OFFICES. Cmaha, The Fee Building. outh Omal a, corner N and 2-ouncil Blutts, 32 Pearl Street Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce. New York, Rooms II, 14 and 15, Tribune Building. Washington, 512 Fourteenth Street. CORRESPONDENCE

ommunications relating to news and BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business, letters and remittances should be addressed to The lice Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and pustomer orders to be made primite to theories of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY SWORN STATEMENT OF CHICULATION.

George B Treebuck, secretary of The Her Pub-Hebing company does solemally swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Buck for the week ending betober 18, 182, excepting the evera 3 o'clock edition was an follows:

21,453 GEORGE R TESCHUCK

Average Circulation for September, 24,632.

WHERE AN REID'S letter of accoptnnce is as brisk and meaty as his editorials. THERE are now flies on Omaha now,

Public enterprise and the late frost have killed them off. In Nobraska the democrats are flirting with the populats. In Georgia they

rotton-egged them. WE ARE pained to observe that the galley boy is still conducting the editorial page of our mighty little esteemed

contemporary. "THE recent rains were worth \$50,000 to Nebraska," says a grain shipper. It will give the winter wheat a chance to stand up for Nebraska.

A CORRESPONDENT Says, "Nebraska is going to give Harrison a small but comfortable plurality." We move to amend by striking out the word "small."

IF THE former sins of Nebraska brought upon us our present congressional representatives we protest that our repentance has been most contrite and sincere.

WHEN last seen Henry Watterson's think tank was making 300 revolutions per second and elequence was shooting out of the windows of the Courier-Journal office in huge sparks.

ONLY two sidewalk victims asked damages of the city council at the last meeting. But there are more to follow. It is outrageous for a city like Omaha to have such beastly sidewalks.

IT COSTS \$9 to talk by telephone from Chicago to New York five minutes. That amounts to 3 cents a second and is squandering wealth almost as rapidly as taking a carriage ride this week in Chicago.

"NEBRASKA on Wheels" is now entertaining the people of Illinois and Iowa but will return home Friday. It ought to be warmly greeted here, for it has brought to this state a vast amount of practical benefit.

THOMAS II. CARTER isn't saying much these days, but we have a straight tip that in the back yard of the headquarters are several cords of wood which he has sawed into small pieces by patient and unremitting toil.

WHAT has become of "Horizontal Bill" Morrison in this campaign? He used to be a Grover idolater, but for some reason he isn't knocking the shingles off the roof this year in a spasmodic desire to see his old sponsor returned to power.

AT OTTUMWA Mrs. Lease, in an interview, reallirmed her statements concerning the outrageous treatment she and General Weaver received at the hands of the democrats of the south. Her bitter denunciation of the unchivalrous southerners was well-timed. They have no use for the populists.

IF NATIONAL banks are robbing the people and their charters are unjust to the producing classes and the government, why is it that so many of them are surrendering their charters and why have they within ten years thrown up over \$22,500,600 of their circulation and taken their bonds out of the treasury?

WHEN the calamity liars tell the people that there are no free lands in Nebraska they are wantonly ignorant or willfully lying. There are 11,000,000 acres of land belonging to the public domain and are still accessible and waiting for the honest and stalwart thousands who want good homes in this garden spot of the world.

THE able and crudite correspondent of the New York Times writes to his paper a letter from Om that in which he states in one place that in ad probability Crounse will be elected governor, and in another section of the same letter he gives it as 'his opinion that Van Wyck will be elected. The readers of that paper will have the same intelligent opinion on the Nebraska result as those democrats, who hear Morton and Bryan, have on silver,

MRS. LEASE stands by her interview which was published in THE BEE Tuesday. And in that interview her closing and most significant remark was: "The all important and living issue now before the people of America is to wipe out forever the intolorant, vindictive, slave-making democratic party, that has ever been a protest against progress, and has become in its blind hatred a menace to good government and free institutions." it wipes out of existence the vast code

