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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

SWORN STATEMENT OF LIRCUIAN STATEMENT OF LIRCUIAN STATEMENT, County of Douglas, County of Douglas, County of Douglas, County of Douglas, County of Tag Bee Publishing company does colomit aware that the actual elemination of The Daily Bee for the week ending Cetober 28, 1867, excepting the extra 3 o'clock edition, was as follows: Bunday, October 16, Monday, Cetaber 17 Tuesday, October 18

Wednesday, Cetober 19.
Thursday, Cetober 21.
Friday, Cetober 21.
Faturday, Cetober 22.... 24,343 Sworn to before me and subscribed in my prosence this 72d day of October, 1892.

[Seal]

OKONGE B. TZSCHUCK.

S. P. F.CH.

Notary Public.

Average Circulation for September, 24,622.

THE best way to stand up for Nebraska is to sit down on Nebraska's detractors. WEAVER is coming to Nebraska.

Georgia was a little bit too warm for him, and overripe hen fruit was a drug in the market.

THERE have been \$300,000 of building pormits issued this month in Omaha. What a magnificent record for the Gate City to the west!

SPEAKER CRISP is entitled to the rank of chief drawing card of this country. One of his meetings in the south broke up a circus last week.

A GREAT deal of street improvement work is now going on in Omaha and the extensive grading has changed the whole aspect of some neighborhoods.

A DEMOCRAT tells in THE BEE why he and so many of his political friends will vote for G. R. Williams for county commissioner. They are good reasons and will lead other democrats in the right

THE greatest surprise party of the year's elections will occur in Iowa. That state is going to knock the rainbow chasers and the Boies boomers over the fence into Missouri, and that state may pass them along to Arkansas.

THE democratic masquerade will soon be over and the credulous Weaverite republicans will open their eyes wide enough to find out that they have been playing monkey to pull Grover Cleveland chestnuts out of the fire.

COLUMBUS day was appropriately observed throughout Nebraska. The city of Columbus had the Genoa Indian school children as an attraction and their participation in the celebration must have suggested some curious reflections to those who saw them.

JOHN F. FINERTY, the bold and aggressive Irish orator, and editor of the Chicago Citizen, is now making republican speeches in Indiana, after a very vigorous and successful campaign in the east. The Irish-Americans are coming the right and consistent way this year.

THERE is a duty of \$2 per 100 pounds on wire nails. Wire nails cost \$1.65 per 100 pounds in this country. And still the democratic campaign orators keep on asserting that the tariff is a tax and the price of every article on which a duty is levied is increased by the amount of the duty.

MR. DECH, the ripsnorting candidate in the Fourth district, wants the government to establish subtreasuries to loan 2 per cent money to the farmers, while he declines point blank to lend money for less than 10 per cent to the farmers of Saunders county. Dech is almost as generous as Artemus Ward, who was willing to sacrifice all his wife's relations in the war.

THE bravery of those citizens of Coffeyville who wiped out the Dalton gang has been recognized by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway company, which has contributed \$5,000 to be divided between those who survived the battle and the families of those who were killed by the robbers. It is not a great sum, but it shows that corporations have souls sometimes. There are other railroad companies that were exposed to the danger of raids by these desperadoes. Would it not be a neat thing for them to come forward and open their plethoric purses? The job was worth at least \$50,000, and it should be remembered that widows and orphans have a pretty hard time in this world.

AT THE recent convention of the Industrial Alliance of New York reciprocity was heartily endorsed as a system that "stimulates our trade and manufactures, benefits our farmers, and brings old-time prosperity back once more to the docks of our seaports." It is noteworthy that the democratic leaders are not having so much to say now-a-days in abuse of reciprocity as they did earlier in the campaign, having evidently concluded that fighting a policy which in less than a year added over \$10,000,000 to our exports to countries with which we have made reciprocity agreements, and which has excited the onvy and hostility of the principal commercial nations of Europe, was not a sagacious plan for wanning American voters. It might have done to denounce reciprocity as a sham and a humbug until England, Germany and France undertook to undermine this country, thereby confessing their belief in the potency of the policy, but when those nations did this the home opposition was silenced.

IN THE NORTHWEST.

