DAILY BEE THE

E ROSEWATER, EDITOR

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY. TYRES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Senday) One Year.
Daily and Senday. One Year.
Fits Months.
Three Months.
Ennary Rec. One Year
Saturday Rec. One Year
Weekly Bee, One Year OFFICES.

Omeha, The I ce Fullding.
South Gmeha, corner N and 20th Street,
Council Einfa, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, items in, it and in. Tribune Building.
Washington, his Fourteenth Street. CYRTHESPONDENCE

editorie matter should be addressed to the Lu-BUSINESS LETTERA

All business letters and remiliances should be addressed to T be Bee Publishing Company, Omaha Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made proble to theorder of the company. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Bitate of Nebrasia.
County of Bouglas,
George B. Tzschuck, sucretaey of THE BEE Pub-lishing company, does solemnly swear that the lishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Ber for the week ending (October 29, 1822, excepting the extra 3 o'clock edition, was as follows:

Average UKORGE IL TZ-CHUCK Eworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 19th day of October, 1832. N. P. FEIL.
[Seal]

Average Circulation for September, 24.622

Will some one please arise and explain to the audience the mysterious disappearance of Mr. J. L. Sullivan, late of Boston? IT is understood by all those best in-

formed on the gentleman's habits that Hon. J. Sterling Morton invariably carries an umbrella when it is raining in London. HERBERT SPENCER has surprised

everybody by declaring that he has never read any of Renan's books. And quite likely he would be shocked to learn how many of his own countrymen had never read a line of Herbert Spencerism.

HENRY VANE MILBANK, the duelist, is dead, his demise being crused by a wound received in a duel two years ago, in which he killed his opponent. It seems that honors are now even, although they were a little slow in squaring accounts.

THE Western Union increased its capital stock by thirteen millions recently by putting the surplus at the disposal of the company. It is to be hoped that some of this surplus will be used toward putting the wires under ground in Omaha.

THAT aged and leaky democratic eraft which is in the habit of making quadrennial voyages up Salt river will have among its passengers this year some new and distinguished names which belong to men who in former years had sense enough to know where they were at.

BLAINE has never been able to satisfy the democratic papers. Now they are claiming that he is a bitter partisan, while only a few days ago they were positive of his utter indifference in this campaign. One of the best things about Blaine is his obstinate and ceaseless abilities to draw out democratic attack.

BUSINESS failures throughout the country during the past week numbered 187, as compared with 255 for the corresponding week of last year. This is in harmony with the reports that have been made from week to week for many months past. A remarkably healthy state of business is shown by these

THE annual report of Major General Schofield has been issued, and in it he takes occasion to pay a high tribute to the efficiency and loyalty of the state militia as exhibited on several occasions during the past year. There is always considerable jealousy between the regular army and the militia, and this report is to be commended for its unbiased tone.

MRS. MARY LEASE is to be with us Monday night. She is a bright representative of the embattled farmer of the prairie states that has taken up the cry of calamity and the demand for more money. It remains to be seen, however, whether Mrs. Lease will condone the insults and outrages that have been perpetrated in southern states upon populist speakers and especially General Weaver and herself.

THE Chicago people have some ground of complaint concerning the reports published in New York newspapers as to the fleecing of visitors at the inauguration ceremonies. No doubt there were occasional cases of extortion, but the Philadelphia Ledger says that it has information from reliable sources that the guests of Chieago on this occasion had the best hotel accommodations and cab service at lower rates than prevail either in New York or Philadelphia, notwithstanding the enormous crowd and the excess of demand over supply. This disparagement of the exposition city by New York is not creditable to the latter, and can serve no good purpose. The World's fair is a national enterprise and should be treated as such

JUDGE WAKELEY has taken the stump as a rank partisan and urges the democrats to vote the ticket straight from top to bottom, yellow dog and all. Judge Wakeley is the last man that ought to sink good citizenship in partisanship. He was appointed as judge by a republican governor and twice elected to the position by the votes of republicans. It is right and proper for democratic stump speakers to champion the candidates of their party, but when any man of the ripe judgment and experionce of Judge Wakeley asserts that a candidate with a democratic label, however disreputable and incompetent he might be, is preferable to an honest and capable republican he degraves the sandard of political morals and saps the

very foundation of popular government.