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION DEDICATION of rules that has been adopted for the Chicago will be the center of interest during the post three days not only for the United States, but for the civilized world. Today begins the exercises incident to the dedication of the Columbian exposition, which will open next May and remain open six months. This most interesting event will be celebrated by magnificent civic and military pageants. Mr. Henry Watterson of Kentucky and Mr. Channeev M. Depew will deliver orations, and every day will be filled up with exercises of the most attractive and instructive character. Chicago will entertain tens of thousands of people from every part of the country, the states will be represented by their highest officials, and altogether the dedication of the great exposition will be one

of the memorable events in the country's history. The magnitude of the great enterprise whien, during half of next year will be the world's attraction, and by far the grandest the world has ever seen, is comprehended by few. The statement that there are to be in our exposition sixty acres more under roof than were covered by the combined buildings of the Paris and Philadelphia expositions will help to an approxiation of the stupendous proportions of the Columbian World's fair. The largest single building, that devoted to manufactures and liberal arts, is to cover about thirty-one acres, and will have an estimated seating capacity for over 200, 000 people. The exposition buildings proper-not including the state buildings-are to be of such dimensions that their combined roofage will cover 159 acres, and even this does not represent the space that will be devoted to exhibiting the products of the earth, of man-

ufactures and arts, for there is gallery

room enough in the buildings to make

the exhibit cover at least 200 acres.

The money side of this great undertaking is even more didicut to realize It will take not less than \$8,009,000 to pay for the exposition structures alone and it is estimated that nearly \$13,000,-600 will go into the grounds and build ings, that over \$3,000,000 will be required for administration, while the cost of operating the fair during the six months of its life will be some \$1,550,000. so that the outlay will aggregate about \$17,800,000. This is a munificent sum, but the purpose to be served will amply repay it. As to receipts it is estimated that they will reach \$23,000,000, and if the conditions are favorable this large amount will undoubtedly be realized. The only thing that threatens to endanger the success of the exposition is a visitation of enolera, which would of course keep Europeans away and lead a great many of our own people to stay at home and avoid all risk of encountering the disease. But the danger from this source is doubtless exaggerated, though the conseasus of opinion is that this country is very likely to be visited by cholera next year. The dedication of the exposition, the exercises of which will be inaugurated today, will renew popular interest everywhere in the great undertaking, which may be expected to steadily grow until the open-

THOSE SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

ing next year.

The outrageous treatment of General Weaver in the south is rightly ascribed by Mrs. Lease to the purpose to "preserve inviolate the solid south." The fact that Weaver was a union soldier had little or nothing to do with it. The populist party had developed sufficient strength in that section to become nenace to democratic control and the democratic managers determined to make war upon it, adopting the brutal methods common to that section. The south is to be kept solid at every hazard and a democratic southern mob is no respecter of persons. It will insult or assault a woman as readily as it will a

If the outrages perpetrated upon General Weaver and his companions are not resented intolerance will grow in the south. The most effective way to resent them is to make a solid north and west and re-elect a republican president. Every intelligent populist ought to see that unless this is done and Cleveland is defeated the result will be in offeet an endorsement of the southern outrages upon the candidate of the people's party. The election of Cleveland, whether by the electoral college or by the house of representatives, would place the south ern democracy in control of the government and we should know what to expect from that. With the executive and congress subject to the will of that element of the democratic party the

country would have a bitter experience during the next four years. The election of General Weaver is mpossible, and he can get no electoral votes except, perhaps, in states that are now counted as being republican. This would be to the advantage of Mr. Cleveland, so that it is entirely correct to say that a vote for Weaver is a vote for Cteveland. Former republicans who are now with the populists cannot prefer Cleveland to Harrison, and all such must see that unless they vote for the latter they will certainly help to secure the election of the democratic candidate. Under existing circumstances they could make no graver mistake than to do

Southern intolerance and outrage must be rebuked, and the most effective way to do it is by electing a republican president

