THE DAILY BEE

E ROSEWATER, EDITOR PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Ree (without Smide) One Year.
Daily and Sauday. One Year.
Fix Months
Three Months
Funday Bee. One Year
Wackly Ree. One Year
Wackly Ree. One Year

OFFICES. Omets, The Bee Ruilding South Omets, corner N and 25th Streats, Conneil Binds, 12 Pearl Street, Udleago Office, 311 Chamber of Commerce, New York, Itoms 13, 74 and 15, Tribune Building, Washington, 53 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. communications relating to news and

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to T be Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Brafts checks and postoffice orders to be made prishle to theorder of the company. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. e of Nebraska. County of Douglas.

Habing company, does solemnly awear that the actual circulation of Twe Datty Bee for the week ending October 22, 1822, excepting the extra 3 o'clock edition, was as follows: Sunday, October 10.
Menday, October 17.
Tuesday, October 18.
Wednesday, October 19.
Thursday, October 20.
Friday, October 21.
Faturday, October 22. 24,343

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 21 day of October, 1892. N. P. FEIL. [Seal] Notary Public. Average Circulation for September, 24,622.

FEW men will express disapproval of the Irvine verlict.

BRYAN will soon cease to "represent the United States."

This is the day of the big republican blow-out in Courcil Bluffs. THE populist party produces pestifer-

ous panic and profuse prevarication. STAND up for Omaha by voting against the avowed enemies of her prog-

It is reasonable to presume that our visiting Baptists who rise in prayer are

standing up for Nebraska.

So FAR we have not been able to obtain the views of the head of the Lease family on the present crisis.

THE nearer election day approaches the more certain the election of the entire Douglas county republican ticket becomes.

IF THE voters of the First district want to share the certain triumph of the winner they will lose no time in getting abourd the Field wagon.

THE news from Arkansas is very encouraging to democrats. It is now practically assured that Cleveland will actually carry the state.

THE building in Omaha at this time is surprising in the number and value of the permits issued. It is quite a boom of a normal and healthy sort.

> THE campaign in Nebraska is unique in the fact that nothing has ever been said against the private life or public record of the republican nominee for

JUDGING from the furious flounderings indulged in by Wayne MacVeagh he is determined to earn a right to feast on the spoils in case of the election of Cleveland.

"HELP us or we perish" is the cry that comes from the Bryan heelers. The wail pervades the First district, but the Bryan ship-crow, cargo and passengers -is doomed.

No NEBRASKA farmer who has worked to obtain a deed to his land will vote with the party whose leaders are in many cases men who seek to impair the value of his land.

How can the people place in power a gang of state defamers while there are over \$50,000,000 on deposit in the banks of Nebraska, or nearly \$50 for every man, woman and child in the state.

IT WILL take more democratic boodle than the Samosets and Jacksonians can raise to save Billy Bryan in the First district. By the way, what did Bryan ever do for the democracy of Omaha?

THERE is no record of any act of Bryan in congress that would indicate that he considered Omaha within his district before the reapportionment became effective. He certainly has no claim for assistance at the hands of Omaha.

THE pawnbroker is not usually regarded as the nighest ornament in business or social circles, but it must not be forgotten that had it not been for the obliging disposition of that person about 400 years ago Queen Isabella could not have obtained the wherewith which led to our discovery.

IT SEEMs that the city scaler has a suspicion that some of the coal dealers are giving short weight to their customers, but that the ordinance under which he acts does not give him authority to take a load from the scales and verify its weight. It is clear that if he has no power to interfere it is entirely useless for him to have suspicious. As it now takes nearly as much of the poor man's money to buy a ton of coul as to buy a farm, it would seem as if that ordinance ought to be amended with the utmost promptness.

MORE than 500 delegates, representing 260 Baptist churches in Nebrasko, are in attendance at the twenty-fourth annual convention of that church now in session in Omaha. It is a large and important body and stands for what is true and noble in the citizenship of the state, As in the case of the Congregationalists, who met here last week, the people of Omaha will extend a hearty welcome to its guests without regard to denominational lines. The Baptist church is strong in Nebraska and its Young People's union is an organization of great influence. It was in this state that this powerful society originated, and it is now spread all over the United States.

