THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday) One Year	$8 00
Daily and Sunday, One Year	10 00
Six Months	5 00
Three Months	2 50
Sunday Bee, One Year	2 00
Saturday Bee, One Year	1 50
Weekly Bee, One Year	1 00

OFFICES.

Omaha, The Bee Building.
South Omaha, corner N and 24th Streets.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Building.
Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

BUSINESS LETTERS.

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

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, }
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending October 1, 1892, was as follows:

Sunday, September 25	26,645
Monday, September 26	23,906
Tuesday, September 27	23,690
Wednesday, September 28	23,787
Thursday, September 29	24,018
Friday, September 30	23,814
Saturday, October 1	24,632
Average	24,313

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of October, 1892.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for September, 24,622.

MR. CLEVELAND has sworn off for the rest of the campaign. So did Rip Van Winkle.

THERE was a joint debate at York yesterday and Judge Crounse was the "son of York" by a large majority.

WITH no one to electioneer for the populist candidate for congress in this district, he may be said to be a political Orffan.

IN THE political game of cards now being played in the Fourth district, it is quite evident that the populists have a cold Dech.

SOUTH OMAHA gambling dens are closed. It is always easy to close such places. The work comes in keeping them closed.

THE Georgia democrats hold an election today and they will toss up tonight to see whether they make it 20,000 or 40,000 majority.

NEW YORK is going to attempt to show the country next week what a mistake congress made by not giving to her the World's fair.

UNTHINKING people and the newspapers still call it "the Omaha convention," deaf to the bitter sighs and entreaties of this western metropolis.

IF GENERAL VIFQUAIN can only run his congressional race as well as he did the county seat war, Messrs. Hainer and Dech might as well pull off the track.

IT IS all over, no county seat war now. And the Omaha guard can sleep with less nervousness than he slept Monday night. No rural uprising, no militia domination.

GOVERNOR PENNOYER of Oregon is now a populist and is ready to climb into the same band wagon which is now bowling along with Governor Buchanan toward the valley of obscurity.

THURSDAY of this week is German day all over the United States and the German-Americans of this city propose to celebrate it appropriately and extensively. This means that it will be an entire success.

AT LAST a popular trust has been formed, the piano trust. If it will only raise the prices so that pianos may be practically prohibited, a great sigh of relief will escape the suffering public. The piano habit is one of the worst nuisances in city life.

IT IS not difficult this year to be a republican in Iowa, in fact it is a positive pleasure. This is a refreshing change from conditions only a short time ago when it was actually a disagreeable task for many republicans to talk or vote for the republican ticket.

THE old trouble broke out again yesterday at the democratic league meeting in New York. The chairman delivered himself of a free trade speech unmindful of Grover's denial a week ago. Democratic principles may move in parallel lines, but, like them, they never come together.

THE forestry question is receiving great attention now all over the country. It is quite evident that steps must be taken by legislatures or by congress to stop this wholesale and ruinous denuding of the forests which is having present bad consequences with promises of future results of widespread disaster.

IF THE average Omaha citizen had not been accustomed to those things, the "authoritative announcements" made almost the same day that we are to have a railway bridge and a union depot would have overcome him. But he only smiles and observes that "the fall crop of chestnuts seems to be a little larger than usual."

MANY Berlin people and newspapers condemned in most unsparing terms the action of the Fire Islanders in the Normannia episode. But this same city, in hotels, railways and restaurants boycotted and refused to tolerate Aubrey Stanhope, the correspondent, after he had been pronounced safe. It makes a difference whose ox is mangled.

THE increase in the amount and number of building permits for August and September of 1892 over the same months of 1891 is quite marked. The number of permits in these two months of '91 was 200 and the amount was $242,740, while for the past two months the number is 262 and the amount $409,400, while October starts off in two days with about $80,000 in amount. These are wholesome and significant figures for our citizens and foreign investors.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS.

As long as there was a project for taxing this community three-quarters of a million dollars to secure an enterprise of this character THE BEE was ready to seize upon anything and "believe all things," but when a new enterprise is given to the city without money and without price it is strangely afflicted with doubts and misgivings.

