## THE DAILY BEE.

UBLISHED	EVERY	MORNING
caffy Bee (withou) ally and Sunday ix months conday Bee, One to attribute the conday Bee, One to at	Year	ne Year .# 8 00 10 00 5 00 2 50 2 50

Cmaha, The Boe Building. Fouth Omaha, corner N and 25th Streets. Council Bloffs, 12 Pearl Street. Chicago Office, 31 Chamber of Commerce. New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Building Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and literial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department.

RUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should te addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Brafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-

## The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors

THE BEE BUILDING.						
Coun George Publish	STATE Nebrask tv of Do B. Tzsel ing com- actual c	ogias, ouek, s pany, tembet	ecret does	ary of solemi	THE	BEE
for the follows: Eunday Monday.	Week er Oct. 18 Oct. 19. Oct. 20. lay, Oct.	ding (	,	00 4% A	900 W	28,318 23,846 23,866
Thursda Friday,	y, Oct. 23 Oct. 23. y, Oct. 24					23,901 23,816 24,200
Ave	rage	"GEO	ŔĠŔ	n. Tzs	24 HU	,545 CK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in m presence this 24th day of October, A. D., 1891 SEAL F. P. ROGGEN. Notary Public. The growth of the average daily circulation of The Bee for six years is shown in the following table:

	1886	1887	1888	1 888	1890	1891
January	10.378	16.268	15,200	18.574	19,555	28.44
Petroary	10.395	14,198	15,993	18,986	18,791	25,312
March	11.537	14,400	19,(80)	18,854	20,815	24,065
April	12,191	14,3116	18,744	18,550	20,564	23,1728
May	12,439	14.997	17.181	15,000	20.180	26,840
June	13,396	14,147	19,24%	18,858	20,301	26.917
July	12.314	14,000	18,000	18,718	20,962	27,021
August	12.454	14,151	18,153	18,001	20,750	127,168
Feptember					20.870	
Cetober					20,772	
November					22,150	
December	19,237	15.041	18,223	220,048	25,471	

## FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

In order to give every reader in this state and lows an opportunity to keep posted on the progress of the campaign in both these states we have decided to offer THE WEEKLY BEE for the balance of this year for TWENTY UENTS. Send in your orders early. Two follars will be accepted for a club of ten THE BEE PUBLISHING CO. Cmaha, Neb.

No known boodlers will be elected at the coming election.

BUT two registration days remain. Be sure your name is on the list next Friday or Saturday.

THE furniture scandal will break the backs of several very prominent candidates for city offices.

CHICAGO does not need the national convention. If she has good luck the World's fair will leave \$200,000,000 in her exchequer.

GOVERNOR BOIES has been on the de fensive from the very beginning of the campaign. Instead of a campaign of education he has made one of explanation.

What sort of a figure would Henry Ostoffeut as mayor in a speech welcoming the goveral conference of the Methodist Episcopal church to Omaha next May?

THE two mile limit saloonkeepers were duly arraigned on complaint of the county attorney upon the charge of selling liquor without license. The partner of one of the assistants to the county attorney will defend the erring barkeepers.

CHICAGO is fast becoming noted for monuments. One is now to be erected in honor of Hans Christian Andersen to cost \$25,000. It is barely possible Chicago's monumental enthusiasm is intended as much to humiliate New York as to beautify her public parks.

FRANCE has a national debt exceeding \$6,000,000,000 and levies a tax of \$680,000,000 annually. Her debt per capita is \$159.75 and annual tax is \$17.80. In America the per capita is \$14 and the annual tax \$7.41. France is not a good country to draw parallels from in arguments to prove that America's financial logislation is wrong.

GREAT BRITAIN levies a tax of \$11.26 per capita for governmental expenses; Germany, \$7.77; France, \$17.80; the United States, \$7.41. The debt of Great Britain is \$87.03 per capita, and that of America \$14. The gentlemen who howl so fiercely about the burden of taxation in this blessed land should look at the figures of other countries.

OMAHA people are thoroughly aroused in favor of the good old doctrine: Patronize Home Industry. The effectiveness of the campaign here has awakened nearly every city in the country. We have set a good example; let us keep it up, and by giving Omaha manufacturers the preference stimulate Omaha factories and build up Omaha commerce.

GENERAL MILES knows the Indian by long experience, but he discredits the Indian's intelligence and his own skill in suppressing Indian riots when he deliberately writes to the department that there is a possibility of a general uprising of the Indians of the entire country. There are too many whites in sight and too many Indians who have seen whites at a distance from their topoes to make ft likely that anything like a common cause can now be made by the scattered tribes against the whites.