A LONG AND SHORT HALL DECISION. A most important judicial decision reating to the long and short haul clause of the interstate commerce law, which will affect every railroad in the United States, was delivered last Monday by Judge Brewer of the United States court of appeals of the Eighth circuit. The farreaching effect and national importance of the decision consists in the fact that it is a reversal of the hitherto prevailing construction of the long and short haul clause, and thus upsets the basis on which rest the tariff charges of every railroad in the country, necessituting a revision of rates. The decision declares the foundation supporting the ratiroad legislation of the western states to rest upon an erroneous view of the meaning, intent and legal

regulation of railroad matters. The decision holds that no railroad is paquired to arrange its local rates on the basis of its through rates, and that through rates are entirely distinct from local rates whenever the through rate is established by a combination between two or more roads. In other words, that if a railroad has a through rate from a point west of Chicago to the seaboard, and the part of the through rate given the road from Chicago westward to the shipping point is less than the rate the railroad charges for similar freight between the shipping point and Chicago, yet such a state of facts constitutes no violation of the long and short haul clause. The opinion goes so far as to hold that if two companies by agreement make a joint tariff over both lines. or any part of their lines, such a joint tariff is not the basis by which the reasonableness of the local tariff of either line is to be determined.

A fine distinction is drawn by the decision on the maining of the word 'line." It is held that when two companies owning connecting lines unite in a joint through thriff they form of the connected roads a new and independent line. The two railroads have then become three lines, and each may establish rates for itself. On this distinction the entire opinion hangs, the language of the decision being "that where two companies owning connecting lines of road unite in a joint through tariff, they form for the couneeting roads practically a new and independent line. Neither company is bound to adjust its own local tariff to suit the other, nor compellable to make a joint tariff with it. It may insist upon charging its local rates for all transportation over its line. If, therefore, two companies by agreement make a joint taliff over their lines or any part of their lines, such joint tariff is not a basis by which the reasonableness of the local tariff of either line is determined." Obviously the effect of this decision must be to revolutionize the tariffs of the roads of the country as adjusted to the long and short haul clause of the interstate commerce act.

THE VOICE OF LABOR.

A convention of representatives of the Industrial Atliance of New York met a few days ago and adopted a platform. This declares it to be the purpose of the alliance to promote the welfare of American wage workers, to provide remedies for evils that menace the interests of labor, and to help to perpetuate the economic principles lying at the root of our national prosperity. The platform endorses the policy of protection and says: "We know through experience that protection mean's high wages and social comforts and luxuries for workingmen, while free trade means low wages, poverty and degradation." Reciprocity was endorsed, and the following utterance was made regarding the currency: "Honest money is absolutely essential to the prosperity of workingmen, and any change in the laws which regulate banks and banking is to be condemned when the result of such change threatens us with the evils that were associated with the wildcat banks of thirty years ago." The concluding plank of the platform is an endorsement of the republican presidential candidates.

This utterance of a representative body of New York workingmen cannot ail to have an important influence upon he campaign and the election in that tate, and it will doubtless have more or less effect upon the minds of workingmen throughout the east. New York is a great manufacturing state, and the men who are employed in its vast and varied industries know what they are talking about when they declare in favor of maintaining the policy of American protection. They have had the best possible opportunity to witness its working and experience its effects upon abor, and are prepared to speak from a clear knowledge of what it has accomplished in elevating and improving the condition of labor. The evidence of its cenefits is to be found in their homes, in the swelling volume of their savings bank deposits and the comforts they enjoy in comparison with the labor of iny other land.