DAMOURATIC DEVICES.

In the closing days of the campaigo the democratic managers in Nebraska are having recourse to devices which show that they realize the desperate nature of their cause. Until now they have been content to earry o the canvass upon the issues clearly defined by the platforms of the parties. The candidates have discussed the tariff and the currency and talked in a general way about Jeffersonian principles. The democratic candidate for governor has preached to the people the beauties and the benefits of free trade as he sees them, and it is fair to him to say that he has shown more candor and courage in this respect than most other democratic leaders, including the candidate for president. Mr. Morton has not permitted any doubt that he is for free trade in its largest application and fully agrees with the enunciation of the national convention of his party that the protective policy is unconstitutional. Finding that this sort of teaching has

had the effect to weaken instead of strengthen the party, the managers are now seeking to repair the loss by creating a new issue which nobody clas has thought of as even remotely possible. They are sending broadcast circulars stating that the prohibition question will be again raised unless a democratic legislature be elected and that the only certain way of preventing statutory prohibition is to give the democrats control of the legislature. Every intelligent voter will see at a glance that this is simply a roorbach. Prohibition has not been thought of in this campaign by men of either of the political parties as a present or prospective issue. It is not referred to in either the republican or populist platform. Neither of the candidates for governor is a prohibitionist or would give his approval to legislation providing for prohibition. Each of them would respect the will of the people as expressed two years ago. Such being the case, the design of the democratic managers to create a stamnede to the democratic ticket among foreign born citizens opposed to probtbition will fail. The trick is too plain to deceive anybody of ordinary intelligence. Prohibition is not now menacing the material interests and welfare of Nebraska, nor is it likely to do so in the near future. The danger to this state is in the possible success of men to whom democratic aid is being given, who stand for policie, which would repel capital and population from Nebraska.

Another matter out of which the democratic managers are endeavoring to make capital is the Lincoln asylum investigation, the purpose being to make it appear that the republican state officials who constitute the Board of Public Lands and Buildings are responsible for the frauds and peculations committed in that institution. No fairminded man will be misled by such an implication. THE BEE has repeatedly urged that frequent investigation of the public institutions of the state is desirable, but although the alliance party had a majority in both houses of the last legislature it did not investigate. It has happened under republican administrations that when venal and corrupt practices were discovered in the public institutions the culprits have been summarily dealt with. The Board of Public Lands and Buildings fully and fairly reported to the governor all the facts ascertained by th investigation, and it possesses no authority to do more than this. The integrity and fidelity of its members as public officials are in nowise impugned

ov these disclosures. The democratic party of Nebraska is in a bad way. Its masquerading with the populists has disgusted a great many sincere democrats who are uncompromisingly opposed to the doctrines and principles of the new party, and its late devices will not improve its condition. It has lost an opportunity that will not come to it again for years.

CHOLERA AND COMMERCE. For the time being the cholera scare is at an end, but there is a widespread feeling that the disease will next year again appear in Europe with increased virulence and that this country will suffer from a more or less serious visitation of it. The possible consequences of such a calamity cannot be fully foreseen, but everybody can understand that they would be of so grave a character that every possible precaution should be taken to avert them. Commerce would be most injuriously affected, the success of the Columbian exposition would be greatly imperiled and the effect upon all interests might be as serious as would result from a worldwide financial