"O, yes, we have prohibition," says a Maine man, "but the trouble is we haven't got the biamed thing quite fixed so that it will prohibit." That appears to be the weak point in prohibition everywhere. - ONAHA BEE.

There seems to be some difficulty just now in Omaha about making the law pronibiting mob violence prohibit. Will Governor Thaver advise the legislature to repeal the law !- None York Voice, (Pro.)

The parallels are not well drawn. The law prohibiting mob violence has been set at defiance in Omaha, but once in twenty years. The law prohibiting the rum traffic is being violated somewhere in Maine every twenty seconds and possibly even oftener.

THE SLANDERS REFUTED.

The dastardly assault upon the good name and reputation of Judge Post has aroused intense Indignation not only among the people of this state in which he has been known as a man of exemplary moral character for more than fifteen years, but in the state of Iowa, and especially in the town of Leon, from which it was charged he had been compelled to run away to escape the wrath of an incensed community. Every material charge made against Judge Post now turns out to be a reckless fabrication. Judge Post was not indicted by the grand jury. He was not expelled from the Masonic order, and on the civil suit trumped up against him allowed himself to be smirched rather than to expose an indiscreet personal friend.

The following letter speaks for itself Leon, In., Oct. 23.-A. M. Clark, esq., 2517 Harney street, Omaha, Neb. : Dear Sir-You no doubt have read the malicious assault made upon Judge A. M. Post by the World-Herald of Omaha. As he is one of my best and most esteemed friends, it is my desire that all my friends should know the truth in regard to the matter. Judge Post's statement in THE OMARA BEE is fair and candid, and it is a fact that he was not expelled from the lodge, nor was he indicted by the grand jury. He assumed the position he took to screen the girl and a third party, who was her seducer. He did everything in his power to preserve the character of the girl, and took all the blame upon himself; and today he will not allow any reflection to be cast upon her character that would in the least benefit himself, and there is much that could be said. Judge Post is a man whom, if you

knew, you could not belp but esteem. This is a sad blow to him, his wife and daughters, and no one but a felon would resurrect the deeds of a young man who had buried them for twenty years by a character that is beyond reproach. If you can in the least assist me in vindicating my esteemed friend I shall ever be under obligations to you. Yours H. R. LAYTON. Mr. Layton is one of the oldest citizens

of Leon He resided in the little Iowa city at the time of the incident which the Omaha World-Herald has sought to use to the disadvantage of Judge Post in his candidacy before the people for judge of the supreme court. He voices a sentiment of disgust at the Edgerton organ which prevails not only among the intimate friends of the victim of its vile slander but among good people generally.

But the most scathing rebuke to Judge Post's slanderers is administered by the alliance organ of Leon, Ia. - the Leon Fact, in its last issue of October 22. Our oldest citizens who know the charges made and met and the general circumstances surrounding them pronounce the article referred to grossly false and malicious."

The contemptible measures of the newspaper referred to [the World-Herald] is shown by its sending a bundle of the issue containing the slanderous article here for distribution. These papers were sent to members of the party opposed to Mr. Post, but to their credit be it said they refused to handle them and returned them to the publishers. . . We can overlook or excuse a great deal in the heat of a political campaign when used for political purposes, but the sending of these infamous papers into our midst exhibits a maliciousness and meanness below the ordinary depths of partisan politics, \* \* \* The writer of the above belongs to the party of Judge Post's political opponents but cannot repress a feeling of profound indignation at the unwarranted dragging into the cesspool of partisan politics matters long ago buried in oblivion and for a supposed partisan advantage traduce an upright judge and bring suffering and shame upon estimable and innocent women and children.

In the face of facts of record in the courts, the vindication of former citizens, its own admissions that its original charges are false. the prompt and explicit denial of Judge Post. his upright, honorable reputation as a citizen father and public officer for twenty years, the positive recollections of officials whose duties made them familiar with the facts and the almost universal indignation which th slander has aroused among decent people, the contemptible sheet goes on revamping and attempting to reinforce its liber day after

NOT A REPRESENTATIVE GERMAN.