The *World-Herald* is not given to hasty conclusions, and it is slow to accept the assurances of corporations when they seek subsidies from the people. This paper opposed the giving of a bonus of $150,000 to the Union Depot company, and subsequent events have proven the position justifiable. This paper also refused to give its support to the voting of $750,000 to the Nebraska Central enterprise, and subsequent events have now shown that the *World-Herald* was correct. * * * * There may be some delays. The Union Pacific will undoubtedly obstruct to its utmost every effort to push this new enterprise, but Union Pacific obstruction has been overcome before now and will be overcome by the present company.—*World-Herald.*

Some people take great pride in being endowed by nature with good hindsight. It is passing strange, however, that this community refuses to bank on the foresight of the *World-Herald*. It opposed the union depot proposition as vigorously as is possible for a paper tha fights with Quaker guns and the proposition carried by about ten to one. Subsequent events have not discredited the judgment pronounced by the people through the ballot box. We have secured a magnificent viaduct across Tenth street at the expense of the railroads. Had they carried out their compact in other respects and given us the union depot as originally designed, and made that depot and the Union Pacific bridge accessible to all the roads at reasonable tolls, the $150,000 bonus would have proved a very good investment. As it is, we are no worse off than we had been for twenty years and we have a fair prospect of getting a respectable depot on the site of the old cowshed in the near future without any bonus. In any event, we have done away with a dangerous crossing and made the southeastern part of town accessible to travel and traffic.

It is true the *World-Herald* did not give its support to the Nebraska Central enterprise. But in spite of its straddle and cold water treatment, and in spite of the organized opposition of competing railway interests, the proposition received the support of nearly three-fourths of the voters, which goes to show that the *World-Herald* in this community occupies very much the same position as the fly does on the revolving wheel. Subsequent events do not as yet justify the conclusion that the people who favored the project have blundered. Quite to the contrary, if the Nebraska Central subsidy had been voted down the Interstate Bridge company would have been content with building a $300,000 or $400,000 bridge at East Omaha. Now it proposes to duplicate the terminal facilities of the Nebraska Central, build large freight and passenger depots and a line to South Omaha at an expense of over $5,000,000. If it carries out this project and drives the Nebraska Central out of the field the people who voted the bonds have conferred a great benefit on Omaha. If, on the other hand, the Nebraska Central carries out its original program and Omaha shall get two new bridges, two new depots, two new lines to South Omaha and a road through Iowa accessible on reasonable terms to the half-dozen railroads that are pointing toward Omaha, we shall more than get our money back in the increased traffic and matchless transfer facilities.

THE BEE has no disposition to discredit the interstate bridge enterprise, nor does it underrate its value to the future growth of Omaha. The only point we make is that the sudden activity of its promoters, in spite of Union Pacific opposition, tends to create the impression that it is a move designed to block the Nebraska Central in its effort to raise foreign capital. The tremendous display of studhorse type by the *World-Herald*, coupled with its announcement that the Nebraska Central is choked to death by the new scheme, has fortified the popular belief that the great fanfarade about the new interstate transfer is designed for eastern consumption.

THE BEE is for Omaha first, last and all the time. It always has given and always will give active help to any project that tends to build up Omaha. We do not want Omaha to occupy the position of the dog in Æsop's fable that dropped his chunk of meat into the river and jumped after its shadow. When the Interstate company builds a first class railway and wagon bridge with freight and passenger depots and transfer facilities that will afford to all railroads an inlet and outlet between Council Bluffs and South Omaha we will cheer for it and give it credit for its good work. If it means simply to connect East Omaha with Council Bluffs by a low bridge built for local transfer purposes, then the Nebraska Central with its high bridge, central depot and overhead road to South Omaha will still remain a necessity.

ENTERPRISE IS INVITED.

