THE DAILY BEE

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Three Months.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas (
George S. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Pab
flows solemnity awar that the lishing company, does solemnly awear that the schule creatation of The Dathy Ban for the westerding Cotoler 2, 1852, excepting the extra Octock edition, was as follows: Thursday, October 27.

Friday, Getober 28.... Enturday, Getober 29... 24,000 Average. 21,389

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 79th day of Cetober, 1892. N. P. FEIL.

[Seal]

Average Circulation for September, 24,622. JUDGE CROUNSE has the gubernator-

inl election nailed. STEVENSON might have delayed his letter ten days and saved himself the trouble.

THE democratic motto in this state is: Anything, even a yaller dog, to beat

What in the world can Nebraska want of another experiment in the calamity legislature business?

old love, the democracy. The air of his new home stifled him with its perfume of decency. GILROY, the Tammany candidate for

MIKE McDonald has returned to his

mayor, may be knocked higher than his kite often mentioned if the voters of the metropolis are patriotic.

CIGARS are being manufactured in this city from Nebraska grown tobacco. And they are good cigars, too. Stand up (and smoke) for Nebraska.

THE republicans of this state respect fully refuse to be panicstricken by "popocratic" boasting. All the signs visible bear the light impress of wind, pure, undiluted wind.

OMAHA wants a sensible governor, and the only sensible candidate for governor who stands a chance of election is Crounse. Hence Omaha will vote for Crounse.

IF THE democratic state central committee be consistent it will tear the pictures of Cleveland and Stevenson off the banner stretched along its headquarters on Fifteenth street and put up the portraits of its candidates, Weave and Field.

HENRY OSTHOFF evidently does not know it when he has been sat on heavily. Judging from the temper of decent people in the Fifth ward, they are going to attempt to make him feel crushed when the returns come in on the alaermanic election next week.

IT MAY be well to remind voters that over two-thirds of the pension bills vetoed by Cleveland subsequently passed both houses of congress almost unanimously and were signed by President Harrison. Grover Cleveland knew more about the justice in these cases than the democratic members in congress, of

WHEN cattle are bringing more by about 40 cents per hundred in South Omaha than in Kansas City it is evident that the former is by far the better market and that the cattle men of the west and southwest will protect their own interests by patronizing the local market. That they are already doing this is shown by the remarkable growth of the stock business of South Omaha during the past few months. The second place as a live stock center will soon be claimed by South Omaha.

Ir is said that the democrats of New York city are grievously disappointed over the small registration there, which falls 15,000 below the estimate. This is a good omen, for a reduction in the vote of the metropolis means a republican gain. If the democrats cannot roll up a majority of 50,000 on Manhattan island they cannot carry the state. The registration in the republican sections of the Empire state is large, and the prospect of securing those thirty-six clectoral votes for Harrison is excellent.

Ir is a pity that an organization so worthy as the Associated Charities of Omaha should not be more freely supported. It has been trying for some time to increase its membership to 1,000, but up to the present time it has only half that number of members. It is doing good work, however, having provided homes for seventy-two orphan children since last April and relieved many cases of destitution. The funds of the society come from membership fees and it is therefore desirable that it should have as many members as possi-

THE report of the American Agriculfinist on the wheat situation states that the surplus for exportation from Australia and South America is very small and that last year's heavy yield in the United States, much of which is still on band, did not bring the world's supply up to the normal point. If this is true there ought to be an improvement in the foreign demand for American wheat very soon. Now that prices are depressed to the lowest point ever known in this country the American wheat growers are awaiting the promised improvement in the foreign market with deep interest.

A WEEK OF WORK.

