THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. ishing company, does solemnly aware that the netual drealation of Tag Datia Hes tor the week chains betober 22. 1892, excepting the extra in ordek edition, was as follows: Sunday, October 16. Monday, October 17 Tuesday, October 18

Sworn to before me and subscribed to my ore ence this 22d day of October, 1892. N. P. FEIL. (Seal). Notary Public Average Circulation for September, 24,623

A VOTE for Van Wyck is a vote for discontent and distrust.

Don't forget to register next Thurs-

day. Remember that no man can vote unless he registers. By mis clear and logical article in the North American Review, James G. Blaine has removed every doubt of the sterling

quality of his republicanism and loyalty to the ticket. THE Omaha bench show opening today is really a most remarkable exhibition in the number, variety and value of the animals exhibited, and it should

receive the patronage of the public. ALL nominations for councilmen must be handed to the city clerk within ten days before the election. That means on October 28 at the latest. These nominations can be made on the petition of twenty electors, who shall sign their names, business and residence and busi-

ness addresses.

THE Wyoming coal combine seems to be about as hungry as the great anthracite monopoly of the east. If it is true that seft coal has gone up from \$3.50 to \$6.25 at Laramie the president of the Reading Railroad company ought to take off his hat and acknowledge that he is not "in it" as a coal robber.

THE late reform independent legislature was distinctly pledged to perform three acts: reduce the rate of interest (and it did not), reduce the freight charges (and it did not) and reduce state expenses (and it spent \$500,000 more than its predecessor). This is the record of that glorious legislature, briefly but truthfully told.

THERE have been many quack doctors in this world but none of them ap proached in humbuggary the belching populist charlatans who prescribe Bellamy tonic and Henry Georgism diet and flatism for the state of Nebraska whose system needs only a resumption of industrial activity and an influx of capital to insure prosperity.

THE Des Moines News has attempted to create a sensation by giving it out as a fact that it has left the republican party because of that party's attitude on prohibition this year. What a huge joke! The News is a rank prohibition paper and has not supported the republican ticket in lowa for years. Besides it is a sheet with no ide as or sense or influence. "Boited the party," ban!

THAT Nobraska farmer who raised 1,100 bushels of potatoes on five acres this year proved that he knew the advantages of diversified farming. The price of potatoes is high while grain is away down. Nebraska soil appears to be well adapted to almost all crops and the time is not far distant when the farmers of this state will raise a little of eve-ything. If more of them had potatoes to sell this year it would be a good thing for the state.

MCKEIGHAN is an unmitigated fraud. His record before he went to congress was that of a bilk and since he has been in congress has been that of a trimmer and imposter. To be sure, he introduced bills to give the people "more money" and voted for free coinage, but for all that he hobnobbed with the corporation lobby and made hunself useful to them whenever he could. His speeches on silver and money were mere chaff with which he humbugged the farmers, just as Bryan's pretended conversion to the free silver mania is merely a show of easting an anchor to windward for independent votes.

DURING the past few weeks a decided change for the better has taken place in local retail circles and the expressions heard from Omaha merchants are full of encouragement and hope. Throughout the summer there were complaints of duliness in the retail trade, while the jobbing business was the most flourishing over known in this city. Jobbing houses are still doing an enormous business and the retail trade is picking up rapidly. On all sides the future looked to with great confidence by the retail merchants, many of whom were inclined a few weeks ago to take a gloomy view of the situation. The hardwere men are just now doing a large business as a result of the present activity in building, and in many other littes trade shows a great improvement. The farmers are buying quite freely and seem to be well provided with money and townspeople are purchasing more than they did during the summer. The outlook is generally regarded as promising by our retail merchants, while the jobbers continue to wear smiles.

A FORECAST.

The presidential election will be held two weeks from today. The campaign thus far has been less demonstrative and exciting than any national contest within the memory of the oldest voter, a condition for which several reasons are advanced. Mr. Blaine suggests that as in other cities which are natural it may be accounted for by the growth sources of supply for a wide territory in population and the consequent absorption of the public interest in vast commercial and financial operations, or it may possibly indicate a subsidence in the future of extreme partisanship. Another suggestion is that the general adoption of reformed ballot laws has rendered less necessary old campaign methods, while still another is that the greater extent than usual thinking for themselves. At any rate the campaign has been exceptionally free from excitement, and it appears probable that this will continue to be the case, except perhaps in spots, to the end.