The managers of the democratic national campaign profess to believe that Mr. Cleveland will get some electoral votes in the northwest. If these gentlemen have any trustworthy information from that section their profession is not sincere. Three months ago there was strong reason to fear that the republican party would lose a part of the electoral vote of the northwest, but a great change has taken place within that time and all the indications now are that this section will give its solid electoral vote for Harrison and Reid.

This change has been brought about by an intelligent and careful consideration of the issues of the campaign by the people. To a greater extent than perhaps in any preceding national contest the voters have been doing their own investigating and thinking. This accounts in part for the fact that political meetings have not been so largely attended as usual, and that the outward expression of popular interest has not been so pronounced as in previous presidential campuigns. The people this year are to a far greater degree than usual studying for themselves the policies of the parties and the facts of the situation. This is a good thing, and is what the republican party desires. The people of the northwest- believe

in the constitutionality of the American system of protection. Whatever diversity of views there may be among them regarding tariff schedules, the large majority of them recognize as ample the authority of the fathers of the constitution as to the constitutionality of protection. The democratic party has declared with deliberation that that policy is in violation of the organic law, and if successful in securing control of the government its duty would be to abandon protection and inaugurate the British system of free trade. It does not matter that the candidate of the party says it does not propose to do this. He is simply less courageous now than the party, but in the event of his election he would not hesitate to approve whatever the party might do in this particular.

The people of the northwest are in favor of honest money. They understand that their continued prosperity depends upon maintaining a sound and stable currency, each dollar of which shall be as good as every other dollar and which shall be current everywhere. The democratic party demands the repeal of the tax on state bank issues which would result in restoring the state bank currency by which the producer and wage carner were defrauded before the war. That party as shown by the votes of its representatives in congress is also in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, which would result in depreciating the currency and establishing a single silver standard. To both of these currency policies of the democracy a large majority of the people of the northwest are opposed.

A fair and candid investigation of the facts regarding the material condition of the country shows that it is prosperous and that the northwest has shared as largely as any other section in this prosperity. Reciprocity has enlarged the foreign markets for its products, while the home market is steadily exanding under the protective policy Having before them the tangible results of existing policies, the wisdom and sagacity of the people of the northwest can be confidently relied upon to reject the party which proposes to overturn these policies and thereby revolutionize the financial and business affairs of the entire country.

NOT A MATTER OF SENTIMENT. Commenting upon an article in the Boston Globe, in which republican protectionists are accused of rejoicing over the industrial misfortunes of Great Britain, the Rochester Post-Express says: "Rejoicing over calamity anywhere is contemptible; and there is only one thing meaner than for a republican to rejoice over distress in Germany and England, and that is for a democrat to rejoice over distress in America."

In discussing the influences of the

tariff THE BEE has often taken pains to say that it found no pleasure in contemplating the prostration of foreign industries and that the wage earners of Europe in particular were entitled to the sympathy of the American people. The whole tone of the republican discussion of this subject has been the same. In order to present the plain facts in relation to the effects of free trade and protection it has been necessary to show that the enforcement of our protective policy has produced good results at home and bad results abroad, but there has been no exultation over the distress that has prevaited in Europe. On the other hand it cannot be denied that the free trade democrats have rejoiced over every case of industrial depression that they have discovered in this country. Whenever they have found by diligent inquiry that a manufacturer has not prospered or that a wage earner has been thrown out of employment they have blazoned the news to the world with every evidence of keen enjoyment. The whole course of the free trade campaign has been one of disparagements to the industries of this country and to every interest dependent upon those industries. When labor difficulties have occurred they have been magnified, and reports of business failures have bave been received with demonstrations of joy. This may not mean that the free traders of this country are utterly destitute of patriotism, but it certainly shows that they are so desperately devoted to their idol that they are willing to sacrifice

everything to it. The advocates of protection are entirely justified in placing before the American people the fullest information concerning the condition to which the English manufacturer and wage earner have been reduced under free trade, and it is right that there should be some exultation over the triumphs which our own protective policy is winning in a legitimate commercial contest against our mest formidable rival. The nature of the battle between the protectionists and the free traders in this campaign places the latter in the position of disparaging their own country. As they aim to introduce an English policy they naturally have England on their side,

and if they suffer by reason of a perfeetly reasonable American prejudice against that country they have only themselves to blame. But there is no truth in the statement that the advocates of protection rejoice over the misfortunes of any country that has suffered by the enforcement of our protective policy, and the idea that the "brotherhood of men" has been lost sight of by those who believe in looking first to the interests of our own country is simply absurd.

