Funday Res. One Year.

Saturday Res. One Year.

Weekly Eee, Une Year.

OFFICES. Omaha, The Fee Fullding.
South Omaha, corner N and 20th Streets,
Council Bluds, 12 Paarl Street.
Chicago (thee, 51; Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms IA, it and IA, Tribune Building.
Washington, 51 Foorteenth Street.
CORRESPONDENCE.

communications relating to news and lai matter should be addressed to the Lorentz and the land of the BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Hee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts circuis and postoffice orders to be made pryable to the order of the company. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. SWORN STATEMENT OF CHARLES SHORN STATEMENT OF CHARLES OF COUNTY Of Floring and George H. Trachuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY HER for the week ending fetoler 15, 1892, excepting the extra 3 o'clock edition, was na follows:

26.045 Thursday, October 18...... Friday, October 14...... Enturday, October 15.....

24,453 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Bworn to before me and subscribed in my prosence this lath day of October, 1892. N. P. FEIL.
[Seal] Notary Public. Average Circulation for September, 24,622.

IT LOOKS as if the whole congregation fs on its feet, standing up for Nebraska.

DISCONTENTED farmers are almost as scarce in Nebraska this year as editorials in a Cincinnati newspaper.

THE turbulent elements of Coffevville.

Kan., are probably "settled" by this

WE ARE still waiting for a second to our motion for a joint debate between Bryan and Morton on the silver ques-

"No EGGS, thank you," murmurs Mr. Weaver in an absent minded way with a far-off, southern look in his deep blue

eyes. HAVING heard nothing from the grasshoppers in Kansas and Missouri for more than a week, we resterate our hopeful opinion about the political redemption of these states.

THE candidacy of Charles Wehrer for the Board of Education is amusing, but not at all dangerous. The taxpayers and patrons of the schools are slightly acquainted with Mr. Wehrer.

DENVER is a very popular tourist resort, but its efforts to dominate the financial world as to the basis of money are creating hilarious amusement in all quarters not infested by the silver bullionaire.

THE prince of Wales did not attend Tennyson's funeral because he did not wish to miss the races. The associations of sporting men are dearer to the future king of England than those of the most eminent men of his country.

MISS ADA SWETT has refused to allow the city council to again pass on her fitness for the position of member of the Board of Education. It seems quite clear that this vivacious woman has decided that for once at least a cat may not look at a king.

THE announcement that Henry Watterson will deliver the dedication oration at the Chicago exercises next week, in place of indignant Breckinridge, will be received with pleasure everywhere. Watterson is a brainy man of power with tongue and pen and not half as fierce and savage as he thinks he is.

A GREAT deal of quiet work is being done by the Navy department in the way of coast defenses, strengthening harbors and fortifications. This is a really important work and too little regard has been paid to it by partisan and selfish congresses. Almost the last utterance of Mr. Tilden was a wise letter on this subject, and his wisdom in these affairs of state is a proverb. We may not have any war for years, but the present reckless and perfectly neglectful manner of treating this subject may cause us a vast deal of worry in the future. More appropriations should be diverted to this purpose.

THE report that parties claiming to represent an anti-Catholic society entered a remonstrance with Superintendent Fitzpatrick against the observance of Columbus day by the children in our public schools because the children in attendance at the parochial schools are expected to march in procession in our streets on that day seems almost incredible. Such an exhibition pel a ship 680 feet in length and eightyof intolerance is without a parallel in the history of this republic. The next thing we may expect is a remonstrance against allowing our public school children to observe Thanksgiving day because the Catholic population intend to do so. And what will the Latter Day Saints do about Christmas, New Years and the Fourth of July?