What is the outlook? is a question which millions of voters are asking. It is a question very difficult to answer, owing to the complication arising out of the unknown voting strength of the third party and the uncertainty regarding the result of the fusion of that party and the democracy in certain states. It appears to be the view of the managers of the two great parties that the efforts are being largely concentrated upon these states. There are 444 votes n the electoral college, an increase of forty-three since the election of 1888, and the successful candidate must have at least 223. The states that voted for Harrison in 1888 cast 233 votes, but this year they will have 249 votes on account of the new apportionment under the census of 1899. The states that voted for Cleveland in 1888 had 168 votes and this year they will have 175. The new states to east their electoral votes for the first time are: Idaho, 3; Montana, ; North Dakota, 3; South Dakota, 4; Washington, 4; Wyoming, 3; total, 20.

It may as well be conceded at the outset that the democrats will get the 159 electoral votes of the solid south. This leaves 285 votes in the north to be divided between the parties, and in order to be chosen by the electoral college Mr. Cleveland must capture 64 of these. If he carries Connecticut and New Jersey, as he did four years ago, this willigive him 16, leaving 48 votes to be secured elsewhere in the north Should he carry New York and Indiana he would have 3 more votes than necessary, and Wisconsin, to which the democratic managers are looking hopefully with New York, would give him just the required number of votes for election. The 14 votes of Michigan will be divided, but it is impossible to say what number

each party will get. Conceding to Mr. Harrison all the states he carried four years ago except New York and Indiana and only half the vote of Michigan, it gives him 191 votes, leaving thirty-two to be secured in order to be elected. For these the republicans must look to the new states with twenty votes, New York with thirty-six and Indiana with fifteen -a total of seventy-one votes. Upon this showing it will be seen that the republicans can elect their candidate if they carry Indiana and seventeen of the votes of the new states, or if they carry New York and lose Indiana and all the new states, while should they carry both New York and Indiana they could spare nincteen votes besides those of the states which will vote for the first time this year in a national election.

Obviously as between the republicans and the democrats the situation is more favorable to the former, but here arises the unanswerable question as to the possible results of pepulist and democratic fusion. In any event, however, there is nothing in the outlook that ought to discourage the republicans, though the situation demands that they permit no abatement of zeal and effort in the campaign. It is wise to recognize the fact that it is a close fight and must be kept up vigorously to the end.

GROWTH OF AMERICAN CITIES. A wonderful industrial growth in the cities of the United States is shown by the series of reports now being issued by the census bureau. It appears that the total product of the manufactories of New York, Phitadelphia and Chicago for the census year of 1890 was \$1,969,-200,000, compared with \$1,046,200,000 in 1880. The product of these three cities is greater than the aggregate manufactures of the United States as reported by the census of 1860, and the increase in their products from 1880 to 1890 was nearly as great as the increase in the whole country from 1870 to 1880. While New York still retains the su-

premacy as a manufacturing center, the increase has been greater in Chicago than anywhere else. The increase in population and in manufactures in the three cities named has been as follows during the teu years that have elapsed since the last census: New York, population 26.62 per cont, manufactures 56.20 per cent; Chicago, population 118.58 per cent, manufactures 148.83 per cent; Philadelphia, population 23.58 per cent, manufactures 38.51 per cent. It will be seen that Chicago's percentage of growth in population and manuactures is enormously in excess of that of the great eastern cities with which comparison is made. The census figures concerning the growth of manufactures in all of the western cities show that they are making rapid advancement. Those of Omaha, published a few days ago, proved that this city is not an extion to the general rule that the western cities are taking great strides in manu-

facturing industries. It is difficult to realize that the manufacturing industries of the United States are still in their infancy, but this is seen to be the case when comparisons are presented like those given above. If three cities are now turning out more manufactured products than the whole country did thirty years ago, it is clear that the industries of the United States are destined to attain enormous proportions. Conditions now exist which favor growth as much as those of the past. The population of the country is increasing prodigiously year by year, and with the mereased population and growth in wealth will certainly come