In the North American Review for November, Mr. Erastus Wiman, with a view to arousing the public mind to the necessity of taking every possible precaution, offers some timely suggestions as to what might be the consequences to the commerce of the country should cholera find a todgment in any of the great cities, or become epidemic, as it once before did, in small towns. The actual ascertainable loss involved, he observes, and the monetary disaster that would follow are so palpable and enormous that it would seem as if there was hardly any precaution which should not be taken by the authorities, either federal, state or municipal. Justification for the most extreme measures will be found in the contemplation of the magnitude of the disaster that would occur if the business of the country were to be seriously interfered with, even by good ground for apprehension, apart from the actual existence of the disease in any

considerable number of places. Mr. Wiman thinks that the losses to the transportation interests of the country might be so great as to cause a financial disaster of the first magnitude. Such a contingency must be regarded as entirely possible if a universal fear took possession of the people. The desire to stay at home as the safest of places, the auxiety to avoid exposure and contact with others, the fear of change in water and in food prepared by strangers, would be universal, and it would be no exaggeration to believe that fully one-quarter of those who habitually travel would cease to do so. Mr. Wiman apprehends that not only would speculation be paralyzed and ali

new enterprises be checked, but even

The loss of confidence would restrict loans, lessen deposits and generally contract the policy of every financial institution in the country. New purchases would cease and credit would receive a severe shock. The destruction of life would at the most be small compared with the blow to the general prosperity.

In view of these possibilities Mr. Wiman urges that procautions of an extraordinary nature should be taker. Ho thinks if congress were to decide that no more immigration should be permitted within the next twelve months the action would seem to be a most justified by the danger that is incurred. The safety in the matter of health would be enormously promoted by the total cessation of immigration. Great precaution will also be necessary as to importations, because the germs of cholera may be distributed in articles of merchandise, as in rags, hides, cloth, necdle work, fine wools, and especially in clothing, of all which there is constantly

a large importation from Europe. It is well that timely consideration be given to the possible dangers from a cholera epidemic in order that the state and municipal authorities generallyas well those of the interior as those of the seaboard-shall adopt the measures and precautions necessary to keep out the disease, or at any rate to prevent its becoming epidemic. As one of the cities on the routes of transcontineatal travel Omaha is most directly intorested in this subject.

A NONPARTISAN VIEW,

That excellent financial authority, the New York Commercial Bulletin, which cannot be said to be influenced by partisanship, has this highly complimentary reference to the financial management of the present administra-

Secretary Foster can afford to look back with a considerable degree of satisfaction upon the way in which he has extricated the treasury from the difficulties to which he found it on the adjournment of the Fiftyfirst congress immediately after his taking office. He not only found the balance low but he found a maturing dect of \$50,000,000 to be met in September. Secretary Windom had poured out the money so freely it the fall of 1890 to avert mancial stringency that the treasury was almost bare, and one of Secretary Foster's first acts was to suspend further redemptions of the 4 per cent bonds, which the government was under no obligation to redeem until 1907.

In matters of finance and business the Harrison administration has commanded the approval of all who are competent to give an opinion upon such subjects. The attention of the president and his advisers has been fixed upon measures to promote the prosperity of the country, the soundness of its financial standing and the highest interests of the American people. There has been very little politics and a great deal of business in the administration upon which the people of the United States are now asked to pass judgment.

THE COMBINE REACHING OUT. -

The absorption of the Boston & Maine railroad by the powerful Reading system has given rise to much speculation concerning the purposes of the latter and many rumors of other deals in contemplation, by which the power of the great anthracite coal combine is to be ncreased. The latest of these is the report that the Reading has a covetous eye upon the great Pennsylvania railroad, and a prominent railroad official is quoted as saying that such a deal is extremely probable. By this means the Pennsylvania would cease to be the powerful competitor of the Reading that it now is and the latter would be able to regulate the anthracite coal business to

Public interest in the extension of the Reading system arises from the fact that unless the proceedings at law now pending shall put a stop to the corner of the coal combine which is controlled by the Reading the efforts which it is making to throttle competition will place the public still more at its mercy than at present. That the coal barons do not anticipate any trouble from the law is indicated by their activity in reaching out for other roads and in their defiant and contemptuous comment upon the legal action that has been taken against them. Speaking of the proceedings recently begun by the attorney general of New Jersey for the appointment of a receiver for the New Jersey Central, one of the roads in the deal, President McLeod of the Reading says that "the whole case is one of mere

buncombe." No combination of capital for purposes of extortion has ever so roused the indignation of the people as this anthracite monopoly. The schedules are so arranged that the burden falls more heavily upon the poor than upon the rich, because a discrimination is made in favor of large corporations. This discrimination is made to meet competition with producers of bituminous coal, which can be more easily substituted for anthracite for use in manufactories than for domestic use. This feature of the scheme of extortion is most vicious and exasperating, and it is no wonder that it is everywhere resented in a spirit that would condemn the combine to utter destruction if public sentiment could have its way. Much depends upon the efforts which the attorney general of New Jersey is making to compet the combine to relinquish its control of the railroads of that state, without whose co-operation it would be crippled.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