SOUND CURRENCY DEMANDED.

It is plain that the business men of the country do not endorse the financial policy proposed by the democrats in their platform. When John Sherman spoke in Chicago the other night he was greeted by an audience composed largely of prominent business men, and their warm endorsement of his words concerning the financial heresies of the democratic party proves that the republican position is approved by them. One of the most important issues before the country is whether the people are willing to anandon United States notes and treasury notes and the sliver and gold certificates, which are of uniform value all over the world, and put in the place of this sound money the shinplasters of thirty years ago.

Mr. Sherman does not believe that the people will do this, and he plainty says so. Every dollar of money now issued is secured by the government either by gold or silver coin or bullion or by the deposit of Unted States bonds. If a bank fails the money is still good because the government is behind it. Every dollar now issued is good, but the democratic party demands the restoration of a system that will flood the country with doubtful money. That party has always opposed the financial meas ures of the republicans in congress and has been a consistent enemy of good currency. Whenever a financial folly has been proposed it has always been found

that the democratic party was behind it. Grover Cleveland did not say anything upon this subject in his letter of acceptance because he knew that it was dangerous to do so. But he stands upon a platform that pledges him to the support of the old state banking folly. The people demand that the money of the country shall be good-that one dollar shall be as good as another and that there shall be no debasement of the currency with which they do their business. This is a sound position and it will be found that it commends itself to the judgment of every sensible business man in the country.

HE LACKS COURAGE, An interesting letter has been written by Mr. John Jay, lately president of the civil service commission of the state of New York, which position he held by appointment from President Cleveland. He answers Wayne MacVeigh very effeetually. One of his best points is based upon a quotation from Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance, in which the latter says that the American people "cannot be frightened by the specter of impossible free trade."

Mr. Cleveland delayed his letter of acceptance long enough to enable him to see that the people would not approve the distinct free trade utterances of the latform upon which he stands. With the light that he then had he did not dare to come out boldly and say that the republican protective policy would be wiped out if he were elected. He was looking for votes, and he knew that the free trade declaration of the democratic platform would not meet the approval of the people. Grover Cleveland is known to be a believer in free trade. but he has not the courage of his convictions, and does not dare to endorse the platform upon which he stands, But there can be no doubt as to the attitude he would take upon tariff legisla tion if he were elected president. He is a freetrader of the most pronounced kind, and has on many occasions shown that he is opposed to the present protective policy. Mr. Jay thinks that the election of Mr. Cleveland would be a menace to civil service reform, in which he is especially interested, but that is of no account in comparison with the danger to the business interests of the country which would result from democratic success in the present contest. Mr. Cleveland is a free trader, and the platform of his party distinctly declares for free trade. Democratic success in this election means the destruction of the protective policy upon which the industries of the country now depend. It is impossible to believe that the people

will permit such a change. THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS. The amendments to the state constitution which are to be voted upon at the coming election are very important and should not be overlooked or neglected by any voter. One of these provides that the educational funds of the state may be invested in Nebraska registered school district bonds, the constitution now providing for their investment only in United States or state securities, or registered county bends. This limitation prevents the investment of a large amount of this money, there being now about \$700,000 lying idle in the state treasury and it is steadily accumulating. Registered district school bonds would be perfectly safe, and if the funds were allowed to be thus invested there would be a steady demand and a profitable return. The school districts would thus pay the interest into the state treasury, to be applied as provided by law, instead of to private capitalists in or out of the state. Every practical consideration is in favor of the proposed amendment.

The other amendment provides for the election of three railroad commissioners by the electors of the state at targe. This would be so salutary a change there is every reason to believe that it ought to encounter no opposition. Very little argument can be needed to show that if regulation of railroad rates is to be committed to the care of a commission instead of coming directly from the legislature, the commissioners should to chosen by the direct vote of the people, and be responsible as such to the people. Everybody knows that the present system has been an utter failure, and there can be no doubt that it will continue to be so if permitted to stand.