an enlarged demand for manufactured products. In the nature of things the manufacturing will be chiefly done in the cities. Their production of articles needful to supply a multiplying population will steadily increase to meet the demand. It will be so in Omaha as well that is daily becoming more thickly peopled. Every new manufacturing industry adds to the population of the city by creating a demand for workmen, and increased population means enlarged business in every line. In the city of Buffalo the value of manufactured products has increased from \$42,-900,000 in 1880 to \$96,400,000 in 1890, and majority of voters are this year to a far | the population has increased 100,000 in the ten years. Does anybody doubt that the industrial growth noted is the primary cause of the increased population? The same rule holds good everywhere, and will apply as well to Omaha

as to any other city. ABOUT MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS. The facts presented in THE BEE of Monday regarding mortgage indebtedness were a complete and conclusive refutation of the repeated populist assertions on this subject. The statistics given were collected with great care from official records, a source of information to which the traducers of Necontest will be decided by the votes of braska have not gone, and they can be New York and Indiana, and hence their | accepted with unquestioning confidence by all who are interested in this much discussed and grossly misrepresented subject.

The truth which these facts vouch for is that within the past three years there has been a great decrease in the amount of mortgages filed; that there has been an increase in the value per acre and a large decrease in the amount of property mortgaged; that the debt incurred has been reduced to a considerable amount; that the mortgaged property is worth more than twice the amount of the debt, and that there has been a steady decline in the per capita of debt incurred. It is shown that the mortgage indebtedness of Nebraska is but little more than one-half of what it has been asserted to be by the people who are seeking to discredit this state, and whose misrepresentations during the past few years have done it immeasur-

ble damage. We commend these statistics to the careful perusal of all intelligent and fair-minded men. It could be wished that the farmers of Nebraska owed less money; that all of them owned their possessions free of debt, as many of them do. But they are by no means as a class in the impoverished and distressed condition in which the calamity howlers represent them to be, and the great body of them do not need any such "relief" as it is proposed to provide by sub-treasury and flat money schemes. We make no hazardous statement when we say that the condition of the farmers of Nebraska will compare favorably with that of the producers of any other state in the union, while their opportunities, under judicious and conservative legislation affecting their interests, are equal to the best. Danger to their interests and to the general prosperity lies in approving the misrepresentations of demagogues whose motives and aims are wholly selfish.

THE WHEAT SUPPLY.

Europe looks to India as one of it greatest sources of wheat supply, and it appears from a recent report of the De partment of Agriculture at Washington that the product of India for 1892 is the smallest harvested since 1884. It shows a falling off from last year's crop of 53,536,000 bushels, or 21 per cent. The average is reduced by more than 2,000,-000 acres, and the yield per acre is only 8.4 bushels. This would be considered rather a small yield in the United States, and is considerably below the average reported for Nebraska this

It is interesting to note that the statistician of the Department of Agriculture finds reason to believe that there is little probability of an increase in wheat production in India. The fact that there has been a large falling off in acreage in that country this year, and the additional fact that the yearly average of acreage has been constantly growing smaller since 1885, would seem to justify this belief. This is of considerable importance to the American farmer, for it indicates that one of the most formidable competitors of this country in the wheat market of Europe is not likely in the future to meet its share of the world's wheat demand. The demand naturally increases from year to year and must be supplied from some source. The American product can be made as great as need be, and no matter what the demand may be it will be met by the American farmer if he can be 'reasonably certain of fair prices. If the shortage in India is as great as stated this year it is to be expected that an improvement in the European market will soon be shown.

A LUCAL MANUFACTURER'S VIEWS. The head of one of the largest manufacturing concerns in Omaha says that he has his plans made for extensive additions to his factory in case of the election of Harrison, but that the entargement will not be made if Cleveland be elected. This is purely a matter of business with him, and partisanship has nothing to do with it. A removal of the p otective tariff upon the articles produced by this firm, would expose it to foreign competition, which it could not at present withstand, and under such conditions an enlargement of its facilities would not be thought of, if, indeed, it should be able to continue business at

This is only one instance among many by which the sentiments of business men concerning the tariff question are shown in a practical way. There are other manufacturers in this city, and among them some life-long democrats, who are not a little disturbed by the possibility of the triumph of free trade. They know that the change proposed by the supporters of Cleveland would directly damage their business interests. In most cases they are engaged in enterprise that are young and not sufficiently well established to be independent of the aid which a protective tariff gives them. It

trial pursuits are opposed to free trade. Omaha has plenty of them, and if they do not say much they nevertheless keep up a lively thinking. They will undoubtedly be heard from on election day, and it will be found that their employes are with them. The manufacturer and the wage carners who are dependent upon his prosperity will make common cause against free trade.

