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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas.

George B. Teschuck, secretary of The Ree Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the setual circulation of The Daily Bks for the week ending Cetober 29. 1822, excepting the extra 3 o'clock edition, was as follows:

Sunday, October 23, Monday, October 24, Tuesday, October 25, Wednesday, October 25, Thursday, October 27, Friday, October 28, Eaturday, October 29, GEORGE B. TZ-SCHUCK. Average. Fworn to before me and subscribed in my pres-ence this 79th day of October, 1822. N. P. FKII, [Seal] Notary Public.

Average Circulation for September, 24,622.

ALLEN ROOT has not yet taken the stump for Candidate Wheeler. SENATOR QUAY confidently predicts

elected." THE democrats of this state are looking each other in the eye with a sad "do you mean it?" expression.

that "President Harrison will be re-

THERE are no sulkers in the republican camp this year. They have all joined the democratic party.

WILL the democratic committee pay the hall rent for Mrs. Lease's meeting tonight? Perish the thought.

ANOTHER democrat in the Fifth district has made affidavit to the fact that McKeighan is a liar. This is becoming monotonous.

WE beg to assure Congressman Bryan that the fears he entertains for the result are well founded. He will soon cease representing the United States.

THE Omala government building is progressing at the same terrific, phenomenal speed as usual, and it really looks as if would be ready for occupancy What has become of the subtreasury

scheme and Kyle's great composite coin? It certainly cannot be that these measures are too crazy for the crazy quilt reform party. According to Governor Boyd, he was

not shut out of that secret committee meeting by Mr. Martin. The governor had business elsewhere. Everything is harmonious. How awful it would be to have that

fellow Kem representing for another term in congress a district comprising more than one-third of the great state of Nebraska!

How can Chairman Martin buy votes in this campaign with Boyd in possession of the keys to the safe? Money is the only argument the democrats have left in Nebraska.

THE abortive attempt to create thunderous applause at the mention of Van Wyck's name at the workingmen's raily Saturday night was significant. It wasn't a Van Wyck meeting.

ACTUALLY, some of the sidewalks in Omaha are being repaired. And only one suit for damage from defective sidewalks was brought to the attention of the city council at its last meeting. How we do improve!

THE graders colonized down in Lancaster county on the Rock Island dump are said to be fresh converts to democracy. The story that President Hardison brought cholera to this country is said to have done it.

THE populist meetings in this state are diminishing in size constantly. There is absolutely no enthusiasm. Many of the old alliance men have discovered that wealth and prosperity are not the creature of law.

WE ARE inexpressibly pained to observe that those two eminent Omaha citizens, Citizen Train and Judge Gannon, have been tearing hair in New York. Omaha men should stand together, but not too close together.

MR. KOLB is the mos. recent victim of the unripe hen-fruit habit of the too careless citizens of Alabama. This gentleman was probably elected governor of Alabama at the recent election and is now almost persuaded to be a republi-

Iowa will show an increase of three republican congressmen by this election. There are now only five republicans in congress from that state, but there will be at least seven in the next congress and possibly eight. Iowa is decidedly O. K. this year.

THE populists are still fighting the war over again, at least the financial part of it. But the questions concerning the people are those of today. What are the wrongs of our financial system today? Not even populist superior wisdom can reveal any wrongs now.

THE council has by resolution suggested the appointment of a special committee on charter amendments and it is expected that citizens generally will meet with this committee in order that proposed amendments may be fully discussed. This is an important matter and deserves the attention of every taxpayer of Omaha. The BEE invites any citizen to make suggestions pertinent to this subject through its columns.

EFFECTS OF FREE SUGAR.

Before sugar was put on the free list by a republican congress the annual consumption was 50 pounds per capita. It is now nearly 70 pounds, and according to well-informed authority is steadily increasing. The probabilities are that at no very distant period the annual per capita consumption will reach 100 pounds. A writer on this subject says: "By the close of the century our population will no doubt be 80,000,000. If we then consume 100 pounds per capita our consumption will be 4,000,000 tons, as compared to a consumption of 50 pounds per capita for 63,000,000 of people in 1890, or 1,570,000 tons, an addition to the carrying trade of the country of 2,430,000 tons of freight." The saving to consumers in the meantime amounts to many millions of dollars annually.

