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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION
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for the week ending October 24, 1991, was a
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Average GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.
GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in m presence this 24th day of October, A. D.,1801. SEAL. E. P. Rogger, Notary Public The growth of the average daily circulation of The Bee for six years is shown in the fol-

13,348 15,226 18,986 19,310 72,180 12,237 15,041 18,223 20,048 23,471

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

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

HENRY OSTHOFF in his autobiography cails the saloon he rented from ex-President Haves, and which afterwards made him notorious a "small hotel.

THE Board of Education will expend nearly three-quarters of a million dollars the coming year, if the school bonds are voted. This is argument enough in favor of the best men.

ABUSE of the Real Estate Owners association does not explain why \$12,000 belonging to the county bridge bond fund has gone glimmering, and escapes all attempts to locate its whereabouts.

GENERAL VAN WYCK must feel highly complimented when he is called to plead the cause of anti-monopoly on the same platform in Lincoln with the well known railroad lobbyist Vandervoort. Independent politics makes strange companionship.

HENRY OSTHOFF, Ed Rothery and I. S. Hascall performed from the same platform in the single-act comedy "Three of a Kind," Saturday night, in a South Thirteenth street saloon. The three politicians were as much at home on one side the bar as the other.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY instituted suit against the Pioneer Press of St. Paul for \$100,000 damages by reason of an alleged libel. The jury brought in a verdict of \$1 damages and allowed the plaintiff \$5 for attorney's fees. Donnelly had overestimated the value of his character exactly \$99,999.

THE legislature of 1889 was extravagant beyond any preceeding session of that body. This is a fact which is generally admitted, but the independent reform legislature of 1891 appropriated over half a million more than its extravagant predecessor. Reform legislatures come too high if this be a sample,

THE fact that General John M. Palmer managed to squeeze through the Illinois legislature in the United States senate had almost passed from memory, when a press correspondent discovered him hunting a house in Washington and reminded the public that he would enter upon his duties the first Monday in December.

CHILI'S new government is very young and this explains why it is so importinent and indiscrete in its treatment of Americans. When it is older it will know more. This great country cannot be snubbed by a revolutionary South American republic with impunity of course, but the callowness of that republic is an extenuating circumstance which should temper even Patrick Egan's righteous wrath.

IF ANYBODY still doubts Edgerton's want of a common school education let him observe the way his verbs get mixed up in the following extracts from a verbatim report of his speech: "If the government is wrong the people is wrong. "Us fellows that is talking this reform movement," "When the farmer was paying their taxes." "Then she done what we demand." "There is several to speak today." "Two bills was introduced." "There is a few roads." "Attacting the candidates." "My enemies has circulated the report."

THE Sheffield, England, daily Telegraph is not meally mouthed in its discussion of the McKinley tariff. It denounces it in round terms for the evil it has wrought upon English manufacturers, and says that only the dim prospect of a return of the democratic party to power in 1892 "has prevented the removal of English manufacturing plants from Bradford, Leeds, Birmingham and elsewhere to the United States." Major McKinley has no stock in the Sheffield Telegraph, but it is doing him an immensely valuable service in its out-

FROM A BUSINESS STANDPOINT. Viewed from a purely business standthe supreme bench would be as disastrous as another season of drouth. At first blush this assertion may seem preposterous. Those who are not familiar with the situation will very naturally ask what possible relation can the election or defeat of Mr. Edgerton have upon the commercial or industrial prosperity fo this state? What difference can it make to our merchants, mill-owners and farmers who may be elected judge of the supreme court this year? If there were no other issue in the present campaign than the relative standing of Edgerton and Post and their respective capacities to expound the constitution and the laws, there would be no material difference to the business community which of them is chosen. But quiet apart from the notorious fact that Mr. Edgerton is totally unfit for a place upon the supreme bench, his election will be interpreted abroad as an endorsement by the people of Nebraska of the dogmas enunciated in the independent platform and advocated from every stump in this state by Edgerton, Kem, McKeighan and other anarchistic agitators of reforms that have for their object the depreciation of our currency and the consequent scaling and repudiation of private and public debts. In other words the election of Edgerton would place Nebraska on the blacklist among eastern and foreign investers and keep her there for two or three years longer. The inevitable consequence would be a contraction of credits, a further shrinkage of land values and a destruction of confidence in any enterprise that our merchants and manufacturers would desire to promote with foreign capital. It would entail upon our cities and towns continued stagnation and would compel thousands of workingmen who are now employed in workshops and factories to leave the state for want of employment. When we say that the election of Edgerton and defeat of Judge Post would cripple the prosperity of our people and retard the growth of this state we only express in a mild form what we conscientiously believe. There is already a very widespread prejudice against Nebraska and other western states that have been swept by the financial craze, and it would be deplorable indeed if our people, regardless of party, do not arrest it at this stage and