The fact that the capacity of the Omaha button factory has been doubled within the past sixty days indicates that this young industry is prospering. It also presents an important suggestion that is worthy of attention. If the manufacture of pearl buttons can be profitably carried on here it is reasonable to suppose that manufacturing in scores of other lines would pay equally well in this city. The button makers procure their materials in distant lands. But for the accident that men acquainted with the art of button making came to Omaha to seek their fortunes in other lines of employment that industry would have been among the very last to which attention would have been directed in a city situated thousands of miles from the sources of material supply. Right here in the center of the American continent pearl buttons are manufactured from materials brought from Singapore, and it appears that the business is thriving. Any article of commerce that can be manufactured elsewhere can be produced here if enterprise and capital are enlisted for the purpose. An immense territory that can be counted upon as the natural market of Omaha invites men of energy to engage in manufacturing here. Hundreds of articles of common use that must always be in demand all over the great region in which our jobbing houses are carrying on a prosperous business can be produced as profitably in Omaha as anywhere else.

This is an old theme, but it does not lose its interest. The idea that this is a good point for manufacturing never has been exploded by failure. There is nothing theoretical or experimental about it. Capable men who have embarked in manufacturing enterprises in this city and elsewhere in this state have not retired from the field in disappointment and discomfiture. It is a practical field that constantly invites endeavor. If one-tenth of the money that is today lying idle in the city of Omaha were wisely invested in manufacturing plants this would soon be a community of wage earners, and upon the wage earning class every city must depend in great measure for its growth in population, wealth and prosperity. Every time a card bearing the words "To Rent" is nailed upon a cottage door—and there are too many of them in Omaha today—a fresh argument in behalf of manufacturing enterprises is brought to public view. The subject deserves the attention of those who are seeking profitable avenues of investment.

AN AUTHORITATIVE APPROVAL

Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, who was secretary of the treasury in the administration of Mr. Cleveland and is an ardent supporter of the ex-president, unqualifiedly approves the demand of the democratic national platform for the repeal of the tax on state bank issues. He argues that our citizens are quite capable of devising and founding banks in the various states and localities which can meet the needs of their people in a manner both safe and elastic, and expresses the opinion that no one need have the least fear of wildcat money from that source.

As Mr. Fairchild stands very high in democratic opinion as a financial authority and is also very close to Mr. Cleveland, his approval of the democratic proposal to restore state bank currency possesses more importance than that of any other democratic leader who has ventured to indorse the demand of the national platform for a return to the old form of currency. It is fair to assume that the ex-secretary of the treasury did not publicly declare his views upon this matter without having previously talked the subject over with the candidate of his party for the presidency, because, as a figure of some prominence in the campaign, he would desire to say nothing in conflict with the views of the candidate. This leads to the conclusion that Mr. Cleveland is not opposed to a restoration of the state bank currency.

The assurance given by Mr. Fairchild that there need be no fear of wildcat money if the states are allowed to issue currency is not likely to be widely accepted with confidence by people who are familiar with the currency of antebellum days, either from personal experience or a study of the financial history of that period. It is true that the later experience of the people with a sound currency everywhere of equal value would cause them to be very careful regarding the money received, but the great majority of the people cannot readily protect themselves against fraud in this direction, and those who would suffer are the people who can least afford it—the small producers and the wage earners. At first state banks would be organized with substantial security for their issues, but this care would gradually wear away and in a few years the country would be flooded with paper currency everywhere at a discount, with numerous counterfeits, and there would be a complete restoration of the old system. The democratic policy in this regard is clearly indefensible and has been justly characterized as the worst manifestation of financial unsoundness which has emanated from that party.

THE SUBTREASURY PLAN.

The populist party leaders are not saying much about the subtreasury plan, but none the less it is a cardinal principle of that party—the corner stone, in fact, of its financial policy. Its national platform demands a currency to be issued by the general government and distributed direct to the people "at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, to be provided as set forth in the subtreasury plan of the farmers alliance, or a better system." At least two bills were introduced in congress by representatives of the new party providing for the establishment of subtreasuries in accordance with this plan, and the populist candidate for president is one of the most earnest advocates of it. The measures before congress propose to appropriate, one $10,000,000 and the other $50,000,000, to provide for subtreasuries in all the counties in the United States, upon proper petition, where the cotton, wheat, corn, oats and tobacco produced in the county for the preceding two years exceed $500,000 or $200,000, as prescribed in each bill respectively. It is also provided that the owner of products deposited shall receive treasury notes equal at the date of deposit to 80 per cent of the net market value of those products. Storage buildings are to be built by the government, which is to become selling agent of the depositors.