FROM BAD TO WORSE. The telegraph pele nuisance to which this city has submitted for so many years is actually growing from bad to worse. There is not another city of equal population in America that presents such a forest of poles and dangerous network of overhead wires as Omaha. It was expected naturally that the prospective taking down of telephone poles would be preceded by the taking down of the unsightly telegraph poles, at least on the principal thoroughfares. Instead of that the council has, by resolution, granted a permit to the telegraph company to replace its poles on Farnam street with larger poles, carrying more wires, and the work is now being done.

It would seem as if the people of Omaha had no representation in the council. There is nothing that a franchised corporation asks for that it does not get and there is nothing that the people want that they can get at the hands of the council without the consent

of the corporations and contractors. Why should not the telegraph company be willing to do for Omaha what it has done in other less pretentious cities? Why should they persist in obstructing our principal business thoroughfares with monster poles and endanger our business blocks and the lives of our firemen by stringing numberless wires which can and ought to be placed under ground? Is there never to be any relief from the wire nuisance?

IT WAS a master stroke of political ability which prompted the republicans of Davenport to secure a speech from Mr. Charles Foster, secretary of the treasury, last Saturday evening. Davenport is the city of Iowa which is most interested in a sound currency, for its savings banks are by far the largest and most numerous of any city in the state. Secretary Foster made many republican votes by his exposition of the wildcat plank of the democratic platform and by pointing to the republican party's safe record on money. There is also at Davenport, as in every city in Iowa, a great increase of the republican vote this year by reason of the return of anti-prohibition republicans to their party. This is going to be a great year for republicanism in Iowa.

THE prospect now is that the next council will be no improvement on the present council. Our taxpayers appear to be altogether indifferent, but the franchised corporations and contractors were never more active. The boodle candidates are getting substantial aid and spending corporation money very freely in the saloons, while the very few decent men who have been nominated are hable to be snowed under. In any other city but corporation-ridden Omaha there would be an uprising of the taxpayers and business men to purge the city by presenting citizens' nominations for councilmen in every ward that has no choice between notoriously disreputable or dishonest candidates with a party label.

MR. POYNTER was elected to the state senate as an anti-monopolist and the independent senate elected him president pro tem. He was elected on a pledge that he would work for the passage of a law making it a penal offense for any public official to accept a free railroad pass. Instead of living up to the pledge Poynter rode on passes and charged mileage up to the state and even asked the railroads to give him passes over lines east of the Missouri river. Now Poynter wants to be elected to congress on the strength of his fidelity to antimonopoly principles. Comment is unnecessary.

THE republicans of Council Bluffs ancounce for tomorrow the greatest rally of the campaign. Senator Allison and other leaders will speak. A special invitation is extended to republicans in Omaha and South Omaha, and there is every indication that a great many republicans from this side of the river will attend the rally.

Not Among the Mourners. Globe-Democrat. It is said that notwithstanding Cleveland's m Hill is cheerful. This is easily explained. It is not Hill's funeral.

Ignoring Cleveland. Honors being easy, the campaign goes on as though the entire subject were permanently buried, and the noule axeman, Adlai Ewing Stevenson, the unrelenting opponent of the force bill, advances to victory.

A Dangerous Precedent, St. Paul Ploneer Press. They shoot, burn and hang for horsesteal ing in Idaho, and in Wyoming a man has just been lynched for contempt of court. It is clear enough that if capital punishment were resorted to for contempt of law in either state they would be speedily depopulated.

Protection's Record. In 1880 the textile industries of this coun try produced \$500,876,068. In 1890 they produced \$693,048,702—a gain in ten years of \$192,672,634. Of nourse, protection good. A mere addition of the little sum of nearly \$200,000,000 a year to the country's

> American Interests First. Indianap Mi Journal.

The public man who advocates and sup ports a policy which will open our markets to competitors in Europe practically sup ports a policy which will give the business and employment of American citizens to Eu-ropeans. Consequently he should be re-garded as a champion of European interests and the fee of America.

Back in the Ranks.

