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E. ROSEWATER, Editor.
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REGISTER today and make sure that you can vote.
The Republicans of Douglas county must now get together.

PATRICK EGAN is using some good, strong English in his late utterances, which show that he is a man of mettle.
ALL Republicans who fall to register today ought to be made to suffer by being compelled to vote the calamity ticket.

SOUTH OMAHA'S packing houses are smashing all previous records this month. There is no doubt about the Magic City's future.
HENRY KNOEHL, republican nominee for the school board, is in favor of applying strict business methods to the conduct of school affairs.

RAILROAD men are inclined to take exceptions to Judge Brewer's decision on joint tariffs. It is well known that the railroad men are not usually fond of Judge Brewer.
FROM the cornfields of Kansas there comes no mournful sound, but a glad shout that Jerry Simpson is sure to be turned down by the voters of his district. Good for Kansas!

JOHN SWINTON, the historian and editor, is dead and died in the harness. He has been employed on the New York Sun for years and was a man of ability and power as a student and writer.
THE suit against Labor Commissioner Peck of New York has been dismissed for want of prosecution. The democrats made a great bluff in this case, but discovered that the buzz saw was in full motion.

DURING the past two years thirteen national banks in Nebraska and Kansas have failed. In the majority of these cases the failure was caused by crop failures. Short crops injure bankers as well as every other class of business men.
REDFIELD PROCTOR is not worrying much about the future. The legislature of Vermont has just elected him to fill out the unexpired term of ex-Senator Edmunds and the next regular term also, which entitles him to sit in the senate until 1895.

THE car famine is probably not as serious as the reports would indicate. About every year such reports are sent out but in a brief time the trouble passes away. It is only natural that the railroads should have means at hand to move all their freight in a short time.
IT HAS been discovered that all the populist leaders in Kansas as well as General Weaver carry railroad passes. The same condition prevails in Nebraska. The late reform legislature was pledged to pass a law prohibiting passes, but its members could not resist the temptation to ride free and collect mileage.

MORE STATISTICAL TESTIMONY.
The superintendent of the bank department of New York, who is a democrat, a short time ago made public a statement of the savings bank deposits in that state, which showed a net increase in 1891 of nearly \$14,000,000. He has now completed another report showing the increase of deposits in the state banks and the greater amount of the resources of these banks since the present tariff law went into effect.

The later statement is for the quarter ending September 22, 1892, and comparison is made with the report for the quarter ending September 27, 1891, just before the McKinley act became a law. From this it appears that there has been an increase in the deposits of the state banks of over \$18,000,000, and an increase of resources exceeding \$21,000,000. In view of the fact that four-fifths of the banking capital of the state is invested in the national banks and that most depositors use these banks, the showing of increase in the resources and deposits of the state banks is remarkable. Later statistics regarding the savings banks are also highly interesting and instructive, it being shown that in eighteen months since the tariff act went into operation, or from January 1, 1891 to July 1, 1892, the deposits in savings banks increased nearly \$43,000,000, the enormous aggregate at the latter date being, in round numbers, \$919,000,000. In the meantime there was a large investment in building and loan associations, derived chiefly from the wages of labor.

No more conclusive evidence could be given of the highly prosperous condition of the working people of New York, and they are not more favored than those of other states. The relative increase of savings bank deposits in Massachusetts has been as great as in the Empire state, and doubtless the same is true of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and other states where manufacturing is extensively carried on. Such a condition of affairs is indubitable proof that labor has been well employed and well paid during the past two years, and no candid man will pretend that this has not been in large measure due to the stimulating effect upon industries of the new tariff law. Under the operation of that law many new manufacturing establishments have been started and others have been enlarged, making a demand for labor and thereby tending to maintain wages.

In the distinctively agricultural states it is possible that the condition of prosperity, as shown by the savings of the people, may be somewhat less gratifying, but it is a fact that here in Nebraska, for example, the deposits in all classes of banks are very much larger than they were at a corresponding period two years ago, and there is no reason to doubt that the same is true of Iowa and most of the other agricultural states. That this condition generally prevails is not to be accounted for on the score of extraordinary thrift among the people, or of the practice of unusual economy. The workmen of America have, as a whole, undoubtedly lived as well during the past two years as in any previous period. It is due to the generally active employment of labor at remunerative wages, as shown by all available statistics, and for this a large measure of credit must go to the existing tariff law.