THE government crop report, giving averages of wheat yield per acre in the principal wheat-growing states, shows that Nebraska's yield is 13.5, that of Dakota 12.2. The average of this state also exceeds that of Minnesota, which is only 11.7, and that of several other states having a reputation for wheat. To those who believe in diversified farming in Nebraska as a safeguard against total loss by reason of corn failure these averages will afford encouragement. Wheat is very low now and there is not a great profit in raising it at present figures, but the conviction is spreading in this state that the whole reliance of the farmer should not be placed on corn. Some of the farms of Nebraska have produced this year as high as forty bushels of wheat to the acre. In such a yield there is a good profit even at the present low prices. It is at least certain that Nebraska can no longer be regarded as exclusively a corn state when her wheat average surpasses that of the Dakotas and Minnesota

OMAHA AND LINCOLN.

It is a fact well known to business men, and often commented upon, that trade relations between Omaha and Lincoln, the two principal cities of this state, have in the past been very slight. It is not necessary to inquire as to the causes of this commercial estrangement, if such it may be called, but it is interesting to note that during the past few months its disadvantages to both communities have begun to be recognized. Measures have been lately taken by the leading business men of both cities to bring about a kind of reciprocity in trade for mutual benefit and it is gratifying to know that the efforts put forth

in this direction promise good results. The first expression of this new reciprocal idea was the carnest and effective co-operation by which the principles of the Manufacturers association were carried out in planning and executing the exposition project. Since then the advantages to be derived from closer and more friendly relations have been recognized throughout the state and in a marked degree by the business men of Omaha and Lincoln. These two cities are important markets for many manufactured products which formerly came in from the east, but which are now extensively produced at home. Some of these articles are manufactured in Omaha, some in Lincoln and many in both cities. The plan now favored is an interchange of trade by which each will purchase more freely than heretofore the products of the other and thus promote common interest. Competition will not thus be abandoned, but the general volume of trade will be greatly increased and that is a thing to be desired.

We speak of the relations of Lincoln and Omaha in particular, because the business men of these cities seem to have experienced a special awakening upon this subject. The reciprocity idea applies, however, to every town in the state. The cities and towns of Nebraska, many of which have young industries that will thrive according to the volume of trade which they are able to command, will all be gainers by proceeding upon the principle that it is better to trade with neighbors having an interest in the growth and prosperity of this state than with those who only come here to sell their goods and carry away the money which they receive for them. Reciprocity is a good thing, and the protection of mutual interests that will result from its application will redound to the benefit of all concerned.

THE FOOD FISH SUPPLY.

A recent communication from a prominent bank president at Chadron to Fish Commissioner May indicates that the work of the commission in stocking the waters of this state with food fish is already producing results that command appreciation and approval. It appears that the waters that have been stocked with small fry are yielding good returns to the fishermen, and there is every reason to believe that a continuance of the work in which the commission is engaged will produce a liberal supply of good fish in our lakes and streams. This subject is not merely interesting to the sportsman; it concerns the people generally and has a direct bearing upon the question of cheap and wholesome living. It is an established fact, everywhere recognized, that fish are among the most desirable of all articles of diet. Throughout the United States and in Canada fish commissions have been at work for years and their efforts have produced excellent results. In the great lakes, from which the west is largely supplied, thousands of men are engaged in the fishing industry, and yet the stocking of the waters from year to year has not only prevented their depletion but has actually increased the yield of valuable food fish.

The strict enforcement of laws for the protection of fish in the waters of this state should supplement the endeavors of the fish commission. By this means the finny tribe may be made to multiply until all our markets are at least in part supplied from the waters of Nebraska. The interests of the angler in search of sport and those of the consumer who desires cheap, fresh and wholesome fish are identical in this matter. Let the fish commission keep up its good work.

PROGRESS IN MACHINERY. The wonderful advance that has been made during the last third of a century in the construction of machinery, and particularly in the equipment of ships with propelling power, is well illustrated by comparisons presented by an eastern journal. It is well known that the Great Eastern, that wonderful leviathan of the seas which was the talk of the world some thirty years ago, was in all practical respects a complete faiture. The reason for this will be understood when it is stated that engines of only 7,650 horse power were provided to protwo feet in breadth. In those days engines of such power were considered very remarkable and it does not appear. to have been suspected at the time that the failure of the great ship was due to a lack of sufficient power to drive her vast bulk through the water and render her manageable.