What is true of the workingmen of New York applies equally to those of other states where manufacturing inaustries have been largely developed. The gratifying labor statistics of New York are complemented by those of Massachusetts. Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois would undoubtedly upon investigation show a like state of facts. The truth is that American labor as a whole has never been more prosperous than it is now, and in no other country are the rewards of labor nearly as generous as they are here. Comparisons of wages in this country and in free trade England for like employments show that the adcantage is immensely in favor of the American workingman, and the difference is still greater when comparison is made with other European countries. To pretend that this happy condition of things is not due to protection is to disredit evidence of the most convincing and conclusive character. It is not easy to understand how any intelligent workingman can doubt that the only safeguard for American labor is that policy which fosters and builds up

American industries. A MOST shameless fake was the charge published by the World-Herald vesterday that Omaha mail carriers vere taking a census of republican voters. Before the publication a reporter of that sheet was emphatically told that there was not the slightest semblance of truth in the story. The editor deliberately perpetrated a fake in order that his news venders might have another World-Herald sensation to hawk upon the streets. The public, happily, has become accustomed to that kind of newspaper work and discounts each succeeding "sensation" accordingly. But that consideration should not be urged in mitigation of the offense against decency and the utter

disregard of truth. THE annual report of the Western Union Telegraph company presents some interesting facts concerning the business of one of the greatest corporaeffect of the much discussed clause, and | tions in this country. During the past year the earnings from messages were

\$22,045,425, a gain of \$1,400,000 over last year. The surplus of the company on July 1, 1831, was \$11,417,741, which, with the profits teen operation during the last year, amounted on Ju y 1, 1832, to \$18,816,288, of Which \$4,300,000 was applied to dividelias, \$300,000 to interest on bonds and about \$40,000 to sinking fund appropriations, leaving a surplus for the years of \$13,576,127. The marvelous growth of the business of the company is shown by the fact that in 1868 it had 97,000 miles of wire, while now it has 739,000 miles. The number of mossages sent in the former year was about 8,000,000, while this year it reached 62,000,000. The receipts of the company have increased from \$7,000,000 in 1867 to \$23,700,000 in 1892, and the profits from \$2,641,000 to \$7,398,000. In spite of the enormous growth of this corporation and the great increase in its profits there has been a steady reduction of tolls until the average cost per message is now considerably less than ha fas high as it was in 1867. It is needless to say that circumstances over which the company had no control are responsible for this,

THE charge preferred in Judge Ferguson's court that when suits are on trial involving the interests of corporations there are always two men present who make a business of tampering with juries is one that should receive prompt attention. P_nishment of the most severe kind should be meted out to the guilty persons if the accusation is sustained by proof. The statement that the jury in an important case in the same court spent the night in playing cards and carousing instead of considering the evidence appears to have been virtually admitted, for the court reprimanded the jury and threatened to punish any future offense of that kind, At the best the jury system is open to many criticisms and the least that can be demanded is serious consideration of the cases submitted and absolute freedom from the remotest suspicion of bribery and corruption.

THE Toronto World declares that annexation cannot ever be without strife" and that "he, therefore, who is a Canadian and argues for annexation is arguing for civil war." It is a pity that our Dominion neighbors should allow themselves to indulge in such foolish talk. There is no excuse for their display of passion in discussing this subject. If annexation ever takes place it will be when public sentiment in Canada demands it, and we do not believe that ever the tory press of that country will deny the propriety of submitting to public sentiment. Of course the violence of the opposition is due to tory enmity toward the United States, but there is no ground for the assumption that we wish to acquire Canada. Why should the citizens of the United States trouble themselves on that subject?

THE result of the action taken by the attorney general of New Jersey to bring the coal combine to account will be awaited with much interest everywhere. He has applied for the appointment of a receiver for the anthracite railroads in that state upon ground that they have violated the orders of the court forbidding increase in the plice of coal. The defiant attitude of the combine ever since the actions were commenced against it in Pennsylvania indicates that the robber barons propose to play their game of bluff to the last moment. They have plenty of money and the best legal talent at their command, but it remains to be shown that they can defeat the ends of justice. It is to be hoped that there is no foundation whatever for the intimation that they can dictate to

the courts. THE Congregational church of Nebraska, which is now holding a convention in this city, is one of the strong churches in this state and its deliberations interest many thousands of people. There are present delegates representing 180 Congregational churches in Nebraska, which, with their Sunday schools and their allied societies, embrace a numerous membership. The delegates are entertained during their stay in Omaha by members of the local churches, and it is to be hoped that their visit here will be pleasant and profitable in every respect. If the first day's proceedings of the convention may be taken as a criterion, there will be some decidedly animated and interesting discussions.