It appears by recent reports that the amount of deposits in the savings banks of the United States in 1890 was \$1,550,-000,000, or only \$14,000,000 less than the entire deposits of the national banks of the country. The depositors of this great sum of money number 4,258,893 people, the average amount per capita being \$358. This money is not lying idle, but is invested in a thousand different enterprises, and for this reason it is clear that the people who are putting their money into savings banks have a deep interest in the general prosperity of business in the United States. Upon the ability of the banks to profitably use the cash committed to their keeping depends in a great degree the rate of inpends in a great degree the rate of in-terest to be derived by the depositor. I take since 1870, when there was an exhibition given of a large tube for package deliv

for the legitimate wants of business the By the prostration of business, from whatever cause, the employment of the people's savings in such enterprises as now demand thouse of money would be greatly curtailed. Is it not clear that the laboring man who is putting a little cash into a savings bank now and then is interested in the prosperity of the various enterprises which use that

money and pay for its use? But the subject has another important and interesting aspect. The quality of the country's money is important to the savings bank depositor. To maintain a large circulation of currency that has lost a considerable portion of its intrinsic vatue would be a disadvantage that he would lirectly recognize. Sound money, and multiplying industries to make profitable use of it, is what the people want.

THE AMERICAN STAGE.

Madame Modjeska takes a hopeful view of the American stage. She does not see any danger in this country which can be said to threaten the future existence of the stage, while in the fact that there is an increasing number of theaters and of the strical organizations she finds proof of an increase in the publie desire here for theatrical perform ances. But she draws a distinction be tween the future of the stage and the future of dramatic art and dramatic literature, and she plainly does not think that the outlook for the progress and the elevation of the art and literature of the stage is altogether bright here.

Nearly everybody at all familiar with the subject will agree with the distinguished actress, who has had few peers in this generation as an exponent of the dramatic ari, that the modern system of traveling stars and combinations is not promotive of the highest development of that art. There is nothing more detrimental to the actor, says Madame Modjeska, nothing more injurious to the advancement and development of his art, than the constant shifting on his part from one place to the other, and, what is still worse, the run of the same play hundreds of times, until the actor's work becomes nothing more than a mechanical and weary reproduction of his part night after night, and his only desire is that it may soon be over. The tendency of this sort of thing is not only to destroy ambition, but to weaken talent and set it in a rut, and undoubtedly many really gifted men and women who, under different conditions, might have contributed greatly to dramatic art and won for themselves fame and fortune, have been utterly spoiled by the traveling combination system. The old stock company furnished not only a school in which talent gained merited recognition, but it supplied a constant ncentive and stimulant to effort and improvement.

Madame Modjeska believes that dramatic art will not advance in this country as it should vutil there are endowed theaters, and she observes that a few great actors and innumerable socalled stars and combinations cannot furnish opportunities for the development of dramatic literature. Of course she looks at the matter largely from the standpoint of a European education and experience, but that her conclusions are in the main sound will be conceded by all who have any considerable knowledge of the subject. If, however, dramatie art and dramatic literature must wait for progress upon the endowed theater their advance will be slow in America.

THE republican senatorial ticket in Douglas county is entitled to the undivided support of the party. Mr. Isaac Noves is a man of unblemished character, recognized ability and experience as a law maker. He served two terms in the New York legislature with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He has been identified with the growth of Douglas county for fifteen years and is today one of the most prosperous farmers in Nebraska. Mr. C. O. Lobeck and Mr. Charles Clarke are young business men who enjoy the confidence and esteem of the mercantile classes. As a commercial traveler and merchant Mr. Lobeck has always maintained a high reputation for integrity and enterprise. Mr. Clarke, as the head of the large wholesale concerns of Henry T. Clarke & Co., has manifested executive ability of a high order and will, if elected, prove a valuable worker for the interests of Omaha.