When Henry Osthoff was placed in

nomination for the office of mayor Mr. Birkhauser, his chief sponsor on the floor of the democratic convention, declared that he was to be thus honored because he was a representa tive German. Mr. Birkhauser knew, as every well informed citizen of Omaha knows, that this was a reflection upon the intelligence of our German-Americans. Henry Osthoff is in no sense : representative German-American. He has neither the good breeding, social standing, education or culture that would entitle him to be classed as a representative German. He has neve been so recognized by men of his nationality. They have never seen fit to honor him with any position of prominence within the gift of their societies or clubs. He has never been called upon to preside over any German-American meeting and could not do so with any degree of credit to himself. There are representative German-Americans in Omaha any one of whom might aspire to the mayoralty. Such men as Henry Pundt, Judge Beneke, Ernest Peycke, Dr. Grossman, Henry Meyer, Charles Bur meister, Alfred Arnemann, Henry Grebe, Frederic Metz, George Heimrod Udo Brachvogel and dozens of others we might name would properly rank as

representative Germans. The mere fact that Henry Osthoff ha served one term in the city council would scarcely warrant the claim that he must be looked upon and recognized as a rep-

resentative German. it would be indeed a humiliating admission upon the part of German Americans of Omaha that a man who scarcely possesses the rudiments of a German education and lacks every qualification which the mayor of a city like Omaha should possess should be palmed off upon our citizens as a representative of the most enlightened people in all Europe. It would be an admission of inferiority that would only tend to lower the Germans of Omaha in the estimation

of all other classes of citizens. THE BEE certainly has no disposition to disparage or belittle the Germans, but they must not disparage and belittle themselves by presenting such a man as Henry Osthoff for the position of mayor on the ground that he is a representative German.

THE German-Americans of Omaha

man is fit to be mayor of Omaha unless he can command and inspire popular respect. He must be a man capable of expressing himself fairly in the language of the country. He must be a man of good address who can entertain the guests of the city and impress them favorably by his own presence with the character and intelligence of the community. In short, he must be a gentleman in the broadest sense of the term.

THE INCREASE OF SALARIES. The city comptroller's report for 1890 shows the total sum paid out by Omaha in salaries for the year to be \$300,894,46. This sum does not include any expenditures paid out of special assessments by citizens. In looking over the list of officers it is found that there has been a very general increase of salaries all along the line from mayor to city scavenger. The mayor's salary is increased \$600 per annum. The salary of each of the eighteen councilmen is raised from \$600 to \$800, involving an addition of \$3,600 to the total. An addition is made to the salaries of clerks in the comptroller's office aggregating \$1, 079.97. In the office of superintendent of buildings \$543 is udded to the salary list. The city physician's salary is reduced from \$2,400 to \$2,000, but a sanitary commissioner is created at \$1,200 per annum and health inspectors are authorized to take up further funds In the city attorney's office a city prosecutor is added at a salary of \$1,200 per annum. Several new clerks, stenographers and typewriters are dropped in here and there and a large inspection service is maintained. Everywhere the increase appears and only in two or three instances is there any reduction. In 1885 the city attorney had a salary of \$2,000 a year. now he receives \$3,000, and he is allowed also an assistant at \$2,000, a prosecutor at \$1,500, and clerks amounting to at least \$1,000 more. In the county government the increase of tax eaters is also apparent. A few years ago a prosecuting attorney at \$1,500 transacted the business of the district. Now the county attorney draws \$2,500, has two assistants at \$900 a year each and one at \$600 a year, besides special sums occasionally for special assistance. His office rent, telephone rent and clerk hire is also paid. There is a tendency everywhere to multiply tax enters which the people should rebuke in a most effective manner at the coming election by electing to city and county offices men whose business experience clearly entitles them to confidence, and who will favor an economical administration of public affairs.

IN THE INTEREST OF CORN.

The transmississippi congress appointed a committee of three from each of the states represented in the congress to adopt ways and means to introduce corn as an article of food in the countries of the world. Nothing which the congress did is more promising than this of good results, if the gentlemen appointed give the matter the attention which its importance merits, and it should be safe to say that the representatives of the corn-growing states will not fail to do this. THE BEE has more than once urged the expediency of united action by the states in the corn belt looking to the introduction of orn into Europe as food for the people. and there will probably never be a more auspicious time than the present for inaugurating this enterprise. It is as clearly demonstrated as can be done by figures that before the next crop year Europe will have to find a substitute for wheat and rye for the bread of the masses of its people, and corn alone will meet the requirement. It will not be wise, bowever, to wait for that exigency to be reached. It is rather the part of wisdom to seek to avert it, and in order to do this the task of educating Europeans to eat corn bread should be entered upon as soon as practicable. If a hundred million bushels of corn should be worked up into meal for the use of Europeans during the next ten months the problem of a supply of bread for the millions who must suffer if made dependent on wheat and rye would be solved. It is possible to do this if the people of Europe are taught that bread from corn is wholesome, nutritious and palatable-far more so than the coarse rye and wheat bread that is eaten by the masses of the people.