The populist party professes to be opposed to all class legislation, yet the subtreasury scheme contemplates the worst form of class legislation ever proposed in this country. It would be essentially a vast trust in which the government and the producers of certain products would be co-partners, operating not for the general welfare, but for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many. This preposterous plan proposes that certain producers may borrow money from the government upon their products while this privilege is not accorded the producers of other products into which there has gone equally as much labor. The wage earner cannot avail himself of this scheme. It would be of no advantage to the professional man. The agricultural producer who had no surplus of cotton, or wheat, or corn, or tobacco, however needy or whatever his situation or demands, could derive no benefit from the subtreasury plan. Only those who were in a condition to hold their products could get any advantage from this scheme, and these would be enabled to get money at 2 per cent to loan at a higher rate to those who did not have, thus working a double injustice.

The populist party professes to be opposed to monopoly, but obviously the application of this scheme of "relief" would result in the greatest and most dangerous of monopolies. If the government should enter into the business of loaning money on farm products and handling them at cost of handling every other person engaged in such business would be compelled to abandon it and seek others. There would be no field for private capital or possibility of competition with the sovereign, who would print money without limit, declare it legal tender, and by doing business practically at cost monopolize the avenues of trade. Could anything worse be devised, granting it to be practicable, against the interests and welfare of the great body of the people? Admit, for the sake of argument, that the scheme might be helpful to certain producers who could avail themselves of it, but what about the consumers?

And the currency that would be issued to the holders of produce deposited in the subtreasuries, what would that lead to? It is proposed to make it a full legal tender for all debts, public and private. How long would it be before such a currency would expel gold and silver from circulation and become so depreciated that nobody would want it? Is it not perfectly plain that if the government were to undertake to issue such a vast volume of paper currency as would be demanded under the subtreasury plan the effect would be to utterly demoralize the financial system of the country and lead to a condition of affairs which could eventuate only in general ruin and disaster?

Yet this wild, impracticable scheme, than which nothing in the whole history of financial vagaries was more ridiculous, is a foundamental part of the policy of the populist party, religiously accepted by most of its adherents as the true solution of the financial and economic difficulties of which they complain. Can it be necessary to say that it would be the greatest possible mistake to entrust to men who can seriously advocate such a policy the power to make and execute laws for an intelligent and progressive people?

AN INSULT TO TAXPAYERS.

The democrats of the Fourth ward have selected a delegation favorable to the nomination of George Whitlock as councilman. The candidacy of Whitlock is a brazen piece of impudence and an insult to intelligent taxpayers.

Whitlock has earned the execration of all men, regardless of party. If justice had been done him he would have been indicted for criminal neglect of duty as building inspector in permitting the wall of the Meyer building, under which three persons were crushed to death and several persons crippled, to stand a week after the interior of the building had been burned out. He should have been drummed out of town for his cruel persecution of the late Meyer Hellman. He should be forever barred from any office of profit or trust for helping to logroll the Ketcham furniture job through the city council while he was an officer of the city.

The candidacy of Whitlock is evidently a put-up job to insure the election of the bogus watchdog, but the citizens of the Fourth ward will repudiate them both and elect somebody who will protect the interests of the taxpayers.

SOME idea of the advantages of advertising may be had from the fact that the train loaded with Nebraska products, which is now on its way east, is attracting the attention of thousands of people in every town where it stops. It appears that in the little village of Oneida in Illinois over 400 people have emigrated to Nebraska during the past year in consequence of having seen the exhibits of our advertising train last fall. In another small Illinois town 879 excursion tickets to Nebraska were sold during the past year as a direct result of this form of advertising. The plan of running this year's advertising train over the same route taken last year is certainly a wise one, for it will confirm and emphasize the favorable impressions already made upon the minds of many who contemplate seeking new homes. They will see an exhibit much larger and more diversified than that of last year, and will be impressed with the fact that the resources of this state are only just beginning to be developed. Large results may be confidently expected from this advertising exhibit.