PERHAPS the commissioners of Douglas county will hereafter think twice before deciding upon a method of getting rid of an imported funatic, and Omar Whitney will reflect long and seriously before he volunteers to escort another person of that sort to Vermont. The whole proceedings in the Underwood case were highly ridiculous, and it does not appear that much money was saved to the taxpayers of the county.

PRESIDENT ELIOT of Harvard college is one of those persons whose education has overshadowed his common sense. Last spring, in an address at Salt Lake City, he took occasion to compare the Mormons with the Pilgrim fathers, and the other day he forbade the college republican club from singing "Marching Through Georgia? as a song not fit for a dignified meeting Such things tire an American citizen

The Origin of Calamity. Atchison (Kan.) Globe. Pronibition has been the real curse of Kan sas. Prohibition has been injuring the state for years, but the estamity howiers have only been in existence a year.

We're Not in It. With a broad famine reported as cortain to sweep over England this winter, it isn't

likely that Americans will come down to TO INJURE OUR COMMERCE There are no competent thousands starving in this protection land.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

The slight fall in the temperature brought the politicians to out of the woods in large numbers, and yester lay the notel roturdas gave more evidence that a campaign was in progress than at almost any other time since the political fight of the year was innugurated.

Lieutenant Governor Majors was among the first to put in an appearance, and closely following upon his heels was Attorney General Hastings.

Editor F. G. Simmons of the Seward Reporter also wanted to see what things looked like in Douglas county, and Secretary of State Allen could not resist the temptation to come in with the rest and see what was going on. Eugene Moore of Norfolk, nomince for

state auditor, came in with his wife, and an-other party was made up of Hon. E. K. Valentine, sergeaut-at-arms of the States senate, accompanied by his wife and son, K. E. Valentine of West Point, who was also accompanied by his wife and child Charley Meeker of Imperial and Len Alkin of Atkinson were among the visitors who were interested in the political outcome Mayor William Fried of Fremont dropped in for a few hours, but protested that his visit had nothing to do with politics, as no was here in his official capacity looking after matters in connection with getting the Fre out sewer system extended under the Union ried for a few minutes with his brother-in

for the state senate. Chairman A. E. Cady of the state central committee, came in on a flying trip, and said that if the judgment of good, reliable, con-servative men in various parts of the state was to be relied upon, the whole republican ticket would be elected by good pluralities making a clean sweep from one end of the state to the other.

law, Hon. C. O. Loosek, republican nominee

Ole Hedland of Holdrege, who was one of the candidates for auditor before the state convention, was another of the incomers and he was as highly einted over the outlook as any of them. He said that he heard the oint debate at Holdrege between Andrews that he was outclussed and knew it. I proof of this assertion, he stated that at the conclusion of the debate, which was the last of the series arranged by the district con gressional committee, Andrews challenged deKeighan to four more of the same kind of meetings, but the populist candidate know when he had enough, and very curtly declined.

General C. H. Van Wyck is stopping at the The populist leader was far from being satisfied with the outlook, and was in a very trascible frame of mind. Report Il quarters were very discouraging, and the Otoe statesman gave vent to his feelings and abused both friends and enemies with the utmost cordiality.