THE NATION'S BEREAVEMENT.

The nation mourns the death of Mrs. Harrison. Everywhere throughout this broad land the hearts of men and of women are touched with a profound sorrow, and if human sympathy can heal the wounds of those to whom the loss of wife and mother is an unspeakable bereavement, it is given them without limit. For weeks the American people shared in the alternating hope and anxiety of those who kept devoted vigil by the bedside of the afflicted. Every report that came from the sick room was solicitously read in millions of homes. When Mrs. Harrison asked to be taken from the mountain resort, where a restoration to health was sought, back to the sunshine of Washington, there was a general feeling of gratification when her request was complied with, and a universal hope that the change would bring improvement. All this was testimony to a degree of popular affection which no other woman since the mother of Washington has enjoyed. The extent of that affection is the measure of the popular

sorrow. Mrs. Harrison represented the highest standard of American womanhood, and, indeed, of all true womanhood. To her, home had a loftier meaning than anything else under heaven, and her duties as wife and mother were above all others, save her obligations to her Maker. The story of her life is that of simple and faithful performance of every domestic function. A woman of culture and refinement, capable of meeting the highest social demands, she did not seek the diversions of society as an object of life, but rather accepted and performed what society required of her as a duty. The testimony is that none discharged this duty more worthily. Whether as a private lady in her home at Indianapolis, or entertaining as a senator's wife, or presiding over the white house as the first lady of the land -everywhere she was the same gracious, considerate, hospitable hostesseverywhere she maintained the unos-

tentatious manners and the unaffected dignity of a true and noble womanhood. In all these respects Mrs. Harrison was an example of which American women may well be proud, and which all women would do well to en ulate. That she left the impress of her superior qualities upon the social life of her time, so far as she came in contact with it, is not to be doubted, and in her death, after weary weeks of patient suffering, marked by the tenderest care and most faithful devotion of husband and children, there is a lesson to her sex of the worth of a pure, useful and unselfish life.

ENCOURAGING TO STOCK RAISERS. In an article on the decline of the stock business in Great Britain the London Financial Times says:

The order recently issued by the poard of agriculture, which came into force on the 19th of September, permits the importation of sheep from the United States on vessels with cattle from that country. It will doubtiess encourage a live trade in sheep, which is on the increase there, while the claim recently made by Secretary Rusk, when he declared the United States free from pleuro-pneumonia, is suggestive of the entry of live cattle from the United States into our inland markets at no remote date. It seems probable that we shall soon be de pendent on America for our beef, with the result that cattle breeding, which has till lately been the main prop of our agriculture, will become as unprofitable as wheat grow-

Few subjects are of deeper interest to the western farmer than that here referred to. It has been evident for some time that Europe was becoming more and more dependent upon the United States for its meat supply. Our exports of cattle, hogs and sheep have enormously increased of late and there seems to be a good prospect that they will continue to do so. It is undoubtedly true that England will soon be largely dependent upon America for her beef and for other meats. We can raise stock more cheaply than England can, and for that matter no country of Europe can compete with us. The vast areas of grazing land in the west will continue for many years to invite the enterprise of stock raisers, and with judicious management they can produce the best of neats at prices which will defy European competition. The exports of beef and pork from the packing houses of South Omaha have wonderfully inrensed during the past year and Chiago and Kansas City have also had a great foreign trade. The future of the meat business in the west is full of promise and the prospect of a growing market in Europe affords every encour-

agement to the western stockman. AMERICAN TEXTILE INDUSTRIES. The statistics for each branch of the great textile industries have recently been completed by the census bureau. It appears from the tables presented that the increase in silk manufacture has been most striking, being 112.75 per cent in the value of the products, but coston ranks second with an increase of 39.51 per cent and wool third with an increase of 26.39 per cent. The average increase in the textile industry is 38.51 per cent. It appears from the report, however, that wool stands first in relative importance among the textile manufactures with a product valued at \$337,-768,524, with cotton products second, valued at \$267,981,724, and silk products third, valued at \$87,298,454. The increase in the total of these textile products during the past ten years has been \$192,672,634. This surpasses all previous records of growth in this or