She was abandoned and allowed to go to ruin because it was believed that the limit of size had in her case been exceeded. But when we compare her 7,650 horse power with the 20,605 horse power of that modern greyhound, the South Dakota 12.5 and that of North | City of Paris, a vessel 120 feet shorter and nearly 20 feet narrower than the Great Eastern, it is plainly seen where the trouble lay. Such an equipment of machinery as the great steamships of our day carry would have been entirely beyond the comprehension of the engine

builders of thirty years ago. But after all it appears that we are only just beginning to develop the possibilities of the steam engine and that there are no longer any limitations as to the dimensions that may be chosen for steamships. The Campania, just launched from an English shipyard, is 620 feet in length, or only sixty feet shorter than the Great Eastern, and is equipped with engines of 30,000 horse power. The propelling force which these figures indicate is almost incon-

ceivable. The new American steamships now building for the transatiantic business

larger than any of the other liners now affoat. They will be provided with engines proportionately powerful and representing the highest modern skill.

MANUAL TRAINING. It is perhaps illustrative of the grow ing interest in the subject of manual training that an eastern political club has among its declaration of principles this: "Proper manual training should be made a part of the public school system." It also declares that "reasonable and constitutional legislation in the interest of manual labor should be constantly urged." There has been a marked progress in public sentiment within a few years, particularly in the east, in favor of making manual training a part of the public school system and a considerable advance has been made in incorporating it as a part of that system. There appears no reason to doubt that the sentiment favorable to this movement will continue to grow, because the conditions that prompt it are steadily growing. The demand is becoming more and more urgent from year to year for a place in the mechanical trades for American boys, both for the reason that other channels of employment are overcrowded and that the trades offer a better means of livelihood than most other vocations. The market for skilled labor expands with the growth of the industries of the country and the general development, and the intelligent youth of the country are beginning to understand that the largest opportunities and the highest rewards are to be found in the workshops rather than in the stores and counting houses.

Europe has furnished this country valuable instruction and example in the matter of manual training. Sweden instituted it twenty years ago, in what is known as the "slojd" system, which technically means the different kinds of handiwork used educationally. By this system, which has been carried to great perfection in Sweden, the children in the public schools are taught to be handy with tools from the age of 9 or 10 years. It is simply preparatory, training the hand and eye for higher forms of skilled labor to be taught later in technical schools, which are the natural outgrowth of the system. Manual training schools are general in Germany, and they abound, also, in Austria, Belgium, Switzerland and to a less extent in England. France leads all other countries in popularizing industrial education, but it is being extended everywhere in Europe. There is no valid reason why it should not be found as desirable a system here as there, and at any rate the time has come when there must be greater provision made for the industrial education of American youth in order that they may be selfsustaining and enjoy a larger measure of independence than is possible in the precarious and poorly paid employments into which so large a proportion of them

now drift. The expediency of making manual training a part of the public school system is widely approved, though there are some who object to it. Those who advocate it, however, have an advantage in the fact that wherever it has been introduced it has worked well-not everywhere with equal merit, but nowhere without sufficient success to justify its continuance Whatever dan may be is in the possibility of the training being carried beyond legitimate limitations as a part of public school instruction, but this does not present an insurmountable difficulty and ought not to be permitted to stand as an obstacle to the extension of the principle.

INSTRUCTIVE COMPARISONS.

An article published in another column of this paper presents some interesting comparisons of prices by which a strong light is shed upon the tariff question, the examples being drawn from local sources and having a special significance to Nebraska people. The showing of reduced cost in the line of farming implements is very striking and suggestive, and the comparison between the prices paid for articles of common use in the household under a revenue tariff and under protection presents unquestionable proof of the penefits of the latter policy.