In addition to this, free sugar was the entering wedge to open to us the enormous trade of the West Indies and South America. It has reopened to us the continent of Europe for our pork products. An enormous and rapidly increasing consumption of sugar gives this country a most valuable influence with all sugar producing countries. Free sugar, with a small bounty to the home producer, did not adversely affect a single industry in the United States. It was a blessing to every family in the land, without a single drawback. The advocates of so-called tariff re-

form are not tavorable to free sugar. Some of them have had the courage to so declare themselves. But whether they do this or not it would be impossibie to institute such a tariff policy as the democratic party proposes and retain sugar on the free list. If the democracy should obtain control of the government and carry out its plan of tariff reform as it has been outlined by Mills, Springer and other party leaders, sugar duties would be indispensable to provide the treasury with necessary revenue. The democratic party is also opposed to any bounty on sugar, and this provision for encouraging the home production of sugar would be abandoned as soon as the party got into power. A restoration of the duties on sugar and the withdrawal of all encouragement to the home production of that article would certainly be among the consequences of democratic control of the government, with the inevitable result of increasing the price of sugar to the consumer.

The beneficial effects of republican legislation placing sugar on the free list are clear and unmistakable. Not only is free sugar the basis of our reciprocity treaties with sugar producing countries, but it has saved to the people what was a direct tax of more than \$50,000,000 annually. At the same time the moderate bounty on sugar of home production has created an industry already of considerable proportions, and which there is every reason to believe will grow to large proportions if the encouragement be not withdrawn. Assuredly the American people do not desire this legislation swapt away and a return to the old state of things, but they may expect it if the democratic party is successful at the coming election.

IF SO, WHY SOT

It is reiterated with tiresome persistency by the democratic orators and press that this country wants a change of administrative policy, and yet, curronsly enough, the men who are so deeply stirred by the force of their convictions on this subject appear to be entirely unable to explain, upon any substantial basis of facts, why such a feeling of dissatisfaction and such a longing for democratic ascendancy should exist. Does it really exist at all, and if so, why? Certainly not because the condition of the people is so desperate that they are prepared to embrace vague promises of better government that are founded upon nothing more tangible than the assertion that the protective tariff is a system of robbery. Even if this assertion were not plainly at variance with facts that are daily before the eyes of the public it would not be accepted by thinking men. for it does not appeal to the reason. Even the democrats themselves take it with such modifications as suit their individual consciences, and it is difficult to find two members of that party of any prominence who are at all agreed as to what kind of tariff legislation the country needs. No doubt exists in the mind of any thoughtful man, however, that the elevation of the democracy to power would result in the triumph of the free trade element. That element controlled the Chicago convention and it would control the legislative and executive branches of the government if the democrats should gain the power which they are now seeking.

The question that the democracy has been asked over and over again to answer is this: Do the people want a change? and if so, why? Testimony from all sources is uniformly to the effect that the country is prosperous to a degree never before known, and that in every department of activity the people are in better condition as to business, wages, the cost of living and everything else than they ever were before. While such a state of things exists it devolves upon those who are demanding a change to give the best and most convincing reasons therefor or else retire from the controversy and cease to worry the public mind with idle and empty talk.

MR. BLAINE ON RECIPROCITY. In his magazine article on the issues of the campaign, ex-Secretary Blaine gives conspicuous consideration to reciprocity, of which he remarks that there is no subject with which the party of free trade struggles more desperately." When the democratic party tries to discredit this policy it cites the fact that our exports to Brazil have not been very greatly increased under it as evidence that it is a "sham and a humbug," although, as Mr. Blaine says, the narrowest treaty of reciprocity that was negotiated with any country was with Brazil. It is a country in which time is especially needed to change the lines of commerce, and there is good reason to expect that ultimately Brazil will show as good results, proportionately, as an

other country. Mr. Blaine points out that the opponents of reciprocity, "with the wisdom of the serpent," never refer to re-