It certainly means something when mem pers of the independent party all over the tate are leaving it and declaring themselves for the republican ticket, and none are so s. Nebraska is a republican state, and Sth of November will leave no doubt as to this in the minds of even the most skepti-

It Don't Go.

Silver Creek Times Members of the people's party never tire of proclaiming that the old parties are one. They are one for the constitution and the iaw, and they have courage enough and force enough—enough of coid lead and cold steel—to make those revolutionary leaders is not necessary to go away from home and their followers, who are predicting tur for proof that men interested in indus-moll and bloodshed, submit to the constitution

it all, in a lawful and regular way. Their contention that if they cannot get what they want by the ballot they will get it by the bullet, don't go.

> A Difference in Candidates. Kearney New Era.

The joint discussions between Hon, James Whitehead, the republican neminee for congress from this district, and Congressman Kem, has given the voters an opportunity to judge for themselves which of them would most ably represent their interests in congress. In ability, in honesty of purpose, in manliness, in intellectuality, Mr. Whitehead is the superior of Congressman His appearance on the restrum shows it speeches demonstrate it and his sound logical statements demonstrated his exceptional ability. It is the duty of every republican. ability. It is the duty of every republicant in fact every citizen who cares a farthing for the reputation of this congressional district, to vote for Mr. Whitehead.

Won't Be Buildozed by a Rebel. Sutton Advertisers

Colonel Calhoun of the Lincoln Herald, an ex-rebel soldier, is baving a tough time bull-dozing Colonel J. S. Leftew of McCook, a gallant union soldier, into voting for Mc-Keighan, a dress parade soldier who tever smetled nowder, and an independent, instead of that clean, upright man, W. E. Audrews. Colonel LeHew carries an arm shattered in pattle by a rebel bullet, and does not propose to be bluffed by possibly the man who fired that bullet at him. Colonel Leffew no doubt holds that Calboun ought to be satisthat protects him, but which no doubt in the bottom of his heart he hates, and did all in his power to destroy.

Wildcat Currency Affoat.

Chicago Tribune That incorrigible joker, McCullagh, of the St. Louis Giobe-Democrat, sends the follow-St. Louis Globe-Democrat, sending note to the Tribune:
St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 18, 1892,—Dear Sir:
St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 18, 1892,—Dear Sir:
Please credit ne 35 on account of subscription
to the Tribune for the enclosed. Yours,
J. B. McCullagn.

The \$5 note enclosed is a sample of the demo cratic old wildcat variety. It was issued by the Cleveland bank, Bungtown, N. J., October 21, 1892, and promises, whenever it d-n pleases, to pay to bearer \$5 in money, coon-skins, or cordwood, at the option of the bank. It is also receivable in payment for 5 cent dricks at 20 cents each. The bill which Mc-

Cullagh sends is just as good as the stuff which will be issued if the democrats are suc-cessful and get the 10 per cent tax on state

Thoughts for "l'opulists."

bank issues repeated.

New York Tribune. Such republicans as are still giving aid to the democracy by supporting fusion or peo-plo's tickets at the west, are bound, as honest men, to look squarely at certain facts which recent events make plain.

1. Southern democrats who pretended to go into the people's party have generally abandoned it. Throughout the east and south, democrats are stating, with the abso lute certainty which comes only of power to control elections by fraud, that every southern state will vote for Mr. Cleveland. nay possibly be mistaken, but experience in Alabama and Georgia this year, and in the southern states generally for lifteen years past, indicates that votes in that section are

likely to be counted before they are cast.

2. The people's party at the west is not, as many hoped it would be, a party of the people. Engineered and directed by the most notorious political backs and chronic officeseekers, in most of the western states, it continues to exist solely for the purpose letaching enough republican votes to make democratic success possible. There is no more chance of getting anybody but Mr. Cleveland elected president if the election should once go to the house than there is of electing Weaver by the popular vote of New York. Men who want to help the democratic party had better do so openly and like men, answering for it to the world and their

3. The republican party is not dead nor dying, as some fanatics imagine. Stronger than ever at the east, because of democratic fusion in western states with men whose objects the eastern democrats profess to detest; stronger than ever in all manufacturing states because of the wonderful growth of manufactures since the new tariff was adopted; stronger wherever patriotic feeling is found because of the splendid conduct of the administration in foreign affairs, its de-fense of American honor, its reciprocity treaties, and its success in opening foreign markets to American meat products, the grand old party is making such a fight that its adversaries begin to despair. This at least recent events make certain, that the republican party cannot be put on the shelf. but will live to triumph whenever the people comprehend that nothing else can save the country from free trade, wildcat money and mination of a south made solid by