An effort to introduce corn to the tables of Europeans has been made for two or three years, and it has been measurably successful. It was first instituted at the last Paris exposition, and at the big food show at Glasgow a couple of years ago the state of Nebraska had an agent preparing and serving Indian corn for visitors in every possible variety, and with quite favorable results. A short time ago this gentleman, Colonel Murphy, was commissioned by Secretary Rusk to go to Berlin and call the attention of the German government and people to the merits of our great cereal. He has the assistance of Minister Phelps in presenting the matter, and it is reported that the German government officials have been favorably impressed with what they have earned of the excellence of Inlian corn as human food. Once having overcome the prejudice that keeps this serval from the tables of the people and corn will be as generally used in Europe as it is here Obviously the first thing to be done is to establish in half a dozen of the principal cities of Europe kitchens where corn can be properly prepared and served in the great variety of ways in which it can be made palatable. Such a plan is entirely practicable, and the cost of putting it into effect would be utterly insignificant in proportion to the value of the results. But it will not be undertaken by any one state, and if a comprehensive movement for introducing corn into Europe is to be carried to success it must be backed by the united support of

CHILL TO BE CALLED TO ACCOUNT. Advices from Washington indicate that the administration has deciced to demand from the Chilian government reparation for the outrages committed upon American sailors. It is understood that the president has dispatched instructions of this nature to Minister Egan, and it is in imated to bo the intention of this government

all the corn-growing states.

shows that the attack made in that city a short time ago by a mob on American sailors, in which one of the sailors was killed and a number more or less severely injured, was entirely without provocation. It was an ebullition of the popular hatred of Americans, which has become quite general in Chili and appears to be shared by the members of the new government. The authorities have made no effort to apprehend the perpetrators of the outrage, but as if to show how bitter is their dislike of Americans and to encourage the popular hatred, they imprisoned a number of American sailors, who were only released after a very earnest protest from our minister. Of course no self-respecting government, able to protect its citizens and enforce its rights, would permit such things to pass unnoticed. The new Chillian government has on the whole behaved very badly toward the United States. This nation was the first to recognize that government, having done so the moment it was officially advised that the revolution was successful, but this fact appears to count for nothing with the junta. It has persistently manifested an unfriendly spirit and has acted as if it desired to break off friendly relations with the United States. Our minister has been annoyed and harrassed in every possible way, even to the extent of having his residence put under police surveillance, and rights which he claimed, in the matter of giving an asylum and safe conduct to refugees, have been bluntly rejected. It is plain from the whole course of the present Chilian government that it is imbued with the same feeling toward this country that found brutal expression in the attack of the mob on American sailors in the streets of Valparaiso, and in the circumstances the government of the United States would be unworthy the respect of other nations or of its own people if it should fail to assert its rights and to demand justice for the wrongs committed against its citizens. It will be sustained in this course by the unqualified popular approval, whatever the consequences may be. However, no very serious results are to be apprehended. Although the members of the junta are doubtless some what inflated with a sense of their prowess, and the average Chilian feels that his country is capable of achieving almost anything in a military way, it is hardly probable that the government would care to provoke a war with the United States. Such a conflict would, indeed, not be so entirely onesided, as the difference in population, wealth and resources of the two countries naturally suggests, for Chili has a navy superior to ours, but there could be no uncertainty as to the outcome of a war between that country and this.

COST OF ELECTIONS. The largely increased expense of an election under the Australian system has been noted by Nebraskans. The general sentiment is, of course, that a pure ballot is chea, at whatever cost. In Omaha we shall pay out for judges and clerks alone over \$3,600. The printing of tickets and stationary cost probably \$5,000 more and the booths for the city and county are to involve an outlay something near \$25,000 to say nothing of furniture. It is very safe to assume that the election next month will cost Douglas county and Omaha not far from \$40,000. The expense appears great by comparison, for heretofore it has not been to exceed \$10,000. There is comfort in the thought too, that future elections will not cut so deep into the public treasury unless we grow with remarkable rapidity, for the booths purchased are substantial and need not be replaced for a long period of

Elections are expensive luxuries everywhere. Probably they cost more in New York City than anywhere else in the country. The machinery of elections in that great city is very cumber some. It is est'mated that every vote cast in New York City costs \$1.75. Last year's balloting required \$464,743. Under the old system \$250,000 was the outside expenditure. The present year this will be reduced, but \$206,800 is required for election inspectors, poll clerks and ballot clerks: \$108,000 for rent of polling places and fitting them up; \$41,500 for advertising; \$8,000 for pay of the chief election officer and his clerks; \$5,000 for contingencies, and \$60,000 for printing the official ballots. There are 887 election districts. It requires 7,000 officials to conduct the elections.