Barbadoes, with which our whole dealing is in agricultural products, and which consider themselves, commercially, almost a part of the United States. Nearly every dollar expended by those islands for agricultural products comes to this country, so that by means of reciprocity we have secured this considerable number of people to be annually supplied from the products of our farms. Equally careful is the democratic campaigner not to summon Cuba to bear testimony to the worth of reciprocity. The fact that during the past year our exports to that island increased 65 per cent confounds him. The statistics show that for the first half of 1892 the exports of flour from the United States to Cuba amounted to 337,-000 barrels, against 14,000 during the same period of 1891. Undoubtedly the trade movement of next year will show still larger gains. Certainly there is no "sham" about these figures, and hence they are never quoted or referred to by democratic opponents of reciprocity. Another important point to be considered is that by this policy we are endeavoring to increase our trade in the right direction. While for a series of years the balance in our trade with Europe has been to our favor, the trade balance with Spanish America has annually been largely against us. Reciprocity is the first attempt at a change, and it has already reduced the adverse balance to an appreciable extent. "If supported and encouraged," says Mr. Blaine, "reciprocity will be the means

been an enormous balance against us in Spanish America." The fact that England, Germany and France have manifested great anxiety regarding the success of this American policy and have made earnest efforts to defeat it is pretty conclusive evidence that it is a good policy for the United States to adhere to. There is no class of the people so much interested in maintaining reciprocity as the agricultural class, and if there were nothing else involved in the presidential election this would furnish a sufficient reason why the farmers should support the republican ticket.

of greatly lessening what has so long

HERE IS AN EXAMPLE. One of the oldest cities in the United States is Philadelphia and it is generally believed to be the slowest of all American cities. But, according to figures given in a recent census bulletin, the industries of that city were increased in number from 224 in 1880 to 289 in 1890, the number of establishments increased 8,567 in 1880 to 18,148 in 1890 and the capital invested increased from \$187,148,857 in 1880 to \$362,895,272 in

1890. During the same period the number of hands employed increased from 185,527 to 253,073, the amount of wages paid increased from \$64,265,963 to \$132,-436,268; the cost of material increased from \$199,155,477 to \$302,623,539 and the value of the product from \$324,342,935 to \$564,323,762. In the decade for which these comparisons are made the population of the city of Philadelphia increased from 847,170 to 1,046,964 and the assessed valuation increased from \$581,-729,759 to \$974,338,294, while the municipal debt was greatly decreased. The average annual wages in the city of 1880 to \$529 in 1899, an increase of 52.89 per cent.

If we leave out all other considerations the increase in the wages of men employed in Philadelphia should command attention. It appears that in ten years the wages of men employed in industrial pursuits in that city have increased nearly 53 per cent. It is not difficult to account for this. Where business increases the wages of employes must be advanced. It is clear from the figures above given that there has been a wonderful growth in the industries of Philadelphia and that the wages of employes have been correspondingly increased.

This is only one example among thousands. All over the United States the same story of increased business and improved wages is told. There can be no doubt in the mind of any rational man as to the cause of this prosperity. It is due to the policy of protection to home industries. The free traders say that the people are being robbed by the tariff, but so long as business increases and wages constantly grow better there will be a strong protective sentiment among the people. The statistics above given are confined to a single city, but they may be taken as representing the growth of industrial enterprises and the increase of wages in every city in the United States. If an old and slow city like Philadelphia can show an increase of more than 50 per cent in wages in ten years the young cities of the west can do

WEAVER was deteated in 1888 for congress in the Sixth Iowa district by J. F. Lacey, the republican candidate. This year Lucey has been again nominated and his opponents are White, democrat, and Owens, populist. If Weaver was a sincere man he would aid Owens all he can, but he is so angry at Lacey because of his defeat four years ago that he has advised all the populists of that district in an open letter to vote for White. Owens was regularly nominated by a regular people's party convention and Weaver's refusal to champion his cause stamps the populist leader as a man destitute of principle and displays him in his true role of assistant-democrat. Will Mrs. Lease explain Weaver's con-

sistency? IT was unkind of the workingmen to refuse to listen to Mr. George Washington Brewster Saturday night. Mr. Brewster has a stereotyped greenback speech of the vintage of '76 and it is seldom he finds an opportunity to face an audience of 2,000 people. The blunt suggestion that he go and hire a hall all by himself was incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial. We move that Mrs. Lease divide her time with Mr. Brewster tonight.

