BEE

Sunday Bee, One Year.
Enturday Bee, One Year.
Weekly Bee, One Year.
OFFICES. Omans, The Pec Ruilding.
South Omain, corner N and Esin Streets.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
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Washington, 512 Pourteenth Street.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

Sunday, October 2... Monday, October 3... Tuesday, October 4.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presnee this 5th day of October, 1892. N. P. FELL,
[Seal] Average Circulation for September, 24,622.

PECK of New York seems to be holding his own a great deal better than his namesake in Wisconsin.

SENATOR MANDERSON has added his able presence to the rapidly increasing throng of those who are standing up for Nebrasko.

THE self-respecting citizens of the Fifth district are going to vote Mr. Mc-Keighan out of congress as vigorously as they can.

WHILE there is much discontent among republicans about the local ticket, the discord is gradually subsiding and the prospect for its election is growing brighter from day to day.

THE Western Traffic association failed to get a quorum in New York yesterday. That organization is gone up. But another one is already forming, while Omaha and other western cities look on stupidly and sleepily.

Good for the Harlem school boys who tore down the English flag of a shopkeeper who refused to raise the American flag during the Columbian parade in New York! The country applauds their patriotism and courage.

OMAHA is making great headway as a divorce center. The 197 misfits who are now applying for permission to uncouple made a record breaker. Unless Shere is a let-up Omaha will soon dis-Sance Chicago and Sioux Falls.

IF IT is true that Douglas county is Decuring anthracite coal from dealers here at \$9.23 delivered, steps should at once be taken to down the combination which has forced up prices upon the de who are less able to pay the \$10.50 demanded by our dealers.

THE fact that the cost of education was lower per capita last year than the year before in the Omaha schools is evidence of economical and prudent administration. In fact, very little but praise can be bestowed upon Omaha's public school system in any of its parts.

REPUBLICANS of Douglas county have made decidedly the best selections of pandidates for the county commissioners board. Messrs. Livesey, Stanley and Williams are each capable and trustworthy. In their hands the management of the affairs of this county will be perfectly safe.

THE bourbon papers of Iowa are abusing the people's party with vehemence and scorn, while right across the river in Nebraska the bourbon papers are codding the people's party with tenderness and undying affection. Where is the democracy at on that question, anyhow?

IF THE republicans of Nebraska will give a long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together, as they say at sea, they will reclaim the state by a handsome plurality. A regular republican revival is in progress in northwest Nebraska and enthusiasm for Harrison, Crounse and the republican ticket is growing more intense as the campaign progresses.

ACCORDING to the report of the city treasurer \$180,724.85 is now on deposit in the banks of Omaha subject to the order of the Board of Education. This enormous sum is not drawing any interest because it belongs to the school fund. The question is, why should not the school fund be loaned out at 2 per cent at least, the same as the other funds belonging to the city?

THE frosts that have visited Nebraska during the past week came too late to do any harm. Corn is in a condition to defy cold weather. It is unfortunate for the populists that freezing weather did not come before the crop was ripened, but they will have to take things as they find them. Is it not a strange thing that a political party, aspiring to the control of the general government, should depend for its success upon crop failures and universal disaster?

AN IOWA farmer who left New York state many years ago to make a home in the west writes to an eastern newspaper some interesting truths about the condition of the farmers in his state. He says that not one farm in ten in his neighborhood is mortgaged and that many of the farmers have money in the banks. The strange feature of the case is the fact that he is a democrat. If democrats of his class could have had a hand in the making of the national platform of the party it would not have been a tale of woe. The result of the election will show what the prosperous and contented democrats of the country think of that platform.

THE REPUBLICAN PLEDGES.

The republican party of Nebraska is committed by its platform, adopted by the last state convention, to certain practical reforms which it is presumed are desired by all the people of the

One of these is to provide cheaper and better facilities for storing, shipping and marketing the agricultural products of the state. Every farmer knows that at present the elevator and warehouse facilities are not sufficient and that their regulation is not such as to prevent unfairness and discrimination. This is a very serious disadvantage to a large body of farmers and indeed is an injury to all of them. There should be enough elevator and warehouse facitities to provide for everybody who finds it expedient to avail themselves of such facilities; one farmer, whether a small or a large producer, should have an equal claim with every other upon these facilities, and the charges should be regulated by the state. There is no form of protection to the interests of the farmers of Nebraska that would be more valuable to them than this.