The statements of the well known local firm quoted will be accepted without a doubt as to their correctness and fair ness. It shows that the cost to the farmer of the machines and implements. which he is obliged to purchase, is very much less than it was ten years ago, and this is exactly in harmony with the republican claim that the tendency of prices for the articles which the farmer has to buy to enable him to carry on his work is downward instead of upward under protection. He can buy wagons, cultivators, plows, corn planters, mowing and harvesting machines and other implements far cheaper than he could in 1883, the year with which the comparison is made, . If he wishes to build a barn, a house or a shed he can buy the materials at a much lower average price

now than he could then, The most remarkable contrast presented in the article referred to, however, is to be found in the comparison made in Iowa of the cost of commodities under a revenue tariff in 1854 and under the McKinley tariff of the present time, These figures should be carefully studied by every man who longs for a return to the "good old times" which we sometimes hear mentioned. The articles of everyday use which every housekeeper must have, and which constitute the great bulk of the expense of living, were never so cheap as they are today. The wonder is that they can be produced and profitably sold at such prices as now prevail. The explanation of this is to be found in the fact that the skill, ingenuity and improved methods which the American people are applying in every branch of productive industry are vastly increasing our productive power as a people, while wholesome laws designed to promote the prosperity of our own workers in every field of activity are constantly exerting their beneficent influence.

It seems incredible that any person not wilfully blind to these facts can regard the tariff as a system of robbery, and yet that is what the democratic party calls it-a cruel robbery and a most bitter and grinding oppression of

will be smaller than the Campania but the poor for the benefit of the rich. Can there be any sincerity in any of the professions of a party that puts forth declarations so manifestly absurd and so

utterly at variance with the truth? It is the declared purpose of the free trade democracy to carry some of the western states next month by "educating" the people. It is easy to understand what that means. Enough has already been done and said in Nebraska to show that the enemies of protection hope to deceive the farmers of this state by statements calculated to make them believe that they are growing worse off year by year and that they cannot hope for anything better under the oppression of a protective tariff. The best answer to this stock aroument is such a comparison of facts and figures as we have referred to. No man lacks the intelligence to comprehend their meaning and appreciate their force.

THE NEW DISTRICT JUDGE.

It was to have been expected that the successor of Judge Doane would be a democrat and it is not in the least surprising that the choice of Governor Boyd should have fallen upon Mr. Charles Ogden, one of his most intimate political friends. Mr. Ogden is a scholarly lawyer and brings to the office a great deal of the dignity that should characterize the judiciary.

Whether Judge Ogden will be able to divest himself of the sympathy with corporations which comes from his long association with railroad managers remains to be seen. It would have been very difficult for Governor Boyd to make any selection among the attorneys of this district that would have been as firm and uncompromising as Judge Doane on the rights of the people as against corporate aggression. It is to be hoped that Judge Ogden, with a high sense of the great power reposed in him, will divest himself of all attachments that have heretofore subsisted between himself and his corporate clients, so that the scales of justice in his hands shall neither tip to one side nor the other.

WANTS REPUBLICAN SUCCESS. Ex-Secretary Blaine has given renewed evidence of his earnest desire for the success of the republican party next month. He has two ample reasons for not taking an active part in the campaign, the condition of his health and family bereavement. But some two months ago Mr. Blaine notified the country through the medium of a letter, in which he tersely and vigorously touched upon the issues of the campaign, that he was in full and hearty accord with his party, and sincerely hoped for its success, as being of the highest importance to the country at this time. He has repeated this assurance to an assemblage of citizens of New York, in some respects with greater force of expression than characterized his written utterance, and so unequivocally that his enemies and the enemies of the republican party will find no chance for a doubt as to the hearty desire of Mr. Blaine for the reelection of President Harrison.