MR. BLAINE AT HIS POST.

restore confidence by recording a de-

eided protest against it at the coming

After an absence of several months Mr. Blaine is again at the seat of government and in the discharge of his duties as secretary of state. According to trustworthy statements he returns from his extended vacation in a condition to resume and carry on the arduous labors of the State department with his wonted vigor and energy. His health, impaired by the exacting work to which he unceasingly devoted himself for a year and a half, is restored, and the promise is that Mr. Blaine will now be able to go on in the discharge of he may wisely decide to exercise more

fication at the return of Mr. Blaine than President Harrison. The absence of the secretary of state necessarily imposed additional labor upon the president. It compelled him to look into details which ordinarily are presented to him by the head of the department, and to prosecute inquiries and investigations usually done by that official. It will therefore be a very considerable relief to the president to have Secretary Blaine again in control of his department, to say nothing of the value of having him at hand as an advisor. With the return of Mr. Blaine the administration family is again complete, but it will not long remain so, the resignation of Secretary Proctor taking effect November 1.

There continues to be a great deal of gossip regarding the relations between President Harrison and Secretary Blaine in reference to the presidential nomination in 1892. There is not the least reason to doubt that these are entirely amicable and cordial. There may not be any understanding between the president and secretary of state on this subject. It is highly improbable that it has ever been a topic of conversation between them. But no fair-minded man will accuse or suspect Mr. Blaine of seeking the nomination while he is a member of the administration, and on the other hand nobody who can appreciate the character of President Harrison will doubt that if he saw that the republican party demanded Mr. Blaine he would interpose no obstacle to his nomin ation. Both have very positive claims upon the respect and confidence of the party which it is not to be doubted are recognized by each, and whichever the party decides to make its standard bearer in the next national campaign will have the hearty support of the other. Equally desiring republican success, there will be no issue between them on the question of nomination

INSTERSTATE COMMISSION VACANCIES. It is said that the president is giving very careful consideration to the claims of candidates for the vacancies on the Interstate Commerce commission, He desires to appoint a first-class lawyer to succeed Judge Cooley, and the necessity for doing this is obvious. The suggestion that one of the vacancies should be filled by the appointment of a man familiar with the commercial interests of the country, and the other by a man who has had practical acquaintance with the transportation business, would, if carried out, weaken the commission in public confidence rather than strengthen it. Except Judge Cooley the not great, and hence it is of the first importance that when he retires his place shall be taken by a lawyer of high

attainments. The president, it is said, is looking to fitness rather than to sectional interests, and it is not certain he will go beyond the Mississippl in making the choice. But if the president can at the same time recognize the just claims of the transmississippi region and give to the commission a man of the class he de- billion we now owe than the nearly spoken discussion of his tariff measure. sires, there is every reason to believe three billions owed at the close of the

he will make the appointment from that section. It is hardly necessary to say point the election of J. W. Edgerton to that the right man can be found. Nebraska has a candidate in Mr. Lambertson who answers to every requirement, both as a lawyer and a man of affairs, It is understood that the president has who was from Alabama, though he may is an entirely proper decision, and for the same reason that the south is given representation on the comshould receive recognition. As we have heretofore pointed out this region has two-fifths of the railroad mileage of the United States, and its interests dependent on railroad transportation are as are rapidly growing.

It is well known that the president is giving the transmississippi country representation on the commission, and in this fact there is favorable promise that he will fill one of the vacancies from this section.

THE ELECTION MUST BE FAIR.