The republican party having ever been the friend of labor, Nebraska republicans demand the enactment of suitable laws to protect the health, life and limb of all employes of transportation, mining and manufacturing companies while engaged in the service of such companies. There can be no question or controversy regarding the necessity for legislation of this kind, and it should be made as stringent as possible and be rigidly enforced. The indifference of transportation, mining and manufacturing companies all over the country to the protection of the health, life and limb of employes costs annually thousands of useful tives, with severe hardships to others, and the only way to remedy this state of affairs is by

stringent legislation firmly enforced. Another demand of the republicans of Nebraska is for the enactment of laws regulating the rate charged by express companies within the state, to the end that such rates may be made reasonable. The express charges in Nebraska are unreasonably high. There is no excuse or justification for the rates which express companies ask in this state, and they ought to be reduced. If the companies will not do this, and there is not the remotest possibility that they will, the people must for their own protection take hold of the matter and compel a reduction.

Another demand of Nebraska republicans is for a revision of the revenue laws of the state. This should be done by a commission of capable persons representing the principal industries. As now administered the revenue laws do not operate equitably. Some kinds of property subject to taxation do not pay a just proportion of the public revenues, and this works injustice to other kinds of property. The necessary burden of taxation for the support of the government should fall equally on all, and in order that this shall be so the revenue laws of the state must be revised.

The republicans of Nebraska are unqualifiedly pledged to put these reforms into effect if the people give them the power to do so. The proposed legislation contemplates practical advantages to the people of Nebraska of all classes of the very highest importance. There are no makeshifts, no impractical expedients, no delusive schemes of relief in the Nebraska republican platform. Everything it proposes can be accomplished and would result in great benefit to the people. The success of the republican party will insure the enactment of the legislation which the people now need and which is essential to the material progress and prosperity of the state. The success of no other party will do so. If the producers and wage earners of Nebraska desire such laws for the protection and promotion of their interests as the republican party is pledged to give them their obvious duty is to support that party.

THE MATTER WITH SILVER. The advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, who profess to believe that the decline in the value of that metal was due to its alleged demonetization in 1873, ignore altogether the influence of the increased production, the extent of which is not known to peo-

ple generally. A writer in an eastern paper, who states that he is practically interested in the subject, presents some exceedingly interesting statistics showing the course of silver production. During the first half of this century, previous to the discoveries of gold in California and Australia, the production of silver averaged about 20,000,000 ounces a year. In the years from 1851 to 1865 it rose to an annual average of 30,000,000 ounces. During this period Asia absorbed large quantities of silver, making extensive inroads upon pravious accumulations and opening a natural field for the increased production of gold. During the subsequent ten years the production of silver rose rapidly, due mainly to the discoveries in Nevada, It reached 43,000,000 ounces a year, on an average, during 1866-1870, and 63,000,000 in 1871-1875, and it has been growing ever since. The annual average production during 1876 1880 was 76,000,000 ounces according to Soetbeer and 70,000,000 according to the United States mint estimate. These authorities state the annual average for the period of 1881-1885 at 90,000,000 and 86,000,000 ounces respectively. Prices kept pretty steady during the first four years of this period, but showed decided weakness in 1885, which continued, under a rapidly increasing production, until the fall of 1889, when a heavy demand set in from Asia, and also, in a larger degree than

usual, from the British mint. Estimates of the annual production from 1883 to 1880 inclusive vary somewhat, but in the latter year it was at least 127,009,000, while in 1890, according to the mint estimate, it was 131,000,-000 ounces and in 1891 143 009 030 Undoubtedly the production this year will be considerably larger than last, which added to the accumulation will, it is ba lieved, throw fully 70,000,000 ounces upon Asiatic countries, double the amount of their absorption during the past eleven years. With such facts before him no practical man can be at a resented to be. So far as Omaha is con-

loss to account for a decline in the price of silver, nor can be have any difficulty in reaching the conclusion that it would be impossible for the United States alone to raise silver to parity with gold by adopting the free and unlimited