J. E. Baker of West Point said that Judge Crounse was gaining ground every day in that part of the state. He heard Van Wyck talk at Wisner, and said that his crazy antics on the stage were viewed with disgust by many of In the audience who had before been his sup-porters, and that he lost votes instead of making them. "We have quite a number of democrats up in our part of the state," said Mr. Baker, "in fact, Cuming county is democratic, but we don't find them supporting the populist electoral ticket. They are working arainst it as hard as they know how, and butterly oppose the fusion idea. They say that it is the poorest kind of political policy to do anytoing of the kind proposed and ad that it is impossible to tell where the cutting will stop after it is once commenced. I tell you that it is going to be a matter of great surprise to a whole lot of people when the votes are counted to find h Weaver will get. The fight in this state is going to be between Harrison and Cley and, and Weaver won't have enough of a following to be considered. It isn't so with the state ticket, for that is going three-cornered fight, but the way the thing has been going for the past few weeks don't see how Crounse can possibly be de-

Alex H. Baker of Grand Island came to Omaha with a mission. He wanted to find out just what his fellow-democrats in various parts of the state were going to do at the ning election but c that there were hundreds of others in the same delightful state of uncertainty He had heard that it wa as himself. thing going to be quite the thing fall for the democrats to vote Weaver electoral ticket, and was somewhat perturbed because the unterrifled individuals out in Hall county had declared that didn't want to be out of style and was very much relieved to ascertain that the fusio idea was unpopular with the rank and flie of the party in nearly every county in the

CLEVERLY PUT.

Indianapolis Journal: "I have a little stovepipe joke here —"
"Can't take it. Stovepipe jokes are un-scotable in a gas town." Judge: He-Your voice has such a beautiful

She-Maybe; but my finger hasn't. Chicago News Record: Light canvas cots will be much worn under the spinal column this week by visitors in Chicago who do not engage their hotel accommodations carly.

Philade phia Inquirer: Being on top in the ashionable fight the slik hat should be generous and not change its shape before its owner as visit.

Detroit Free Press: Ite-I see by the paper that a Kentuckian is to open the World's full with an oration. She - I'm so glad to hear it. I was afraid he night want to open it with a corkscrow.

Atlanta Constitution: "How on earth did ones get his title of colonel? He was never

in the war."
"I know it, but he voted six times during

uch about has no more existence than Santa

New York Heraid: "Who is that distin-guished looking man? What does he do? "Oh, his name is John Smith, and all the rest of the family pay him to look well and keep up the credit and prestige of the name."

Boston Globe: Wynch-So poor Dodger has Lynch-No. As I understand it, he tried to; out the boys had the rope too firmly secured

Yonkers Statesman: It is rather a serious matter when the sallor "throws his girl over." Somerville Journal: Whyte-I'm going off n a little trip tomorrow. Browne-Going to take Mrs. Whyte with you? Whyte-Oh, yes; I want her along to carry the baby, don't you know.

Kate Field's Washington: "I am afraid, dear," said the little woman timidiy. "I am afraid that you will not think these biscuits of mine exactly right. They are my first, you snow,"
"On the contrary," rejoined the gollant Mr.
Latewedd, promptly, "they are the very best I ever ate." And then the absent minded re-mark: "Pass me another bowider."

GREATEST ON EARTH. New York Rise rier. What would C. Columbus say.
Were he only here today.
And beheld the mighty gathering in the land of Freedom's birth?
He would holler. "Go it. boys!
Whoop 'er up and make a noise.
For you've got the greatest jountry e er discovered on the earth."

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

Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

How England Proposes to Exclude American Cattle in Future.

DECLARE THE ANIMALS TO BE DISEASED

One Case of Pieuro-Pueumonta Reported from London in a Bunch of Western Cattle Known to Be in Good Condition.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BUE, 1 513 FOURTEESTH STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19. John Bull's officials are again adopting nost peculiar tactics for excluding American cattle from British markets. A cable from London states that the the British veterinar ies have discovered a case of pleuro-pueumonia in a drove of cattle from the western part of the United States. This is looked upon by the officials of the Agricultural depariment as the first step at the coatinuance of the unjust exclusion of American cattle from British markets. On September 26 Secretary Rusk issued a proclams tion concluding with the words: "I de therefore hereby officially declare that the United States is free from the disease known as contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