But one week remains until the election which will determine whether the next president of the United States is to be a republican or a democrat. It should be a week of vigorous, zealous, unremitting work on the part of the republicans. They have everything to encourage and stimulate effort. The outlook for republican success in the nation and in the state has been growing steadily brighter. The "campaign of education" has shown the benefits of republican policy and principles, and the necessity of continuing them has been strongly impressed upon the minds of intelligent voters who have regard for practical conditions. Though there has been little excitement, the people are not indifferent, but on the contrary have been devoting careful attention to the principal issues of the contest and considering thoughtfully the facts of the financial and business situation. They see the country presperous beyond any other, labor well employed and well remunerated and the financial condition sound. These are facts of general knowledge and they suggest to the common sense of the intelligent voter the question whether it is not wiser and better to maintain the policies which have produced this highly satisfactory condition than to innugurate an era of business disturbance and uncertainty by transferring the control of the government to the democratic party. Democratic success in the nation would mean reaction, and reaction would involve retrogression. To preserve the system of protection to American industries and American labor, to perpetuate the policy of reciprocity and to maintain a sound and stable currency is the purpose of the republican party. They merit the support of all patriotic citizens who desire national progress and prosperity. They should inspire every republican to earnest and unflagging effort.

The result of the coming election will be of the greatest possible importance to Nebraska. It will determine whether this state is to be given over to the control of the party which has endeavored to discredit it before the country, with consequences already damaging to its prosperity, or the administration of its affairs is to be placed in the hands of the party that alone is capable of advancing its material interests. A republican victory in Nebraska next Tuesday will mean an immediate improvement in all the conditions to progress and prosperity. Republican defeat will as certainly produce an opposite effect. The future welfare of this great state appeals to every republican to do the best work he is capable of in the remaining days of the campaign.

AMERICAN MEATS ABROAD.

It is shown by Secretary Rusk that the meat inspection law has greatly benefited American producers by increasing our exports of meats. The restrictions upon American animal products have been removed by Germany, France, Spain and Italy, and in consequence our exports of meats have been vastly augmented. But the increase thus far shown in our exports is only the beginning of a great revival of our foreign trade in this line. The time has been too short since the removal of foreign restrictions upon American meats to admit of a complete recovery from the blow that was dealt to this important industry when the restrictions were imposed. But the total of our exports of animal products during 1892 was \$100,574,598, while in the preceding year they amounted to only \$86,842,041. The greatest increase was in hog products, and it is likely that the supremacy of the American hog will be maintained in the future. The value of our exports of bacon alone during the past fiscal year was \$29,855,-179, while our lard exports reached \$23,491,508. Other hog products exported amounted to about \$10,000,000.

Secretary Rusk has some reason to be proud of what has been achieved in this direction. The western farmer is especially indebted to the present administration for the attention which it has given to this important subject. The western states are deeply interested in the foreign market for American meats.

NO DOUBTFUL EXPERIMENTS.

The American workingman who is putting money into a savings bank is fortunate in comparison with the workingmen of Germany and other countries of Europe. The bureau of states attorneyship of the various trades' unions of Germany has compiled some interesting statistics concerning the wages earned throughout Germany during the year 1891. These statistics were collected by the various trades' unions at the request of the bureau and embrace replies from 906 cities and 924 unions. The figures show that wages have increased in only seven cities, that they have declined in 229 cities and that in 670 cities they have remained stationary. The machine industry, representing 400 local unions, with 20,000 members, shows a decline in wages, while food products have increased in price. Only 211 out of 306 cities show full employment while in thirty cities almost complete stoppage of work is reported. A Berlin machine worker writes: "A family of five persons requires for food articles per week, \$3.61 2-5; for house rent, \$1.321; for contribution to sick and invalid fund, 40.5 cents; for taxes, 11.8 cents; for newspapers, etc., 8.4 cents; for clothing, 96.4 cents; total, \$301.45 per year. By continued work, if he is fortunate enough not to be thrown out of employment, such a workman earns \$250.60 per year, or \$50 less than his likely to make gains in their vote nearly actual living expenses." Testimony from b icklaye s and other workingmen in Germany is to the same effect. If this is true, asks the critic, how do these people live? They live by adding the slender earnings of the wife and children to those of the head of the family.

In the eastern and western parts of sermany, says this report, as well as in he northera and southern parts, the workman alone caunot carn sufficient to support his family. His minimum expense for food and house rent is \$216.86 and his maximum earnings are set down as \$162 65. The earnings of the husband and father must be supplemented by those of the wife and children in order to keep the wolf from the door.