coinage of that metal. The history of the course of silver conclusively demonstrates that like every other commercial commodity it is subject to the immutable law of supply and lemand, and no action of this government could change this or materially affect it for any great length of time, The situation may be anything but promising for the silver-mining interest, since it seems to assure still lower figures for silver, but if it were in any sense the duty of the government to come to the relief of that intorest-if it had any better claim to the help of the government than the farming interest in case of production beyond the wants of the world, it would manifestly be a great injustice to the vast majority of the people to do so. Silver must take its course with other commodities. Its market value will continue to be determined by supply and demand, and nothing which this government might do, acting independently of the other great financial and commercial nations of the world, will relieve it of the operation of this law.

PROFITABLE HOME BUILDING. At the recent meeting of the National Real Estate association at Buffalo, Judge Dexter of Eimira, N. Y., delivered an address on building and loan associations that has attracted considcrable attention. He pointed out the origin of these associations and reviewed their growth, placing great stress upon their influence in communities as pronoters of home building and good citizenship. He referred to Philadelphia as the birth place of this system and stated that that city, pro-eminently the city of homes, has been less subject to labor troubles than any other city in the land. The inference is that communities whose inhabitants own their homes are for that reason better off in everything that goes to make up good citizenship than those in which the masses are paying rent. Communities made up of tenants, he said, are subject to conditions not conducive to patriotism, edu-

ention or thrift. It is interesting to note in this connection that the American people are showing an appreciation of the advantages afforded by loan associations. There are now 6,500 of these associations in the United States with a total of 1,500,000 shareholders and having assets to the amount of \$550,000,000. It is needless to say that a system by which the wage-earning class is encouraged to save money and secure homes must be beneticial to every community in which it is established. Proof of this is to be found in Omaha and in other cities where loan associations are now flourishing. When the poor man becomes a home-owner he has a stake in the general prosperity of the community, and every dollar invested by him in his home makes him a more desirable citi-

THE CYCLONE CAMPAIGNER.

The Chicago Herald is making a brilliant reputation in the present campaign as a matchless calamity howler. According to that marvelous magician the republican party is responsible not only for all the ills that flesh is heir to, but for all the crimes in the calendar from petit largeny to arson, murder and treasonable conspiracy. It has proved beyond peradventure that the cholera has been imported into this country by the McKinley tariff, and that every species of iniquity and vice has been generated through the McKinley law.

The latest discovery made by the political astronomer who scans the political horizon through the Herald's magnifying telescope is that the pearl button industry in this country fostered by the McKinley bill is in the interest of convict labor. This is a terrible revelation. It now only remains for that ranting free trade reformer to arraign the McKinley bill for all the burglaries, train robberies and disasters on land and sea that have been chronicled by the press during the administration of Harrison.

THE agricultural situation in England is really deplorable if the reports regarding it are trustworthy. The low price of wheat, a late statement says, is reducing the cultivators to beggary, while employment in the agricultural districts is both very scarce and unprofitable, farm hands receiving only 12 shillings, or a little less than \$3, per week. With a view to obtaining relief the farmers project a national agricultural conference, at which reduced rents and the creation of a land court for fixing reuts will be advocated. As an instance of the depression it is said that the farmers' association of Lancashire is opening butchers' shops wherein to dispose of grazing stock. Perhaps the most serious burden which the Eiglish farmers have to bear is the high rent of land exacted by the comparatively few men who own the farms of England, but this is not the sole cause of the depression of agriculture in England. The English farmer is subjected to a destructive competition. He cannot enjoy the exclusive benefits of his home market, and just now that market is not at its best owing to the widespread depression in manufacturing industries, which has created a large army of idle people and an uncommon amount of enforced economy. England presents at this time a dismal commentary on her policy of free trade.

PERHAPS it is wise to take the statements of those interested in mining plants with some grains of allowance, but the perfect agreement of reports from many sources concerning the mineral wealth of the Black Hills naturally commands attention, even from those who are inclined to be skeptical. The statements of Dr. Carpenter, late dean of the South Dakota School of Mines, concerning the wonderful resources of that region seem to be entitled to belief. He says that it is the most wonderful country in the world, and that a continuance of mining and prospecting work will demonstrate that its resources are far greater than they have been rep-

is undoubtedly destined to be the scene of great mining setferty, is tributary to this city. The development of the minoral resources of the Black Hills must, of necessity, be beneficial to Omaha in many ways.