The new election law may utterly fail as a reform measure if the judges and clerks of election are all of one political faith. There is now a definite purpose unfolding to pack the election booths with partizans of Henry Osthoff. In the Fifth ward where there are thirtyfive officers Osthoff has been allowed to name thirty-one judges and clerks It is very clear that the scheme is to place the election machinery almost wholly in the hands of rank partisans and personal adherents of Osthoff and the gang of contractors that are his principal back-

This is a violation of the spirit of the law and an open invitation for election frauds. Unless the election officers are fair and honest men the Australian ballot will not secure honest elections. It will be an easy matter for corrupt officeseekers and their friends to register gangs of repeaters and to vote them at the polls if the election officers are in collusion with them. In fact it cannot be prevented. Now it is only fair and proper that there should be at least one republican judge upon each board of seven election officers in each election district. The independents are also entitled to representation. A refusal on the part of the mayor, council and commissioners to concede this reasonable demand will plainly indicate a purpose to rape the ballot. A board made up of five democrats and two of the opposition would satisfy any honest democrat.

If the boards are made up of democrats there will be nothing left for the opposition but to dog the steps of every contractor who has recently established a graders' camp within the city and place detectives at every polling place to prevent the voting of gangs of thugs and repeaters. Every registered voter should be known by somebody in the district where he votes, and the republicans, independents and honest democrats should unite to prevent fraud at the polls. An example will be made his duties without interruption, though of any individual or collection of individuals who attempt to vote fraudulently moderation in his work than heretofore. and somebody will go to Lincoln to learn Undoubtedly no one feels greater grat- an honest trade if the attempt is made and not prevented. We must have an honest election and if we do not have it this time we shall make sure that the persons who prevent it, whether they be judges, clerks, challengers or outsiders are made to suffer for perpetrating and

attempting to perpetrate frauds. MORE EDGERION NONSENSE. Joseph W. Edgerton, the independent candidate for judge of the supreme court, has now been stumping the state for two months. He has repeated the same old speech wherever he has appeared. We had verbatim copies made of it as delivered at Albion and at Lincoln and they were found upon comparison to be identical. He has recited this piece so often that it drops from his lips with great ease, but he has not had the good sense to leave out its original foolishness or modify its

patent misstatements. He goes back to the beginning of the war for the causes of the present unrest and discontent among the people and claims that the beginning of the contraction of the currency began when the second issue of greenback promises to pay was made and when gold went to \$2.85. Just how much it is contracted he does not know, for he says in 1866 there was \$62 per capita, but now "there are a great many different claims as to the amount in circulation. I have one report that puts it at less than \$5. There is another which claims it to be \$70, and still another that claims it to be \$20." Nevertheless, although this uncertainty exists, the great financier goes on to prove that "when you contract the volume of the currency you contract or diminish the price of labor and all products of labor." If the per capita circulation is now \$70 per capita, how does he account for the fact that labor is generally well paid? If it is but \$5, the argument falls to the ground, for labor receives at least twice as much for the same service today as in 1860. The fact is that the question of per capita circulation has nothing to do with either the price of labor or the price of the product of labor.

Then he goes on to say that "by contracting the currency," which may or may not have been contracted according to his figures, "we have increased the national debt so that it is a greater burden on the people today than it was at the close of the war." The facts show that our public debt at the close of the war was \$2,773,236,173,69 and that on January. 1, 1891, it had been reduced to \$1,025, 672,951.48. In other words, after paying legal ability of the body at present is all our interest as it accrued we had also lifted \$1,747,563,222,21 of the principal. Not only so, but all of the remaining indebtedness is carried at a very low rate of interest, while a large part of the principal already paid was drawing 6 and 7 per cent per annum. Since January 1, 1891, the debt has been reduced far below the billion point. Yet this knave or ignoramus insists that it would take more of the products of labor of every kind to pay off the less than a war. This is not which ought not to deceive anybody, 1

