. But it is none the less true. Beauty can only come from good, red blood pumped through sound arteries by a vigorous heart, nourished by a sound stomach. This kind of blood goes with elastic muscles and can be seen through a clear, transparent skin. That is one way for women to be beautiful. The other is the old way, and it consists in being born so. Always choose your parents carefully.

The Trusteeship of Wealth.
New York World.

It is one of the best signs of an advancing enlightenment that in our time our Licks, Stanfords, Vanderbilts, Rockefellers, Carnegies and their fellows clearly recognize their obligation so to use their enormous wealth as to leave the world the better for their accumulation. Unfortunately there are still men and families who deem it a proper career for a man to inherit preposterous wealth and to devote all his energies to the task of adding to it and transmitting the enhanced pile to his children without even an effort to make any part of it of service to his fellowmen in recognition of the part his fellowmen have borne in making such accumulations possible.

They Dearly Love a Lord.
Chicago Chronicle.

An American girl, worth $2,000,000 or $3,000,000, was married in New York last week, and by some very extraordinary freak married an American. The New York newspapers give her marriage publicity to the extent of a stickful in their columns. If she had married a penniless British lordling, her choice would have been celebrated in pages of type and the pictures of her trousseau would have filled countless columns. Perhaps, as the feminine mind is not wholly averse to publicity, all the able editorials in the New York newspapers condemning the penchant of the American maiden to marry the alien peer will carry less influence than the remarkable zeal with which the news editors celebrate the heroines of these international marriages.

Epidemic of Embezzlement.
Philadelphia Times.

The statement that the banks of this country lost more than $25,000,000 in the last year by defalcation and embezzlement is sufficiently startling to challenge attention. Not less significant is the further statement that the annual loss from these causes has risen in ten years from $3,500,000 to $10,000,000, the aggregate for the whole period being upwards of $100,000,000.

Experts attribute this increase not merely to the growing tendency to speculation, but to the inadequacy of the methods of bookkeeping commonly in use in the banks, in proportion to the great expansion of business. The knowledge that an embezzlement is thus less likely to be detected is a temptation to bank employes, and even unusual care on the part of bank directors cannot be relied upon to make embezzlement impossible.

What is true of banks is also true of the accounts of all large establishments, and the real remedy seems to lie, as suggested, in the frequent examination of the books by outside experts. This plan should be adopted, not merely when suspicion is aroused, but as a regular business system. So employed, it would be helpful to all honest bookkeepers, clerks and cashiers, and would prevent much irregularity and loss.

THE INTERNATIONAL TIE-UP.

Chicago Tribune: For the benefit of the numerous people who are incurring brain fag over the question why the duke of Marlborough bought his wedding suit in this country it should be stated that the reason is he could get credit here.

Kansas City Journal: According to a New York contemporary, the number of American heiresses who have bought titled husbands and are now living abroad is 134, representing an exported capital of $200,000,000. This title buying fad is becoming a serious drawback to the nation.

Chicago News: For some time the Vanderbilt family has managed to keep its name before the public. This has been done by means of the divorce courts and the marriage altar. Now that these seem to have been about exhausted it will be interesting to see what excuse will again bring this element to the center of the stage.

Denver News: It is about time that the line should be drawn. This international monetary agreement business is getting monotonous. We are willing to have a few earls and lords and things bought up by our girls, but there is such a thing as carrying these purchases too far. During the past twenty-five years we have let moth-eaten, down-at-the-heel European nobles make off with over 100 of our American heiresses, and $161,153,000 that we needed in our business right here at home, as our financial condition plainly shows.

Boston Herald: Other American girls have married great titles, other American fortunes have been matrimonially absorbed by foreigners, but, owing to the youth of this pair, not to mention the large dowry that goes with the bride, and the generosity of the American press, the present alliance goes on record as the most interesting event in the history of American society. The prominence given to a "love affair" of two individuals, with nothing special to commend them save money and title, reveals a kindly sentiment at the bottom of this hoary, selfish old world which does it proud.