SIXTY years ago Daniel Webster deela ed that a sound currency is an essential and indispensable security for the fruits of industry and honest enterprise." The great expounder of the constitution also said: "Of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money. This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's field by the sweat of the poor man's brow." Mr. Webster was referring to the state bank paper money the currency which the democratic party proposes to restore by repealing the tax on state bank issues. At that time this kind of currency was condemned by distinguished leaders of the democratic party, which is another proof of how that party has degenerated. Mr. Jefferson denounced this sort of currency, and other democrats only less eminent were opposed to it. They knew by personal experience the evils incident to it,-that it robbed the producer and the laborer, and caused endless trouble and annoyance to all classes of the people. It is indeed amazing that after an experience of a generation with a sound currency a political party claiming to be guided by the wisdom of its earlier and greater leaders, should propose to restore a system which flooded the country with paper money that was largely worthless, and a source of incalculable loss to classes of the people who could least afford to bear it.

THE closing days of this season will witness great activity in building and public works. The contracts that have been let for school houses, the Fort Crook barracks and a number of substantial business blocks will employ every man that can handle a trowel or carry a hod. The extension of sewers, paving and grading will give ample employment to hundreds of working people who were kept idle in the spring by reason of delays. With all the mechanies and laborers employed at good wages the outlook for a marked improvement in retail trade is very encouraging.

A SUIT for breach of confidence may be brought against the people's party after the November election for the use of a name to designate a party so un-

> Proof of Prosperity. New York Records

No matter what the apostles of calamity may say, every business man knows that the outlook for fall trade is as bright as it

Grover Blows Himself.

Chicago News Record. As a contribution to a campaign fund Mr. Cleveland's donation would seem to be iberal. Ten thousand dollars is a good deal Besides, that \$10,000 which he ntributed four years ago was not profitably

The Levisthan Couldn't Budge It. New York Tribun

What is described as "the largest locomoa the country! has just been co at the Union Pacific shops at Omaha. Doubtess a powerful motor, and yet with all this state out of the hole in which the Peck report placed it.

> Plucking Plumes from Chris. New York Herald.

The Columbian celebration appears to be oringing out the fact that America was dis covered by a fortuitous combination of pretty much all the races, nationalities and religions on the globe, with Columbus as a sort of hanger-on. Even John Chinaman proudly points to the fact that the voyage would not have been attempted had it not been for the Mongolian who invented the mariners' com-

Will John Bull Chip In?

New York Advertiser. The touching appeal of the national demo cratic committee for more money ought to meet with a response among the English and European manufacturers, who know that Mr. Cleveland's election means ultimate free trade, and that free trade means the shutting up of American shops, and consequently the destruction of American They ought to be willing to help the good cause, when they can do so by merely contributing a few paltry dollars.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Ole Hedlund of Holdrege is in the city. He is working among the Swedish voters of the state, under the direction of the republican state central committee, and reports that the citizens of his nationality will support the remutilican ticket this fail, despite the efforts of the opposition to calist their support by appealing to their prejudices. He says that the indications in the counties that he has visited are most favorable the eletion of the republican ticket, and that the only place where the populists show any degree of strength is on the legislative ickets in certain sections.

Charles A. Magoon of Lancoln, speaking of the political situation, said: "In view of the fact that I have a commission to place \$1,000 on the result of the Field-Bryan fight in the First district, you may know just which way my money goes. From a thoroughly non-partisan standpoint I believe that Judge partisan standpoint I believe that Judge Field has nad the best of the debates with Congressman Bryan. The latter gentleman suffered on account of his wide heralding as a great orator. Judge Field came up as an unknown quantity and surprised his closest friends by the logic of his argument and its forceful presentation. Bryan had a strong argument in his appear to the pocketbooks of his hearers, but Judge Field went him one better when he talked the ideas of America for Americans. The detlates were interesting, for they brought to the front a man who s destined if elected to take a high place in he councils of his party, and my money says that Judge Field will be the next congress-man from the First."