BEN BUTLER isn't making much noise in this campaign, but he gave out an interview the other day on protection which must make his old democratic friends weary. He spoke of his bunting factory and said: "We got a protective sults with the Leeward and Windward | tariff on bunting. Flags were sold islands, fifteen in number, Jamaica and cheaper than they ever were.

started in our mills with four looms and went to sixty. There are now thousands, I suppose, in the country. Then look at the price of common calico. It is 3 and 4 cents a yard and the tariff on it is 5. Look at the prices of steel rails and iron products and cattery. All cheapened by protection. Get the protection so we can manufacture and competition will

bring down the price." OUR cable dispatches state that a bill will be introduced in the British House of Commons providing for the adoption in England of the American patent system. No higher compliment could be paid the American patent office, whose methods have already to a great extent been adopted by foreign nations. Through the influence and efforts of our patent commissioner the patent fees of other nations have been greatly reduced to American inventors and it is said that negotiations are now pending which will still further facilitate the granting of international letters patent. Thus America continues to lead the way.

THE ovation tendered Prof. Enander. in this city by leading republicans must have been highly gratifying to that distinguished gentleman. The professor is one of the greatest Swedish-Americans living and the positive position he has taken in favor of republican principles will have a powerful influence with his people. He has several dates in Nebraska between now and election day and it is needless to say that his audiences will be large and appreciative.

WHILE General Weaver is telling the people of Norfolk today that the southern colonels received him with outstretched arms Mrs. Lease will tell the populists of Omaha the romance of a Georgia rotten egg. On all other political issues, however, these talented speakers agree.

Setting Aside Some Vetoes. Indianapolis Journal. It is an interesting fact that nearly two

hundred of the private pension bills which Mr. Cleveland vetoed were subsequently passed by the votes of both parties and ap-proved by Benjamin Harrison. Results of Emancipation. New York Herald. Three young women within a week have

stopped runaway teams and saved lives while great hulking men were dodging behind trees and lampposts. Emancipated womanhood has ovidently come to stay. Rocky Times for Calams, St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Savings bank deposits in New York increosed \$35,890,053 in eighteen months. There is a calamity for the democrats that

will make them howl in several different keys. One woo doth tread upon another's heels so close they follow the bad old party in the great old pivotal state. Are Democrats for Sale? Globe-Democrat,

The democrats say that the republicans bought it. Apparently they hold that any democratic state can be purchased if suffi-cient money is offered. Sir Robert Walpole said that "all men have their price." The democrats entertain the same view regard-ing the members of their own party. A Minuesota Straw.

Minnenpolis Tribune. The democratic First ward has registered 1,879 names out of a total ward vote of 2,012 for governor in 1899. The republican Second ward has registered 2,332 names, when the ward vote for governor in 1890 was only The registration in the democratic ward falls short of the 1890 vote by 133. The Philadelphia increased from \$346 in registration in the republican ward exceeds the 1800 vote by 448. The situation is sumilar throughout the city. The democrats have been chilled in their arder by the fusion cold blanket. The republicans are to and progressive administration, both in city, state and nation.

A Perpetual Menace. Juc b H. Schiff, in the November Forum. It is the avowed purpose of the democratic party, as expressed in its national platform, to facilitate a return to an obnoxious banknote system, through which in years passed widespread loss, misery, and disaster were inflicted upon our people and commerce. Upon the abolition of the prohibitory tax upon state banks we should again have to deal with all the complications of a chaotic currency. With a great majority in the democratic party appearing unsound upon far-reaching financial questions, with the eventuality existing of its nominee for the vice presidency, if elected, being called upon to fill the presidential chair, with the power he acquires as presiding officer of the United States senate, having there the final decision on any tie vote, democratic success in the coming election would, in my opinion, be-come a percetual menace to the prosperity of

BUILDING ASSOCIATION NOTES. The first annual convention of the Ne-

raska State league will be held in Lincoln, December 13. Building associations are enjoying a remendous boom in Chicago, both in num-

Secretary Brininger of the Nebraska State league calls upon all local associations not yet in to forward their applications for member ship. He points out the necessity of having every local in the state in the league before the December convention.