THE Treasury department has just issued its report on education in colleges, comparing the attendance in the different states for the year 1889-90 with the year 1885-86. The report for Nebraska is very encouraging, compared with the records of adjacent states. Iowa's college students have decreased from 2,463 to 1,888; Kansas shows a decrease from 949 to 808, Colorado a decrease from 136 to 119, Illinois from 2,774 to 2,360, and even Pennsylvania shows a slight decrease. Nebraska, on the other hand, has had an increase in her college students of from 406 to 471, and the figures of this coming year will show a much greater gain. In fact, in any respect it is impossible to find anything about Nebraska which does not show gain and progress. Nebraska is one of the great states already, and it is criminal to slander her as the populist orators are doing daily.

THE squabble over the republican city committee is supremely ridiculous. There is little or nothing for the city committee to do in the present campaign. There are no city officers to elect except five members of the Board of Education and one councilman from each ward. The work of naturalization, registration and canvass of the city will be done by the county committee, which will also provide the carriages and challengers. The voting for these minor city officials will be a mere incident after voting the national, state and county tickets, and the less meddling and cross-firing we have the better it will be for all candidates.

SOME stupid dolt has got it into his head that the new library building should also be converted into Board of Education quarters. Such a scheme is preposterous. The library building is to be exclusively for a public library and art museum. That is the use for which it was designed, and the terms of the Reed bequest expressly restrict it to this purpose.

Great in All Things.

Washington Post.

An Ohio spellbinder had his jaw broken by the kick of a horse. They raise some powerful horses out in Ohio.

One Blessing of the Scare.

New York Herald.

One of the manifold blessings of the cholera scare was the fact that Anarchist Bergmann was tried and sent to prison without attracting a bit more attention than any other criminal. Such miscarriages of notoriety have a dampening effect on men of his caliber.

Awakening Costly Memories.

New York Commercial.

If the western farmers who are clamoring for stump tail currency had any memories whatever they would offer to vote against the party which offered to meet their demands with the issue of irredeemable state bank notes that were worthless when the crash came.

Protection and Prosperity.

Globe-Democrat.

One of the reasons why Indiana is likely to go republican this year is the fact that her workingmen have steadier employment and better wages since the McKinley act went into operation than they had before. The figures of her labor commissioner tell the story. Conditions such as these are powerful republican arguments.

Blinded by Cobden "Dust."

Philadelphia Inquirer.

The anti-tin plate liar is remarkable for two traits. The first of these is his unwillingness to believe the truth as found in the work now being done at the mills, which he says have no existence, and the second is the guilelessness with which he swallows everything the organs of the New York importers relate. With him the evidence of the senses are much below par.

He's a Grand Old Man.

Sutton Advertiser.

Judge Crounse, like Gladstone, has lived past a generation of political enemies, and he has, if indeed at all, grown old gracefully, for he does not look any older than he did twenty years ago. Experience added to years and keeping even with Father Time are chaplets that adorn the brow of the typical statesman who will be made in the days of November the successor to Governor Boyd, the chief magistrate of the state of Nebraska.

A Man to Tie To.

Bloomington Echo.

Judge Crounse is making a quiet, but exceedingly effective canvass among the people of Nebraska. Wherever he goes he spreads confidence in his strength, admiration for his ability and a feeling that he will fill the office to which he will be elected in November with ability and discretion. Judge Crounse is not a skyrocket candidate, but a conservative man of ideas and convictions. He will make an ideal governor for the state of Nebraska.

Elements Opposed to a Change.

John A. Cockerill in New York Herald.