Chairman A. E. Catty of the republican state central committee, together with Cuarley Magoon of the executive committee, W. B. Durgan and C. F. Moster of Lincoln, and Church Howe of Auburn, are in the city rounding up the politicians and swapping ex-

The old city central committee, which also claims to be the new city central committee will hold a meeting this evening at the com nittee rooms, and the republican nominees for the various city offices have been requested to be present for the purpose of expressing their preference between the two committees, as to which shall conduct their campaign for them. It is intimated that even this may not settle the matter, and that both committees will continue to act as they have thus far, and that the real fight will come up next year when it comes to calling conventions. The members of each committee propose to go right ahead supporting the nominees of the city conven-tion. The old committeemen maintain that two of the wards, the First and Pifth, have refused to name members of the new com-mittee, and that as it is incomplete and dis-approved of by nearly one-fourth of the wards it ought to step out and not attempt to do business. The Fifth ward named to do business. The Fifth ward named members for the new committee in the con-vention, but as a majority of that ward dete-

cerned the interesting point about this is the fact that this rich region, which ward Republican club afterwards expressed its disapproval of the work of the delegation and requested the members naticed not to serve in the papacity for which they had been selected. Neither side is inclined to give in, and there you are.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

Throw Principle to the Dogs.

New York World, Wherever the democrats are unable to carry a state which may be wen by fusion, fusion is a democratic duty.

Calamity Twins

Although there may be differences of opinion on questions of principle octwoon demo crats and their allies, there is agreement of the essential principle—hostility to the rob ber tariff-and on the immediate purpose of turning out the republican party. This duty first attended to, other problems can be

Descring Principle for Pell.

A dispatch in vesterday's paper stated that the democratic state committee of Idaho had withdrawn the democratic electoral ticket and indorsed that of the populists. This is in accordance with the plan agreed on by the gemocrats for all the states be tween the Missouri and the Rocky Moun-tains, and also for Minnesota and the electoral districts of Michigan. This plan has been carried out siready in Kansas, Nevada and some other states.

By such arrangements as these democrats who claim to be in favor of honest money and against the absurd flat schemes of the Weaverites desert their own principles as well as their own candidates, and coalesce with a crowd of wild-eyed visionaries whose victory, were such a thing possible, would be followed by national rule.

The Fusion Conspiracy. Chicago Tribune

The elections of 1890 gave the democrats all, or a majority of the members from thirty states. The republicans have twelve and the people's party two-Kansas and No-braska. Thus the democrats have more than two-thirds of the states, and will have no difficulty in electing Cleveland, providing they can keep Harrison's electoral vote below 223. These fusions of hard money democrats with shin-plaster Weaverites are for the purpose of doing that thing, the Weaverites republicans being used as catspaws to elect Cleveland.

Those coalitions of men who have not one principle in common is bad enough, but even worse is the fact that the object is to elect a president by a house which was chosen two years ago, whose members were not elected on presidential but largely on purely local issues. The choice should be made by the house elected at the same time the president is voted for, which should assemble within two months after its election. It necessarily must represent far more nearly the wishes of the people for president than one chosen two

vears before. Again. President Harrison might receive a plurality of 1,000,000 on the popular vote, the republicans might carry a mujority of house members in twenty-three or twenty-four states out of the forty-four, and Harrison might receive many more electoral votes than any one of his competitors, might get 222 electors, and yet if he failed to get 223 electoral votes he would be beaten and Cleve-land elected by the votes of states cast by congressmen elected in 1890, when party platforms had not been made or candidates chosen and no one was thinking of the presi

It is monstrous that the old house should elect a president, and that, too, when a new house is already elected. But although the democrats raged over it in 1864, when states which had given Jackson their electoral votes were recorded against him in the house, they have never since consented to the changes necessary to be made to give to a new house the functions properly belonging to it.