Ten years ago there were only eleven building and loan associations in California. Now there are 130, of which fifty-nine are in Sai Francisco. These latter have handled \$16,000,000 and have done much to populate the suburbs of the city with home owners. One important point in the management of

a building association is promptness in pay-ing withdrawals. Unexpected demands fre-quently make it necessary for the wage earner to withdraw all or part of his paid installments, and he should not be kept whit ing longer than is absolutely necessary. Prompt payment of withdrawal is not the best policy but a paying advertisement. The Onio Building association law is considered a model measure, having been drafted by experienced association men. One year's trial has demonstrated the wisdom of its authors. Effective state supervision resulted in a revolution of former operations. Sirp-shod bookkeeping, questionable methods and carelessness have given way to business methods, carefulness and diligence. A like overhauling would be an appreciable benefit in Nebraska. The state law provides for it, but the means available are wholly insufficient to procure a thorough annual examination.

Erastus Wiman, a well known writer on economic subjects, speaks as follows of building assocations: "Of course, all depends upon management, but taken as a whole the money of the poor people put into building and loan associations has been more honestly administered by the poor people themselves than has been any other financial trust in the country. In proportion to the enormous amount invested, which now reaches over \$700,000,000—reaching that of the capital of all the national banks—the amount of defai-cations has been infinitesimal. The rate of interest paid has been larger, the purpose ac-complished nobler and the securify just as safe as that of the average railroad, bank. ortgage or insurance investment 5 100 away every month in a building and loan association, conscious that it is the very safest and best investment that I can make. By it I am able to insure my life for \$30,000 and I am all the time accumulating, not only

the principal, but interest, which thus far has averaged 10 per cent." Mr. C. F. Bentley of Grand Island argues forcibly in the Co-operative News in favor of reserve fuads by building and loan associa-tions. Probably no man in Nebraska is as thoroughly versed in co-operative principles as Mr. Beutley, and therefore his sugges-tions carry weight. He points out the meth-ods of banks, their care in providing for emergencies and particularly the shrinkage of collateral, and declares that co-operative

associations should also be self guarded axadust business depressions and the inevitable mistakes of management. The reserve fund should be accumulated out of the profits of the association, and certain specific profits might be used for the purpose of strengthening it. This fund should also, within certain limits, be controlled by state law. The main object is to provide against uncertainties, the state of the purpose of strengthening it. unavoidable lossos and sudden depreciation of values. After an exhaustive review of the subject Mr. Bentley concludes that a reserve fund confers many advantages on an association and its members. It enables an association to dispense with most of the harsh regulations regarding withdrawals; tends to insure equitable adjustment of the interests of all concerned at the close of a series and guarantees the safety of all funds entrused to the association.

## IN THE EMPIRE STATE.

Short Range Views of the Battle for Supremacy. Extremists of both parties insist that their respective organizations hold a copper-rivcted cinch on the thirty-six electoral votes of New York. The truth is that the battle is an even one, neither side having a decisive advantage. Conservative authorities agree

on this point. The Sun of Thursday says:

"It is to be a pretty fight. All who visit

the two headquarters agree on that. The majority also agree that it is to be a close battle. Of course there are overconfident ones in the two camps. It is surprising to note the bedrock confidence of the demo-crats, and the next instant to hear the republicans proclaim that this fight is a cinch. "The most conservative on both sides de-clare that it is to be a battle every hour in the day and every hour in the night from now on until election eve. On election day, too, the light will be by no means neglected. The two committees, with the assistance of the state machines and the local machines, are taking steps to see that every man who is registered shall have an opportunity to

"There is an average decrease of 8 per cent in the actual vote in some quarters from the registration. Chairman Harrity has a table prepared showing the loss in the vote in the assembly districts in the last half dozen years. In some of the districts the loss is 15 per cent, and in others it is from 3

to 5 per cent.
"This question is the one now most frequently discussed by the campaigners. The two parties have used every means known to modern electioneering to get their men to have been made in this direction, because in twenty-eight of the states the new laws go into operation for the first time. Most of the political mathematicians believe that there will be a greater decrease in the vote because of these laws.

The Sun notes a shortage of money on the democratic side, while the Tripune and Advertiser assert that the democratic treasury is overflowing with the wherewith. A check for \$20,000 was received on Thursday from James J. Hill of St. Paul.

Governor McKinley is to stump New York state. This afternoon he will speak at Poughkeepsie and in the ovening he will speak in Brooklyn. On Tuesday afternoo-he is to speak in Utica and in the evening he will address the republicans of Rochester. After speaking there a special train will take him to Towanda for a speech on Wednesday afternoon. The same train will convey him to Scranton, where he will speak in the evening. This will conclude Governor McKintey's speaking for the campaign.