There is urgent domand for a change, and the proposed amendment should receive the support of every voter who desires a reform mothe matter of regulating railroad rates in Nebraska. An elective commission, the members of which could devote all their time to their duties, and who would have some sense of responsibility to the people, could hardly fail to be a great improvement upon the boards of transportaas now constituted:

It is well to bear in mind that for the adoption of these ameadments a ma jority of all the votes cast is necessary.

THE belief that South Omaha is the coming packing center and live stock market of the world seems to be warranted by the constant increase in facilities required by the growth of the business there. Extensive improvements at the stock yards, in addition to those made during the past summer, are now aunounced, which will cost about \$159,000. The superiority of this market over Kansas City has lately been demonstrated to the satisfaction of cattlemen and a large increase in shipments from former patrons of the city by the Kaw has been the result. The depression of the Kansas City market in comparison with that of South Omaha is shown by the fact that the Cudahy Packing company is receiving many carloads of cattle from the former, where they were purchased at prices considerably below those prevailing here. When this becomes more generally understood by southwestern cattlemen their direct shipments to our better market will be increased.

MR. BRYAN has talked a great deal about free silver and the conspiracy of 1873, but he has not whispered a word to the independents and his democratic anti-monopoly friends about the conspiracy to import a small army of Rock Island graders in the niche of time to get them registered and voted for the oily-tongued statesman from the state of Illinois.

Hip, Hip! Globe-Democrat Let's enthuse. No shinplasters. No wildcat domination.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press. A careful observer says there is good rea son to hope that the republicans will get the electoral vote of North Carolina. He seems to forget that the election machinery is in the hand of the democrats, which means the democrats will get the electors whoever carries the state.

Industrious Counters.

It Cannot Be Rubbed Out. New York Advertiser.

When General Sicktes stood up in Chicago and denounced Cleveland he did not know that a Tammany nomination for congress was waiting for him in this city. But the statement that 25,000 democratic ex-soldiers in this state will not vote for Cleveland cannot be rupped out. It stands.

> Calamity's Twins. New York Sun.

Weaver is no more of a "calamity" candidate than is Cleveland. Both are running on the theory that free America is a dreadful place, where the poor man is being walked over and roobed by the plutocrat. A party which has to defame the country before it can win is likely to spend its life failing.

Fruits of Reciprocity. Indianapolis Journal. The year before reciprocity with Cuba we

exported to that island \$11,920,214 worth of our products. The treaty was in force one year August 31 last, and under it we exported \$19,684,729 worth of American-made goods—an increase of \$7,764,515. And yet a hundred brazen-faced democratic speaker are bawling in Indiana that reciprocity is a Wrecked by Fusion. Minneapolis Tribuca

In Minnesota, as in North Dakota and Kan-sas, fusion has robbed democratic voters of all interest or enthusiasm. Cowardly deals to secure spoils may interest the gang of heelers and place hunters, but does not appear to the rank and file of thinking and con scientious voters. The democratic campaign in the northwest this fail is a campaign for bosses and office seekers. The mass of the people are not in it. The Farmer Vote. Philadelphia North American.

Unfortunately for the democratic managers who are making such strenuous efforts to nislead and win the farmer, that great body of American citizens are perhaps the best in formed and deepest thinkers of any class of tween the candidates of protection and free trade on election day. How the democratic prator is to make the agriculturist believe that he is to be benefited by free trade it is hard to imagine, especially at this time when the most influential newspapers of Great Britain are teeming with accounts of the disastrous depression of all agricul-tural interests of England and Ireland. An expert authority, writing to the London Times, says that during the first twenty years of free trade 1.500,000 acres of good English wheat land have been thrown out of tillage, and that while the country could produce all the wheat required for its population, England will soon be dependent upon foreign lands for three-fourths of its bread-There is plenty of land to cuttivate but the depression in all the manufacturing trades of free trade Great Britain so reduces the prices paid for the farmer's produce that in many cases pay his rent, thus necessitat ing either his immigration to other countries or removal from the rural districts. The same writer states that the farmers rightly attribute their deplorable condition to the ruinous policy which not only impoverishes the masses of the people, but brings into competition with the products of the home farm those of the Russian and Indian pau The farmers of Great Britain even now agitating the formation of a league for securing protection to agriculture. What the republican party has given to the American farmer, for many years their English cousins are now demanding.

POST-FESTAL PLEASANTRIES.