4. The so-called people's party was born of bad crops and ignorance. Many who read only one side came to believe that the repubican party had created all monopolies, ; lered and impoverished the people and reduced the land to starvation. The crops of 1891 paid off mortgages by the thousand and every man emancipated from debt began to ook facts in the face and saw what lies had been told him. Calamity wailers have not been gaining votes since the bad harvest of 1890, and it is up hill work for them this year, with the evidences of unprecedented prosperity rolling in every day from official and other sources.
It is a good time for those who have been

used by the democratic party as its tools to usk themselves seriously if they have no been so used long enough. To be cheated once is about enough for most Americans. The practical, hard handed and hard headed men of the west must speak for themselves and say whether they care to be used as catspaws in another election.

FLASHES OF FUN.

The serious features of the campaign have given way to certain victory for Harrison and Reid lends a merry aspect to the columns of the New York Tribune. "The anctioneer," exclaims the Tribune in an explosive mood, "is chiefly noted for his more bid disposition."

Philadelphia Record: This is the latest on your pet barkeeper. You—Do you keep whisky here? Barkeeper—Yes, of course. You—Then why don't you sell it? Washington Star: "Bring me a punch." said the rounder. "I want something to make

me s'eep."
"Yes, sir." said the intellizent waiter.
"Beverage, sir, or London literature?"

New York Press: "Yes," said the good lady, "my husband is a candidate for office and says he is in the hands of his friends, but judging from the state in which he came home last night. I should say he is in the hands of his enemies." New York Berald: Cholly Chapleigh-I lon't care a rap for the girl, and I wish she'd

drop me.
Miss Quickwit—Perhaps she bas been trying to drop you, but you won't tum

Chicago Inter Ocean: Doctor—Did you give her the powders every hour, as directed? Nurse—No; because after you had talked to her she just plucked up courage and con-cluded she wanted to live.

Philadelphia Record: "This is an I-deal hand." remarked the gambier under his breath as he dealt himself four aces and the other feliow a quartet of monarchs. Yonkers Statesman: When sand gets in a machine it usually stops it from running. It is not so, however, with the political ma-chine.

Dallas News: It is quite natural that a child should take after its mother while it is young Truth: Three days of grace—the time usually atlowed the bride groom before the bride asserts herself.

Indianapolis Journal: "You see, when they were enraged he wrote to her that he knew she was far ton good for him; that she would be bound to realize the fact later, and now she is bringing those letters out in court." "Breach of promise, ch?" "Naw. Diverce."

Indianapolis Journal: "You seem to be trying to make your life a perpetual picnic." "You have bit it, first time. When I was a youngster my father was always recommending see to Go to the ant, thou shurgard," and if the ant is not to be found at a picnic, where shall I find her?" NANCY HANKS TO THE CITY OF PARIS.

New York Sun. Speed on. O shapely ship; speed on, From shore to shore: There's much between Your 5:14 And my 2:04.

Speed on, O shapely ship! speed on! But stop—may I inquire If on your last You used the fast. Pacumatic tire?

THE PIVOTAL STATE.

Political Notes Gleaned from the Frees of New York.

by the enshrouded appartion in the pulpit. Brandishing a revolver Emmors bade the It is semi-officially announced that James sexton listen to the truth. The sexton hastily retreated, but not before the lunatio had fired three shots into the air. The G. Blaine will deliver several short sporches before the close of the campaign, probably in New York city. During a conference with Chairman Carter, Mr. Blatne ancounced his rendiness to do everything in his power for the success of the tickel, and placed his services at the disposal of the national compulies. officers of the church and police were speedily summoned, out for more than three hours Emmons stood his ground. tional committee.