THE transformation of Capitol hill through the grading of Douglas street and the cross streets between Sixteenth and Twentieth streets, will soon baffle the oldest inhabitant to recognize any of the landmarks that characterized this locality in the early days. When Dodge street follows suit and the last steep grades are lowered the revolution will be complete, and the steep ascent to the higher level of Capitol square will make all that portion of the tity available for retail traffic. Ten years hence, when Omaha has a population of 250,000, Farnam, Douglas and Dodge streets will present a solid array of business blocks, hotels, club houses, theaters and music halls all the way up to Twenty-fifth street. This is no more incredible than him been the movement of business blocks to upper Farnam.

THE supply of winter apples in New York is short and this encourages us to hope that the republicans who own orchards in that state will not stay from the polls this year on account of an apple picking or cider making carnival.

Changes of Centuries. New York Herald. Only 400 years ago people were wondering if a navigator who had sailed down one side of the earth could ever sail up again. Today we are speculating about the canals of Mars.

A Place for Our Surplus. Kans is City Star The larger the standing armies of Europe, the greater the demand for American products to supply the idle bosts. So long as the nations of the old world keep 5:0,000 men each in barracks, the farmers of this country will never be confronted with over production.

Pacumatic Tubes in Postal Service.

Philadelphia Le ger. A contract has been signed under which Philadelphia will make experiment with a system transferring mails between the postoffice and one of the substations through pneamatic tubes. The subject has been agi-

ing new ideas. Ten years hence it is quite likely that pacamatic tubes will be extensively used in the postoffice service. All needed is the introduction of a rue

Done : Schomes Bursting.

the I d tplat Times. More and more of the get-rich-quick schemes are bursting. This shows that for-tune's favors are only to be gained by work. A great deal, however, of good might be necomplished if some of the concorters of these frauds were made to undergo hard labor. Judge Rea's Flon.

is, heretofore a prominent and ardent repub lican, has gone over to the democratic party dent, it is an act of such absurd self-stuitin cation that its only possible effect will be to make him a pitiful object of public ridicule.

St. Paul I toncer Press.

if it be true that Judge Rea of Minneapo

Knows When He's Whipped. There is one thing McKeighan knows, and that is that he was the worst fooled man that ever lived when he challenged Prof. Andrews to a joint debate. Never was there a man that was skinned and peeled-his sophistry, duplicity and double dealing so exposed as was McKeighan in his tilt with Andrews. No wonder Mac has flatly refused to accept Andrews' challenge to continue the joint discussions.

Take Your Choice.

O'Neill Frontier, Voters, if you want a sound, practical and conservative man for governor Mr. Lorenzo Crounse is the man, but if you want a streddling, screeching demagogue—a political cir cus rider, a calamity howler gone mad—vot for Charles Henry Van Wyck, who will be a living, breathing, pulsating barrier to Ne-braska's prosperity, a standing menace for two years to outside capital and the home

Hainer is All Right.

From every quarter of the Fourth district come the most encouraging reports of Hon. E. J. Hainer's candidacy. He is making f friends wherever he goes by hi plain, honest, earnest canvass. As a speaker he has few superiors and as a logician and thorougly informed republican he stands without a peer. The Fourth district will honor itself in sending Mr. Hainer to repre sent it in congress for the next two years.

Honored in His Old Home.

Falls City Journal. While Judge Crounso was a resident of Ruio he was elected to the territorial legislature. There were 116 votes cast in Rule, and although that town was as strongly iemocratic then as it was in later years withstanding he was running on the republican ticket. The judge ascribes not a little of his success in later years to that rathe remarkable circumstance. While it isn't ikely that every vote in Rulo township will be cast for him this year, many who are not republicans believe in the judge and will vote for him for governor this fall.