Philadelphia Record: "Doctor, is it true that extreme nervousness will produce nausen?" "Yes; I once saw a car full of peo-pic throw up their hands when two train rob-bers covered them with their pistois." Atchison Globe: There is one comforting thought about Columbus; he will soon disap-pear for another hundred years and we will all be dead before there is another celebration

Life: "No. I didn't takeh anything all day," said the fisherman: "I didn't even get a bite But at this moment a chariot of fire de-scended from out of the heavens and he was borne away to dwell forever with George Washington.

New York Press: First Tramp-I wonder what I shall say to the lady of the house? Second Tramp-say you are a sufferer from the recent flood. "I can't say that" "Why not?" "Because I'm too dry."

New York World: The average witness is chiefly remarkable for the things he didn' Indianapolis Journal: Wife-Poor Maud, how sad she feels at the loss of her husband; she's covered with weeds from head to foot. Husband (dubiously)-Yes, so is the grave of

Now York Herald: He-Why do you sup-pose that Mrs. Negley, who was always quar-reing with her husband, wears such an im-mense crape yell now he is dead? She-To hide her smiles, perhaps.

Washington Star: "Ma." said a newspaper man's son. "I know why editors always call themselves "we." "Why?" "So's the man that doesn't like the arfele will think there are too many people for him to tackle."

Harper's Bazar: At the menagerie-Mr. Boisover-Look at thit snake who is tying a meelf into a knot. Miss Vere-lie probably has something he wants to remember.

RIGHTS TRAMPLED

Mrs. Lease's Arraignment of the South Supported by a Nebraskan.

POLITICAL FREEDOM IS THERE UNKNOWN

Democratic Leaders Cognizant of and in Sympathy with Rowdyism at the Meetings of Their Opponents-A Few Striking Instances.

O'NEGL, Nab., Oct. 20 .- To the Editor of l'un Bee: During a visit south in August, at the time the state campaigns were in full blast, warmer than the weather of August, your corresponds at became convinced that the words uttered by Mrs. Lease in her recent interview in St. Louis state the case exactly, when applied to politics. One may go south and, eschewing politics completely, be treated courteously, and even hospitably by the natives, out when any political party, whether it be republican or populist, threatens the supremacy of the southern democracy, there is no more peace-intolerance and abuse await them on every hand. If there were no other issue dividing the two old parties, this one alone constitutes an issue of such importance as to pale into insignificance even the tariff and figureral questions. The constitutional right of free speech and honest elections is being delied and the over ruling passion of the southern democracy is to retain control of the state governments, and it will brook no interference whatever that will in any way tend to lessen the hold which they now have upon the states. them the end justifies the means, and the means used is fully and clearly told by the famous Kansas lady to the correspondent at St. Louis.

Will Vouch for Her Truthfulness.

That her stories are true I am prepared to ouch for because I witnessed outrages of similar character during the trip of which mention was made at the beginning of this article and also in these columns some three weeks since. That the "official democracy was responsible for these outrages either di rectly or indirectly was not attempted to be denied by the leaders of the party or by the democratic papers. One of their organs passed them off as "boy's play." the other silently approved.

One instance in question was that of a joint discussion of the three candidates for governor of Arkansas, the circumstances of which were substantially these: They were billed for an afternoon address, but the democratic managers refused to meet the re publican candidate until evening, because by postponing the debate until evening the farmers, most of whom were either populists r republicans, would have gone However, the republican candidate spoke in the afternoon and was interrupted considerably, but not much more than is done occasionally in the north by democratic hood ums. In the evening the joint debate was field. The first speaker was the demogratic candidate, and a most respectful si-lence prevailed throughout. The republican followed. The hoodlums made some dis turbance, but not of a serious character. They reserved the most of their lung capacity for the populist candidate, who was not permitted to utter one complete sentence without interruption, so he told me the next morning, during his entire speech of one hour and a half. No violence was offered him, but had the populists attempted to quell the disturbance there is no telling what would have happened. The democratic candidate was mauly enough as were a few other leading democrats, to attempt to pre-serve order, but falled, yet there was no public denunciation of the outrage by the democratic machine.