class a great borrowing class, and hence "weat have today 9,000,000 decided to appoint a southern man to mortgaged homes" which "will be succeed the late Commissioner Bragg, owned by foreigners and a state of serfdom will be inaugurated worse than was not select a man from that state. This ever the serfamin of Russia." Of course there are not half as many as 9,000,000 mortgaged homes but that is a fact of no consequence to Edgerton. To prove mission the transmississippi country that the issue of a large volume of paper money would prevent such dire consequences, the stump orator refers to the remarkable prosperity of France and demands that the volume of currency per capita shall be fixed great as those of any other section and so that the printing presses shall be kept busy grinding out greenbacks and "thereby always guaranteeing a considering the propriety and justice of steady volume and steady prices." In this argument he says France paid off her indemnity to Germany and allows his hearer to infer that this was paid in paper money. Of course this is false on its face, but suppose we refer to France and see whether by its lottery schemes, long time bonds, and other makeshifts it is really more prosperous than America. As a matter of fact the French are taxed to death. They pay more taxes per capita than any other nation on earth and the national debt is larger per capita than that of any other nation. Her national debt is \$6,107,643,450, or nearly two and one-half times that of this country at the close of the war and about seven times that of today. We have 18,000,000 land owners in America; France has but 4,500,000 and Great Britain but 30,000. France has a population of more than 38,000,000, America more than 64,000,000. At every village in France there are customs gates and everywhere taxes are levied. If a man rents a house for \$1,000 he is obliged to pay something like 20 per cent additional to the government. They pay taxes on the windows of the houses. A farmer going to Paris with eggs, butter or vegetables pays a customs tax. France will not do as an example with which to prove want of prosperity in America. The eminent apostle of flat finance at-

tacks the position that the deposits in the banks of this state represent the accumulated wealth of the people of the state. If a man has \$1,000 in the bank he generally considers himself \$1,000 ahead of immediate demands. According to Mr. Edgerton this is all a mistake, because that money is loaned out to another man and he pays it to still others. The New York banks have more money to the credit of their depositors than there is actual cash in circulation, and this man who never had a bank account of his own thinks that this is conclusive proof that there should be more legal tender certificates issued. He might just as well insist that a grocer who has a capital of \$10,000 and does a business of \$200,000 must increase his capital to the full \$200,000 in order to do business. If the depositors of this country should all demand their money on the same day they could not get it, any more than if the policy holders in a life insurance association were all to die the same day the beneficiaries could be paid in full. The fact that one \$100 bill can be used in exchanges to pay \$100,000 of indebtedness or even more does not imply a necessity for 1,000 \$100 bills. On the contrary it illustrates the principle that money is merely a medium of exchange not essential to the exchange at all, but simply a modern

convenience of exchange, For unmitigated drivel and perfectly senseless wind Edgerton's harangues would take the first premium even in a test of this style of merit with entries from Kansas and Nebraska like Kem. McKeighan, Peffer, Simpson and Mrs.

ONE of the boldest enterprises ever

Loase.

undertaken in this country was that of constructing a line of telegraph through British Columbia and Alaska on the one side, and over the barren waste of Siberia on the other side, the two to be connected by a cable across Behring Straits. This project, with which the late Edward Creighton of Omaha was identified, was entered upon in 1865, and one of the members of the expedition was Mr. George Kennan, now distinguished throughout the civilized world as a traveler and writer. The project was finally abandoned when the second Atlantic cable laid proved a success, but the expedition was absent over two years, and the experience obtained by Mr. Kennan was the foundation of his subsequent career, which has been evidently brilliant and useful. It was a most remarkable experience which that expedition had, some of the more interesting features of which are preserved in a publication called "The Esquimaux." that was issued monthly at the camps at Port Clarence, Russian America, and Ptover Bay, Eastern Siberia, J. J. Harrington, editor and proprietor. One obtains from the pages of this journal many interesting facts regarding that arctic region where the temperature sometimes falls to 02 degrees below zero and can get a protty clear idea of what must be the hardship of living in those desolate northern lands. Mr. Kennon was but 20 years old when he joined the telegraph expedition, but his faculty of close observation was already well developed and he took the fullest advantage of his opportunities. As a result he has given to the world a great amount of valuable information and about all the accurate knowledge it possesses of the Siberian prisons and the sufferings of the unfortunate exiles sent there by the Russian government. The citizens of Omaha will have an opportunity tomorrow evening to hear from Mr. Kennan the story of some of his perilous, romantic and remarkable experiences.

CANADIAN boodlers are jumping their bonds and this is conclusive proof that the government has the evidence to convict them.

GENTLEMEN, postponements of the furniture investigation will not enable the parties who voted against home con-

tractors to escape the just rebuke of the people at the polls November 3. That The want of a larger volume of furniture contract is a political issue money in elecutation, according to and the fingers caught in the trap will certainly be pinched if not broken. Edgerton, has made the producing

PERHAPS the early approach of election has had the effect of making contractors lose interest in everything else, and this will explain why there were no bidders for two good sized grading jobs on Friday. The contractors are taking a hand in the city election.