The prosperous, hopeful, industrial and strong financial elements are on the side of Mr. Harrison and opposed to a change of administration and policy. Only five weeks of the campaign remain, and from this period a steady increase of strength and confidence may be looked for upon the part of the republicans. In this city and state I do not see anything like enthusiasm for Cleveland or any indication of trend toward his party. If the election took place tomorrow Mr. Cleveland would not, in my opinion, carry the state of New York, and I do not see how his chances are to be improved between this and November 8.

Simple Campaign Lies.

Kearney Hub.

The Hub is at a loss to understand how any politician or candidate of the alliance-independent party can assert in the presence of any intelligent person or audience that Nebraska is becoming poorer—mortgages and debts increasing and farms slipping away from the holders. Such an one is certainly a very peculiar sort of person. Nebraska has had her share of hard times and depression, along with other sections of the country, but the rebound has commenced, debt-paying is the order of the day, values are tending upwards, and nearly every citizen is better situated and has a better outlook than he had one and two years ago.

Improvements in the Postal Service.

New York Tribune.

The simultaneous announcement of active work upon the important improvements in the postal service is significant and furnishes additional evidence of the energy and business ability with which Postmaster General Wanamaker has sought to increase the usefulness of the department under his charge. The new return postal cards are to be ready for the public by the middle of this month; and there is every reason to believe that they will be found a great convenience by the business interests of the country. The new cards consist of a double sheet, folded and creased on a line, so that the reply card is sent with the original communication, to be torn off and returned. Thus the sender can provide for a prepaid answer. Though the device is wholly new to this country, it has been in successful operation in Europe for a considerable time. There is no reason why it should not prove at least equally useful here. As to the pneumatic tube system, to which Mr. Wanamaker has devoted much thought, the examining committee has made a preliminary report, recommending the immediate construction of a trial line in Philadelphia, so that before long a practical demonstration of its usefulness may be had and such modifications made as may be found necessary for its general adoption in the larger cities. This, too, has been a conspicuously successful adjunct to the postal service in Berlin and other foreign cities; and it will undoubtedly win a speedy place in our own service.

HOW THE DEBATES ARE GOING.

Crounse-Van Wyck.

Hastings Nebraskan: Van Wyck is proving his right to the title of crazy horse in his debates with Judge Crounse, but we think the name should be changed to "crazy broncho."

Fairbury Gazette: The joint debate between Van Wyck and Crounse has opened in a lively manner and Van has found his match, if the frequency with which he loses his temper is any indication.

Kearney Hub: General Van Wyck has been in politics long enough to stand a little of the rough and tumble without becoming "rattled," and has stirred up the animals enough in a lifetime to know how it is himself. It is therefore a trifle surprising that the old man should lose his temper as he did in the debate with Judge Crounse at Beatrice and fly into a forensic frenzy, just because he was pressed a trifle hard on his senatorial record.

Niobrara Pioneer: In a joint debate at Beatrice between General Van Wyck and Judge Crounse the audience was large and appreciative. Judge Crounse scored a victory by getting General Van Wyck excited and mad. He exposed the general by telling the people that he was worth $500,000 and wished he was worth $1,000,000, because there was no sin in being wealthy if the wealth was properly distributed. Van Wyck was his victim, and since he has had the floor and audiences all to himself for the last year or so he was not prepared for the opposition and personal digs Judge Crounse sent at him. In short Van Wyck was dismayed and taken off his pins.

Field-Bryan.

Plattsmobth Herald: Republicans can have no fault to find with their champion, Judge Field. The universal comment is that Field is much clearer, stronger and abler than was expected and Bryan correspondingly weaker.

Nebraska City Press: It is truly wonderful how much Allen W. Field has advanced in the estimation of all the people of this district of all parties since the commencement of the debate with W. J. Bryan. It is not unfair to say that Mr. Bryan has disappointed the most sanguine expectations of his friends. With Mr. Field it was different. He had everything to gain, and his immense if latent ability has stood him in good st

Beatrice Times: The writer pleasure of hearing the last of series of joint debates between Fie Bryan at Plattsmouth last Saturday evening. While Field is a trifle inferior to his opponent in oratorical ability he made an argument for the principles of the republican party, supplemented by incontrovertible and convincing facts rarely excelled. He recited the predictions made by Bryan two years ago concerning the effect the McKinley law would have upon the country, and showed that everyone had been disproved by the test of the law. In him the young man eloquent has found one worthy of his steel. The republicans of Cass county are jubilant and confident of victory.