THE TAMMANY RATIFICATION.
It is an open question whether the Tammany ratification meeting in New York on Tuesday night was not really a meeting designed primarily for the glorification of Senator David B. Hill. He secured the honors, at all events, and Mr. Cleveland only shone by reflected light. The meeting appears to have been shrewdly planned to make a sensation by showing that Tammany had only been lying quiet in order to nourish its strength for a burst of enthusiasm for the democratic candidates that should frighten all of the republicans out of the city. The tiger was let loose in all his terrible ferocity, and pandemonium was liberated at the same time.

A great deal will be made of this meeting upon the pretense that it shows the democrats of New York to be harmonious and the Tammany men to be absolutely beside themselves with enthusiasm for Grover Cleveland. Well, it was high time for something to be done. The Cleveland managers had been fairly humiliating themselves before these foes of the inflated prophet for several weeks in their efforts to bring about some kind of a demonstration that could be passed off for genuine enthusiasm. Now that they have got the demonstration they should not fail to make it go as far as possible.

This Tammany ratification howl will cost the citizens of New York something. It could only have been procured by purchase. Nothing could be more certain than that pledges have been made by the Cleveland men which will make the power of the tiger more secure in the metropolises than it is now. Last year the friends of good government in New York thought they had some reason to hope for escape from the grip of Tammany, but the indications now are that this powerful organization has taken advantage of the alarm of the Cleveland managers and secured concessions by which it will be still more firmly entrenched.

As to the effect of this manufactured enthusiasm upon the election, that remains to be seen. Nobody can tell whether the railing of Cleveland will be abandoned or not.
HENRY SPRICK.
The bitter warfare which is being waged against Henry Sprick in Washington and Dodge counties under various false pretenses is in reality inspired by corporate influences.

Henry Sprick is an upright man of unbending integrity. He is a farmer who has made farming in Nebraska a success. He is beyond the reach of any venal influence and there isn't money enough in Nebraska to swerve him from the straight path. He has served the people in both houses of the legislature and has always cast his vote conscientiously for the best interests of the people. This fact alone makes him offensive to the corporations that wish to control the next senate.

It is an open secret that the railroad

republicans in Washington and Dodge counties are killing him now and working for his democratic opponent, John Thomsen, who is a half fellow well met, without stamina and pliant to corporate influences.
The attempt to beat Sprick by charging him with being a prohibitionist is only a trick. Henry Sprick is a temperate man. His success in life is largely due to his sobriety. But he is not a prohibitionist, and even if he was he would be better than an habitual patron of the saloon with a gum-elastic conscience. Prohibition will not be an issue in the next legislature. Every man who respects honest toil and integrity should see to it that Henry Sprick is returned to the senate.

A STRANGE THEORY.
Don M. Dickinson, chairman of the democratic national campaign committee, has made an important discovery. "The force bill issue," he says, "has turned the tide in the south and is a power in the northwest, where commercial interests quickly feel anything affecting the prosperity of the south."
A few people were before aware that the force bill is really recognized as an issue at all in the northwest. Whatever may be said about it by campaigners who receive their ammunition from the democratic national committee, it has no more interest as a subject of discussion among the people than an abandoned bird's nest. And it is by no means true that commercial interests in the northwest are in any manner dependent upon the kind of southern prosperity that would be promoted by absolute democratic supremacy in that section. The interests of the northwest are less closely interwoven with those of the south than the interests of the east, and the two sections have no common purpose that could be subserved by the permanent fortification of old-fashioned burbonism in the states which are now making so much noise about "negro domination."

The force bill is not an issue; there is no force bill now and it does not appear that there is likely to be one. But so long as democratic intolerance exists in the south it will be resented, and political turmoil will continue. The force bill agitation in the southern states has no better purpose than to intensify old prejudices and keep the south solidly democratic. What possible interest can the northwest have in that? The logic of Mr. Dickinson's argument is that the northwest has a commercial interest in the success of the fight which the south is waging against "negro domination" because the triumph of democratic intolerance would make the south prosperous. History proves that prosperity cannot be promoted by the absolute and intolerant ascendancy of such elements as compose the southern democracy, and it needs no argument to show that contrary conditions have produced great prosperity in the west and northwest. Why, then, should this part of the country wish to encourage the south in the furious assertion of its purpose to continue the practice of a policy that has brought nothing but evil in the past?