any other country. The most interesting feature of these statistics is the great increase shown in the amount of wages paid to operators. In the combined industries referred to above the increase in wages paid has been 64.71 per cent. The total sum of \$162.365,598 was paid in these industries to 488,921 employes, making the annual average of wages to each person employed \$349.84 in the wool manufactures as against \$293.33 in 1889, \$301.65 in the cotton manufactures as compared with \$243.65 in 1880, and \$386.55 in the silk manufactures as compared with \$291.83 in 1880. These wages, it is to be remembered, are the average earnings of men. women and children. As there has been a great reduction in the prices of the goods produced in these three industries

must be vastly greater than it was ten years ago in order to make so great an

increase in the value of the product. These figures ought to be very suggestive to the American workingman. They prove conclusively that industries which rank among the most important in the United States are growing with great rapidity, that the wages of their operatives are increasing, and that the prices of their products are steadily falling. The poor man is especially interested in the growth of our cotton and wool textile industries. He has to buy the products of these mills, and he has every reason to congratulate himself upon the fact that they are flourishing, and that while they are reducing the cost of the goods which he must buy, they are at the same time enlarging the field of American labor and bettering the condition of their employes. The protection of home industries is not merely an advantage to the manufacturer-it promotes the interests of the workingman by making a market for labor, and by cheapening the commodities which he is compelled to buy.

THE SAME HERE.

Ex-Senator Hill of Colorado, in an open letter to the voters of that state, gives among several reasons for republican success "that the credit and reputation of Colorado will be injured beyond all calculation should the Weaver ticket be successful," Simply as a business proposition, says Mr. Hill, "I am of the opinion that the election of the Weaver ticket in Colorado would inflict an injury upon our credit from which it would require years to recover."

Can any practical man doubt that populist success in Nebraska would have the same damaging effect upon the credit and reputation of this state that it would have upon Colorado? The conditions in the two states are very much alike, that is, both must depend for their development upon outside capital and upon attracting population from other portions of the country. Whatever would repel these from the one would be equally effective in repelling them from the other. Nebraska has already had enough experience to warrant the conviction that populist success would seriously injure the credit and reputation of the state. Everybody who has given intelligent attention to the matter knows that the new political movement has retarded the progress of Nebraska and been a check upon its prosperity. The damage done here has not been as serious, perhaps, as in Kansas, chiefly for the reason that the superior capabilities of Nebraska offer stronger inducements to investment and settlement, but no well-informed man will question that this state would have gained more largely than it has done in the last two or three years had it not been for the danger of the success of the new political movement. That danger is still present, though it is diminishing, there is every reason to believe, as the day of election approaches, but not until it is swept away by a defeat of the populist party so complete as to leave no chance for the demagogues in that organization to do further mischief will Nebraska realize that degree of progress

and prosperity which ought to be hers. There could be no stronger proof of the nevally high esteem in which the capabilities of Nebraska are held than the fact that notwithstanding disparagement and misrepresentation, the menace of prohibition and the equally great danger from the new political movemeat, she has gone steadily forward in material development, and it is surely a fair and reasonable inference that if these obstacles to progress were removed, the advance would be much more rapid than it has been. Regarded from a purely practical standpoint there cannot be a reasonable doubt that populist success in Nebraska would inflict incalculable damage upon the state, affecting not one or two but all interests, from which it would require years to recover. The experiment already had

should be sufficient. A JUSTIFIABLE SELFISHNESS.