IT HAS been asserted and is not denied that Mr. P. J. King, the democratic nominee for county judge, has never been admitted to the bar and knows no more law than he has been able to gather from the police court of South Omaha. THE Fifth ward kickers were perform-

ing the can-can when they reached the bond propositions. They kicked too high. The school bonds are a necessity and should be voted without opposition. OMAHA stands a chance for the Walter

A. Wood Harvester works, but has a sure thing on a Walter A. Wood harvester depot. VOTERS can elevate the justices

men for these offices regardless of party. SOUTH OMAHA democrats repudiate Edgerton. They know him too well to give him their support.

courts in this city by selecting the best

A Power for Good.

Kansas City Journal. The transmississippi congress at Omaha has a chance to do good work for the west in preparing for the securing of national legislation to aid irrigation. The rainmaking craze will pass and so will the rainy season, and then there will be need of artificial watering of crops on the old lines.

A Modest Request.

Chicago Times. The disputed election case of the Nebraska governorship came up in the supreme court of the United States Monday and the attorneys for Governor Thayer modestly declared their preference that the hearing of the case should go over until next year. This is not an unnatural desire on the part of the frauduient tenant of the Nebraska executive mansion. Being in possession of an office to which he was not ejected-an office, indeed, for which he was not even nominated, and for which not a single vote was cast for him -ne would gladly avail himself of all the

Two Distant Views of Iowa,

Boston Advertiser (rep.) The growing importance of lows as a coalproducing state should not be overlooked. Today Iowa ranks fourth among the coal states in the value of total annual products and takes the same rank in the number of mines and total wages paid. In the other leading coal states the average price of coal per ton at the mine is nowhere so nigh as in lowa. In view of the fact that protection has done so much to develop the natural resources of the state, it is to be hoped that the Iowa republicans will keep the local free traders on coals during the heated campaign and will "scorch" them on election day.

Endorsed at His O'd Home.

Crete Vidette. We notice that the republicans of Douglas county have nominated Hon, J. W. Eller for county judge. This is an important office, and especially so in a populous county like Douglas. Mr. Eller was for many years a prominent lawyer of the adjoining county of Fillmore, and served in this district as rosecuting attorney when Judge Weaver was on the bench. He was a young man with more than ordinary legal ability, and his name in Fillmore county was a synonym for fair dealing and integrity. We are not surprised that his attainments have been recognized by the republicans of Douglas county, and we can cheerfully congratulate them upon having nominated a good lawyer one whom, if elected, will make an upright and worthy judge.

IT WILL ELECT POST.

Platte County Sentinel, (Ind.): The World-Herald is nothing if not sensational. But it will never make a vote for Edgerton by slandering Judge Post. Hustings Nebraskan: If the Worl-d

Herald comforts itself with the thought that the voters of Nebraska are to be caught for its candidate by vilifying and traducing his opponent, election day will impress upon it the immensity of its error.

Grand Island Independent: The World-Herald flatters itself that it has settled the supreme judgeship election, and in a measure so it has, but in favor of Post, whom it so foully and grossly standered. Its vile attack has made Post hundreds of votes in Hall county, and probably in every other county in the state, too. All self-respecting people like to show their contempt for such ghoulish warfare. Central City Nonpareil: Whether the

charges brought against Judge Post by the Omaha World-Herald are true or false, the judge deserves the commendation of all honorable men, in the course he has pursued, in being willing rather to bear the blame than to give the name of the lady so that scandal mongers could have a sweet morsel to gossip about. The World-Herald has materially assisted Judge Post in his election which is now a foregone conclusion Seward Reporter: To what depth of infamy has the publisher of the vile and slanderous sheet descended, when he, for the sake of a mere partisan advantage, deliberately starts ruin and drag down, not only as

honored and respected man, but his wife and chitaren. It is no wonder that voters are nore inclined to turn toward Post than away from him, and we look for such an avail anche of votes for him as will show the slanderers of the World-Herald how they are regarded, and bury them too deep for resur-Sionx City Journal: The democratic man

agers in Nebraska are making a villainous assault upon the personal character of Judge Post, republican candidate for judge of the sapreme court. Yet namong his neighbors. Yet no man stands higher The charges are to ally false and inexcusable. The popularity admirable record and qualifications as a judge, but also to his high personal character, was such that his opponents in sheer desperation resorted to invention of scandal ous yarns. The effect will only be to increase his majority. In his own county, where he has lived many years, large numbers of demcoratic neighbors will vote for him as an answer to the scandalous instituations which are being circulated.