The brief address of ex-Secretary Blaine at the home of Hon. Whitelaw Reid contained some telling points. One of these was the declaration that the administration of President Harrison can triumphantly endure the test of challenge on account of the condition of the business of the country. Never was the general prosperity better than now. Another good point was made against the calamity claims of the democratic party, and what Mr. Blaine said to the Irish-American voters of the country ought to make an impression upon them, for they certainly have reason to regard him eas a friendly coun-

Brief as was Mr. Blaine's last contribution to the republican cause, it possesses a great deal of value. It effectually disposes of every charge or intimation that he has not been in most complete accord with his party, and it will serve to strengthen the cause in quarters where the word of Mr. Blaine is especially potential. It is an admonition to party fealty that should exert a wholesome influence.

TREASON AGAINST THE STATE.

A judicial utterance that has commanded a great deal of attention was delivered a few days ago by Chief Justice Paxson of the supreme court of Pennsylvania to the grand jury of Allegheny county in the matter of the cases against the Homestead strikers. The charge, which reviewed all the circumstances of that deplorable affair and set forth clearly the respective rights of employers and workmen, was especially notable for its definition of what consti tutes treason against the state, a crime of which the masses of the people have no idea and which perhaps few lawyers would be able to define offhand. The principles set forth in the enunciation of Chief Justice Paxson are applicable not alone to Pennsylvunia, but to all the states, and they should be carefully considered by every class of citizens.

A mere mob, said the chief justice. collected upon the impulse of the moment, without any definite object beyoud the gratification of its sudden passions, does not commit treason, although it destroys property and attacks human life. But when a large number of men arm and organize themselves by divisions and companies (as was the case at Homestead), appoint officers and engage in a common purpose to defy the law, to resist its officers, and to deprive any portion of their fellow citizens of the rights to which they are entitled under the constitution and laws, it is a levying of war against the state, and the offense is treason. When the functions of the state government are usurped in a particular locality, the process of the commonwealth and the lawful acts of its officers resisted, and unlawful arrests made at the dictation of a body of men who have assumed the functions of a government in that locality, the offense is aggravated, and it is a state of war when a business plant has to be surrounded by the army of the state to protect it from unlawful violence at the hands of men formerly employed in it.

While the definition of treason is the design to overturn or overturning the government of the state, such intention need not extend to every portion of its

territory. It is sufficient if it be an overturning of it in a particular locality, and such intent may be inferred from the acts committed. If they be such that the authority of the state is overturned in a particular locality, and a unsurped authority substituted in its place, the parties committing it must be resumed to have intended to do what they had actually done. Where a body of men have organized for a treasonable purpose, every step which any one of them takes in part execution

of their common purpose is an overt act of treason in levying war. Every member of such an organization who participates in resistance to the law and s denial of the rights of other citizens commits treason against the state.

The principles thus set forth are mani festly sound, and their general recognition, white it could result in abridging no lawful right of any citizen, would undoubtedly be effective in preventing those organized demonstrations against the authority of the state which have become alarmingly frequent in recent years. When men are made to understand that organized resistance to the laws and the usurpation of the functions of government constitute a treasonable offense against the state, although the action be confined to a particular locality, they will be slow to put themselves into such a position. On the other hand, it is manifestly necessary to establish the principte, if it be not already recognized, that in providing for the protection of their property no company or corporation shall be permitted to go outside of the state and employ armed men to perform a service which it is the duty of the local authorities to perform, with the power of the state and, if need be, of the general government at their back. The invasion of a state by an armed force at the pleasure of a corporation and its usurpation of the functions of the local authorities may not be treasonable, but it is an offense against the people of so grave and serious a nature that it cannot be tolerated without endangering the public peace and order and the rights and liberties of the people. It is equally the duty of all citizens to rely for their security and protection upon the proper enforcement of the laws by the regularly constituted

Significance of the Festivities.

Boston Glot It well becomes us to glorify the discovery of America. May the thoughts aroused by our great Cotumbian festivals be such as to urge the fulfilment of our present duty to ve upward and onward in the great work of fraternity, liberty and progress.

Sustaining a Lost Cause. Chicago Mail.

Grover's contribution to the campaign fund is said to be \$10,000, while Chairman Harrity's is \$25. This shows quite conclusively that Mr. Harrity understands his own business. In this year of grace 1892 the patriots who are willing to invest their own money in a lost cause are about as rare as hen's teeth.