It is too late to make the correction now, and the republicans must confront the unpleasant situation. They must open their eyes to the fact that the democrats are not working for Weaver, but for Cleveland; that by beining Weaver to some electoral votes beyond the Missouri river they are securing the presidency for the fat prophet and the tederal offices for their own spollsmen. These being the facts; will republican sim-pletons west of the Missouri vote for Weaver

electors so as to elect Cleveland? Will old soldiers, old pensioners, go through the form of voting for Weaver to elect Cleveland, their bitterest enemy! Are they such simpletons that they can be led around by the nose by Harrity, Whitney, Gorman, and the other democratic schemers of the east? natural causes.

The democrats are building their hopes of success on these unholy alliances. The field they will work the most earnestly is that between the Missouri and the Rockies. There is where the World's boodle fund is being expended to keep the editors of local democratic papers from grumbling and local dem-ocratic politicians from kicking up a row. Will the republican papers of that section do their duty and instruct their readers as to the democratic game that is being played on their states !

COLUMBIAN GAGS.

Philadeiphia Record: "How is it that the house is always so damp, dear?" asked Mrs. Creditte of Mr. C., shortly after moving into their new installment-plan home. "Probably because there's so much due on it," said he. Elmira Gazette: The banco man is not fas-

Indianapolis Journal: Mudge-Let's see, lidn't I berrow 59 cents of you a month ago? Yabsley-Why, yes! so you did. Mudge-Well-er-ah, just let me haye #0.50 ore and make it an even ten, will you

He lives on the simplest things he

Jamestown News: The fair sex is capable of almost anything when driven to it. Example: Nancy Hanks,

Life: General Weaver has been put in the embarrassing position of a man who counts his chickens before they are hatched. Boston Transcript: Mrs. Gumshun calls her children "stars" because they don't know how

Texas Siftings: Teacher-Who was Chrisopher Columbus? Fritz—I dunno. Who discovered America?" "Well, I never did it. You can't lay the

Sommerville Journal: A newspaper syndi cate article gives directions about how to drive with grace. When it comes to a ques-tion of how to drive with Grace, however, the young man doesn't appear to need the

Philadelphia Record: A mere question of sex: "Well, Willie, did you master your lesson today?" "No'm; I missed it." Oll City Blizzard: Retrogressive progress is the backward search through life which many a man makes in quest of things he has thrown over his shoulder.

Detroit Free Press: They were talking of the intelligence of animals. "I've seen a log count," he said. "So have I," she said. "I've seen him count two seats in the car, and take them both him-seif."

New York Herald: Joblots-I begin to un-derstand now why they term Rev. Thirdly i doctor. Elder Berry—Why? Joblots—His preaching has cured me of in-

somnia. Indianapolis Journal: Mrs. Watts—You were not detained at the office last night. You were playing poler, so you were. Watts—How do you know so much? Mrs. Watts—Because I went through your

KUB ROSA. S. G. & Co. s Monthly.
You wouldn't think a man like me
Would let such facilish passion gather.
But—well. I loved Tom's wife, and she—
I thought she seemed to like it, rather. I almost feel her kisses still; That is—oh, well, I had to let her. You see, she really cared until One lucatess day, and then—Tom met her.

TRUIH IS MIGHTY. Chicago News Record.

They walked along in the twilight dim, When, rather acruptly, she said to him:

Oh, prithee stop this hastening guit and just one little moment walt—

My shoestring's loose,"

"I'll tie it for you." he quickly cried.

But the maiden back to a lamp post shied.
"You know not how to make it stay;
So, sir, if you'll kindly get out of my way.
I'll fix it myself."

The man insisted; the girl showed fears
of bursting out into tearful tears.
This at last she yelled in a manner shocking:
"It's not my shoestring; it's my stocking,
So it is."

DENIED AT HEADQUARTERS

Indian Office Employes Expect No Trouble at Pine Ridge.

VIEW OF A WASHINGTON NEWSPAPER

Information Received by the Star Points to " Serious Condition of Affairs-How

Ghost Dancers Dely the

Native Police.