A large wad of democratic boodie has been

Indiana is that the fight is at its

in a mood to make a vigorous, spicy re

Over 2,000 German veterans of the war net in New York city Friday and vigor

ously set the seal of their approval on Presi-dent Harrison's administration. A resolu-tion was adopted in answer to a portion of

the letter of acceptance of Whitelaw Reid, which said that the duty of every soldier

was to vote as he had fought. The resolu

tion may be summed up in four words: "Trust us for that." This was adopted

amid deafening applause and the waving of

Betting on the result of the election is

limited, the real sporting element holding back until registration is completed. Demo-

crats, as usual, are working a bluff game, Ex-Postmaster General Don Dickinson of

fered to net \$5,000 ou Cleveland, and up to Friday night could find no takers.

Last Thursday Alexander Ogilvie, the

racing man, bet \$5,000 on Harrison. The other end of the bet was taken by a Phila-

delphia syndicate, represented by George Madden. Mr. Ogilvie is now offering to bet

from \$1,000 to \$5,000 that Harrison will have

a majority of at least fifty electoral votes.
"Buck" Morgan, the well known Kentucky

horseman and horsebreeder, bet \$2,500 to \$2,200 at the St. James hotel that Cieveland would carry New York state.

SOUTH AMERICAN MATTERS.

Serious Ontlook in Santiago del Estero-

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Benn

Chili Anxious to Be Friendly,

VALPARAISO, Chili (via Galveston, Tex.)

Oct. 24 .- By Mexican Cable to the New

York Herald-Special to The Bee. ]-

News comes from Buenos Avres that Gov-

ernor Rojas of Santiago del Estero is still in

prison and the revolutionists are practically

in control of the state. The national cabinet

has discussed the situation. The majority

favored federal intervention and Finance

Minister Romero resigned and the executive

asked power from the national congress to intervene. It was granted. The governors

of all the provinces have been called upon to

It is probable that congress will appoint a

commission to inquire into the state of affairs in the province. The situation in the province is grave and there is liable to be

The Herald can say authoritatively that

the Chilian government, as a token of its

desire to renew good feeling and friendship with the United States, will send the cruiser

Captain Prat from France to represent her

in the unval demonstration next spring. The officers and crew for the Captain Prat

left here for France today.

La Union says that the United States in sending Admiral Gherardi's fleet on a

friendly visit shows an amicable feeling to

warship and expresses the hope that this

will be the beginning of a resumption of good feeling between the two countries.

The government will notify Admiral Gher-

Comic Opera at the Casino.

New York, Oct. 24.-At a meeting held

ast night the Aronsons, representing the

stockholders of the Casino company, and Manager J. M. Hill of the Standard theater

consummated a deal that settled the face of Casino boards. The season will open on November 14 with "The Fencing Master,"

The Aronsons will remain in charge of the

Casino, dividing the gross receipts with Mr.

Scared the Sexton.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 24.—Charles M.

Emmons, a gambier, employed at the United

States armory, whose mind has been unsound

upon religious matters, went to the Olivet

Congragational church at midnight Satur-

red fire, Roman candles, pinwheels and powder. After entering the church the

madman arrayed himself in the dust clotus, covering his face and hanging the bigred

book mark of the pulpit bible from a string

He had supplied himself with rockets

Hill, who still retains control of

ardi of the Captain Prat's visit.

by De Koven and Smith.

Standa rd.

3

have the national guard ready for service.

rious trouble before it is settled

many small flags among the veterans.

great value

than in this state.

keep the state in line.

sent to Indiana. The Heraid of Saturday says: Secretary Sheerin telt in hot haste for Indiana at 2 o'clock. He traveled with an extra gripsack, which he guarded as carefully a carefully a carefully a carefully an extra gripsack, which he guarded as carefully a carefully in which six men were concerned, two deputy marshals and four moonshiners. The fully as though it contained something of cause was ten gallons of rum and a roaring eat value. There is good reason to be-we that Mr. Sheerin has taken to Indiana distillery fire. distillery fire.

Friday morning United States Marshals
Spence and Reynolds spotted a still in
Franklin county. Everything showen that
the still had been worked recently. The the money needed for "legitimate purposes in the campaign," which the state chairman has been auxiously awaiting. Mr. Sneerin, however, naively said the other day that they only wanted \$30,000 in that state. The still was in an open cave, or pit at the bot tom of a deep ravine, the furnace smoke stack showing level with the ground. The depunews received at both headquarters from olot, and that it is much more tumultuous ties remained near by, and just at dusk the moousbiners began to come to the still. The first man built a nee in the furnace, and at 9

around his beit, w When the sexton arrived

to start his morning fires he was confronted

RUM DID IT.