Chicago Post: We since cly hope that every one is satisfied. The new duchess has titles enough to give one to every member of her family, if she so desires, and she has a name so long that in time to come she can unlink sections of it and give them to the children as playthings when they tire of other toys. She knew just what she was getting, and the same thing may be said of the duke. His bride was fully invoiced, according to all accounts, from the jewels in her hair to the diamonds on her shoe buckles. Altogether it was as fair and honest a bargain as any that has come to our notice in many moons.

Des Moines Leader: Blenheim castle was given to John Churchill, the first duke of Marlborough, as a mark of English gratitude to the greatest general England ever had. It is the noblest private residence in England, if not in the world. But its magnificence has been an incubus on the Churchill family. The fortunes of a score of heiresses have gone into redecoration and repair. Its appetite has been insatiable. Now America has given what may be deemed a permanent endowment. The $13,000,000 in Vanderbilt money contributed to the noble pile is enough to insure that hereafter the menace of the bat and decay will not always confront it.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The star-eyed goddess has tumbled from her perch.

It is conceded that Mr. Croker is a striking figure in New York politics and finances.

The sudden cessation of pugilistic jaw indicates that the political landslide caught the agitators.

Even with $5,000,000 as a dowry the duchess of Marlborough presents a fairly pretty figure.

Mr. Gorman extracts much comfort from the fact that his senatorial seat was not buried in the debris.

A son of General Coxey has gone to Cuba to show the insurgents how to keep the invader off of the native grass.

General I. a Tartan commander in the Chinese army, can probably boast of having the shortest name in the world. But he has a long ancestry and a beautiful pull.

After an exhaustive analysis of the returns, Senator Hill declares that he did not authorize the statement that he was a candidate for re-election. The senator's hindsight is undimmed.

Wichita, Kan., discovered a subterranean lake beneath the city while sinking a drill for gas. The hole was plugged and the flow of water stopped, much to the relief of the drug stores.

The world's railroads aggregate 406,466 miles. Traveling without a break at the rate of thirty miles an hour, it would take one year, six months, nineteen days and eleven hours to cover the distance.

Rossetti is sketched in Shirley's "Table Talk" as "short, squat, bull-doggish, with a face sallow but massive and powerful." The poet liked to play whist and to finish the evening with whisky and soda and poetry over the fire.

WANTS TO START A NEW PARTY.

Senator Jones Says Free Silver is Bound to Win.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—United States Senator John P. Jones is strongly of the opinion that there will be a separate silver party in the campaign next year. The formation of such a party is to grow out of the coming silver conference at Chicago, he thinks.

The Chicago conference is to take place some time near the Christmas holidays in the hope that it may have an effect on congress. A call is now being prepared by the executive committee, which grew out of the Memphis conference of last summer. This committee consists of Congressman J. H. Ackles of Tennessee, M. W. Rusk of Colorado and Hon. Joseph Batallal of Vermont. The American Bimetallic league, of which General A. J. Warner is chairman, with headquarters at Washington, and the Bimetallic Union of Salt Lake, R. C. Chambers chairman, are working in conjunction with it, says Secretary George P. Keeney of the local branch of the American league.

Mr. Keeney has had frequent conferences with Senator Jones since he has been here, and he stated that Mr. Jones, since the result of the elections in the east has been known, has been particularly anxious for the conference to be held. According to Mr. Keeney Mr. Jones expressed himself as follows on the outcome of the elections: "I think that the elections just held have demonstrated beyond the possibility of any doubt whatever that the issue in the campaign of 1896 will be flatly between the champions of gold and silver; that finance and not tariff is to be the only question, and that it can no longer be settled within party lines. The gold and silver men knifed each other in these elections regardless of party. It is an object lesson to silver men all over the nation. If the battle between the metals be not forced now on a straight issue and along unmistakable lines the gold brokers of London and New York will dominate the government of the country for the next four years also, whichever of the two old parties win.