NOVEMBER.

Lee C. Harley in Ladi & Home Ja rnal. like some fair woman who bath lost youth's Yet holds within her heart all goodly gifts, down by glouds, yet showing thro their rifts of heaven's blue and sunshine's

Ere falls to earth her mantle soft of snow. What matters then the' hill and vale are

bare?
She clothes them in a dulaty garb of white:
llangs every shrub with key lewe a rare.
And fills the land with echoes of delight
roun marry sielgh belts, and the rythmic
beat. Upon the frozen road, of flying feet,

a comes Thanksziving Day-as it should With cheeriu ness and joy, and ringing

With dear ones gathered round the hearth of home.
While thre' the land a happy chorus swells
Which areaks a nation's praise to God above.
In thankiu ness for His protecting love! WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,

513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25, General H. V. Boynton, the well known correspondent, has an article in today's Washington Post on the "Plans of Reciprocity - Evolution of the Idea and President Harrison's part in It," in which he states that reciprocity, as it was devised in the McKinley tariff law and is at present being perfected, was first prought to the practical light by General Harrison, on the last day of July, 1888, in a campaign speech at Indianapolis. The first appearance of any definite form for a reciprocity law in congress, he says, was presented by Senator Pierce, just before the McKinley tariff bill was reported from the committee on finance to the senate. It was the suggestion of President Harrison and stands in the law today. Mr. Blaine's idea was to retain the duty on sugar, so that it could be traded for markets in foreign countries for our surplus products of the farm, etc. This was referred to the followers of McKinley who wanted free sugar for the breakfast table. President Harrison advocated the abolition of the duty on sugar, making the article free and at the same time giving the president power in the law to restore the duties on sugar where there was a refusal to enter by direct agreement into reciprocal trade. The president called about him the leading repub plained to them the advantages of this for a of the law, which would give us free sugar in any event from the outset and not interfere in the least with reciprocity with an sugar growing country, us we could restore the duty on the product of any country, should it refuse to accept our terms of reciprocity by which its sugar was to come in free. The president's plan won, General Boynton concludes, that inas-much as reciprocity under any other form would have been relegated to the slow stages of negotiation, it could not have been effected nearly so well by any process other than the one we have.

Mr. Blaine remained in his house nearly all of this bright and pleasant Indian summer day and welcomed a number of his personal and official friends. He did not attend church services. He looked much stronger than when he alighted from the train yesterday and to some explained that his car was too warm during the latter part of his journey here and took from him quite all of his snap and vim. Among his callers today was Attorney General Miller, who expressed delight upon seeing the secretary of state appearing so well. During his social and business call upor President Harrison yesterday afternoon Mr Bigine evinced the keenest interest in his work, inquiring about the status of various pending questions. He said today that he would be at his desk in the State departmen at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and begin his work with determination. from his various bely to enable him reports immediately prepare his annual report, and as soon as he has received these and sufficient data, will closet himself at his residence and begin work upon that document. Mr. Blaine appears to be best satisfied and looks better when he is at work, and says he welcomes

Ex-Speaker Thomas Reed is in the city, oking rosy cheeked and vicorous, on his way to Ohio, where he is to make several specches for McKinley. He makes but two political observations—that Mills will be speaker of the next house of representatives and McKinley elected governor of Ohio.

J. L. Caldwell of Lincoln is at Willard's.

POINTS ON STATE POLITICS.

Grand Island Times: Our friend on the Democrat don't like Rosewater's speech No wonder, he was a member of the ture that so recklessly squandered the people's money, and he don't like to hear the details. Take your medicine, Ed., you helped prepare it.