The proclamation was issued about three weeks ago, so that in the natural course of the mails it has just about reached the Brit ish officials and cattle owners. Their sponse is shown by the cable from London tating that a case of plouro-preumonia has been discovered among the American cattle That this is false is shown by the records of the Agricultural department here as well as by the positive assertion of Secretary Rusk's proclamation. The records here show that not a case of the disease has occurred west of Pennsylvania in the last four years iast case to be eradicated was in New Jersey and that was over six months ago. Secretary Rosir is away but in the pureau of unimal is fustry here the opinion is freely expressed that this case has been cooked up as an ex-cuse for refusing to admit American cattle. Dr. Wray, who represents the Agricultural department in England has sent a cablegran aying that the case is bogus and is intended o give an excuse for maintaining these re-

Looks Well for Republicans

A letter was received at the white house this morning from a prominent man in Cali-fornia who had been traveling through the state and taking the opportunity to study the political situation. The letter states that there is a very hard light over the legislature on account of the seat in the United States senate, but that the state is in excellent shape for the republicans. It is claimed that there will be no trouble about Harrison carrying the state.

A letter from Illinois received this more ing says the republicans are waking up in that state, and that their meetings are all Georgia, it is but a short time since a hob - iargely attended. There is no lack of en- i protected by the police and encouraged by thusiasm to be complained of, and perfect confidence is expressed that the state will be solidly republican in November.

From Washington was received a letter in which it is stated that the state is all tora up locally, but that the republican national ticket is not involved, except perhaps to be benefited by the increased interest in the contest. The fact that Mr. Bennett, the reoublican national committeeman, has boiled be local ticket has caused considerable of a muddle locally, but the writer states that this will not hurt the republican national ticket. Her Sleep Not Refreshing.

Tomorrow will be a sau day at the white ong days that have brought so much anguish to the president in the past few months, will be the thirty-ninth anniversary of wedding of the president and Mrs. Harrison, and ustead of a day of festivity will be one of mourning. Mrs. Harrison will be one of mourning. condition shows no material change today. She seems to have lost nothing since yester day and through the day she has had several hours of sleep that seems to have been in her sleep in the past week with strength diminished and when she shows no loss of energy it is a subject for rejoicing. She was so muce better that the president took Mrs. Newcomer and Mrs. Dimmics out for a short drive to get the fresh air this afternoon. Before this, the president had held his regular reception and had shaken hands.

with about seventy-five people. Telegrams were received from Indiana this norning saying that Mrs Mr. Halford answered een reported dead. these. Russell Harrison, who sprained his comparatively little inconvenience now.

Going Home to Vote. The exedus of department clerks has be-H. Carson, secretary of the New York Republican association, makes the following estimate of the voters who will go to the various states: New York, 1,200; Pennsylvania, between 600 and 700; Onio, 300; Indiana, 350; Illinois, 200; Virginia, 400; Maryland, 500; Kansas, 159; Nebraska, 100; North and South Dakota, 75, and to other states about 500. Mr. Carson says that there are 2,500 persons in the govern nent employ credited to the New York state and he thinks there is no doubt that 1,200 will go home to vote. All of the railroads have made reduced rates for voters and tickets to distant states to distant states are now on sale,

Marching Under the Old Flag.

New York Advertiser. Once again the veterans of the war for the mion are marching solidly under the same

flag. The spectacle of the solid south arrayed under the leadership of two such such substitute providers as Cleveland and Stovenson has bronght the boys in bige into inc. They elected Cleveland in 1884. They defeated him in ISSS and they will administer the coup de grace on the 5th of Novem-

MRS. LEASE'S EYES ARE OPENED.