Germany is no worse off in this re-

his fellow of England, for in the latter country thousands of men are now out of employment. The American laboring man must find so ne food for reflection in the facts here given. He does not have to rely upon the earnings of his wife and children to enable him to pay for food and fuel. On the contrary, be can pay all bills and put a little money into the savings bank from week to week. He can educate his children, supply his table with wholesome food, provide good clothing for himself and his family and live in comfort and contentment. Under such eircumstance the American workingman will hardly allow himself to be led into the foolish mistake of voting for free trade and the degradation of labor that would ce tainly ensue. The workingmen of this country have every reason to be satisfled with present conditions and are not disposed to try any doubtful experi-

STEVENSON'S ACCEPTANCE.

Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson, the democratic candidate for vice president, is a very small figure in this campaign. Neither party has ever nominated for the second place on the national ticket a weaker man, either as to capabilities or political record. Mr. Stevenson is a lawyer of ordinary ability, who served a couple of terms in congress and was assistant postmaster general under the Cleveland administration. He gained no distinction in congress, but in the Postoffice department he acquired some party prestige for the wholesale decapitation of republican postmasters. During the war Mr. Stevenson had no sympathy with the union cause, even if he did not seek to injure it, as has been charged, and in 1878, when the country was passing through a crisis in its monetary affairs, he was a greenbacker and an inflationist.

What Mr. Stevenson has to say upon present political issues is therefore of little consequence, and his letter of acceptance will receive very little attention and exert no influence. Everybody who knows anything about him understands that he will conform his views and opinious to whatever the circumstances may be. When in 1878 he accepted the nomination of the greenback party for congress he was in favor of the repeal of the resumption act and the unlimited issue of greenbacks, a policy which, if it had been adopted, would have brought the country to the condition which the Argentine republic is in, but now Mr. Stevenson talks of "sound, honest money," and says that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in coin. He has nothing to say in his letter of acceptance about the demand of the national platform for the repeal of the tax on bank issues, but there can be no doubt that he favors

this policy. Mr. Stevenson assumed early in the campaign the special duty of championing Mr. Dana's force bill issue, a diversion from which the distinguished editor has derived a great deal of entertainment, while it enabled him to avoid giving a direct support to Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Stevenson endeavors in his letter to give some importance to this matter, as he has done all along in his speeches, but he will not make anybody outside of the south believe that it has the slightest significance. The great majority of the voters of the north, democrats as well as republicans, are not at all apprehensive of any such legislation as Mr. Stevenson professes to fear, and all the demagogic buncombe about the liberties of the people being menaced by the danger of a force bill being adopted in the event of a republican success is wasted upon the intelligent voter. It is doubtful whether even in the south it is regarded by the more intelligent people as really an issue, but it serves to help the democratic managers to keep that section solid.

It was a great descent from Hendricks and Thurman to Stevenson, and in view of the record of the latter patriotic citizens may well ask themselves whether he is the sort of man to elect to the second office in the government, with the possibility of his succeeding to the

THE NEW YORK REGISTRATION. The result of the completed registration in New York city is reported to be discouraging to the democrats. It is 15,000 below the lowest figures predicted by the Tammany politicians, and calculating upon the basis of the hitherto uniform percentage of increase from one presidential year to another it is more than 20,000 less than was expected. It appears that the Tamminy managers had taken extraordinary care in making their calculations, and the failure to realize the most moderate of them is naturally a somewhat discouraging disappointment to them. They must now revise their estimated majority in New York city and reduce it by several thousand.