If the northwest were supremely selfish and wholly welded to sectional interests it might wish to see all of the rest of the country in the position which the solid south occupies. For it is plain that the southern loss of immigration and enterprise has brought gain to this portion of the United States. But that is not the attitude for a loyal people who are interested in the common prosperity of the country.

THE WANE OF THE NEW PARTY.
Trustworthy information from every state in which the populist party has been regarded as a formidable factor in the political situation shows that it is rapidly on the wane. Such is the report from Idaho and Colorado and from the two Dakotas, in all of which states former republicans who identified themselves with the new political movement are returning to the old party. A desperate effort is being made by the populist leaders in those states, aided by the democrats, to check this disintegration, but it goes on, and those best informed regarding the situation believe that the success of the republicans in those states is assured. In Kansas the republican outlook is improving daily, and no candid man familiar with the situation in Nebraska will question that the new party is weaker by thousands of votes than it was two months ago.

The populist campaign, begun so aggressively immediately after the Omaha convention, is drawing to a close with steadily diminishing interest. The principles of the new party, having been submitted to the calm judgment of the people and intelligently discussed, have failed to commend themselves to thousands of thoughtful men who impulsively allied themselves with this movement from a sincere feeling that some political departure was necessary in order to reform certain admitted evils. Confronted by indisputable facts demonstrating the prosperity of the country, the calamity cry has ceased to have influence with men who are willing to be convinced by facts. Subversary and flat money schemes cannot thrive under the light of rational inquiry and discussion, and the exposure of the impracticability and folly of such expedients has induced thousands of men to abandon the party of which they are the cardinal principles.

Thus the pretensions and demands of the populists, having been shown in the one case to be without foundation and in the other foolish and dangerous, the new party has been steadily losing ground, and but for the anomalous fusion with the democracy it would nowhere be a formidable factor in the political situation. The drift away from it is still going on, and there is every reason to believe that it will be accelerated as the day of election draws nearer. Having failed thus far to prove its claims or to justify its principles—in a word, having given no valid reason for its existence, it will not be more successful in the brief time that remains of the campaign in convincing the honest and patriotic farmers and workmen of the west that they can be benefited by overturning existing fiscal and financial policies and substituting for them

the reckless and impracticable schemes which the populists propose.
THE Salt Lake Tribune suggests that "the ghost dance is the west ought to be given up," and remarks that every power of strength which General Weaver made when he started out on his campaign has turned to ashes, except, possibly, in two or three mining states. As to Weaver's position regarding silver, the Tribune expresses the opinion that he is not a friend of that metal, and that having been an original greenbacker he would do away with both gold and silver as money and substitute for them an irredeemable paper currency. "The solid hard money men of western states can stand down and worship with such a man and such a creed," remarks that paper, "in one of those things that would be inexplicable, except that we know that this year the cholera has been raging, the streets have been roaring on land and sea, the earthquakes have been upon the march, volcanoes that have been a long time extinct have begun to smoke, and the hearts of men are perturbed in the same ratio." Undoubtedly General Weaver, were he in a position to do so, would not hesitate to approve legislation to destroy both the money metals and give the country nothing but a paper currency, as Jerry Simpson and other populist leaders propose shall be done. The financial scheme of the new party, however, would inevitably lead to this result, and it is astonishing that the people of the silver states who are supporting it do not see this. It is no less surprising that they do not see that in supporting Weaver they are helping to the success of Cleveland, who is an uncompromising enemy of silver. The blindness and folly of the silver states people in this matter is one of the strange and puzzling features of the campaign.

ACCORDING to the report from Omaha published by the American Banker in its last week's report from Omaha "collections in the interior of Nebraska continue good, and it has been a long time since any complaints have been heard regarding this subject." The financial reputation of Nebraska and the whole of the large territory in which our jobbers and bankers do business is of the very highest character. Reports similar to this have been heard here for many months past. The farmer is paying for what he buys of the country merchant, the latter is remitting promptly to the jobber and bank obligations are met in a manner that refutes the charge that the people are suffering from hard times. The political force of these facts, in view of the questions now demanding the verdict of the people, is simply overwhelming. All arguments designed to prove that the country is not prosperous are worse than futile. The uniform report of "good collections" presents the truth in the simplest and most convincing way.

The mechanic and artisan labor to produce many articles that the farmer must buy. It is to their interest to get the highest possible price for whatever they produce. The farmer, on the other hand, produces foodstuffs that the laborer must buy and it is to the interest of the farmer to get the highest possible price for his products. The business interests of the two classes are by no means identical. This fact was conclusively shown when the Knights of Labor appeared before the late state legislature and demanded an eight-hour law. The farmer-lawmakers gave them what they wanted but exempted farm hands from the provisions of the law, which has since been adjudged unconstitutional because it sought to accord to one class of people a benefit denied to another class.