"When we deal with foreign nations," said Senator Manderson in his speech at Hebron, "we want to get more than we give." This is the republican position, but it is the reverse of the position taken by the democracy in this campaign. It is one of the most surprising things in political history that a party claiming to represent the people and to speak in behalf of their interests should not only favor a policy by which a competing nation would gain a great advantage, but should also accuse its opponents of cruel indifference to the 'brotherhood of man." It should be remembered that the first duty of any nation is self-protection. Nothing could be more absurd than the pretense that it is incumbent upon the American peoole to make laws that will favor the manufacturer and the wage earner of Great Britain. So far as we have observed no republican journal or orator has rejoiced over the depression that has been caused in England by the enforcement of our protective policy. The facts have been referred to for no other purpose but to show that free trade is not the rich blessing which its democratic advocates in this country claim it

It is true that we want to get more than we give when we deal with foreign nations. England has been trying for more than a century to get more than she gave in her commercial dealings with us, and it has been openly declare ! in parliament that the true policy for England was to crush out every American industry in its infancy in order that competition might be rendered impossible. It is not proposed by the advocates of protection that English industries shall be throttled, but only that the American manufacturer and wage earner shall be taken care of. If that means a heartless disregard of the "brotherhood of man," the free traders are at liberty to make the most of it.

A DISPATCH from Toronto states that efforts will be made from this time forth to induce emigrants from western Europe who have gone, or are going, to the northwestern states, to settle in the Canadian northwest. There is really nothing new about this, for the Canadians have long sought to secure a larger share of the European immigra-

tion. At present only a very small proportion of the people who cross the sea to seek homes on this continent are attracted to the Dominion. This is not altogether due to the fact that the agricultural resources of the states are better than those of Canada, for it is well known that large portions of the Dominion are peculiarly adapted to agricultural products. The real truth is that immigrants come to the United States because they like its institutions better than those of Canada. They have had enough of European forms of government and do not wish to seek homes in a country that is controlled by Great Britain. A government that is of the people, for the people and by the people has its attractions for those who are leaving Europe to better their condition. They are not ignorant of the advantages which the United States offers to the poor man by reason of an administrative policy which aims to make his lot as easy as possible and to encourage him in the accumulation of property. Under present conditions Canada cannot expect to compete with this country in attracting immigrants.

THE haphazard manner in which jurors are selected in this district is sure to work hardships upon ligitants. The people want good men on the bench; litigants strive to retain reputable attorneys to try their cases and go to great lengths to satisfy themselves of the honesty and integrity of men whom they employ to conduct their cases before any high court. But jurymen are selected hit or miss-usually miss. It would seem to be considered as a small matter whether a juror has a conscience or not. The atmosphere of a court of justice, the admonition of an upright julge or the great weight of unshaken testimony will not make a dishonest juror vote on the side of equity and right. With more care in the selection of men for our juries the courts of this city would be spared such scandals as that which resulted in the well-deserved rebuke which Judge Irvine administered to Juror Redey, whom he dismissed from the panel in disgrace. Doubtless this proceeding will have a wholesome effect upon careless men who have no conception of the sanctity of their oaths as jurors and whose prejudices overshadow all sense of jus-

THE "Weekly Tin Plate Report" of Messrs, Thomas & Stirling of Bradford, England, dated October 7, has this: "Present slaughter prices are telling a tale in south Wales; about 180 mills are standing idle and probably will not be restarted until the men agree to a very appreciable reduction in their wages." This state of affairs is due to American competition under the McKinley law. The Welsh tin plate makers cannot stand the pressure and are obliged to close their mills and throw their men out of employment. If the latter can be induced to accept a further reduction from the beggarly wages which they have received in the past the mills may be started again. Their condition is in striking contrast with that of the American workingman and the difference is simply the difference between protection and free trade. Could anything be more dishonest than the miserable pretense of the democrats that protection has done nothing for the young tin plate industry of this country?

ELSEWHERE in this issue THE BEE prints a letter from Mr. Charles Wooster, the Merrick county alliance-republican. Mr. Wooster is a member of the alliance in good standing, yet he repudiates the leadership that two years ago coerced many democrats and republicans in the alliance into voting the independent ticket. He makes use of some vigorous language in his arraignment of the men who have almost wrecked the alliance in their desire to make it a political machine by which they sought to foist themselves into power. The letter will be read with interest.