These 7,000 election officers will perform a vast amount of clerical work. In an article in the New York Sun the following figures are given to show what a vast amount of stationery will be required in order that the will of the voters of that great metropolis may be accurately determined on a single day in November:

Five thousand five hundred bottles of black ink, 10, 100 lead pencils, 2,000 pens, 10,000 penholders, 10,000 pieces biotting paper, 5,500 bottles mucilage, each la belled and having a brush. Besides this there will be required 900 quires of foolscap, 900 pigees of red tape, 410 dozen additional lead pencils, warranted to write Italian, Bo hemian or Gorman names without breaking, 100,000 bound books of election information, 1,000 telegraph blanks, 7,200 registration blanks, 2,700 penholders (in addition to those already provided, and of another kind), 64,809 pens for the inspectors, 9,000 iron spindles for use as files, 13,000 manilla envelopes, 5,000 registry books, 7,000 pay-roll blanks, 7,000 certificates of appointment, 10,000 straw envelopes for notifications to officers, of election, 1,000 printed leases, 1,000 copies of the comptroller's pay-roll, 2,700 printed receipts, 1,800 sticks of scaling wax, 1,000 printed guides, and 10,000 pieces of string to hold pencils, so that the voters in their excitement, greed or absent-mindedness will not walk off with them to the impoverishment of the city.

IT has been wisely suggested that a building should be provided at the are too intelligent not to know that no to firmly insist upon a prompt states of their methods and principles attract the largest immigration.

and complete recognition of its rights. of public education. The National Investigation made by the naval officers | Bureau of Education will have an of the United States at Valparaiso | exhibit in the government building, but this will not be sufficient to convey an adequate idea of popular education in the United States. Our system is of great interest to all the world, and there ought to be the largest possible opportunity given for its study by foreign visitors. An educational building, such as is desirable, should contain statistics and schedules of studies of the great universities, the methods of other successful institutions of learning, and illustrations could be given of the modern mode of teaching the deaf and dumb. An exhibition of this kind would be of very great interest to the thoughtful, whether or not it would attract the merely curious, and as a means of instruction it would be exceeded in value by no other feature of the fair. The commissioners will make a serious mistake if they fail to provide for a thorough educational exhibit,

ACCORDING to the insurance commissioners of Massachusetts, 50,000 persons in that state have lost \$3,000,000 through the operations of the swindling endowment orders. Doubtless other states could show an even worse record of robbery by these institutions, which have flourished as freely in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio as in Mas sachusetts. Taking the whole country together it is probably not an exaggeration to estimate the losses suffered through these swindling orders at \$25,000,000. They still exist and do business in some of the states, but they are being suppressed as rapidly as possible. What is needed in every state is more stringent legislation against such institutions, and meanwhile their exposure through the press is a duty to the public. Such facts as those from Massachusetts ought to teach people to keep their money out of ail endowment orders.

MR. HENRY OSTHOFF'S paper, published in two languages, is fairly bursting with rage and wants the editor of THE BEE arraigned before the bar of criminal justice. Nothing would please us better. Just let Osthoff come into court and he will be furnished abundant proof for all we have charged and more too.

Among candidates for justice of the peace none are better qualified for the position than Mr. J. D. Pilcher. Mr. Pilcher has resided in this city for more than four years and is highly spoken of by members of the profession.

SOUTH DAKOTA is not receiving much favorable advertising on account of her lax divorce laws, but she is redeeming herself to a considerable extent by prosecuting the Louisiana lottery officials.

> Canada's Weak Point. Baltimore American.

Canada will strengthen her coast defenses ut what needs bolstering up the most is her finances.

Where to Make Your Mark. Tekamah Bur onlan. If you wish to have on the beach a judge of

ibility, ability of that broad and fair-minded inture that will recognize no friend, no enemy, no party, no cree i, you should make your mark (X) after the name of C. R. Scott. Fighting for Fitness.

The national republican committee will neet at Washington, D. C., on November 3 to elect a place and time for holding the natonal republican convention in 1802. Omaha ans been making a determined effort to secure the prize, and in the eternal fitness of things she ought to have it.

Too Much Ornament.

Philadelphia Record. Rev. Heber Newton insists that the public chools must be "den ocratized." Less money he thinks, should be spent on the accomplish ments of the few, and more on the necessitie of the many. In this view we think the reverend gentleman is right. It sometimes happens that your idealist is delivered of a very sane and sensible opinion.

Nature Demolishes Vagaries. Kansas Citu Jaurnas

The grain crops of 1891 are worth \$1 per acre ore than were those of 1800. Our exportable rain surplus will be more than ten times creater than it was last year. And yet me egislation of "relief." no great increase of elreulation "per capiter" has taken place t out the farmer in this fine situation! The orces of nature seem to have conspired to verturn and show up as ridiculous the vagaries of the people's party.

Just and Honorable Judge. Blair Pilot.