He is the worst whipped candidate that ever went into a joint discussion in Nebraska, is not making any speeches and apparently realizes that the last vestige of a chance for re-election has gone glimmering.
MacVough as a Frequenter.
Wayne MacVough's explanation of his flop is practically a confession that he has been acting with the republican party for the last twenty years under false pretenses.

Can He Sustain the Load?
It is announced that "Die Luxemburger" (the "Luzemburger") of Chicago has gone over to Cleveland. If that is so Cleveland has both the mouth and the alphabet solid.
Proof of Popularity.
McKinley's reception by the multitudes in Chicago last week demonstrated his popularity. The unanswerable logic of practical results has proved the value of his tariff bill and the people appreciate it.

The Situation in New York.
We are occasionally asked as to our opinion touching the political situation in New York state. To slightly paraphrase the address signed in Chicago by seventy-two representatives of the democratic party at the state last June, "with a deep sense of responsibility to the democracy of the United States we are constrained to make answer that, in our best judgment, the republican nomination has imperiled the success of the party and exposed it to the loss of the electoral vote of the state."

Quiet, But Earnest.
It is never wise for thoughtful persons of either political party to base their expectations on superficial observations only. There may be less campaign eloquence than usual this year; fewer bands of drums and resonances of brass; fewer parades and more sober heated paritasses and less vigor of controversy on street corners than is usually the case in a presidential year, but it would be a mistake to argue and conclude that the great mass of voters are not concerned in the result. They are. They are deeply stirred. They are earnestly following the course and the dangers of the campaign. They realize perfectly the issues for which each candidate stands, and there will be a lively contest on the part of the localities in which indifference to the result is counted on by both parties.

EMPIRE STATE POLITICS.
Notes of the Campaign Reviewed at Short Range.
The first two days of registration in New York city showed a marked increase over the corresponding days of 1888, the total number being 309,000. A proportionate increase was recorded in Brooklyn. The result was unaided throughout the country as evidence of uncommon democratic activity, and the precursor of victory. The democratic national committee rejoiced exceedingly, and the republican managers were corresponding depressed. The great strength of the democracy lies in New York and Illinois. The registration occurring earlier in the cities of the north, where republican majorities are invariably rolled up, gave the democracy cause for rejoicing, giving the republican cause a gloomy and demoralized appearance. Returns from registration in the country districts last Saturday show an increase proportionately as great as that of the cities. Some districts have registered more names than there were votes cast in 1888, and with few exceptions, the total for two days exceeds the total for two days in 1888. The returns demonstrate one fact; the apathy and indifference reported a few days ago has disappeared.

Thomas F. Grady, now a Tammany judge, has made his peace with Cleveland, and called on him recently. Grady was one of the boldest in 1888. In the former year he stumped the state for Ben Butler.
So far, betting on the presidential contest is based on partnership rather than on judgment. The \$500 bluff of Don Dickinson which was reported unspoken up to Saturday night, is spoken. The bluff was a bluff. The bluff of Harrison who has offered to place \$200,000 in suits to suit on Harrison, and found no takers. The advice of the Sun, "Don't bet," seems to be generally observed.

A monster parade of republican business organizations will take place in New York city on Friday. Over twenty-five of the different trade organizations have been heard from already in the shape of statements from the officers and men who will turn out on the day of the review. These amount to 30,000 men. General Horace Porter has consented to serve as grand marshal.

The arrest of gangs of democratic repeaters in Albany, Troy and Utica is significant. It shows the determination of the Cleveland and the vigilance of the republicans. One of the capris had registered at twelve different places, and the others at two or more. They were arrested before federal commissioners and held for trial. Twenty-two additional warrants have been issued.

The decision of the "superior" appeals to the effect that judges of the state courts have no legal right to sit on election day and issue mandamus orders compelling the ballot boxes to be opened before federal commissioners and held for trial. Twenty-two additional warrants have been issued.