IT WILL be remembered how the demperatic party has a horror of a surplus in the treasury-when they are not in power. Mr. Blaine in his late article refers to the record of President Jefferson on the surplus and on the tariff policy in these words: "His action in 1807 when he declined to recommend the repeal or alteration of the revenue law, after a surplus of \$14,000,000 had been accumulated, puts him in the sharpest contrast to Mr. Cleveland who in his term of office treated the surplus accumulated as the sum of all vil-

THE University of Illinois is well enough in its way, but when it comes to foot ball the University of Nebraska appears to be the greater educational institution by six to nothing. There is plenty of brawn and nerve as well as an abundance of brains in this state. But other games are to follow and it may be that the young men from Illinois will do petter next time.

> The Safe Side. Philadelphia Inquirer.

Men will bet on elections as well as on other events, but the great North American truth which stares every better in the face is that the man who doesn't bet doesn't lose. A Striking Sentiment.

In the procession of 20,000 school children at Cincinnati on Cotumbus day was a transparency which read: "We are the standing army of the republic" Match that sentiment if you can, effete monarchies.

Can Tell a Good Man. Histing: Nebraskan. Mr. Andrews in his campaign so far has met with a success that has surprised even his closest friends, and not the least gratify-ing feature of the manner in which he has been received by the people of this district is that it is so well deserved and that they have been quick to perceive the worth of this clear headed advocate of progress and pros-

Give the American a Chance.

Washington Post crepi From the bulletius that are so frequently issued by the news vanes of the two national political committees we learn that there is now a desperate rivalry for the favor of foreign-born voters. The bright young man who grinds out the typewritten claims at Mr. Carter's headquarters informs the public that the recent speech of Mr. Blaine has created a regular stampeds in the ranks of the Irish den racy and that the sons of Erin are now pouring into the republican

party by the thousands. The manipulator of the typewriter at democratic headquarters is quick to deny this.

is quick to deny this.

Mr. Harrity's young man is emphatic in the belief that Blaine is a back number, and that his influence with the Irish vote is nil. Instead of a general immigration of Irish democrats to the republican party we are informed that those few Irishmen who have been voting the republican ticket are so thoroughly disgusted with Mr. Biaine's demagogic performance that they have decided to express their disapproval by voting for Mr. Cleveland. For is this sharp con-tention confined to the Irish-American voter. We gather from the same sources that a similar process of manipulation applies with equal force to the German, Swede, ian, Hebrew, Russian, Polish and Scandi

navian vote.

The Post is not disposed to stir up race prejudice. It has no especial objections to made to corral the votes of those who hap pened to make their initial appearance in foreign climes, but it would inquire in a meek and subdued manner as to what done by the national committees in regard to the American voters. There are no special pleas being made to the Bill Joneses or the John Smiths and all outward appearances indicate that the plain American voter is a most inconsequential indi vidual in the present campaign. It may be all right, but it does seem strange that such should be the case in a country where the campaign orator has so much to say about

A WORD WITH THE OLD SOLDIER,

O'NEILL, Neb., Oct. 22 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: Has it ever occurred, 1 wonder, to the old soldiers who are parading under the banner of Weaver and Field and keeping step to the tune of starvation and calamity, that there is not a word or line in the national platform of the independent party calculated to carry comfort or consolation to the soldier soul or pensions to his needy pocket book!

On the subject of the soldier their platform is as silent as the tomb and unsympathetic as a mummy. No recognition what ever of the noble services and unparalled sacrifices of the brave and patriotic boys who sprang to the defense of their country and through rivers of blood, disease-breeding swamps and the fiendish malice and torture of rebsi prison pens, preserved its honor, vindicated the principle of human liberty and established for the happiness and protection of future generations one govern ment, one nation, indivisible, all-powerful,

and, let us hope, eternal.