"When other things fall at the headquarers," says the Heraid, "there is always the old false registration bugaboo to be trotted out and held up for the awe and terror of the faithful. First the democrats puffed up thousand fraudulent registrations in the Eighth district. Yesterday it was the re-publican's turn and they found between lifty and sixty convalescent patients of Ward's Island hospital said to have been registered in the Twenty-sixth district and to have been put on the payroll as city em-ployes. Somehow the public has so far de-clined to take to the woods on the appearance of these night mares from either camp A glance at the election history of New York reveals some interesting facts. None

of the presidential or state pluralities below Harlem since the republican party sprang nto existence have been great enough to overcome that of President Harrison above except the guternatorial vote of Cleveland and Hill-the first caused by a republican bolt and the second, almost infinitesimal, attributable to the liquor vote. Neither attributable to the liquor vote. Neither are considered by the Washington Star in weighing the chances of a presidential elec-tion, as both were the result of extraordinary causes not now operating. The test vote in 1888 was that for the presidency. It will be noted that Mr. Cieveland's total vote for governor in 1882 was less than Hancock's fo president in 1889, yet Cleveland's plurality reached the wonderful figure of 192,854 in the state, while Hancock lost it by 21,033. In 1882 the republicans revoited against machine methods and simply declined to go to the polis. Cleveland's total for governor was 115,020 less than President Harrison's total in 1888. The next larges plurality below Harlem was that cast for Governor Flower in 1891, which was 79,691, out of a total of only 432,899, over 44,000 les than the total of the rive counties in 1888, which was 477,068. The plurality of Mr. Fassett, the republican candidate for gov-ernor, was smaller than ever thrown above Harlem in a presidential year since 1856, being only 31,664, or 54,000 less than that of General Harrison. Governor Flower's agregate vote in the state was over 53,000 less elected by 42,937 plurality, while Cleveland was defeated by 14,373 plurality. President Harrison's vote would have defeated Flower by 20,000 plurality.

To make some of these points more clear the aggregate vote of the two sections sep-arately for both years is given, with the falling off in each.

Total vote ...... 1,324,510 1,165,085 159,425 The more the foregoing figures and those following are studied the more apparent it becomes that the stav-at-home vote of the state of New York is always more largely republican than democratic, not only in the country, but also in the cities. A comparison of the official democratic and republican votes of 1888 with that of 1891 will greatly aid the reader in forming his con-

Repub- Demo- Plurallican. cratic. Ity. 650,588 655,985 14,373 R. 534,956 582,893 47,937 D. 115,382 53,072

Another fact made evident by these figures s that the democratic vote of New York and Brooklyn can be depended upon under nearly all circumstances, while the republican vote of the up country is very fluctuating and uncertain, dependent targely upon the candi-date. With a good candidate it pours out in date. overwhelming force. The variations in pluralities cannot be claimed as showing any marked change of political sentiment in the state; they merely emphasize the fact that is is more difficult to organize and get out the republican than the memocratic vote because it is more scattered and that the republicans are only aroused to united action by some paramount issue like the presidency. The New York democratic leaders fully under-stand this indifference of the country republicans to minor issues and that is the reason why they always concede the state to be a doubtful one in a presidential year.

FLASHES OF FUN. Chicago Tribune: The milliner ought to be

Somerville Journal: Even the dude has his use in the great universal plan. If it wasn't for dudes the tailors couldn't live one-half so well as they do now.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Attorney—Answer the question. sir! Do you consider the defendant an honest man?
Rejuctant Witness—Why, he's—he's a horse-jockey, you know.

They did not know, they could not know,

That when at home Herr Singerolding Would also make his wile's tears flow By giving her an awful scolding.

A PAINFUL REVELATION this go News R cord
"For, oh, my love. I loved her so!"
He sung, and all the people listened;
The indies' tears began to flow
And tears within the youth's eyes glistened. HOW INDIANA'S VOTE WILL GO

Estimates from a Democratic Source Encouraging to Republicans.