The Soft Coal Combine.

The soft coal men are forming a combina-tion, the chief objects of which, of course, will be the restriction of the supply and the advance of prices. This is a combination which the people can get at readily. There is a duty on soft coal, which will very promptly and cheerfully be removed when the "combine" begins to put up prices.

It Means Business.

Superior Journal. In one voting precinct in Kearney count where there were but two votes cast for the republican ticket two years ago, and but a single vote last year, a Harrison, Reid and Andrews clup has been organized thirty-eight voters as charter members. boys are standing up for Nebraska this year all over this district in a way that means

Status of Chinese-Americans. San Francisco Chronicle,

A Chinese in New York who says he was born in Southern California is very toud in his assertions that he will not register and take out a certificate under the new exclu sion law. There is a very good reason why he should not. He is not a Chinese perso but an American citizen, under the four teenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, and consequently not within the purview of the Geary act, which applies to aliens. Persons born of Chinese parents terms by that act, but it is not necessary that they should be, as the constitution i

The Railroads Can Explain. Denver Republican.

It may be that it is impracticable to haul colorado anthracite coal to Chicago and sol it there in competition with Pennsylvania coal. But the railroads could at least make rates which would give Colorado complete control of the authracite coal trade of Omaha, St. Joseph, Kansas City and other points in the Missouri river valley. It is possible that Colorado anthracite could be sold in St Louis, although not in Chicago, at a profit The Pennsylvania coal is brought to Chi cago by water from Buffalo, and from Chi cago it is conveyed by rail to St. Louis. At least that is the natural course for it to take us long as the lake navigation is open. orado coal dealers have had to contend with Pennsylvania competitors in the Omaha market, whereas they ought to have undisputed possession of that market.

JCKERS' JUBILATION,

Philadelphia Times: Some people think that time is not going well with them when they can't get any tick. Binzhamton Republican: Buggins says the man who did his plumbing is the most billious person he over saw.

Texas Siftings: Where ignorance is bliss it is folly to know that you are a fool. Atchison Giobe: It often happens that a fiddler comes around and demands pay of a man who didn't dance. Washington Star: The street beggar is successful pursuer of the liberal arts.

Kate Field's Washington: The Old Man-See here, Priam, that dinner was too much for you. You say the ylands were witty and eloquent and the table groaned under the eight of the speeches. Reporter—No, sir, that's all right,

Indianapolis Journal: "She declares that face she wears is all hand made," said one woman to another.
"Soltis, after a fashion," was the reply. "Her husband won the price of it from mine with four aces."

Smith Gray & Co.'s Monthly: "We'l," said Charley Toslow, in his breezy way, "I'm after more clothes. Mr. Cutaway. Anything new this fall that you want to call my attention "Yes," said Cutaway, and following the di-rection indicated by his thumb, Charley saw a brand new sign reading, "Goods Sold Strictly C. O. D."

Washington Star: They were young men of felsure and sat at the window so that their faces were entirely hidden by their feet. Two girls passe 1.
"These people are out of sight" said the people are out of sight," said the slangy one.
"Yea," replied her more sedate companion.
"It is quite a sole-ar eclipse."

HE WAITED TOO LONG. One night I caught her unawares And, like the bee that sips Its swestness from the shrinking flower, I kissed her on the lips.

So amery was she that I fied, But in rey bilind despair I stayed too long. Next time I came Two other bees were there.

RELIABLE VIEW OF THE CASE

What Private Reports on the Political Sitnation Indicate.

REPUBLICAN GAINS ALMOST ASSURED

Kansas Leaders Declare That Their State is

Solid for Harrison and the Congressional Delegation-How Other

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,

Districts Will Go.