Not one word of sympathy and encouragemert, not one promise or guarantee of assist ance and support in the hours of need and days of decline of the man with the armless sleeve, the legless pants, the creppled limb, the signtless eye, the diseased physique, who left his home, his family, his all, to light his country's battles and maintain his country's cause. Not one proffer of aid to the struggling widows and orphaned children of the country's defenders who lost their lives in defense of the nation's flag. Was ever the coldbloodedness of a political party as strongly exemplified as in this justance?

Why, even the old democratic party with its soild south and southern sympathy, never dared to ignore the righteous and humane demands of the union soldier. The country has never before witnessed such studied neglect of the old soldier's interests and conceded rights on the part of a political party bidding for national recognition.
Following the platform is a resolution

which makes a strained allusion soldier and his pension rights, but it is hollow and without heart, and in its preamble dis tinctly states that it is no part or parcel of the national platform. Simply a fifth wheel to the independent cart, a useless and pur-poseless attachment, a stub thrown to the whole, a sop, a mockery, a disgrace to the American people: an unpardonable insult to the men who were the blue.

To one who was present at the convention and watched the proceedings, however, as was the writer, it was no surprise that the soldier was ignored and relegated to the rear. A most noticeable feature of this gathering was the southern representation. composed mainly of ex-rebel brigadiers, and with them, of course, the union soldier didn't count to any alarming extent. The paradox of presenting the rebel—General Field—on a pension platform, was too much for them to countenance. They could do vicence to their feelings long enough to march around the hall to the tune of Yankee Doodle provided it was counteracted to tue time of Dixie, but a pension platform would never do. At this the southern scions drew the line, and the result is that the soldier and his pension are made a side issue—an outside issue. They bring up the rear, and ostracised by this notice to the world: "This is no part of the plat-Can it be, Mr. Editor, that the old soldier

does not know when he is insulted? Is it possible that when he is knocked down, jumped upon and stamped into the earth, figuratively speaking, that he noes not know the or has he become so magnunimous that he is willing to submit himself to any indignity that his southern brothers may heap pon him, and forego all the well-earned privileges which herotofore have been ac corded him by a grateful people! I do not believe that ever inference is correct. It is my firm belief that the old soldiers, as a body, will emphatically rebuke this premedi tated insult at the polis on the 8th of next month by casting their ballots for the party which has always held them in grateful remembrance and suited caraest action to professions by tiberal pension laws. That they will stay by the old republican party—the only party of prin-ciples and progress asking for the suffrages of the American people today, which stands up for America and Americans and Is now being made the target for the shafts of southern matice and English free

trade cupidity and envy.
If love of country, parriotic devotion to the land of one's nativity or adoption is to be upheid and encouraged, the insults toward the country's defenders must be rebused and condemned, else the fires of patriotism will smoulder and die. Therefore, let the old soldiers, their sons and all grateful citizens resent the indignity which the inde-pendent party has designedly and gra-tuitously offered them, on the 8th of next month in an emphatic and no uncertain way. It is due to the noblest soldiery that ever responded to any country's call. It is due to American dignity and American love of patriotism. CLIBENCE SELAH.

LOOTED LEVITY.

Detroit Free Press: She (hintingly)-The fire is going out.

He—Weil, I hope it will bring some coal back with it. Atchison Globe: Tell a man that he writes an interesting letter, and he will begin to dream nights of writing a book.

New York Weekly: Blinks—I hear the cab-men are going to strike for shorter hours. Minks (who sometimes rides)—Why, good-ness me, their tours are notover forty minutes

Somerville Journal: Coasting is very ex-citing sport, but, like some other amusements, it has its drawbacks.

Philadelphia Record: "I'm taking the pledge, but I don't intend to keep it." as the burglar remarked while pillaging the pawn-broker's shop.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Shtone—Do you notice how Churley has fallen into the habit of talking to himself on the street?
Chatter—That's the only chance he has to get in a word since he has married.

Chicago News: "Did Mr. Pimpernickel dance with you?" "That's what he called it." Philadeiphia Times: Concerning women taking part in politics, while there may be no scandal in it, it's certainly likely to give rise to much talk.