The people of this county have long recognized in Judge Hopewell the personification of an honorable man and a just judge. As the epresentative of our sister county, Burt, on the bench of the district, in the true spirit of friendly regard for that county's wishes and interests, and in recognition of the honorable record of the man and judge, the people of this county, regardless of podtleal affiliation. should give to Judge M. R. Hopewell an earn est, enthuslastic support, and we believe they

A Progressive Age.

Over fifty years ago there lived and taught a certain professor of physics. One day he expinined to his class the experiments of Dr. Franklin with his kite, by which he estabished the identity of lighting and frictional electricity. At the close of his lecture he said o his class: "Young men, you were born too late to witness the development of this great If the shades of the departed are allowed to visit this earth and know what b going on, we can easily ima the the protonged state of astonishment that our good professor has been in during the years of his sojourn in the land of shadows at what some of his pupils have lived to see.

A Great Nation.

Frank Lastie's. We are the most prosperous people in the vorid, and the farmer is the basis of our prosperity. Large crops mean large incomes for the farmer and large incomes mean large expen-ditures with the merchant and the banker. All this means a stimulus to industry and enterprise such as always, follows a natural in-

In 1880 the Un ted States Imported L350,000 ons of sugar, equivalent to 2,700,000,000 pounds, and produced sufficient sugar in addition to nake the total consumption in this country ,000,000,003 pounds, or at the rate of over fifty pounds for every man, woman and child in the United States One quarter of the world's production of sugar is consumed in this country. We imported last year nearly 1,000, 90 bars of coffee, making this the largest coffee enstomer in the world. Over \$5,003,000 pounds of tobacco were prought in. We are consuming so much in these prosperous times that the prices of con modities for export have risen and will probably continue to rise. We are also the great producers of the

world. Last year we sent abroad of cotton alone \$151,000,000 worth; to the we added \$155,000,000 worth of breadstuffs, and \$136,000,000 worth of provisions, besides \$11,000,000 worth of live cattle and \$11,000,000 worth of mineral oils. When we coates plats these figures we begin to appreciate how large and prosperous World's fair for an exhibit by the various is and on the face of the good act to coat need to PASSING JESTS.

Columbus Post: This is the season of the year when the young man goes to his funeral and pulls his gun over the fence after him.

New York Telegram: Mrs. Peck-I was an old fool when I married you.

Henry Peck-Well, you certainly haven't grown younger, n y dear.

Chicago Tribune: "Barciay," said the wife of the sick man, "here is Rev. Mr. Goodman, who has come to talk to you." "Fild he bring any lody to identify him?" in-quired the bank cashier, feebly.

FROM HEELS TO HEAD, Detroit Free Press, Ere woman was emancipate.
She knit with care his sacks: but now,
Exaited to her higher state.
She knits with care his many brow.

New York Herald: Bridges-You democrats have a big advantage over us as regards the nanufacturing of voters. Brooks-i fail to see wherein. Bridges-Why, its no offense to start a flour oill, but anything in the faucet line requires

Boston Transcript: Parent—I came to inquire on behalf of my son about that situation you advertise. I don't know as he will suit you. He has just graduated from college Shookeeper-Oh, that doesn't signify. What come back to him in time.

Good News: Near-sighted lady-The boy who is trying to the that tin can to that poor dog's tail ought to be thrashed within an inch of his life—the horrid little brute. -it's your boy, mum

Teil him, if he'll stop, I'll give him some

THE TURKEY'S COUP. Philadelphia Press The farmer hied him to the coop, And found no turkeys there: He forthwith loudly walled, and tore His fragmentary hair.

Which yesternight were here? has! ains! some thieving wight Has stolen them. I fear." High overhead, what was that noise

"Where are my turkeys fair and fat

The trees were tall, the branches high,

And each one winked an eye. And said, "Thanksziving Day is near, So we are roosting high,"

WHY SHE'S CHIPPER. Buffa o Express.

She's as chipper as a school-girl And is several times as cay.

She keeps simpering and giggling At everythin'r you say.
In spite of paint and wrinkles
Her heart seems fuil of bliss,
For she's reached the age of thirty
And has just had her first kiss.

New York Herald: Charlie-What makes the I guess you'd make a noise if you was full of fliddlestrings inside

A NATURAL PACT. They claim that fishes have no speech, But 'tis a saying weak. For talking of the wondrous west. Don't all know that Pike's Peak?

Detroit Free Press: Somehow the girl who learns to ride a bicycle doesn't seem to get on very well at first.

Elmira Gazette: You can't estimate a man's liberality by what he thinks you ought to

Mencesport Times: The Loy who begins n early life to stay out tate of nights and taoke eigarettes, even though he does noth-ag worse, hasn't long to stay. He soon beomes an angel.