"The best thing for the silver men to do is to get together at Chicago and outline a plan of organization for a completely separate and independent party. The people have been pretty well educated, and they know quite well what free and unlimited coinage of silver means to their business interests. In my opinion a distinctively silver party could win."

ECHOES FROM AN OLD CAMPAIGN.

Mayor Hopkins Sues a Political Opponent for Slander.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The libel suit of ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins against John R. Tanner, chairman of the republican state central committee during the campaign of 1894, came up for argument today. The case came up on the demurrer of plaintiff to the pleas filed by the defendant February last, in which he alleged that the circular he sent to the voters of the state charging Mayor Hopkins with levying blackmail for political purposes upon the disreputables of Chicago contained nothing but the truth. In the plea were given the names of many from whom it is charged a campaign fund was collected. Attorney Hamilton argued that the pleas in the case show that Tanner was justified in sending out the circular upon which the ex-mayor bases his libel suit. He read an additional plea filed on behalf of his client setting up that the circular was a privileged communication upon which libel cannot be based. Hamilton argued that Tanner was not actuated by malice, but was simply performing his duty as head of the committee. The circular was sent under seal to the parties for whom it was prepared and the defendant was not responsible for the fact that it was given publicity in the newspapers.

Judge Gilbert, attorney for the plaintiff, argued that Hopkins was not a candidate for any office and there was no necessity for an attack upon his character. It was not necessary to communicate to campaign managers in the city of Cairo that in Chicago Hopkins was raising a campaign fund from the disreputables. In any case it was no part of the duty of Tanner or the state central committee to slander a man who was not before them for an office.

Judge Adams took the matter under advisement and if he decides that the pleas show justification the case of the ex-mayor will be dismissed. In that case, Hopkins will take an appeal.

Big Gold Shipment In Prospect.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Rumors are current in the street that arrangements have been completed for the shipment of from $2,000,000 to $3,500,000 in gold by next Tuesday's steamers. The houses mentioned in connection with the reports decline to make any statements either confirming or denying them.

Rush of Wheat Not Yet Over.

DULUTH, Nov. 9.—Some one sent word to Chicago yesterday that the rush of wheat in the northwest was about over. There is absolutely nothing to indicate this. It may be true of Minneapolis, but so far as Duluth is concerned, it seems likely a good big half of the yield is to come.

Was a Flaw in the Indictment.

HUNTINGHAM, W. Va., Nov. 9.—Edward Morris and wife, who have been on trial here for the murder of their 6-year-old daughter last March, were today acquitted by the jury on account of a defect in the indictment.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Somerville Journal: The agnostics say they know nothing; but if they know nothing, how do they know they do?

Kansas City Star: A religious denomination at Rockford, Ill., has adopted a resolution opposing mail delivery at the postoffice on Sunday, and calling upon the other churches to join the movement. Such an order as that would last about one week—until the brethren should feel for a single Sunday what it is to be without one's daily letters or favorite publications.

Chicago Post: Satolli's sojourn in this country has produced on the whole a favorable impression upon all classes of citizens, irrespective of faith or political creed. Urbanity and modesty have clothed him as a garment. His public references to the American political system have been singularly judicious. In the event, which seems likely, of his eventual assumption of the triple crown, his American experience will qualify him to direct with greater efficiency the policy of the Vatican.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

A man named Walker found near Sebree, Ky., recently, a buried jug marked by a ramrod sticking above the ground. It contained $500 in gold.

The most curious food product of the Samoan islands is the palolo, a sea worm which the natives catch and bake like they would sweet potatoes.

If as a result of the discovery that the crow is a friend of the farmer the scarecrow disappears from cornfields, another link with antiquity will be broken. The scarecrow, such as it was, was a rude survival of the images erected by the Greek and Roman farmers to the minor gods of agriculture.