513 POURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15. The Star tonight prints the following: They are constantly in receipt at the white nouse of news concerning the campaign of a character most cheering ta the president and his friends. The reports received there are particularly reliable, because they come for the most part from persons who are qualified to give an impartial view of the situation. If the letters received could be had for publication they would give a very interesting review of the situation, more so than

could be got through the political headquarters. "A good many letters were received last evening and this morning, among them some from Kansas, Washington, Illinois, Wisconsin, Oregon and New Hampshire. Reports from Kansas represent the republicans in very good condition. The state is claimed as safe for Harrison, and it is asserted that they are sure of all but two of the representatives in congress, with the chances favoring their having a solid delegation. The two doubtful districts are Porkins' old district and Jerry Simpson's. Senator Doiph writes from Oregon that the situation in that state is very satisfactory to the repubicans. Governor Pennoyer's going over to the people's party blasts any hopes the democrats might have had in the state. There is no prospect of any fusion between the peeple's party and the democrats and with three tickets in the field the republicans are sure of a good piurality.

Wisconsin and Illinois.

"Letters from Wisconsin and Illinois speak Illinois, it is asserted, the democrats lay no claims to any chance except in the contest over the governorship. There is a hard fight over that office, but the presidential ticket is not regarded as seriously involved. In Wisconsin both national and state tickets are reported as all right.

"In Washington there is considerable local trouble which puts up a sharp fight over the local ticket, but the state is regarded as sure for Harrison. Letters from New Hampshive show that there is a very pretty fight in progress there. The democrats are doing their best to carry the state. It has been thought by a great many that the candicacy of ex-Senator Blair for congress was going to prove a source of weakness to the republicans. The reports received, however, indi-cate quite the contrary. Blair is said to be making a very carnest and impressive contest and the effectiveness of his canvass is beginning to show in the growing interest in the fight and the activity of the republicans. The reports are encouraging, indicating that while there must be a hard fight the state will remain in the republican column, giving its vote for Harrison.'

McKeighan's Numerous Passes.

W. H. Michael, clerk of the printing records of the United States senate, is going west in a day or two to take an active part in the campaign and he is particularly after scalp of Congressman McKeighan. Mr. Kelghan's strongest point is his denuncia tion of the railroads and of public officials who accept passes from them. Mr. Michael takes with him to Nebraska a statement from the president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad that passes from Washington to Chicago and return were issued to Mr. Mc Keighan April 25 for himself and daughter. Mr. McKeighan traveled on these passes on his way west, and the first thing he did when he arrived in Nebraska was to say that men who rode on railroad passes had collars around their necks and ought to have hemp ropes there. These facts ought to open the eyes of some of Mr. McKeighan's constitu-

The condition of Mrs. Harrison shows no She rested well last material change today. night and through the day has slept a great deal, but the sleep is not altogether a resting one, and she awakes from it sometimes al-most weaker than she was before. The doc tor notes no striking change in the condition of his patient within the last that she is not so strong as she was last Sat urday. This is what is to be expected in the natural progress of the disease. So long as there are no new complications, however, he has no fear of a fatal termination of her sickness in the near future.

Although Mrs. Harrison's condition was no worse the president did not feel equal to seeing any one. He had to be denied to the legate, Archbishop Satolli when he Secretary Foster. tary conveyed to the president through Mr. Halford a message of sympathy from Mr. Blaine which was received today. Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison have returned from New York. Whether they will go to Chicago next week will depend entirely upon Mrs. Harrison's condition. The president will not go. The representatives of the govern-ment will leave Washington at II a. m. next Tuesday. Denied by General Colgrove.

General Silas Colgrove of the pension office

B

er of admonition and advice to Abraham The late General Husted of New York oft a comfortably large slice of property be-aind him, as well as an insurance upon his ife for \$100,000.

makes a denial plain and unequivocal of a sensational story from Ellwood, Ind., about Whitelaw Reid, published in the New York Times yesterday. The story was to the effect that Mr. Reid during the war had mis-

represented the federal troops in the Cincin nati Gazette, and that he had been driver

out of camp after a severe reproof from General Colgrove. The impudence of the paper

in quoting General Colgrove as an authorit

when they knew, and, in fact, stated, that he was an employe of the pension office here

and easily accessible, is colossal. General Colgrove settles the whole story by charac-

Miscellancous.