This favorable situation for the republicans is made stronger by the registration returns from the rural parts of the state. It appears that wherever the democratic vote is strong the registration is comparatively low, whereas wherever the republican vote is strong the registration is comparatively high. This indicates a more general interest on the part of republicans than on the part of democrats and gives promise that what is termed the rural vote will be unusually large, which is favorable to republican success. Judging from the registration, the republicans seem everywhere in the state this year, so that the outlook for the party carrying New York appears to be in the highest degree favorable. It is plain that the republicans of the Empire state, whose vote may decide the presidential election, are very much in earnest and that they are not troubled by any disaffection in their ranks. As there is no reason to expect any disturbance of the harmony in the brief time before election, the promise is that there will be a full republican vote and in that case the thirty-six electoral vote s of New York

It is conceded that the party which carries New York and Indiana will win the election. It is evident that the republicans have the best chance of car-

will be for Harrison and Reid.

spect than other European countries and the Germin workingman is even more comfortably situated at present than certainly no good reason why P esident Harrison should not be as strong w in his own state as Bo was four years ago. He has as president dealt generously with Indiana, and while he could not satisfy everybody the republicans of the state have no just cause for complaint. The people of Indiana are enjoying a greater degree of prosperity than when Harrison was elected, due largely to the growth of manufacturing industries, and this means a material increase in the republican vote. Another thing in the Indiana situation is that the democrats have no strong leaders, such as Hendricks and McDonald were, and those they have are not

The fight in these most important doubtful states will be carried on with unabated vigor during the remaining days of the campaign, but as the situation now appears in both of them the advantage is with the republicans and they oug ht to have no difficulty in holding it.

SEEKING A HOME,

The Manufacturers association is now considering a subject that has a deep interest not only for its members but for the people in general. The need of a suitable building, centrally located, in which the annual exhibitions of the association may be held, is recognized by all who have given this subject any attention. The officers of the association have looked at a number of proposed sites for the building required and the financial aspect of the question has been freely discussed. It has been proposed that the Manufacturers association shall erect a building suited to its needs, with special provisions for the accommodation of societies requiring a large hall. It has also been suggested that a building be built that would serve as a permaneut home for one or more of the large societies of Omaha. It is believed that there would be no difficulty in finding a permanent occupant for such a structure and that the investment would be a good one for the association.

The extraordinary success that has thus far crowned the efforts of the Manufacturers association affords much encouragement as to its future. It is clear that such an organization is needed, and that the beneficent work which it is doing must insure its steady growth and prosperity. It has inteligent and energetic officers and enterprising members, and the only thing it lacks is a suitable building in which its annual exhibitions may be held. Taking the exposition last June as an example, it is clear that the association must prove to be financially prosperous and successful. Before it was a year old it began to be self-supporting. Its purpose is not to make money, but to promote the business interests of the state, and yet if it builds up a snug bank account it will be a good thing for the interests which it aims to foster and promote. The Manufacturers association ought to have a building of its own, and all efforts in that direction deserve encouragement.

UNION soldiers will please contrast any declaration of Mr. Cleveland or any act in office on the subject of penwith this beautiful and loval tribute by President Harrison in his letter of acceptance four years ago: "It can hardly be necessary for me to say that I am heartily in sympathy with the declaration of the convention upon the subject of pensions to our soldiers and sailors. What they gave and what they suffered I had some opportunity to observe, and, in a small measure, to experience. They gave ungrudgingly; it was not a trade, but au offering. The measure was heaped up, running over. What they achieved only a distant generation can adequately tell. Without attempting to discuss particular propositions, I may add that measures in behalf of the surviving veterans of the war and of the families of their dead comrades should be conceived and executed in a spirit of justice and of the most grateful liberality, and that, in the competition for civil appointments, honorable military service should have appropriate recognition.

IN THE weekly review of Henry Clews, the great New York banker and financier, it is stated that bank clearings show an increasing activity of business, that crops are turning out better than had been anticipated and that the farmers are making money and paying off their debts. The fact that the farmers are doing well is shown by the continued reports of good collections which the obbers, manufacturers and bankers of the west are making. This has been one of the notable features of business in Omaha during the past year and its significance need hardly be pointed out. The farmers of Nebraska never paid their bills so easily as at present and debt liquidation has never gone on so rapidly in this state as it does today.

Calamity's Cry for Coin.