Why I Shall Vote for Harrison.

I shall vote for Benjamin Harrison for because, as the candidate of the republican party, he represents the principles upon which the best form of government for this country is based, viz., reasonable protection to American industries, which insures equitable return for all labor; a sound currency which is redeemable at all times in com on demand: national supervision when necessary for the public good; reciprocity in dealing with other nations; a foreign policy that commands respect and maintains th peace; encouragement of our commerce with foreign nations, and, generally, a policy of

Predicament of the Populists. Beatrice Times.

Republicans who went into the people's movement two years ago are doing a little thinking these days. They are think ng how foolish it would be for them to vote for Weaver when there is no show for his election and when a vote for him in Nebraska is the same as a vote for Cleveland. To vote for Weaver in this state is to vote as the democrats want them to, in fact it is to vote They find themselves in a singular predica-The new party to which they have professed allegiance demands that they shall vote in a way that will aid in the restoration of democracy to power. The Times be-lieves that the condition is one in which overcome narty and that when these men quietly taeir little booths they will vote for the Harrison electors.

George D. Meiklelohn. Sloux City Jornual.

No more gallant fight has been made any where in the west than by Hon. George D. Meiklejohn, republican candidate for cou-gress in the Third Nebraska district. And it is a winning fight. His election, which is now assured if his magnificent work in this campaign os crowned with proper effort at the polis, will be a well deserved triumph. He has gone before the people of his district with candid and honest discussion and he has pitched his battle on a high plane, keep ing it free from offensive personalities and abuse. It has been a clean campaign. He has solidified his party in his support, and large numbers of former republicans who in the last congressional election voted against the party ticket have come to the support of Mr. Meiklejohn. He is a man who will give creditable service to the people of Nebraska, a man in the prime of life, zealous, active, able, and alert in the interests which be represents. He is a typical western man, and a representative Nebraska republican. The district will make no mistake in his

The Significance of Fusion. New York World.

The democrats and the people's party in Oregon have united, upon the basis of two ectors from each side.

At the election last year the republican plurality was only 2,560, while the labor party polled over 12,000 votes. The republicans were in a minority of 15,000 on the total vote. With a thorough fusion of all the antirepublican voters the Harrison electors can no beaten in Oregon. The effort is at least

worth making.
In Nebraska the proposition to combine with the alliance is still under consideration by the democrats. There can be no doubt that the electoral vote of the state can be given to Weaver if the fusion is agreed to and honestly carried out. This would be more than half a victory for the democrats. It would deprive the republican candidates of eight electoral votes, which might pre-The people's party and the farmers alli-

ance have nothing to hope for in the nation if President Harrison is re-elected. They could at least get relief from outpressive tariff t xes, and benefits in other directions. if the democrats secure centrol of the gov ernment. The democrats in the debatable preserving their regularity in giving up their states hopelessly to the republicans.

The main thing is to teat the republicans.
Success is a duty. And fusion as a means to success becomes a duty also.

WE BUILD THE LIDDER. J. G. Holland.

Heaven is not reached at a single bound,
is at we build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies.
And we mount to the summit round by round.

I count this thing to be grandly true.
That a noble dee ! is a step toward God,
Lifting the soul from the common sou
To a purer sirand a broader view. We rise by the things that are under feet.
By what we have mastered of greed and gain,
By the pride deposed and the passion siain.
And the vanquished his that we hourly meet.

We hope, we aspire, we resolve, we trust.
When the morning calls us to life and light:
But our hearts grow weary, and ere the night
Our lives are trailing the sordid dust.

We hope, we aspire, we resolve, we pray,
And we think that we mount the air on wings,
Beyond the re-ail of sensua: things,
Wale our feet still cling to the heavy clay. Wings for the angels, but feet for the men. We may borrow the wings to find the way. We may hope and aspire and resolve and

But our feet must rise or we fall again.

Only in dreams is a lander thrown
From the weary earth to the sapphire wails:
But the dreams depart and the vision falis,
And the siceper wakes on his pillow of stone.