Another Infamous Case. Another case more infamous than the

bove came under my notice. The populists

had arranged for an open air meeting on the

postoffice square in the town where I was stopping. The democrats had a meeting the same evening. The Young Men's democratic club and the Workingmen's Democratic club were marching through the streets to the place of their meeting. When passing the populite meeting roman candles and other fireworks were discharged and great tumuit prevailed. Later the Workingmen's Democratic club marched right through the crowd at the populite meeting and with force compelled the speakers to cease. Pandemonium reigned, and the neeting was completely broken up. They did not lay violent hands upon the spoakers, but had they not jumped from the wagon in which they stood while speaking they might have suffered violence, as 'he same was hauled away by the meb. There were some iemocrats and other prominent citizens pres ent who made some effort to stop the mot but could not do so and for their own safety went away. The police and county officials did nothing, neither was this damnable piece of hellishness denounced, either by the officia democracy or the party press. The next morning a member of the Workingmen's Democratic club told me that the scheme to break up the populite meeting was ha'che in the club room of the organization early in the evening of the speaking, that the president of the club was to mildly denounce the outrage when it was accomplished, which I was told, was also done, though I did no hear it. The program, however, was very faithfully carried out. It seemed to hurt the reputation of the democratic party and was roundly denounced by the better citizens of all parties, yet it did not diminish the vote

of the party. Doing Injury to the South. These exhibitions of tawlessness and intolerance are an injury to the south and will doubtless retard its growth in material wealth. Yet that is not the most of it. The moral and intellectual advancement is endangered. Few people will want to go south to make homes when the right to exercise all the functions of free manhood is denied them. But I believe the only solution and settlement of these questions will come through time and a freer intercourse and acquaintance between the two sections. The ques-tion of political toleration will ultimately settle itself, but it will require a generation of time to accomplish it. The democratic party of the south is so constituted and the laws are so framed that the leaders thereof can perpetuate their power-a thing that will be done as long as possible, so that there is nothing to hope for from that source to solve the question of freedom of speech and ballot in the south. The only hope in that line is that they will fall out among themselves in the fight for spoils and the machine invented to crush the republican party and all other opposition to their rule will eventu-ally crush the democratic demon that now threatens to crush every interest of truth,

ON PUSION IN CALIFORNIA.

Judge Neville of Omaha Says Atliance Men Will Vote for Harrison. San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 15 .- To the Editor of Tue Ben: Within the last your I have been in many of the southern and all of the Pacific states, and it is common for the southern and western democrats to boast and chucale over the wily shemes which they have so successfully worked upon republicans, I detail below in plain words the tricks which they do not deny:

The people's party is really the southern alliance, organized in the southern states for the same purpose as the old grange movement and each originally proclaimed against making a political party of itself. The grange permitted itself to be drawn into poly tics by the democratic schemer and thereby hopolessly divided its members and ruined the organization.

The temperance movement was next drawn nto a political scheme by the democrats, and ne temperance party campaign fund, espewas furnished by democrats, who knew a great majority of temperance men were republicans, thereby diverting enough republicans from the republican ticket to carry the electoral vote of New York state for Cleveland by a bare few rundred votes.

The temperance people, at least the

Cleveland by a bare few rundred votes.

The temperance people, at least the thinking republican ones, soon saw how they had been used to paw out the chestauts for Cleveland, and the temperance party, being The alliance movement, although protest

ing over and over against making

SANGUINE THIRD PARTYITES

political party, was of southern birth and

composed almost wholly of democrats who had no love for the republican party. The

free trade democrats of the south saw another prportunity to dupe an organization into political form, and use it to divert re-

publicans from the old picty. These southern democrats knowing that most of the farmers of the northwest were republicans,

and that the democratic majorities in the south could not be overcome by the alliance,

sent their alliance officers into the north

west to enist and enroll the farming ele-ment as the ict would catch more republi-

cans than democrats. The regular demo-

with the democratic alliance of the south to

place the alliance convention at Omaha. Nebraska, in the heart of the northwest and

in the center of republican strength, that it

thegrab-net.

might be easy for republicans to walk into

The democrats have had two objects in

these schemes. First, to divert enough re-publicans into the alliance or people's party,

as now called, to give the democratic presi-dential candidate a majority of the electoral college, and secondly, if this majority cannot

be obtained to thereby prevent the republican caudidate from getting such importly

and throw the election into the house of representatives, which is overwhelmingly