Hastings Nebraskan: The members of the farmers alliance in renouncing alleginnes to the so-called monopoly, money power party and ring rule, have as a rule espoused the cause of the demagogue and the political charlatan, the wreckers of party, prosperity and government, the seum of every politica

Platte County Sentinel (ind.): In his career as a lawyer J. W. Edgerton never had but three cases before the supreme court. A man of his limited experience is scarcely fit to be intrusted with a position at the top of the ladder of judicial honors. Competent men for the supreme bench. Vote for Post, Friend Telegraph: Deep thinking, honorable men of the democratic party are always in favor of good government. This is one reason why they should support Hon, A. M. Post for the supreme court. The hope of the future of Neoraska stands at this time more upon the action of the sober thinking of the state than upon the likes and dislikes of party prejudice.

Grand Island Independent: Complaint from all sections of the state is the same in regard to unusually light registration and lack of interest, denoting a light, very light rote. There is really no good excuse for this. It is true that democrats are disgusted be cause of the fact that they have no ticket in the field, and that disgust is so intense i many that they will refuse to vote at all. Many independents, too, feel deenly the degradation placed upon them by the nomination of such a candidate as Edgerton, who is known to be totally unfit and incompetent, and on that account they have lost interest, and the result will be a light vote.

Genoa Leader: The independents announce that Paul Vandervort will hold forth in our opera house in the near future. Shades of Julius Carser! Paul Vandervort posing as an anti-monopolist and preaching indepen-dent doctrine! Can it be that it is the same Vandervort who for years has been the most corrupt railroad lobnyists a test and most unscrupulous corruptionists that ever cursed Nebraska with his presence? Great God! Have the independent leaders got the nerve to spring that man on us as reformer! The leaders of the party in thi town are men from whom any amount of gala is expected, but this is too much.

A TRIBUTE TO WORTH.

New York Tribune: Grady embodied the which he gave large currency-and his vir nes are worthy to be celebrated. The ora-tor of the occasion was Governor Hill, who showed good sense in keeping politics in the background, and spoke fitting words in honor of Grady's character and worth. Chicago Herald: Henry W. Grady stood as

he representative of that generation of south ern men that has grown up since the war-which has made the "New South." His pub career was all too brief, and when he died under circumstances that made him almost a martyr to the cause he had so ardently esocused, of bringing back fraternity and good fellowship between the sections, he was uni-versally mourned. But his teachings were not forgotten, and have grown and spread until they have reasimated every southern state and brought them into living touch with he whole union.

Denver News: Grady was one of the greatest of Americans, and in qualities of heart and brain had no superior among the n of his day and generation. It is fit that memory should be honored and perpetu ated by a monument that shall remind coming generations of the splendor of his genius, but when it shall crumble with the coming area, even at the ming ages, even as the mon Athens and Rome have crumbled, his oration at the New England dinner in New York will be recalled and rehearsed as one of the and most patriotic pieces of oratory that ever fell from mo tal lips.

OUTLOOK VERY FLATTERING.

Judge Post's Prospects Not Affected by Recent Libellious Attacks.

MANY DEMOCRATS OPPOSE EDGERTON

Lawyers Particularly Favor the Republican Candidate as They Desire a Man of Ability on the Bench.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 25.- Special to Tun BEE, ]-Attorney General Hastings and Land Commissioner Humphrey, who have been stumping the western portion of the state in the interests of Judge Post, report the outlook very flattering. They say that the libelous story told concerning Post by the World-Herald has fallen flat and is not believed by the people with whom they have conversed.

They declare further that all the repubcans and many democrats will vote for him. All the leading democratic lawyers almost to a man declare that they will support Post as they wish an intelligent man on the supremu

STATE UNIVERSITY IMPROVEMENTS. A new power nouse and mechanical build ing will be erected this fall on the State university grounds. Work on it will be commenced immediately. When completed a 100-horse power engine and the electrical dynamos of four different complete systems will be put in operation. Considerable space will be set apart for a mechanical department which will constitute a foundation for a more extended education in practical trades in the near future.

DETECTIVE YEOMANS' SALARY. F. B. Kimball, who represents the excise

poard in the fight between the two members of that committee and the mayor over the matter of Detective Yeomans' saiary, has filed an allegation that Yeoman was removed by the excise board within the legal limits of power, and that he is not entitled to his wages as a policeman since July 1, and that the allowance of his claim by the council was in direct violation of the law.