WASHINGTON BURGAU OF THE BEE, ] 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11,

The Indian office denies the stories of a possible renewal of the Indian troubles at Pine Ridge, but Dr. McGillicuddy says that be has had a long talk with American Horse who thinks the situation warrants attention, and the Star, which made a great spread on the Pine Ridge troubles last year, says "Information received by the Star from private and perfectly reliable sources is to the effect that ghest dancing is going on steadily in at least one camp on White Clay creek. An effort was recently made by the agency police to arrest one of the gancers, but the effort was a failure because a lot of the turbutent bucks poked their Winchesters in the policomen's faces and notified them to return to the agency as rapidly as possible. Out of this incident has grown much uneasiness so ar as Nebraska and South Dakota settlers are concerned. The dancers remember that would come in 1893 and they are ready to meet him and to assist in the conquest of the white race, which they believe will surely follow. In all about \$85,000 has been paid to Sloux who were alleged to have been loyal, but whose property suffered in the outbreak of 1890-91. This money has been expended principally in rifles, ammunition and other material which would be of value in a campaign. So, as Dr. McGillienddy says, there may be trouble at any moment.

No Change in Mrs. Harrison's Condition

The president decided, this afternoon that would not go to New York to attend the Columbian celebration tomorrow and the announcement of this intention gave rise to the report that Mrs. Harrison's health was worse. Attorney General Miller nurried over to the white house to learn if the report were true and inquiries came from other sources. The fact is that there was no perceptible change in Mrs. Harrison's condition today. She passed a quiet night and was feeling about the same today as yesterday. Mrs. Harrison frequently asks for the president to perform some little service for her and he feels that he ought to be here when she wants him. He believes that in their generosity the American people will not criticize him for not attending the celebration, but will rather sympathize with him in his affiliction, nas many evidences of this sympathy. president has not appounced that he will not to to Chicago, but there seems no possibilit of his going and it is altogether unlikely that he will leave Washington at all before the Death of a South Dakota Physician.

Dr. Samuel Lowis Barr of South Dakota died suddenly last evening in the vest bule of house 104, C street, southeast. He arrived in Washington early in the afternoon from New Castle, Del., where he had been on a visit to bis sister. He came to Washington with the Grand Army posts from his state, and after the encampment went to Castle. He was on his way home to his wife and family last evening when stricken down

at the house where his cousin, Mrs. Mary R. Nicholson, resides. He was well and cheer-ful, and had just eaten a hearty dinner and lighted a cigar when he was attacked by a coughing spell and fell over into the arms of his cousin. Doctors were hastily summored, but when they arrived life was extinct. Mr. Barr was about 53 years of age, a Mason of high degree and a prominent member of the Grand Array of the Republic. He was a practicing physician in South Dakota and a prominent ciuzen of the state. He was to have started on the S o'clock train last evening to join his family. Coroner Patterson viewed the remains last night and gave a certificate of death from The body will probably be

taken to New Castle for interment. News for the Army. The following army orders were issued

The ollowing transfers in the Fourth artillery are made: Second Lieutenant Lucien G. Barry, from battery L to battery D; Second Lieutenant George F. Landers, from ond Lieutenant George F. Landers, from battery D to battery L; Additional Second Lieutenant James A. Shipton, from battery A to battery D; Lieutenant Landers and Ad titional Lieutenant Shipton will join batteries to which they are trans-ferred, the latter reporting for duty on the expiration of his present leave of absence. Leave of absence for two months on surgeon's certificate of disability with permission to leave the Department of the Columbia, is granted Second Lieutenant John J. Bradley, Fourteenth intantry Leave of absence for three mouths on ac count of sickness, with permission to leave the Department of Texas, is granted Second Lieutenant Frank M. Caldwell, Third cav-

Miscellaneous.

H. Caher has been appointed postmaster at Sutherland, Neb., vice A. C. Campbell, resigned; C. F. Hoskens at Little Cedar, In., vice F. G. Schlette, resigned; A. J. Speucer

B

APERAGE TARIFF. MISSOURI VALLEY, In., Oct. 8 .- To the Editor of Tun Bun: Please answer in Tun BEE: What is the average tariff per cent!