Heaven is not reached by a single bound. But we build the ladder by which we rise From the lowly earth to the vauited skies. And we mount to the summirround by round.

M. V. GANNON AND CITIZEN TRAIN.

Cross Swords Down East, but the Mill Was Called a Draw.

The New York Sun of the 36th prints the following: Citizen George Francis Train took a plunge into the masistrom of Long Island City politics on Monday night and with his usual good luck, landed on his feet and got away with a whole skin. It was in the big Puritan club room on the weadows between Hunter's Point and Blissylle where

he made his bow in behalf of Mayor Gleason. It was near midnight when the citizen stepped inside the boxing ring, which was utilized as a platform. Previous to this the citizen had been making bimself heard from his seat on they floor. He had been preceded V. Gannon or Omaha, ex-president of the Irish National League of Au When Judge Gannon announced who he was, Citizen Train cheerfully remarked:

"What demagogism that is!"
It was with evident difficulty that the citien restrained himself until Judge Gannon finished his culogy of the league he repre-

Then Citizen Train got the opportunity he sought. He lashed the enemy to the extreme coints of the compass and back again. There was fun when he reached the Irish cause and Minister Patrick Egan, and there was a visible commotion among the men who thronged the place. Those in charge of the meeting feel uneasy, but Citizen Train counded away.

He denounced Minister Egan and accused him and Alexander Sullivan of being two of the triangle of the Clan-na Gael who, he said, stole \$100,000 from the Irish funds and squanered it on the Chicago Board of Trade, and then engineered the murder of Dr. Cronin to

Judge Gannon tried several times to interrunt, but the Citizen had the floor and held it "I brand that as a falsehood!" shouted Judge Gannon. "How dare you say I'm a faisifier!" de

Thow dare you say I'm a faisifier! demanded the citizen.
There was a good deal of excitement, and when Citizen Train stopped speaking Judge Gannon jumped up to answer him. He said that in justice to himself and the organiza-tion he represented he could not allow the remarks made by Citizen Train to radicted. He couldn't sit still and hear two of his friends, whom he knew to be patriots and honest men, traduced and misrepre-sented, even if they were republicans. He spoke highly of Minister Egan, and said he knew that the \$100,000 complained of had been honestly disposed of by Egan, who even went into debt himself to the amount of \$2,000 to aid the organization in carrying out the plans they had under way at that time.

Citizen Train wanted another chance to speak, but he was suppressed by ex-Senator Edward Fagin, chairman of the meeting, and Mayor Gleason and Judge Gannon lef the ball together. A carriage was obtained and Judge Gannon was taken back to New York. The titt occasioned so much confusion in the hall that the meeting was brought to

CURRENT MERRIMENT.

Chicago News Record: "Did Fred enjoy his foot ball game yesterday?"
"You just bet he did. This morning he can't see with one eye and three of his ribs are

Boston Courier: To turn your back on a riend is not "doing him a good turn." Washington Star: "I don't care a wrap" is not an appropriate ejaculation for a woman who wants a scalskin sacque.

Le Gil Blas: "What, sir, you call me pretty? Why, I am an old woman, my hair is turning white, and look, here is a wrinkie!" "A wrinkie!" ho, madam, it is a smile that has drifted from its moorings!" Yonkers Statesman: The typewriter usually bas penty of "wrongs" which need

Elmira Gazette: It is a sad fact that none of us are as nandsome as we think we look in

New York Herald: Dusty Rhodes—If I had money I should get my life insured for \$50,000. Fitz William—What good would that do you? Dusty Rhodes—No company with an eye to business would let such a policy holder starve.

Chicago Inter Ocean: "Stubble seems to be gaining strength very rapidly since his ill-"Have you seen him?"

"No, but his wife says he is now able to hold his temper for a little time." Truth: Beachle Sand-Must you go back to the city. Regionld? How quickly the month has cone! I can hardly realize that the moon

s on its last quarter.
Reginald de Ribbon-I am, at any rate. Philadelphia Times: In his moments of ab-straction even the pickpocket thinks time is

Washington Star: "Dear me," said Mrs. De Porque, "they needn't sneer at tride. I un-derstand some of their own prople were in the gabinet business or something of that kind." "Yes. One of their ancestors helped frame the constitution of the United States."