The fight on the part of the excise board

is to remove Yeomans, while the mayor is de termined to retain him ODDS AND ENDS.

The weather signals will be given from the top of the State university this year. A fing staff thirty feet high will be placed on top of the tower and the signals given three times each day.

On Friday evening at Crandall's ball,

Twenty-fourth and O streets, occurs the annual ball of the fire department. Adjutant General Cole and Colonel Hotch-kiss leave tomorrow for Chicago to meet National guard officers in consultation in regard to the appearance of state militatismen at the World's fair. It is expected that an en-campment will be held at Chicago during the orogress of the fair.
H. Sitron, Charles Smith and A. Anderson

were arrested at 3 o'clock this morning in Charley Stenberg's cigar store while playing cards for the cigars. Stenberg was aisc

PASSING JESTS.

The Wasp: "Can you tell me, my friend," said the elderly gentleman to the keeper of the camel, "what the hump on that animal's back is for?" What's it for?"

"What's it for?"

"Yes; of what value is it?"

"Well, it's lots of value. De camel wouldn't be no good widout it."

"Why not?"

"Why not?"

"Why not? Yer don't suppose people 'ad pay twenty-five cents to see a camel wid-any hump on him, do yer?"

ALAS!

Chicago Tribune. He vowed he loved her as his life-His gentle Caroline.
"I want you for my little wife.

"We ne'er can stand before a priest," The maiden saily said.
"You do not wear your trousers creased,
Your necktle is not red!"

Jewelers' Circular: Poppinjay - Young Noodle has a large tump of euriosity. Ponsonby-Never noticed it. Poppinjay-But be has, though. Some time ago he bought a nickel clock guaranteed for a year, but it really ran accurately for two years. years, but it really ran accurately for two years. Ponsonby—What of that? Poppinjay—Well, he had to break the clock to pieces to see what was the matter with it.

to an indictment against a prisoner charged with having shot several fine hogs belonging to a neighbor, on the ground that the shoot-

g of the animals increased their value, as saved the owner the expense of killing AUTUMN IN GRORGIA

Oysters on the half-shell,
'Possums up the tree,
How the reasting 'taters smell!
Fall's the time for me. Chicago Tribune: Johnny's mother was ad-ninistering a sound—spanking—to—her erring

boy.
"Don't yell so loud, Johnny," said Willie, poking his head into the room, "unless you want the neighbors to think you're one of these calamity howiers." Kate Field's Washington: Cashly-There! now that I have given that poor woman a puarter, I ought to have luck. Flashly-Don't follow, my dear man; noth-

Cashly—Why?
Flashly—I went to the races one day
and gave a blind man standing at the gate a
quarter for juck. Lost every cent I had. When
I came out I tried to borrow a quarter of the
blind man, but he couldn't see it.

TREY BOTH LIE. Brandon Bak aw The timid partridge now lies close Within the thicket's shade. And now the huntsman lies abroad Of shots he never made

National Tribune: Oklahoma Photographer wild looking sitter from the Panhaudie)— v. sir. flx your eyes on this spot on the wall sit perfectly still. Ild-looking Sitter (throwing up his hands Wild-looking Sitter (throwing up his bands as the photographer exposes the muzzle of the camera,—Don't shoot! don't shoot! I sur-render! My Lord! What a gua!

New York Sun: Saidso-Dozely takes a two-New York Sub. Saidso-Dozziy takes a two-our map every day after dinner. Herdso-Dozsi't he ever oversleep? Saidso-No: he rings for a messenger before elles down, and when the messenger arrives

Detroit Free Press: She-What was that oung man's name you presented awhile ago? He-Mr. Gosling.

She-Gosling? He-Yes. Gosling. Anything the matter with 117 She—Oh, no.—It's quite appropriate; only I lian't know before that it was a gosting which ad such long cars.

New York Weekly: Young Hardhead-I lon't see why I am not invited to parties of-ener. I am sure I always behave like a gen-Young Lighthead—That's the troubte. You ire so very gentlemanly that the girls think ou stupid.

New York Herald.

I met her first in leafy June
Down by the azure sea.

A perfect gypsy there she seemed,
Her ways were gay and free.
I see her now upon the street,
No haughty, cold and staid;
Alas' the autamn r.pons e'en
The witching aummer maid.

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