Hoston Transcript: It was an agricultural editor who wrote: "Pumpkins are said to be fattening for hogs, but we have never tried thom ourselves."

Washington Star: It is curious that philoso-phers tell us in one breath. "Money talks," and in the next, "Talk is cheap." LITERALLY CONSTRUED. Chicago Nous Record.

"How can I ever thank you?" she had sighed. As she took the ring he gave her in her she took the ring he gave her in her dainty fluger tips menning that she word her thanks, re-nifed: "Why, thank me as all others thank: thank me with your lips."

There was an awkward pause, and then his heart
Raced suddenly along as fast as races Nancy
Hanks.
For she came up and stood a foot apart—
Looked down and sald, with biushes, "Well,
why don't you take your thanks?"

AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION

Preparations Made for the Sad Journey to Indianapolia.

POSTPONED THE FUNERAL SERVICES

Will Be Held at Washington Thursday Morning and at the President's Old Home Friday-Cabinet Members to Be Pall Bearers.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, I 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.

Preparations for the sad journey to Indianapolis kept the official household at the executive mansion busy today. To the president and his family it was a day of rest, of much needed rest. The president is much exhausted with the anxious watching and waiting of the last two woeks. The cares of the sick room and grief have almost prostrated Mrs. McKee white Mrs. Dimmick, the faithful watcher by the sick bed, is completely exhausted. Partly for this reason and partly because it seemed difficult to make the necessary preparations by Wednesday morning, the president determined this morning to postpone the funeral services here until Thursday morning and the services in Indianapolis until the morning of Friday. 'The president's brother will behere from Kansas City by that time and all the members of the cabinet will be here to serve as honorary patiboarers. During the morning the president saw only the members of his cabinet who called, and Rev. Dr. Hamlin, who will conduct the services Thursday morning. News for the Army.

The following army orders were issued

The order for the examination of Captain Thomas F. Quian, Fourth infantry, by the army retiring board at Governor's island, is revoked. The extension of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability of Cap tain Quinu is further extended six months on account of sickness. The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Carter P. John-Tenth cavairy, is extended three months. Leave of absence for two months. take effect from the date opposite tollowing named officers: First Licutement William W. Wetherspoon, Twoften infantry, October 17; Second Lieutenant Harry H

Bandholtz, Sixth infantry, about November 4. The following transfers in the Second artillery are made: First Lieutenant Eli D. Hoyle from light battery A to battery L. First Lieutenant Edward H. Catlin from battery L to light battery A. Lieutenant Catlin will join the battery to which he is Catlin will join the battery to which he is thus transferred. First Lieutenant George Young, Seventh infantry, now once of absence at Detroit, will report by lotter to the superintendent of the recruiting service, New York city, to conduct recruits to the west, then he will join his company. The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant George T. Bartlett, Third artillery, is extended one month. The fol lowing assignments to regiments, of officers recently promoted, are ordered: Cavalry Lieutenant Colonel George A. Purington (promoted from major, Third cavalry) to the third cavalry, to date from October 20, vice Wilcox, retired; Major Alexander S. B. Keyes promoted from captain Tenth cavalry) to the Phird cavalry, to date from October 20, vice Purington, promoted. He will report by telegraph to the general commanding Department of Texas for assignment to a station. Captain George A. Evans (promoted from first lieutenant. Tenth cavalry) to the Tenth cavalry, troop D, to date from October 20, vice Keyes, promoted. He will join proper troop. Infantry arm-First Licutenant Amos B. Shatwek (promoted from second licutenant, Sixth infantry) to the Twentry in the factor of the first Licutenant and the factor of the ty-lifth infantry, company F, to date from October 19, vice Leonhauser, appointed regimental adjutant. He will join his proper station. Captain Thaddeus W. Jones, Tenth cavalry, will repair to Raleigh and report in person to the governor of North Carolina for emporary duty in connection with the itia of that state.

Miscellancous

A. Bartlett of Iowa is at the Johnson The Baltimore Sun says among the dis-ricts where the campaign is being watched with special interest from Washington is the First Nebraska, where Representative Bryan is fighting for re-election.