Andrews-McKeighan.

Bloomington Echo: The joint debate at Hastings last week between Andrews and McKeighan was a very satisfactory one to the republicans. It is the universal opinion that Brother Andrews exceeded the greatest expectations of his friends and proved a foe that the wily McKeighan could not touch.

Kearney Hub: Prof. Andrews is entitled to the thanks of the people of the Fifth congressional district for smoking blatherskite McKeighan out of his hole and forcing him into defining his political position. And McKeighan "means no disrespect to the defenseless dead" when he declares that he is tired a democrat and will not vote for Cleveland if the presidential election should be thrown into the house.

Hastings Nebraskan: Hasting republicans are more than pleased with the result of the Andrews-McKeighan debate at McCook. As the debate proceeds it becomes more and more evident that the hay stack congressman is no match for his clear headed and aggressive opponent and each discussion but adds proof to the fact that the republicans of this district made a wise choice when they nominated Andrews for congress.

Minden Gazette: The tariff, the money, the pensions, and all matters at issue between the two candidates have been presented by Mr. Andrews, and his position upon them defined, while his opponent makes no effort to disprove them or substitute something better. The policy of Andrews would build up, while that of McKeighan would tear down. So far as brains and argument are concerned in this debate, McKeighan simply isn't in it, and before the campaign is ended the wily wire puller will discover that he has "barked up the wrong tree." "The professor" is loaded for bear, the priming is good and the load goes off mighty easily. McKeighan is no match for Andrews in this discussion.

Grand Island Times: Mr. McKeighan has evidently reached the conclusion ere this that in Congressman Andrews he has an opponent of no mean proportions, both from an intellectual and oratorical standpoint as well. In the debate at Hastings Mr. Andrews clearly outgeneraled the wily old demagogue, and, in a dignified and eloquent way, fairly wiped the ground up with him. He exceeded the anticipations of his most sanguine friends, who crowded around him at the close with congratulations galore, at the handsome manner in which he had polished off and wound up by irresistible logic and knock-down arguments, the highly overestimated political "What-is-it" from Webster county.

Whithead-Kem.

Ainsworth Star-Journal: The debate between Kem and Whitehead at this place was such a one-sided affair that it is utterly impossible to describe it. Kem was kept so busy defending his congressional record that he could do nothing else, even if he were capable.

Herman News: In the Whitehead-Kem joint debate at Lexington on the 16th Kem was knocked clear out. It is reported that he shook somewhat when he had to appear before the audience after the masterly expose by Whitehead of his refusing to vote for pension appropriations when in congress. Kem's reply was that he would do better if returned again, but it isn't at all likely that he will have another turn at the wheel, as no amateur congressmen are to be elected this year.

Meiklejohn-Poynter.

Bloomfield Monitor: Hon. George D. Meiklejohn is meeting successfully Poynter his opponent and succeeds admirably in giving the voters of this congressional district a very large pointer that Poynter isn't in it. George in his magnanimity of soul has invited Mr. Keiper to take a hand in the debates, but Keiper concludes to steer clear.

TEN THOUSAND ON A PILGRIMAGE.

Russians Journeying to Troitsa to the Grave of St. Sergius.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Standard's correspondent at Moscow says: Ten thousand pilgrims have started from the Kremlin for Troitsa to celebrate the 500th anniversary of the death of St. Sergius, accompanied by 1,000 of the clergy bearing sacred symbols and images. The pilgrims passed the night in the village of Mitchiski. Their kerosene lamps revealed a wretched scene. For three miles along the road the pilgrims huddled together in groups, sleeping on sacks of broken bread. The whole distance is 400 miles. It is expected that 100,000 pilgrims will assemble at the Troitsa monastery. St. Sergius was the chief actor in the fourteenth century struggle to throw off the Tartar yoke.