"Now hit me with a doliar" is the usual peroration of Mrs. Lease's campaign speeches. And every dollar of the hundreds that roll in at the beck of the eloquent woman gives a point blank refutation of her

Trading Their Honor.

Nebraska democrats, it is announced, have Nebraska democrats, it is announced, have decided to vote for Weaver electors. That is to say, their committee bosses have ordered them to do so. Whether they obey remains to be seen. The idea of democratic managers in Nebraska and some other western states is to so contrive, by 'trading and fusion, to gain sufficient people's party votes to throw the presidential election into the house, where Cleveland will be chosen. We can not see where or how the people's party is to gain anything by this business.

His Record Coassailable Randolph Times, Not one dissenting word has been raised against the official career of Lorenzo Crounse against the official career of Lorenzo Crounse in this campaign, although the opposing parties have had the opportunity which his twenty-five years of citizenship and life as a public officer in this state afforded from which to show why he should not be elected governor of Nebraska. Mr. Crounse has made a record that is unimpeachable, and opposition to his caudidacy is noticeably weak. Such evidence of apparent general satisfaction of his abuity and faithfulness as a public officer should inspire the confidence of course vitings. Tegrandless of political prefer lic officer should inspire the confidence of every citizen, regardless of political prefer ence, to assist in elevating to the responsible position of governor plain, nonest, trust-worthy Lorenzo Crounse.

HARRISON'S PROSPECTS GOOD

Indications That He Will Probably Carry Every Northern State.

SECRETARY CHARLES FOSTER'S ESTIMATE

Registration Settled the Question in New York in Favor of the Republicans-Little Doubt of the Result Elsewhere.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,] 513 FOURTHEATH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.

Secretary Charles Foster, who has been on a campaign tour, says that President Harrison is as good as re-elected. "Early in the campaign," he said today, "I gave it as my opinion that Mr. Harrison would carry every northern state. I have since modified this prediction to the extent of excepting Nevada. The people's party may carry that state, but Mr. Harrison will carry all the rest of the north. The registration has practically settled the election. Mr. Harrison is as good as re-elected now. He will not lose a westerh state, except possibly Nevada, and will carry New York, Indiana, Connecticut, Delaware and almost certainly New Jersey,' "What do you hear about New York in

particular!" "The registration settled that. The demo rats will not get more than 44,000 in New York city and 18,000 in Brooglyn sud other democratic counties. So they will not have over 60,000 to the Harlem river. Harrison will come to the Harlem with \$5,000. It Indiana Mr. Harrison will get a larger vote than he did before and we will probably elect five or six congressmen. As I said be fore, there may be a little doubt about New Jersey, though I feel quite confident that we can carry it and we are certainly going to carry Connecticut and Delaware. In Obio there will probably be the heaviest vote that was ever cast and consequently the largest republican majority. We will elect all but about four of the congressmen probably." In Other States.

"How about West Virginia?" "We will carry that state,"
"And Illinois!"

"I have no knowledge of Illinois except what I beard from our republican leaders during my stay in that state recently. They think we are certain to carry it by a large majority and elect fourteen congressmen. The increased registration in Chicago is something remarkable. Our leaders believe ocrats They expect to carry Chicago by 5,000 votes, and to come to Chicago with 20,000, This will give us a little more than Harrison got in 1888, and come fully to our predictions made early in the compaign. "What do you think of the congressional prospects?"

'It looks as if the third party might have the balance of power. Mr. Thurston expects the republicans to elect all the congressmen from Nebraska. I think we will elect all it Iowa except one and in Kansas we will carry all but one of the congressional districts. The third party which promised to do so much in these three states appears to bave lost its grasp.'

Gresham's Opinion of Cleveland. The Washington Post this morning had an interesting story about Judge Gresham. It says that a well known correspondent was talking with Judge Gresham as he was leaving the convention hall at Chicago. Judge Gresham said that the Chicago convention was the worst machine convention he had ever seen; that the applause was that of a hired clacque. Judge Gresham said that the convention was organized to nominate Mr. Cleveland, and would carry out that cut and dried policy. This story is given on the authority of the Post. If it is correct it is difficult to see how even Judge Gresham's disap-pointments are going to make him go so far n his enmity to General Harrison as to vote for the candidate of "a machine convention. Will Leave the Service.