When the curtain of a theater takes a drop the majority of the males in the audience go out to follow sult. Chicago Times: In the game of life the

pera composer makes the most scores, Pittsburg Dispatch: If the women of today wdered their hair it would be easier to bang.

Cloak Review: Wife-We are coing to disand our sewing society.
Husband—Why, what is the trouble?
Wife—All the women in the parish have Detroit Free Press: "Please pass me the

butter, said a guest at the note: table to a pompous individual on the other side.
"I am a gentleman, sir." he replied with a grand air, beckoning to the walter.
"Thit's what I i hought when I asked you," said the first man quietly and the other drowned out. said the first dropped out.

Philadelphia Times: A youth may sit up late with a girl and show exceeding gall, but the corset that goes around her waist is the greatest stayer of all. Boston Transcript: It is enough to make

their wives are jealous of. New Orleans Pleayune: Moth eaten clothes tre out to air, making a holey show of a woman's wardrobe.

Rochester Post: Horse sense is a pretty good thing to have at times. It teaches a fellow to say neigh.

Kate Field's Washington: Dramatic Critic-How many "stleks" shall I give to the critism of this new play? Editor-The whole cast.

POINTS ON STATE POLITICS. Tekamah Burtonlan: Paul Vandervoort is

Crete Vidette: Paul Vandervoort is traveling over the state offering the people a re-form doctrine. Let's see. Who was it that offered Christ's section of the earth?

offered Christ'a section of the earth?

York Times: Those farmers who sought retief from excessive traction by voting the indenendent ficket should remember that the
last legislature which was controlled by the
independents, spent over \$500,000 more than
any preceding legislature.

North Nebraska Earle: Every potitical
shyster who in years past has been fired from
either the republican or democratic parties
for nefarious practices can now be found in
the independent ranks, hoarse with shouling
for purity, honesty and refom. Ye gods, what
a spectacle.

Grand Island Independent: No court has

Grand Island Independent: No court has ny right to decide any case on sympathy, ne judge should be blind to all things except

any right to decide any case on sympathy. The judge should be blind to all things except the law, the evidence and unbiased justice, and when a class call for the election of a man "because he will be moved by sympathy" for that class, that is no reason for every honest man to vote against that candidate. We do not want our courts conducted on the "sympathy" plan. Class courts are a curse to any country.

Bair Pilot: The Edgertor campaign is in the throes of despair and on the verge of a grand collapse. From all over this broad state comes the cheering intelligence that democrats and independents alike, by hundreds and by thousands, are openly declaring that they cannot and will not aid in elevating a shyster lawyer and political mountebank to a position on the supreme bench of the state. The scher worth, legal superiority and moral integrity of Judge A. M. Post in comparison with Edgerton carries such conviction to the public as to the duty of the hour that by election day few will be found outside of the most radical calamity shreekers who will not support the heavy the honest man, rather than the shyster attorney with a corrupt record. attorney with a corrupt record.

RAM'S HORNETS.

You can't tell how much allon weighs by his God's fires never burn up anything but the A good talker is one who never says too Harsh words to a child sometimes kill an When troubles are the farthest from us they ook the biggest.

There is no such hate as religious hate, and no such love as Christian love. The laws which control us most are those which have never been written. WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON BURRAU OF THE BES.

513 FOURTHESTA STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24. It must have been a great gratification to Mr. Blaine to see so many familiar faces at the Pennsylvania railroad station to greet and welcome him upon his return to Washington this afternoon. He must have taken notice, however, of the disappointment depicted upon every face into which he looked as each one failed to see any physical evidence of that improved condition of health which the press dispatches had led them to expect. The sceretary of state looked at a glance or a short distance, much the same man physically that he was when he left here early last summer for his vacation and rest. A closer inspec tion, however, showed that though he had lost flesh and was weary there were no traces of disease or severe illness at hand. He looked rather like one upon whom the decay of time had fallen with more than usual weight in a short period. There was the same keen eye and pleasant smile, but it was evident to the most casual observer that Mr. Blame is soon jaded. The secretary did not stop to recognize any of his friends, but with Mrs. Blaine on his oft arm and his son James G. at his right he walked through the station and directly to his carriage without a pause. His brother, who is considerably more slight of build but bears a strong resemblance to the distinguished secretary, was at the carriage door, and it was observed that be, like all others, was most interested in the appearance of the arrival and gazed intently at him. As Mr. Riams until the control of the arrival and gazed intently at him. Blame walked up the long platform in the station and through the waiting rooms and past the large crowd, there was a hushed silence and never did men and women look harder into the face of any one. All were keenly interested in gathering personal impressions and conclusions on the all-absorbing subject. Mr. Blaine did not pass through he ladies' waiting room where, in July, 1881 the assassm's bullet felled President Gar-field as the latter and the present secretary of state were promenading. He went out at a side door. It is understood that on Mon-day Mr. Blaine will go to the state depart-