That ward appeal for help made by the democratic national committee struck republican voters, or else it was issued as a bluff for booting out the republicans. It has it on good authority nearly \$2,500,000 has been raised. Tammany put up \$500,000 and a like sum will come from Kings county. "As it is now," says the Tribune, "the democrats have all the money they need, and if the election were to be held tomorrow there would be no lack of funds. If only the amount now to the credit of the treasurer of the democratic state committee in various banks in this city were to be used. The appeals that have been made for help by the democrats will have the largest contribution fund that ever has been raised in the state."

the supposed portraits of the democratic nominee for president and vice president. That of the dyspeptic Adlai is fairly recognizable, and with due allowance for the eccentricities that are supposed to be inseparably attached to campaign pictures, will probably pass muster, but speculators will have to draw the line on the other side, in view of the fact that the artist failed to do it. While it is supposed to be a counterfeit presentation of the Stuffed Prophet, it is in reality an excellent likeness of Pat Ford, the illustrious statesman of the "Tenth Ward, and Ford looks no more like Cleveland than a Jersey cow resembles a pan of skinned milk. Inasmuch as a piano at Colonel Ford's physionomy is not particularly distressing when the light is sufficiently diluted, the new banner of the untried will occasion less public disquietude than might have been the case had the artist been more successful in the execution of the thankless job that fell to his lot.

ANOTHER BACCARAT CASE.
Young Baring Went Interviewing the Tiger and Gave Paper for His Fun.
LONDON, Oct. 26.—A crowd of "Fast" men gathered yesterday in the queen's bench division of the high court to witness the trial of the proceedings brought by the London and Universal Bank against M. J. Baring, son of a deceased member of the House of Commons, who at one time sat for the city of London. The case was familiarly known as the "baccarat case."

The action was to recover the sum of £1,400 which the bank had paid on a bill of exchange drawn by Baring, Wigram and McMahon, the last named being the inventor of the McMahon tape. Wigram and McMahon did not appear in court. Counsel for Baring in his plea for his client said that Baring, who is only 23 years old, was to argue and had the case decided before he attained his majority. On the night of the bill transaction young Baring, accompanied by a pugilist named Goode, visited several clubs. Finally the two brought up at the "Spoofers," a haunt of men and women of a certain class. Here Baring met Wigram and played baccarat with him. Baring lost and gave Wigram a check for £500 besides a quantity of jewelry and several I. O. U.'s. Goode afterwards called on Baring and returned the jewelry and I. O. U.'s in exchange for the bill of £1,400 drawn in Wigram's favor. The bill was finally cashed by the bank, as McMahon, who took it to the bank where he obtained £1,300 on it. Judgment was given for Baring.

England's Laureateship.
LONDON, Oct. 26.—An interview with William Morris, the poet and socialist, whose name has been prominently mentioned in connection with the poet laureateship, said that he decidedly desired the acquisition of that office. Few persons, he added, would trouble themselves about anybody holding the post if it were not for the fact that the laureateship is a literary honor and a source of income. A literary friend of Robert Browning writes that Browning strongly favored the nomination of Morris, and that in his opinion, a great advantage to the literature of England.

Lobby on America and Protection.
LONDON, Oct. 26.—In Truth Mr. Labor chose expresses himself as thinking that it is doubtful whether many Europeans will visit the Chicago fair and that wealthy people of all nations will prefer to stay in their own countries. "It is certain, however, that the United States at the present moment is the most prosperous country in the world despite our political protection and our ruinous tariff. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Protection padding has proved a more plentiful meal for the Americans than free trade proves for us."

MRS. HARRISON.
Atkinson Globe: Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, who died Tuesday, was what an angel should be; a thoroughly domestic woman who loved her husband and children better than she loved herself. Her life was a life of self-sacrifice and devotion. Her husband was worthy of her predecessors; a beautiful example to those who may succeed her. She lived her life and met its every call with love and courage, and these to the life's end.

Chicago Mail: Words faintly portray the virtues of so noble and true a woman, who in her private and social life was an example for all good wives and mothers. Her life was a life of self-sacrifice and devotion. Her husband was worthy of her predecessors; a beautiful example to those who may succeed her. She lived her life and met its every call with love and courage, and these to the life's end.

Minneapolis Tribune: As a home there is little doubt that the Harrison home was worthy to stand as a typical American home, and in the domestic qualities which give home its power and life in American life. Mrs. Harrison was worthy of her place as the first lady in the land.

Minneapolis Times: There will be many eulogies pronounced on the character of the true woman who has gone, and they will all be deserved, but they will be feeble as long as the nation remains in profound sympathy, but it can do little else. President Harrison is alone with his dead.