General George S. Batcheller, United States minister to Portugal, is at the Aring-His purcose in visiting Washington at this time is to tender his resignation to the secretary of state, to take effect about the middle of November. General Batcheller is not leaving the diplomatic service because of any dissatisfaction with his post, which he savs has been a most agreeable one. auxious private business, and is about to accept proposition made to him some time toree large life insurance companies of New York to be their "diplomatic representative" in Europe. His residence will be representative of this government at Lisbon for the last two years. General Batcheller has just returned from New York and he says that the political situation there is puz zling. He believes that both candidates will have larger votes than they had four years ago. If there is any danger to the republican party it is from the "stay-at-homes" and those who are opposed to the Australian

News for the Army. The following army orders were issued

Captain James Parker, Fourth cavalry, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at the presidio for service there-with during the examination of cavalry officers only, vice Major Charles Bentzo First infantry, who will continue to act as a member of the board for all other purposes. Captain John R. Brinckle, Fifth artillery, Fourth cavairy, will report in person to Colonel William M. Graham, Fifth artillery, president of the examining board convened at the presidio, for examination for promo-Western Pensions.

The following western pensions granted are reported by Tus Bes and Examiner Bureau of Claims: Nebraska: Original—Daniel Etter (de-ceased), Philip Bessor, William Norton, John C. Lockwood (deceased), William Mumford. onal-Jacob Kanatsher, head, Henry J. Walworth, Myron H. Southwick, Daniel Jordan, Sanford Hill. Restora-tion, reissue and increase—John W. Prickitt. Original widows, etc.—Elizabeth J. Etter, Clemency A. Hudson, Eva A. Kirkpatrick, minor of William Rigert.

lowa: Original-Francis Collins, John A. Wagner, James Barciay. Additional-Hen-derson Douglas, Peter Rice, Louis H. Mc-Chesney, Joseph B. Sidoner, Dean Cutting, Andrew J. McLaughlin, Henry Hatter. Increase James F. Adams. Reissue Austin B. Rayburn, deceased; John C. Presburg, Franklin Taylor, Original winows, etc. — Mary S. Field, Elizabeth Chapman, Mary O.

South Dakota: Original-Sanford Coder, Charles Gallagher, Additional—Leonard Scott, Lewis J. Waterbury, Restoration and reissue—John S. Pulver, deceased. In-Charles crease-Charles Stewart. Original widows, te. -Sarah J. Pulver.

Miscellaneous

The secretary of the interior today affirmed the decision of the land commissioner giving Frederick Mauman the tract upon which he Frederick Maumae the tract upon which he claimed prior entry against Michael Mc-Carthy in the Alliance land district of Ne-

A. I. Ciarke of Nebraska is at the Oxford,
Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Urqu hart of Sterling,
Neb., leave Washington for home Tuesday
morning. Mr. and Mrs. Exner gave a
musicale in their honor Saturday night. Ex-Representative Dezendorf of Virginia, who has just returned from New York, says that he is confident of harrison's election. Another flopper has gone to join Gresham and Rea and the other disappointed office scekers who are dopping on the Cleveland side of the fence. He is George K. French, who was appointed assistant district attorney in September, and he will shine beside his associate, for Mr. French resigns office because of his syn pathy with Cleveland and neidentally, he says, because of the inade

quate salary. Mr. French is very young and be has no vote to cast for any one, as he is a resident of the District. General George W. Jones of Dubuque, who was second to Hon. Jonathan Cilley of Maine in his duel with Congressman Graves of Kentucky, is 1838, drops on the life. of Keatucky in 1838, drove out to the acene of the duel near the Maryland line vesterday in company with Dr. White and Colonel Terrill of Kentucay, who is compiling a his tory of ducing. General Jones went over

the old ground and recalled the incidents of the duel for the benefit of Colonel Terrill.