A Gorman, democrat, who has just returned from the Grady coromonies at Atlanta, says that the most marked feature of the occasion was the evident collapse of the

ment for his ust al duties, but that he will write most of his annual report at his resi-

dence, where he can have absolute quiet,

proposed Hill beom.
"Governor Hill went to Atlanta to revive his drooring presidential boom," said this spectator, "but he only succeeded in demonstrating its weakness. There was no enthusiasm in his behalf, only a p lite and kindly reception. Every effort to give a political turn to his presence there feel flat, and I am sure he saw for himself that there was no chance for developing a Hill boom in the south."

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Chandier today affirmed the decision of the general land office in the timper culture contest of Demetris A. Hurd vs August Anderson from the North Platte district. The contest is The following postmasters were appointed

today: Nebraska-Byron, Thayer county, D. Whitson, vice D. Caldwell removed; Kramer, Lancaster county, J. Klein, vice W. W. Lewis resigned; Saltillo, Lancaster county, J. K. Knicheloe, vice A. Z. Reed relowa Lynnville, Jasper county, M. Dryden, vice W. W. Dryden died.

ROMANCE OF THE SEA.

Arrival of an Eloping English Couple at New York. New York, Oct. 24 .- On the steerage deck

of the White Star steamship Britannic, when she reached her pier yesterday stood a young couple who were regarded with more than ordinary idterest. They were on the passenger list as Mr. and Mrs. Motram, but according to a cablegram from Liverpool, just after the Britannic sailed, the young lady is, or was, Miss Harriett Ells, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Ellis, paster of Christ church in Burnley, Eog., and Mr. Albert Edward Motrain, who formerly lived in Wigan, Eng., where it is said he left a wife and family to clope to this country with Miss Ellis.

They were pointed out as the same people who tried to elope on the Oceanic on October 7, but were prevented by Rev. Mr. Ellis, who took his daughter ashore. He was quoted

then in a cablegram as declaring that Motram was a marcied man. The couple managed to stip away and obtained passage on the Britannic. They re-fused to give any account of tuemselves yesterday, except to declare that they were mar-

'My name is Albert Edward Motram," said the man, "and I have one wife; she is here by my side. I have nothing further to

say."
"What a shame, Eddie," exclaimed the girl. "How could they tell such stories about us! How could they say that we eloped and that my father took me off the Oceanic Motram added that it was nobody's business where they came from or where they tions at the barge office, he said. He probably will.

COMMON OCCURRENCES.

Revolution in Central America of Not Much Account.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 24.—Heinen Haggeman a voung merchant from Guatemala, who is at the Auditorium, says the stories about the great number of people killed in the revolution in his country are untrue. "It is a fact we have a revolution every fittle while," he said, 'but they are no more than large sized riots, and they create little excitement. Occasionally a few people are killed, but, in my experience in Guatemala, I never heard of any great slaughter. These revolutions will always occur when the presidents endeavor coms that all the presidents of these little lentral American republics are attempting s trying it, but I doubt whether no will suo

IN PRAISE OF CONTENTMENT.

INORACE'S ODES, HER Eugene Fie'd in Chwago News, I hate the common, varigar, herd!

Away they scamner when I "booh" 'ema
But pretty girls and nice young mon
Observe proper stones when Lehoose to sing my lyries to 'em. The sings of earth, whose fleeting pow'r Excites our homase and our wonder, Are precious small beside old Jove, The father of us all, who drove The giants out of sight, by thunder! This man loves farming, that man law.
While this one follows pathways martial—What moots it whither mortal turn?
Grim fate from her mysterious urn
Doles out the lots with hands impartial.

Nor sureptuous feasts nor studied sports sleep bringeth to the swain contented, On him untouched of discontent Care sits as lightly as a feather; He does not growl about the crops,

or worry when the market drops. Or fret about the changeful weather. Not so with him who, rich in fact. Still scoke his fortune to redoub Phose scourges twain shall furk an gh-Reientiess Care, relentless Trouble

If neither palaces nor robes

Nor unnests nor expensive toddy
Insure Contentment's southing hiles,
Why should I build an callice
Where Envy comes to fret a body? Nay, I'd not share your sumptuous cheer, But rather sup my rustic pottage. While that sweet boon the gods bestow—

Blessed my lowly Sabine cottage.

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