The Common Sense System. New York Advertiser

The system of protection has been called by ome writers the American system. This is a mistake. It is no more peculiarly American than eating dinners or wearing clothing. It is the recognized common sense system and practice of nine-tenths of civilization, and, ike every other well nigh universal practice, it is based on necessary reason. In this, as n other matters, the universal concensus of the race is the only safe guide

> The Achievement of the Century. Chicago News Record.

To annihilate 950 miles of space, to bring he human voice over a thread of copper wire, and hear its utterances on the instant it speaks, to be put in personal, oral contact with your fellow man 1,000 miles away-this constitutes no slight achievement for a civili- corsage embroidered with gold. zation which twenty-five years ago had not out of piece of narrow gold lace.

even heard of a telephone. It is another triumph which science appropriately sents to mankind as her souvenir of

POLITICAL DRIFT.

P. O. Hedland of Heidrege came in this morning and is stopping at the Millard. He attended the rally at Valley last evening and says that it was a corker. Seven democrats came out openly and announced that they would support the republican ticket and some of the people's party followers have renounced their allegiance to the fallacious doctrines of the populists.

Hon. J. C. Atlen, secretary of state, came up this morning from Lincoln, and in speaking of the congressional fight in the First district said that the two meetings held in the capital Monday evening, addressed respectively by the republican and democratic candidates, were a fair sample of sentiment in Lincoln, Judge Field spoke to an audience of about 1,400 people at the Lansing, while Mr. Bryan taiked to a crowd of 375 democrats in Bohannon's hall. Mr. Allen said that Biyan's course in getting up his meeting in order to draw away from the one previously arranged for by Judge Field would do the democratic nominee inestimable damage in Lancaster county. He was of the opinion that the move to raise fonce in Omaba to help Mr. Bryan's campaign would not sur prise any of the people in the First district who were fully posted as to the situation and the desperate stealts to which the democrate had been driven by the rapidly increasing nopclessness of their nominee's chances for election, but he was giad that the public had been given an opportunity to see that the democrats were admitting among themselves that Bryan's chances were hopeless and that money alone could save him, while it was doubtful if even that could stay the tide that was so resistlessly setting in favor of the

republican nominee.
As showing the losing strength of the populists in Red Willow county, Mr. Allen showed a letter that he had just received from a personal friend at his old home at NicCook, stating that aithough Judge Ballard, a populist orator imported from California, had been billed for ten days and extensively advertised to speak at that place, he had been compelled to give it up and lock up his indig-nation and the speech—that he had intended to deliver in his own bosom, pecause he could not get an audience together to listen

Rev. J. G. Tate of Hastings is at the Mu-He leaves this morning for Exeter, where he will speak today under the auspices of the republican state central committee

Stand by Your Colors,

The republican candulate for the vice presidency in his letter of acceptance points out the fact that republicans in every state of the union must stick to their colors or run the risk of losing the United States senate. The republican majority in the upper house is a narrow one, and two or three democratic gains might wrost its control from the protection party and endanger that policy

THE BACHELOR'S EXCUSE.

Somerville Journal. I live alone.
And I must own
That I enjoy it more that way.
I like my life
Without a wife.

No matter what the world may say. I do not scorn
The maids forsworn,
I love them all, branette or blonde;
Tail or petite,
They all seem sweet
To me; of all allke I'm fond.

But, as I've said, And matrimonial vows I shun. For maidens fair Are everywhere, And why should I adore but one?

A HINT FROM PARIS.



Snirt and corsage of thin white or cream cloth. A dotted mauve sorah chemisette and mauve crepe slesves. The opening of the mauve crepe sleeves. The opening of the corsage embroidered with gold. A bolt made

BROWNING, KING Largest Manufacturers and Designs of Ciolhiug 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 level 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.

Browning, King&Co

Our store closes at 6:70 m.m., except Satur- [S.W. Cor. 15th & Douglis St.

it is evident that the total production