Atchison Globe: The more worthless a man s the more fish he can catch.

WELL QUALIFIED, Beston Courier.

They told me you wanted a floor-walker, He said as he came to the desk with a bow To what fitting services can you refer?" Said the merchant with questioning look on

wear, nd he answered in tone that his bearing be-"We had twins at our house with the early

June dews, and at nocturnal exercise since with the I have worn out three carpets and six pairs

GEPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Hon, Lorenzo Crounse. Creighton, October 81.

Patrbury, November 5. Edward Rosewater.

Tekamah, joint debate with W. L. Green, ctober 31, 2 p. m.

Hop, C. F. Manderson, At St. Paul, October 31. Loup City, November 1. Ord, November 2. Grand Island, November 3. Syracuse, November 4. Auburn, November Weeping Water, November 7.,

Hon. J. M. Thurston At Lancoln, November t. Norfolk, November 2. Omnna, November 3.

Geneva, November 4. Palis City, November 5. Hop, John L. Webster.

David City, November 4. Prof. John Enander (Swedish Speaker). Omaha October 31 Wahoo, November 1. Stromsburg, November 2. Saronville, November 3. Shickley, November 4.

Holdrege, November 5. Hon, Ben S, Baker, Friend, November 2.

Lyons, November 4. Hon. A. S. Paddock.

O'Neill, November 2, 8 p. m. Sutton, November 4, 8 p. m. Local Republican Railles.

First and Second Wards-October 31 at ational hall, Thirteenth and Williams. Fifth, Sixth and Eightn Wards-Novem-

#Fourth Ward-November 3 at Boyd's opera The following speakers will address the citizens of Millard on November 1: Judge Joseph Fawcett, Hon, George S. Smith, Hon, Louis Berka.

The Length of a Sermon.

New York Sun.
We do not set the limits of time for a sermon at ton minutes, or even at half an hour. Let every pulpiteer be persuaded in his own mind. But we do say that the greatest, the most efficacious and the most influential ser-mons ever proceeds. mons ever preached in this world by the saints of old were very short. And we say further, that the preacher of our time who follows their example in this respect, can quote divine authority for putting a bridle

Beware of General Apathy.

Philadelphia Ledger.

General Apathy is supposed by Mrchauncey Depew to be on the side of the republicans this time, having made his apthe people with the present administration. But the general seldom gets command of democrats, who are habitual voters. The wise republicans will not depend on General Apathy for assistance, but try to have him replaced by some more active commander or the faithful.

A Record to Be Proud Of. Minneapolis Journal,

The republican party has met and solved, in the last thirty years, the greatest problems which ever confronted this or any other nation in the world. It has dealt satisfactorily and honorably with the great public interests of finance and industries. It is a interests of finance and industries. It is a business party. The country has thrived under it. The democratic party has always shown itself incompetent to handle satisfactorily a single public question.

What a Vote for Crounse Is.

York Times. A vote for Judge Crounse is a vote for a jurist, a sold or and a statesman. He is an honest man, a patriot and a friend of the people. In all his official career he has never

> A HINT FROM PARIS. European Edition New York Herald.



A HINT FROM THE STAGE The above handsome and striking robe d'interieure, sketched from one worn in "Un Drame Parisien," is of violet velvet, with a clair de lune jet insertion at the breast, from which a shower of clair de lune jet beads fails to the waist, where there is another similar emplecement and another shower

forming a toblier.

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Because it ain't that kind of a saw. Neither wil' our suits rip, because they



are not made that way. They will wear and may tear, but never rip. Will stand the wear and tear of ordinary life better than the average. Some good ones as low as \$10. As to

overcoats-well, we never came so near having everything new under the sun as we have this fall in overcoats. We offer special inducements to wearers of good overcoats. Our children's department is far ahead of any other in this western country. We have single and double breaste! suits at \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4 an1 \$5 for 4 to 14 boys, every style and fabric.

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