And Sit Down Hard. Ord Quita. The way to stand up for Nebraska is to sit

down on her defamers. Political Bargains Won't Work. Washington Post.
There appears to be more confusion than

fusion out in Nebraska. Misinterpreted instructions.

It wasn't manufacturing statistics the democrats really wanted from Commissioner Peck. It was manufactured statistics,

Let Well Enough Alone. Indianapolis Journal. Reports from business men in all parts of the country are that they propose to attend to business election day by voting to let well enough alone.

> Have no Part with Liars Seward Reporter

Stand up for Nebraska by casting your rote against those men who say that this fair state is inhabited by a race of paupers and governed by a horde of thieves. The prosperity seen on every hand gives the lie to such statements, which are conceived by unprincipled men in the tope of gratifying their personal ambitious.

Political Bluff.

New York Commercial, Iowa democrats are so confident of carry ing their state that they want to withdraw their electoral ticket in order to fuse with the populists, and are calling the secretary of state hard names because he will not let them have their way. This is the same sort of overconfide ce that prevails in democratic beadquarters in New York.

Whitehead's Prospects Bright.

St. Paul Republica v. The outlook for republican success in this ongressional district grows brighter every Whitehead is making a good canvass and bringing supporters every day. He is a clean, able gentleman and has the confidence of all who know him, and impresses one very favorably when he meets them. He would be an honor to this great district.

All Nations Must Unite.

Minister Lincoln frankly avows himself a believer in bimetaliism or the double standdard, but, like most men of sound financial views, is unable to see how the United States, alone and singlehanded, can bring so desirable a consummation about. It is only by concurrent action, such as is proposed by the monetary conference, that the question can be safely settled.

> The Enemies He Has Made. New York Tribune.

The lack of enthusiasm in the Cleveland campaign up to date is said to be due to a misunderstanding between the two factions "the enemies he has made" and those who "love him for the enemies he has made" - as to the division of labor. Enthusiasm is under-stood everywhere to consist of "three cheers and a tiger." It is just beginning to be un erstood that Tammany takes no part in three cheers;" all it does is to contribute the

What Protection Has Done.

American Economist According to the McKinley census, conducted and verified by the American Pro-tective Tariff league, 37,285 people bave found embloyment in industries established and increased by the McKinley tariff. the same industries the increased capital em-ployed amounts to \$40,499,050. Every report on which the above report is given is on file in the rooms of the Tariff learne, subject to the inspection of any person desiring to examine the same.

> An Inglorious Moses. Daw's Courty Journal.

Disappointment often breeds anger and hat is why Van Wyck is showing a bad temper these days. He has frequently declared, of late, that the tide of populist senti-ment is not as strong as it was before the southern democrats took to handling rotten ergs for political missiles. He is afraid that, having attempted, like Moses, to lead the people to a promised land lawgiver of the Israelites, only be permitted to view the Canaan from the mountain heights of fance, and then suffer burial in an unmarked and unknown grave. But there is no record of Moses having been mad about it.

He Ought to and Will Win.

As election day approaches we become more and more firmly convinced that James Whitehead will be elected to congress, unless some now unforescen element enters into the campaign between now and November 8. His campaign through this district has be source of surprise to his most sanguine friends, while the doubting ones have been completely captivated by his power logic. He has been making a winning fight from the start, and today his ohances of election are even brighter than those of Congressman Kem two years ago. And why shouldn't he win! Can one word be truthfully said de-rogatory to his character as a man, a soldier, or a legislator! Free from any taint of corruption, not the pliant tool of corporations or oney powers, a farmer with a broad and liberal mind, a Christian gentleman, and scholarly, is he not thoroughly equipped and dowed to be an honor to the Big Sixth district as its representative in congress? No one will ever have cause to regret that he cast his ballot for Jim Whitehead

REPUBLICAN MELTINGS.

Hon. Lorenzo Creanso, Fairbury, November 5. Hon. C. F. Mand rron. Loup City, November 1.

Ord, November 1.
Ord, November 1.
Grand Island, November 1.
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. We ster, David City, November 4.