That part of the tweifth amenument of the

onstitution of the United States which con-

rols the election, if in the house, reads as

presence of the senate and house of repre-sentatives, open all the certificates and the

votes shall then be counted. The person

having the greatest number of votes for president shall be the president. If such num-

per be a majority of the whole number of

electors (elected) appointed; and if no per

son have such majority, then from the per-

sons having the highest numbers not exceed

ng three on the list of those voted for as

preside: t the house of representatives shall

choose immediately by ballot the president, but in choosing the president the votes shall

be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote. A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds

of the states, and a majority of all the state

shall be necessary to a choice. And if the

house of representative shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall

devolve upon them before the 4th day of

March next following, then the vice presi

dent shall act as president, as in the case of

the death or other constitutional disability

The person having the greatest number of

votes as vice president shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of

the whole number of electors appointed (elected), and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the

list the senate shall choose the vice president. A quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice."

You see the constitution reads "but in

choosing the president the votes shall be ta-ken by states, the representation from each

state naving one vote." The democrats claim

o have a majority of the states by their rep-

resentation in the present congress. If so, they will, if it goes to the house, make Mr. Cleveland, and not any other democrat or al-

iance man as some unadvisedly contend. If

Cleveland shall be elected by the diverting of republican votes to the alliance candidate.

then twice Cleveland is elected by republi-

fatuus upon a demecratic pole. Should di-

verted republicans thus elect Cleveland they will be so disgusted with the alliance move

No party organized solely in the interests of any one class of people of a nation, or

several classes, can endure long. A national party must be organized and maintained in

the interest of the whole people, the boay

politic, as we should say, to be enduring. The alliance man, democrat or republican,

has but to count up the brief lives of all the

parties organized in the interest of a part

How can any republican, under this plain state of facts, who voted for President Har-

rison four years ago, excuse himself for not

voting for him on the 5th next? Harrison has given us one of the cleanest and ablest

civil administrations since the establishment

of our government. He has shown himself a diplomat and a lover of his country and her

people. He has thrown the full weight of

his power to protect the manufacturing, mechanical and laboring elements of this

country, and, by reciprocity, has thrown the protection around the farm producing com-

stands nearer the silver element than Cleve-

Every republican vote should kill a dem-

ocratic vote, and every republican vote diverted to the alliance leaves a counting

vote for Cleveland. A republican alliance

voter really casts his vote for Cleveland, the

very man who is most antagonistic to his in-

BEFORE AND AFTER.

Atlanta Constitution.

To make the poor man rich,
If elected,
So you can't tell which from which—
If elected:

To give each man a place Who has helped him win the race;

He'll observe the golden rule. Send their children all to school In a mortan e and a mule— If elected!

But alas! for human wiles—
He's elected!
'Neath his beaver black he smiles—
He's elected!
Wouldn't know the things he "knowed"—
His relations by the load.
If he met'em in the road—
He's elected!

To save 'em. just like grace If elected

If elected: Pay the county out of debt— If elected:

No friends will be forget,

JAMES NEVILLE.

munity such as it never before enjoyed.

only of a nation to satisfy himself of this.

that her political death will soon follow.

ans being drawn from the path by an ignis

The president of the senate shall in the

Already Have They Figured Out the Next Congress Will Be at Their Mercy.

SOME OF THEIR EXTRAVAGANT CLAIMS

Even Texas, it is Claimed, Will Lend Them Aid and Comfort-Cheap Labor Em-

ployed by the Democratic House-A

Good Campaign Document.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 1

513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23. The people's party does not seem to have profited by its Georgia experience. The Taubenecks are still opening their mouths very wide and a great deal. N. A. Dunning, editor of the alliance organ here, has just figured out a delegation of thirty-five in the next house, which he thinks will hold the balance of power. He says: "I am led to this belief occause from a careful survey of the field I cannot see how the democrats are coing to note their present large majority. My own idea is that the two old parties will be so nearly equal in strength that thirty or forty men can wield a tremendous power. I should say that we will get two members in California, one from the First and one from the Sixth district. The people's party is making a great campaign in California, although the papers in the east do not say anything about it. We have also made some headway in Washington and Oregon, but I cannot say that we will make any gains there. The congressmen who will be elected in Nevada, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming and Montana will all be representatives of the people's party. In Nebraska we will have two members and in Kansas we will certainly have six. There is no doubt of Jerry Simpson's election. I got a letter from him today, and he says that he needs no assistance. In Wisconsin we witt gain one and in Minnesota will hold our own. In lowa we will elect Campbell in the lowa deventh district. He is a people's party man endorsed by the domocrats."