JOHN R. M'LEAN GIVES A FEW FIGURES

He Concedes the State to Harrison by a Small Majority and His Estimate Coincided In by the Democratic National Committee.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BER. 513 FOURTHENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30. A Washington dispatch to the New York Press says: The democrats have about given up all hope of carrying Indiana. John R. McLean of the Cincinnati Enquirer caused poli to be made of the state. He took this to the national democratic committee and compared notes with its poil, which showed about the same result.

Then Mr. McLean asked: "Do you know what this means?' The committee said it

"It means," said Mr. McLean, "that our poll shows the state to be 500 republican." Mr. McLean then said he made a pell four years ago and the result showed 700 republican majority, and the state went 2,300 for Harrison.

Experiment of Rainmakers.

The rainmaking experiments at Arlington have been apandoned. The bomb was exploded yesterday morning when the clouds hung heavy over the city and threatened rain. The experimenters claimed credit for about a bucket full of water that fell. Then an attempt was made to send up a big balloon but an accident happened to it. This at once put an end to the proposed ascent and the rest of experiments at Arington as well, for Messrs. Dyrenfurth, Hazen, Ellis & Co., rainmakers, have arranged to start for New Mexico about the middle of this week, and as it will take two or three days to repair the balloon the ascent planned for Monday must be abandoned.

A reception will be given by Mrs. Appleton P. Clark, jr., to her sister, Mrs. John L. Kean of South Dakota tomorrow, Mrs. Keau expects to leave for her nome in the west early in November.

Run in the Interest of Democracy.

The Post this morning publishes a letter on the trouble in the Union Veterans' union, signed by Amos T. Bissell, who says: "There are very few people who know much about the organization, excepting those who have kept track of the fights it has had from time to time. I guess it's true, however, as charged by Michael, that the order has been run in the interest of the democratic party Yoder, the national commander and sergeant at arms of the house of representa-Yoder, the national tives, is a democrat. So is Street, his adju-tant general, who keeps the office of the headquarters in a room at the capitol and gets \$500 from the organization in addition to his pay as captain of the watch, which is \$1,600 per session. The principal officers of Yoder's staff are all democrats. things I hear talked about on the street as a matter of common report. The republican members of the order heartily Michael's course and are urging the propriety of making him commander of the or-ganization as divided politically. This seems to be foreshadowed at the present time."

Weather Bureau Officers Transferred.

Several changes in the station of forecast fficials of the weather bureau are about to take place in consequence of orders to Lieu tenant J. P. Finley to return to his regiment. P. T. Jenkins will go from Circinnati to San Francisco to take the place of Lieutenant Finley as forecast officer. S. S. Bassier from Omana, but now on temporary duty in this city, will be stationed at Cincinnati. Captain George E. Hunt, present forecast official at New Orleans, is ordered to Omaha Captain Robert E. Kirkam, now chief of di-vision here, is ordered to duty as weather prodictor at New Orleans, where he was formerly stationed.

Western Pensions.

The following western pensions granted are reported by THE BEE and Examiner Bureau of Claims: Nebraska: Original -John W. McBabb. Nebraska: Original -John W. McBabb, Ami Sperry, Dean West, Melville B. Foote, Lewis L. Beach, Jacob H. Evans, Samuel H. Thatch, John Earson, Additional - William R. Wilcox, Levi Overman, Henry Bockshecker, Martin Horan, Joseph Ferrell, Enos H. Wilson, John H. Matley, Increase - Isaac Smith, Nathan R. Brown, John P. Jewett, Reissue - William Barrow, Orginal widows, etc. - Lizzia W. Struce. Orginal widows, etc.—Lizzie W. Struve, Annie McElhiuny, Eliza A. Morrill, Nancy Kingen, (mother,) Carolino Manyarren

Kingen, (mother.) Carolino Manyarren, (mother.) Jennie Packard.

lowa: Original — Michael Glassinger, Darius Deeds, Loren E. Grout, Charles H. Warren, John Andrew, Noyes McKeen, Anders Jacobson, John Reynolds, Ellis M. Lee, William D. Chandler, Abraham J. Stiffler, Merritt H. Smith, Thomas S. Krutsinger, George Sharn, Additional—David singer, George Sharp, Additional—David C. Burke, Robert B. Clark, William P. Culver, Thomas N. Williamson, Richard Armstrong, John G. Penny, David Moore. Instrong, John G. Penny, Strong, John G. Penny, Strong, John G. Penny, Strong Grease William B. Harris. Roissue John Greater Gre L. Holman, deceased. Original widows, etc.—Martha F. Holman, Mary E. Stoudard, Mary Ann C. Pinney, Agnes E. Haynes, Wyoming: Original - Norman Davis, David Herriman.