Prof. John Ennuder (Swenish Speaker). Watoo, November 1. Stromsburg, November 2, Saronville, November 3, Shickley, November 4. Heldrege, November 5.

Hon, Ben S. Baller. Friend, Nevember 2.

Hon. A. S. Padd ck. O'Neill, November 2, 8 p. m. Sutton, November 4, 8 p. m. Senator Paddock and Juige Crounse. At Fairbury, Saturday, November 5.

Local Republican Rallies. Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards-Noveme

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

FIVE MINUTES OF MERRITUENT.

Philadelphia Times: Tall ag of old saws, o not monkey with the bazz variety. Arkansaw Traveler: "I have keep ta's dead quiet," as the murd rer said while planting his victim.

Binghamton Republican: The book agent sunother thing that never a less without say-

Indianapolis Journal: V tts I've just teen to see the educated p . Did you ever see a hog count? Potts-No. I have me: a pork baron. New York Herald: Blue - What is good for a cold in the head?

Cynicus—A little brains smouth to keep you from taking the cures

Washington Star: "The idea of the wife of such a creature as he calling sim Birdle" "Weil, why not? He can swar like a parrot

Atchison Globe: When some people stalls they try to look so pleasunt that they look

New York Heraid: The vintry days are coming on and soon stentorian lungs will roar; don't you shut THAT DOOR? Philadelphia Record: Blob's-Snartaicck's jokes are awfully thin. Wigwag-1 fancy that's the reason he cracks them so easily.

Philadelphia Times: Ther s this to be said of fall fashions, that a man a ver goes down with the same grace that a w man does Indianapolis Journal: Mudge-I was took-ng over my top coat today and I find that the noths have nearly ruined it.
Yabsley—Why don't you sue them for dam-

ages?
Mudge-Sue the moths for damages! You talk like a child.
Yabsley—I didn't mean the moths; I meant the pawnbrokers.

Chicago News Record: "Marie, my dear," said Mrs. Hamean, earnestly "why are you so silent and pensive all these long evenings? Tell me dear, what is in your aind?"
"I am not pensive, mamma," said the poor girl, throwing herself with a hysterical sobinto her mother's arms, "bat I can't help thinking now cruel it is that I can't have an Easter bonnet until next Eas er." Kate Fleid's Washington: "Papa," asked Willie, "are the galiery gods dels?" "No, my son." "But why ain't they, papa" persisted the hopeful.
"Willie," replied his astute parent, "did you ever see them idie?"

Detrroit Free Press: Wife-Order that lond of coal today as you go down town. Charge your mind with it now and don't neglect it.

Husband—All right, dear. [1] charge my
mind with it, but the other fe low wants cash.

Mexican-Bir earthquake today. British Tourist-Was there one? I didn't Mexican-Not you see zee people rush out om churches? rom churches?
Tourist—Oh, yes, I saw that; but I thought may be the collection plate was zoing round.

New York Herald: Brace—the of our emi-nent scientists has discovered enough disease germs on a bank bill to kill a sincle restrict. Bag.ey-Pshaw! Hand over the five you owems; I'm no coward. Washington Star: "Do you a njay foot ball?" he asked of the man who sat next him at the

game. "Are you a player?"
"No. I'm a surgeon."

> THE WILDCAT PLA CK. Chicago Tribun

While they struggled in the vigwam through the long and dismainight. To boild the Cleveland platform balletbroof and watertight The devil came among them a an argel of the Looked it over, and he said: "With one improvement twill be right.
Shall I fix it as it ought to be to eatch the
country? Thanks!"
And he wrote the plank the transventes the

BROWNING, KING

Twon't rip

Because it ain't that kint of a saw. Neith rwill



our suits rip, becaus they are not made that way. They will wear and may tear, but never rip. Will stand the wear and t ar 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 or good overcoats. Our children's department is far ah ad of any other in this western country. We have single and double breasted suits at \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4 and \$5 ft 4 to 14 boys, every style and fabric.

Browning, King&Co