Count Waldestein's Will.

PRAGUE, Oct. 4.—In the Count Waldestein will case Finance Minister Bacquehem deposed that the deceased count was during life mentally capable, but easily influenced in matters of sentiment, and that he therefore probably allowed himself to be guided by officials in drawing up his will. This is the most damaging testimony yet given against the defendants.

State Funeral for Renan.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—It has been decided to give the late Ernest Renan a state funeral on Friday.

Attempted Assassination at Madrid.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Standard's correspondent at Madrid says: A madman tried to assassinate the captain general of the city yesterday, and later was wounded.

Tennyson Growing Weaker.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Tennyson passed a quiet night and seemed somewhat better this morning, but became much worse at noon and is growing weaker.

Dosed for Visiting a Widow.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 4.—Henry Albin, an elderly married man of this town, while visiting a young widow at Long Ridge, eight miles north of here last night, was taken from the house by neighbors, tarred and feathered and sent home.

JOKERS' THRUSTS.

Washington Star: First Burglar—Remember now. No force, Bill.

Second Burglar—Great Scott! Can't you get your mind off politics?

Harper's Bazar: Totling—Wagner had a special purpose in making his operas so loud.

Dimling—What was it?

Totling—He was determined that they should be heard above the talking in the boxes.

Atchison Globe: A man was at the depot this morning with his second wife, and instead of taking her off to a corner and "spooning," he took her up to the counter and turned her loose. An old man knows what pleases a bride.

Texas Siftings: People who write poetry "just to kill time" will find that time will not be murdered by measure without retaliating.

Somerville Journal: You can always tell a mean man by the haste with which he goes about town to tell people that one of his neighbors has just gone into bankruptcy.

Washington Star: "Do you mean to tell me that Bickins intends to propose to Miss Pepperton?"

"Yes."

"Why, she has a frightful temper."

"I know it. But the coal trust is on us, and I suppose he wants somebody with natural talents for making things warm."

New York Herald: "Pick me out a ton of old cabbages, ten barrels of tea leaves, twenty peeks of newspapers and a hundred-weight of horsehair," said the garbage contractor's new customer.

"Going to start a brandy distillery?" inquired the contractor.

"Oh, no," was the matter of fact reply; "I'm an east side cigarette manufacturer."

Clothier and Furnisher: Dashaway—Here is a picture of my Sunday school teacher—the woman, my dear fellow, who first taught me how to swear.

Cleverton—Great Scott! what do you mean? Taught you to swear? Why, how could she do that?

Dashaway—When I was one of her scholars she once made me a birthday present of a pair of socks that she made herself—

A CHANGE OF SCENE MERELY.

Somerville Journal.

Put away the swaying hammock,
Minnie will not need it more;
She's adjourned to the front parlor,
Where she's often sat before,
And beside her on the sofa,—
All young folks will know just how,—
Sits her Charlie, quite contented—
What's the good of hammocks now?

NEIGHBOR JIM.

Atlanta Constitution.

Everything pleased our neighbor Jim:
When it rained
He never complained,
But said wet weather suited him.
"There is never too much rain for me,
And this is something like," said he.

A cyclone whirled along its track
And did him harm—
It broke his arm
And stripped the coat from off his back;
"And I would give another limb
To see such a blow again," said Jim.

And when at length his years were told,
And his body bent,
And his strength all spent,
And Jim was very weak and old;
"I long have wanted to know," he said,
"How it feels to die"—and Jim was dead.

The angel of death had summoned him
To heaven, or—well,
I cannot tell,
But I know that the climate suited Jim;
And cold or hot, it mattered not—
It was to him the long sought spot.

A HINT FROM PARIS.

European Edition New York Herald.

WALKING COSTUME.

This effective walking costume is made of Havana silk, with embroidery appliquee on the bodice and sleeves. The capote, which is adorned with the favorite Mephisto, is made of black tulle and jet.