The only man in the world, perhaps, that ever drove a horse wearing shoes made from metal which but a few weeks before had been in space, is Frank Morris of Worthington, W. Va. A few years ago a small aerolite, composed of pure iron, fell near Mr. Morris' homestead. He obtained possession of it and had a portion of it made into shoes for his favorite horse. These moon stories are usually highly prized and seldom used for such base purposes.

DOMESTIC IDYLS.

Chicago Tribune: "Wasn't the bride delightfully timid?" "Very. She was even shy ten years when it came to giving her age."

Harper's Bazar: "Dear me, Jennie, here comes that awful Mr. Bowers." "Awful? Why, I thought you liked him better than any other man in this world." "I do; and I am afraid he'll find it out."

Chicago Record: "By jove, I left my pocketbook under my pillow!" "Oh, well, your servant is honest, isn't she?" "That's just it—she'll take it right up to my wife!"

Boston Transcript: Mrs. Fogg—I don't care, Henry is just like you. Even a stranger could tell in a minute that he was your son. Mr. Fogg—Sh, Hannah, don't say such things in his presence; you'll make the chap as vain as a peacock.

Judge: Tom—Charlie Deadbroke married a very rich woman, didn't he? Alice—I guess so. I heard the minister interpolate something in the service about the holy bonds and mortgages of matrimony.

Indianapolis Journal: "It is queer about a married man," enunciated Mr. N. Peck to himself, very softly. "The more he is blown up the smaller he feels."

And he felt quite consoled by his little joke.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Papa (enraged)—Why, Constantia, daughter, I've never in all my life seen as soft, green, unsophisticated, spoony an idiot as young Puddington— Mamma (emphatically)—I have!

Chicago Tribune: Friend—When are you going to marry and settle down? Wilde Oates—By George, I've got to do it pretty soon in order to settle up!

Town Topics: "George, I fear you are marrying me just because my uncle left me a fortune." "No, my precious! I'd marry you just the same if some other friend had left it to you!"

Truth: Elsie—Yes, dear, my husband is a doctor, and a lovely fellow, but he is awfully absent-minded. Ada—Indeed! Elsie—Only fancy! During the marriage ceremony, when he gave me the ring, he felt my pulse and asked me to put out my tongue. Ada—Well, he won't do the latter again.

Detroit Free Press: They were talking about their respective wives, and Jorkins said: "My wife has a perfect talent for being orderly; she keeps everything in its place." "That's nothing to what my wife does. The way she keeps everything is just out of sight."

THE DIVINE LULLABY.

Eugene Field.

I hear Thy voice, dear Lord,
I hear it by the stormy sea,
When winter nights are black and wild,
And when, affright, I call to Thee;
It calms my fears and whispers me,
"Sleep well, my child."

I hear Thy voice, dear Lord,
In singing winds and falling snow,
The curfew chimes, the midnight bell,
"Sleep well, my child," it murmurs low;
"The guardian angels come and go—
O child, sleep well!"

I hear Thy voice, dear Lord,
Aye, though the singing winds be stilled,
Though hushed the tumult of the deep,
My fainting heart with anguish chilled
By Thy assuring tone is thrilled—
"Fear not, and sleep!"

Speak on—speak on, dear Lord!
And when the last dread night is near,
With doubts and fears and terrors wild,
Oh, let my soul expiring hear
Only these words of heavenly cheer,
"Sleep well, my child!"

Lots of people

Make just as good overcoats as we do—there's the tailor for instance. He'll make you a splendid Kersey overcoat for $35—but the same cloth, the same trim, the same style, the same fine wearing qualities, will cost but $20 at Browning-King's.

And for $10, $12 or $15 you can get a most elegant Beaver, Melton or Cheviot winter overcoat—latest cut fly front like illustration.

Men's Suits for any price you wish from $7.50 up to $25—it's not necessary to tell how good they are—most everybody knows all about that.

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