What was it in 1865, 1875, 1885 and at the present timet What was the average of the Mills bill! When did the McKinley tariff take effect

How many men are employed in the Tem-

escal tin mines, or is the supply exhausted as claimed by San Francisco Examiner! Is American tin pure or is it mixed with foreign tin, or is the plate foreign and dipped in this country! SUBSCRIBER.
Abswer-1. Total importations 1891, \$817, 301, 384; total duties collected, \$219,552,205,28 average per cent, 26). 2. 1865, 30 per cent; 1868, 47 per cent; 1875, 28 per cent; 1885, 31 per cent. 3. Mills bill never having been in force an exact average cannot be given. An estimate, based on previous importations would be 47 per cent on dutiable and 33 per cont on gross importations. 4. July 1, 1891. Work reported temporarily suspended, but exhaustion of ore decied. 6. Most of American tin plates are American sheets covered with imported tin, though quite a quantity of tin and terne plates have been made where both the sheets and the tin were native products. England imports a great part of its tin from Malacca and elsewhere In America the mining of tin is only beginning to be developed, but it believed by many that great quantities of re exist here, that will ultimately be mined October 2 John Parsons, general manager of the great Harney Peak Tin company, said: "I think I can safely say that before the year is out the world will be obliged to ac-knowledge the value of the Black Hills tin mines. "We have expended nearly \$1,000,000 of strictly private funds, in our-chasing tin property there, and it is folly to suppose that this money has been expended without a certainty of profitable investment. We will soon produce tin in paying quantities." Sheets for plating are very largely made in this country, and as the tin is only 3 per cent of the completed plates it is difficult to see why the industry should not thrive in the United States.

## VENEZUELA STORM-SWEPT,

Dame Nature Takes a Hand in Hustling that Much Vexed Country.

La Guarna, Venezuela, Oct. 11.-The most disastrous storm that Venezuela has experienced in forty years swept down the Silia de Caracas mountain last night. The damage done is great and spreads over a wide area. Pacre were some terrific landslides and many ouses were wrecked. It is feared that there

has been a great loss of life.

Only meager details have so far been obtained, but it is known that the mountain railroad which connects La Guayra with Caracas has been completely destroyed. All communication with Caracas is cut off.

The late acting president and his cabinet, who have been in hiding here since General Crespo and his force captured Caracas, have een taken to the island of Curacoa, where they cannot be reached by the insurgents they were conveyed thither by the Spanish and French warships.

The Empire State.

New York Sun. In the election of a year ago Mr. Flower received three-tenths of 1 per cent more than a majority of the vote of the state. Harrison in 1888 got 49.10 of the total vote, against 48.01 for Cieveland. In the same election Hill received 49.37, against 47.92 for Miller. To win New York the democrats preserve their normal majority in New York

city and Brooklyn.

To win New York the republicans must get out to the last man their vote in the Interior.
When both parties succeed in their efforts the state is desperately and uncomfortably close. When either fails, the other carries it. Such is the situation, such are the conditions, and such are the political require-

ments in the Empire state. Toledo's Boodling Councilmen on Trial. TOLEDO, O., Oct. 11 .- In the common pleas court here the case of soven councilmen indicted for bribery came up. John Daly's was the first case taken up. The prosecution created a sensation by placing on the witness stand R. F. Swain, one of the indicted councilmen, who had turned state's evidence. Swain related in full the proceedings of the ten councilmen, who he state banded together for the purpose of obtaining money for their votes on important matters such as the

three other councilmen not indicted. Democracy Desperate.

granting of franchises, etc. He implicated

"Gene" Higgins of Baltimore has been imported to New York by the democratic leaders. "Gene" Higgins is a heachman of Gorman's whose corrupt partisau work in Maryland is notorious. He next appeared in Indiana, where his crooked work was Indiana, where his crooked work was thwarted by republican vigilance. He is new brought to New York by the democratic national committee for purposes only too apparent. His presence there is a confession

Catholic Knight Embezzler Arrested. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 11.-M. J. O'Brien, formerly a most prominent citizen, and who was under indictment for the em bezzlement of \$76,000 from the benevolent order of the Catholic Knights of America cighteen months ago, was arrested in Pulla-delphia this morning. The prisoner is now on his way here.

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sible and make a living selling the best clothing on earth. Men's suits \$10 up; overcoats \$8.50 up. Boys' suits \$2.50 up. Boys' overcoats in endless variety. The enormous patronage in our furnishing goods and hat departments is due to the fact that the best is the cheapest, and we keep the best.

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