Chicago Post: Death has once more invaded the white house, to take away its mistress, the noble and true woman, Mrs. Harrison. The nation is in profound sympathy, but it can do little else. President Harrison is alone with his dead.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.
Hon. Lorenzo Crounse.
Ponca, October 27.
Dacula City, October 28.
Hartington, October 29.
Creston, October 31.
Edward Rose-water.
At South Omaha, Blum's hall, October 27, 8 p. m.
At Nebraska City, October 28, 8 p. m.
At Omaha, joint debate with W. L. Green, October 31, 9 p. m.
Hons. C. F. Mauderson and E. K. Valentine.
Red Cloud, October 27.
Oxford, October 28.
Minden, October 29.
Hon. C. F. Mauderson.
At St. Paul, October 31.
Leop City, November 1.
Ord, November 2.
Grand Island, November 3.
Syracuse, November 4.
Auburn, November 5.
Stockville, October 27.
Elwood, October 28.
Wellfleet, October 29.
Hon. J. M. Thurston.
At Lincoln, November 1.
Nebraska City, November 2.
Omaha, November 3.
Geneva, November 4.
Falls City, November 5.
Local Republican Ballots.
Ninth Ward—Friday evening, at 1214 Park avenue.
Seventh Ward—October 28, Friday evening, Twenty-ninth and Farnam.
First and Second Wards—October 31 at National hall, Thirtieth and Williams.
Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards—November 1 at Gedrich hall.
Fourth Ward—November 3 at Boyd's opera house.

October 29 Hon. John A. Emswiler, ex-minister to Denmark, will speak at Washington hall, Thirtieth and Williams. He will speak in Swedish, and will be accompanied by a number of his countrymen. Hon. C. A. Green and E. Rose-water will address a mass meeting to be held at that occasion. The laboring men of Omaha are especially invited to be present at every one of the meetings. There will be a full discussion of the tariff in its relation to the wage question, and especially invited to be present at every one of the meetings. It is expected that every one of each club is expected to see that each member of his club is present and in line promptly. All clubs will meet at Seventh and Farnam streets, where a line will be formed, and from there the procession will march to the hall. Every man in the city who has a torch is expected to be on hand.

SELECTED SNAPSHOTS.
Dentists rarely refuse to take the stump, regardless of political affiliations.
Chicago News Record: Cholty—Do you know who I love best? I don't all the world best!
Nellie—Yes, sir, I do, and I can assure you that you are out of your infatuation.
Jewellers Circular: "A clock fender works a cool deal to strike," remarked Silvery.
Philadelphia Times: What more natural for the leaves on the trees when kissed by the autumn breeze than to turn red.
New York Herald: Teacher—Who can describe the uses of the tomato?
Mary Jane—Sally Swaggs hides her gun behind her.

New York Sun: "What makes our Chief Justice so famous?"
"His robes," said the traveling opera troupe leader, "and his trunk full of wigs. He thinks they're so famous."

Atkinson Globe: If a man falls into very often the people know it is noodle soup.
Binghamton Republican: It doesn't require any great optical skill to give site to a blind asylum.
Washington Star: "Can you make me a nice little dinner?"
"Indeed, sir, I can't. But I'll see you get a good dinner if you'll only eat it."

Sittings: Something that speaks louder than words—a fifty-cent tip to the waiter.
Elmira Gazette: The doz who chases his life is like many do—never reaches his destination.
Yonkers: Statement: With the accountant it is always summer time.

A DISAPPOINTED REPORTER.
New York Herald:
Why this clamor?
Why this crush?
Sik and satin,
Crowd together,
Tell us now,
What's the matter?
What's the row?
Who's arrested?
What's to pay?
What's a hunder?
Bargain day!

THE GLOOMY SEASON.
Chicago News Record:
The snow and sleet and fog may come,
And all the world will groan and cry,
And men outside in weary,
And men outside in weary,
It is a joy to go and wish,
Foot braided upon a radiator,
What need one care for outer gloom?
What need one care for winter-hat?
Deep hidden in a mackintosh,
With ears in collar padded,
It is a joy to go and wish,
About in streets the clouds have shaded,
To sit with Dolson, Land of Pa. or,
With Hinton, Addison of Humber,
Who will need one to be a winter-hat?

BROWNING, KING & CO.
Largest Manufacturers and Dealers of Clothing 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 6:30 p. m., except Saturdays, when we close at 7:30 p. m.
J. S. W. Cor. 15th & Douglas St.