Inter Ocean.
The opinion of Mrs. Mary P. Lease, we iven by her to a representative of the Inter Ocean and printed in detail, cannot fall to exercise a strong influence upon the ailiance people of the whole country, but especialty upon those of Kansas and Nepraska, in which states she has a strong

personal following. No man living has done so much to create, to organize, to inspire "the people's party" as Mrs. Lease has done. To great mental strength and to a wonderful power of oratory she has added an honesty of purpose that has caused her character to be as highly respected as her ability has been greatly admired. Newspapers that, like the Inter-Ocean, have disputed or ridiculed her condusions never have questioned the integrity of her purpose. Mrs. Lease had persuaded berself that the times were ripe for political evolution and that everywhere, and particuin the southern states, there was a demand for the deposition of "the old parties" and an installation of a new party. As to he south, at least, she now is undeceived She now knows that free speech, a free vote and a fair count are denied as bitterly and as resolutely to the people's party as to the republican party in the southern states, and knowing it she is bold enough to say so.

The politic Ceneral Weaver, as presidential candidate of his party, may condone the insults and the outrages perpetrated upon himself and the gifted woman who accompanied him on his southern tour on the plea that they were offered by 'young rowdies and noodlams." but the womaniv honesty of Mrs. Lease scorns all such polluton, and she enphatically declares that they were not the deeds of "young rowdies," but of wall organized leaders of southern politics and society. Nor does she confine herself to vague em phasis of declaration, she gives dates and names of places and persons. She gives evi-

dence that would pass in any court, ifind Mrs. Lease been a reader of and belever in the teachings of the Inter Ocean. he would have been spared much humiliation. For example, long before her visit to Waycross, which is in Georgia, where as she says "the trouble first began," the Inter Ocean published certain declarations of a oody calling itself "The Democratic Club of Wayeross;" one of them was to this effect: "We, the members of the Democratic club of Wayeross, deciare all persons not of our political faith to be enemies of society, and notify them that we shall set accordingly." This was not the resolution of those whom the now polite General Weaver calls "young rowdies and hoodings,' but of men whom the clear sighted and courageous Mrs. Lease recordizes as leaders of south ern opinion. In Atlanta, Ga., where the indications of violence were so threat-ening as to cause General Weaver to cancel all of his unfilled engagements in Georgia, it is but a short time since a mob. the mayor—burnt in offigy a United States official who had obeyed the law governing civil service appointments. But Mrs. Lease vas an honest enthusiast who believed that a better spirit was brooding over the southern She thought, also, that at any rate the boasted chivalry of the south would be strong enough to prevent insult to a woman. She now is distillusioned. Neither ago nor sex can restrain that cruelty which is the outgrowth of banitual contempt of law in the southern states In no bar-room of the vitest saloon of a northern city would a womanly advocate of temperance be assailed by such coarse epithets as the organized democracy of the south showered upon a womanly advocate of political reform.

"It was only partially," says Mrs. Lease, "because General Weaver had been a northern soldier that he and I were abused and insulted, it was mainly to preserve inviolate a solid south. A year ago Goneral Weaver went through the south and was given a fair hearing, but there was no large third party then." This is truth It was only when This is truth. It was only when ion to the democracy through the. then. agency of a third party threatened to become formidable that its leaders were subjected to such persecutions as had been meted to republicans for years.

As to the so-called democratic victory at the late election in Georgia, Mrs. Lease truly says that the majority might as well have been made 170,000 as 70,000; "they know how to count," she says. This leads her to confess that she is opposed to "the unwritten but everywhere observed force bill of the southern democrats." In no southern state is there wanting an "unwritcarried into effect by assaults with rotten eggs, by blows, and by murder when needful. Mrs. Lease distinctly charges organized con-spiracy to murder herself and General Woaver, As a politician General Weaver may seek to deny or to belittle these out-As a woman, believing in governrages. ment based on morality and as seeking to destroy oligarchies, Mrs. Lense proclaims them aloud.

She comes to a practical conclusion also from their open and frequent perpetration. We give it in her own words: "Under these ircumstances the election of would be a practical indersement of these things, and as such would be at once the sharne and the danger of the republic.

Promoting Longevity.

Detroit Free Press.
The legislature of Massachusetts decreed that the deadly car stove must go by November 1. After that date coaches will be heated The old Bay State occasionally

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