A. W. Combs. P. J. Williams, Frank T. Israel, Howard Cosley, E. J. Kenney and about twenty other members of the Nebraska Republican State association leave

Washington tonight on their way west to

take part in the campaign.

N. S. Hvatt was today appointed postmas-

ter at President, Neb., vice D. W. Ziegler removed. P. S. H.

SOME MEN OF NOTE.

Carl Schurz, at the age of 32, wrote a let

terizing it as a plain lie.

The year of Tennyson's birth, 1809, was also that of Lincoln, Darwin and Gladstone, The century has produced no big four that can eclipse them

Rev. Father Palladius, the famous Russian missionary, has brought out, after twenty years of labor, a Chinese-Russian dictionary containing 11,668 hieroglyphics.

Daniel Grant, one of the famous triplets of Torrington, Coun., died last week at the age of 71 years. Two biothers survive. A few weeks ago the three brothers celebrated their 71st birthday anniversary.

The statue of William Penn, soon to be delphia city hall, is nearly finished. It is no stub Penn, either, having a height of thirty-five feet and weighing 52,400 pounds. Governor Ira P. Chase of Indiana was

once a drummer for an agricultural ma chine company, and flooded Missouri with plows, reapers and binders. He has never repented of his doings in those times. Osgocdsby, the fellow who wrote the famous Murchison letter, is still living near Los Angeles, and might be again used as a

political corkscrew to draw some damaging etter from some prominent politician. The largest man in Kentucky is said to be Ross Skargs of Lawrence county, who weighs 521 pounds, and is six feet eight inches tall. His arms measure two feet in circumference, and his thighs three feet

He is 31 years of age. The late General John Pope, by dating one of his orders, "Hendquarters in the Saudle," prompted the confederate commander, Rob ert E. Lee, to perpetrate what was said to be the only joke of his life. "What can you expect." he is credited with saying, "of a general who outs his headquarters where his hindquarters ought to be!"

Hor. David Dudley Field, who makes in the October Forum a strong plea to the better class of voters in the United States to attend the primaries, is 87 years old. In spite of his years, however, he retains all his faculties and writes with clearness and force, and although for the past two years ill health has confined him to his house the vigor of his intellect is still unimpaired.

Senator Frye has remarkable staying powers as a campaign speaker. He made twenty-three speeches in succession in Maine, and his voice is none the worse for it He has now gone west, and has been an ounced for more dates than he can possibly fill in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas. For one day he is billed to speak in three towns, morning, afternoon and even

Von Moitke's famous economy in language used to inspire bets among the officers and general staff every year as the king's birth-day came around, as to the number of words he would employ in proposing his mas-ter's health. Some backed a nine-word speech, others put their money on eight words. Mottke's habit was to say, "To the health of his majesty, emperor and king;" or, "To his imperial majesty's health." In 1884 an oystor breakfast was staked on the marshal's not using more than nine words, but, because he began with the word "gentlemen" the bei was lost. Thereupon the loser found such comfort as he could in declaring that the general was growing loquacious in his old

LORD TENNYSON.

Written for the Sunday Bee. And, he is dead! The king of song, at rest! What streams of music welled from out that Now still, and pulseless, 'neath the folded

ing strands. The world, in thee, has lost a master soul
That held the nightingale's sweet song 'neath
its control.
Who taught each wayside flower to ope its
tiny heart.
And bring the freshness of its love to Poesy's
mart.

That wound poetle gems and pearls, in shin

Tay spirit full of weadrous melody Rushed like a river to the boundless sea; Until the waves of song swelled forth on ev'ry

And all thy life went grandly out upon the tide. The laurels still are green around thy brow. And Alemory will keep them ever green as

now. Earth's chorus ne'er shall know another bard like thee. But heaven's choir has found, at last, its symphony. Broken Bow, October, 1892,

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