South Dakota: Original-John Under-wood, Fenner C. Wescottz, Original widows, etc.-John H. Sorrick (father).

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Hon. Larenzo Crounse. Creighton, October 31. Fairbury, November 5.

Edward Rosewater. Tekamah, joint debate with W. L. Green,

Hon, C. F. Manderson, At St. Paul, October 31. Loup City, November 1. Ord, November 2. Grand Island, November 3.

Syracuse, November 4. Auburn, November 5. Weeping Water, November 7., Hon. J. M. Thurston; At Lancoln, November 1.

Norfolk, November 2. Omana, November 3, Geneva, November 4. Falls City, November 5. Hon, John L. Webster, David City, November 4.

Prof. John Enander (Swedish Speaker). Omaha, October 31. Watso, 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 National hall, Thirteenth and Williams.
Fifth, Sixth and Eightn Wards-Novemer 1 at Goodrich ball. Fourth Ward-November 3 at Boyd's opera

The following speakers will address the citizens of Millard on November 1: Judge citizens of Fawcett, Hon. George S. Smith, Hou. Louis Berka.

SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MEN.

Edgar Allen, the senior member of the who'esale grocery firm of Allen Bros., is a Kentuckian and was born in 1857. He began with a capital consisting solely of energy and pluck and is now at the head of an in-

stitution which will do a business amounting to \$1,-000,000 this year. He learned telegraphy when he was years old and worked at that and bookkeeping for a stone quarrying firm in a little town in Indiana until 1879. In that year he and his brothers went into the retail

with a combined capital of \$45. In the fall of 1889 the boys came to Nebraska and for two years the subect of the sketch was employed as a tele-graph operator by the Union Pacific and the Western Union. In 1882 the present firm bought a retail grocery business on the cor-ner of Fifteenth and Farnam, where they cleared \$8,000 in eleven months, and em-barked in the wholesale trade. The two other members of the firm are Oscar R. and Arthur Allen

The Pace Set for Kansas. Globe-Democrat.
Kansas is not expected to give a majority 80,000 for Harrison this year as she did

in 1888, but sno must make it at least 50,000 to maintain her reputation, and there is every reason to believe that she will do so HIGH CULT IN BOSTON. H. Fay Townley in Washington Post.

he was a Boston maid of high degree. With eyes that shone like incandescent

And just such pouting lips as seems to me The kiss invites. met her on the common's grassy sod Near where the fountain plays in squirti

mood; She stood reflective, while a plastic wad Of gum she chewed. "It does one good to seek this spot," said I,
"When weary of the city's hum and buzz. he ceased her cultured (?) pastime to reply, "That's what it does."

"This sylvan spot," then softly I averred,
"The foot of man seems almost to deflie."
Her voice came sweet as notes of woodland
birds.
"Weil, I should smile."

"The balmy breezes whispering overhead With such enchanting softness kiss the brow."
In tones of liquid melody she said, "You're shoutin' now." 'And have you noticed, fair one, now each

Seems here to choose its sweetest vocal gem?" dwelt in rapture on her every word. "I'm onto them." And now the leaves like morning emeralds

When in response to the sweet breeze they Her voice came soft as echo from a dream, "They take the cake." I begged a kiss from off her lips so red;
I'd take just one, tho one were not enough
soft puried her answer: "Now, on the dead
That is the stuff."

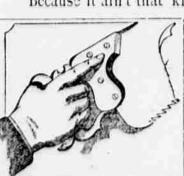
In converse sweet I lingered by her s'de, With passion she did my soul imbue; And as I left her after me she cried; "I'm stuck on you."

I was not captured by her voice so rich. Nor with her pretty face, so bright and But with the sweet dexterity with which

BROWNING, KING

'Twon't rip

Because it ain't that kind of a saw. Neither will



our suits rip, because they are not made that way They will weir 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 an 1 \$5 for 4 to 14 boys, every style and fabric.

Browning, King&Co

Our store closes at 6.3) p. m., excent Satur- [S.W.Cor 15th & Dougla; St -