Mr. Dunning says that he believes that an

Democracy's Blow to Labor, Laboring men at the capital, tike taboring men everywhere else, have a grievance against the democratic party. In this campaign several million speeches made in the ast congress have been distributed through the mail. The folding of these speeches is paid for by the government. The republican senate has been giving the men who do this work \$1 per 1,000. The democratic house has farmed out the contract to a good democrat, who pockets 75 cents and pays his workmen

illiance governor may be elected in Texas

and that Mills will not be returned to the

5 cents per 1,000 for their labor. Cleveland Favors "Mixed Scools," Many thousand copies of a brief campaign ocument have been sent into the south by the third party managers, in the hope that it will intensify the anti-Cleveland feeling it will intensity the anti-cleverant resings in that section. It is a copy of the statute establishing "mixed schools" in the city of New York, and was signed by Mr. Cleveland, as governor of New York, in May, 1884. It is held that by this action Mr. Cleveland committed himself to the principle and policy

of "mixed schools."

The venerable George W. Jones of Dubuque, who was the last delegate to congress from Michigan territory and the first United States senator from Iowa, is visiting his relatives in this city at 1303 Corcoran street. General Jones has been in Washington every year since 1834, and bopes to keep up the custom for years to come.

Hon. J. D. Feree and wife of Ottumwa have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Firnk Thyson and Mr. and Mrs. James W. Doocy the past week. Western Pensions

Nebraska: Original-Thomas J. Carter,

John T. Davis, Ezra S. Edwards, George W. Stewart. Additional - Jeremiah Tawney, George Fletcher. Reissue - Charles Hancy. etc - Hannah A. He I Origina Emily Rogers, Azarian Magner (father). Original-William McClain, Na-Original-William McClain, Nalowa bolian B. polian B. Richards, Lauriston S. James A. McCalley, Hinrigh Heessel, upson. Additional-Thomas J. Daniel Marshall, Andrew B. Reed, Joseph C. Zummerman, Reason B. Daniels, Charles

D. Grubb, John F. Thompson, Increase— Henry Karl, Alfred N. York, James S. Hamilton, Reissue—Jacob Willoughby, Hamilton. Reissue—Jacob Willoughby, Christian Mohing. Original widows, etc.— Margaret Schmitt, Oriada Marston, Elizabeth Jones (mother). Colorado: Additional—Adam C. M. Keogle,

Patrick Rigney.
Wyoming: Additional—George W. Alien.
North Dakota: Original—Alva T. Wiles.
South Dakota: Original—Edward Sams, Abram T. Hyzer. Increase—Henderson T. Winans. Original widow—Susan Blanch-

Montana: Original—Joseph F. Williams, Alvah J. Morrison. Original widow—Au-gusta Wergin.

That Awful Mckinley Law. Chicago Inter-Ocean.

BROWNING, KING K

& CO.

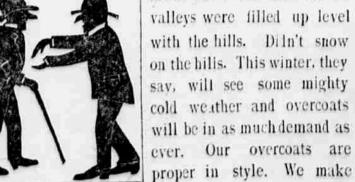
Largest Manufacturers and Dexiers of Ciolhing in the World.

The targest tin plate mills in the world, "the Midland steel plate works of Wales," are looking for a location somewhere in the Indiaca natural gas belt. Democratic editors should start a bowl of derision. Why should poor Wel-binen have to come away out to in-diana! Oh, that wicked McKinley law!

## The oldest

Inhabitants say---

That the winter of '59 was full of blizzards and so much snow fell that all the valleys were filled up level



them as well as tailors do and in most cases they fit better. Good overcoats \$10. Better ones \$15 to \$20. Richly trimmed and most popular fabrics are in our \$25, \$28, \$30 to \$40 overcoats. Every known style and color, from a light fall coat to a great storm ulster.

Browning, King&Co

Our store closes at 6:39 p. m., except Satur- | S.W. Cof 15th & Dong 15 St