Officers Surprised by an Explosion During an

Expedition Against Moonshiners

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 24.-From Franklin

county comes a curious story of an explasion

The democratic fright is not confined to Indiana. According to the same authority the outlook in North Carolina is dubious. o'clock seven moonshiners were ingings, running doublings and carrying off An emissary from that state waited on Chairman Harrity and boldly asserted that from \$25,000 to \$50,000 would be needed to Just as the seven workers announced their itention of quitting work for the night the deputies covered them with their guns. Two of the moonshiners, who were standing on the hillside, made a dash for the woods and Minister Egan is preparing a reply to Wayne MacVeagh's attach's on his charac-ter made in New York and Phhadelphia. Mr. Egan is reported as very indignant and escaped. The other five, however, standing in the right of the distillery fire, were unable

to tell just how many deputies were surrounding them, so gave up without a fight although their guns were stacked within arm's reach Deputy Reynoids stood at the opening of he excavation, the only avenue of escape, guarding the men, while Spence destroyed The two men who escaped he machinery.

were carrying a keg of rum. but in their haste left it benind. Spence knocked the head out of the keg and accidentally overturned it. Down into the furnace went rum, keg and all. A moment later there was a terrific explosion. Deputy Marshai Spence was buried upward and backward and found a resting place in a clump of bushes. The keg was blown out of the chimney and all ablaze went rolling down deputy who was guarding the moonshiners At the same time, a flood of blazing, hissing whisky, shooting flames fifteen feet high poured out of the furnace.

The moonshiners broke and ran to escape the mysterious fire and for a few minutes six scared men were huddling together watch-ing the fire. The seventh man, one of the moonshiners, never lost his presence o mind, but quickly put himself into a state of absence of body.

ANTE-ELECTION ANALYSIS. New York Herald Amuses Itself in Fore.

casting the Vote of the Metropolis. NEW YORK, Oct. 24.-The Herald this morning publishes its calculations on the city's vote based on the registration up to date. It says: There have now been registered in round numbers 202,000 voters. This tremendous registration in two days foreshadows a total of 320,000 or 330,000, for there are two more days and it would be strange ugainst all precedent if fewer that 60,000 persons registered on each day. enthusiastic souls out the total as high as 340,000. We have here a fairly definite basis for calculation. To begin then, about S per cent of the voters who register do not go to the poils. Some authorities say 7 per cent. If we take 8 per cent, we may still be very sure that the total vote of New York city will be more than 800,000. go up to 315,000. The republicans say they vill get at least 120,000. If we take the total vote to be only 300,000-and that seems to be the lowest possible figure-180,000 would be left to be divided among all the other tickets. Not more than 5,000 will be polled by the prohibitionists, people's party and socialists, and woman suffragists and all the rest who are stirring around in these shifting scenes. Then the democratic plurality in New York eity will be 55,000. The democratic prophets will not admit that the vote will be less than cannot have more than 110,000. That would leave 210,000 for all the other tickets, of which 200,000 would be for the democrats, or a plurality of 95,000. Then they say that the republicans

The Recruit List Reduced to Two. Chicago Tribune.

Judge Gresham declares in a letter to an old Indiana friend that the report of his inn to take the stump for Cleveland and vote the democratic ticket is unauthorized and untrue and Judge Cooley's son has al ready denied the same report that his father intended to support the fat prophet. Thus far Mr. Wayne MacVeagh and a mugwump named Cox are the only democratic recruits that stick.

A MARRIAGE ODE.

Coreinnati Commercial. The weading was quite do rizuer. The presents were not a bit feur And what did they do But go right away on a tour.

Everything was provided au fait, At least that's what all accounts said But in spit of all that The couple d d spat And scrapped every nour of the dait.

The house where they fived was distingue,

And they went with the blue-blooded But the war and the strife Went on till his wife In the eye with his list he did bingue. The world thought the bride very chic,

And the groom quite a regular But they went into court: And got a divorce mighty quie

## BROWNING, KING

Largest Manufacturers and Desiers of Ciolhing in the World.

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 leyel with the hills. Didn't snow on the hills. This winter, they say, will see some mighty cold weather and overcoats will be in as much demand as ever. Our overcoats are proper in style. We make

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.

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