TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Daily Bee (without Sunday One Year.
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It ally and Sunday One Year.
Weekly Eee One Year.
Weekly Eee One Year. OFFICES. On she. The Fee Pullding.
South Umake, corner N and 2 in Streets,
Council Bugs, 12 Pearl Street.
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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas.
George B. Tzechuck, screetars of THE BRE Publishing comeany, does solomily swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bre for the week ending November 12, 1825, excepting the extra 3 o'clock edition was an follows. Sunday, November 9, Monday, November 7, Tuesday, November 8, Wednesday, November 9, Thursday, November 10, Friday, November 11, Laturday, November 12,

Average GEO, B. 728CHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my proence this 12th day of November, 1892. [Seal] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. Average Circulation for October, 24,421.

THE petition for office is making itself heard again.

tice of the peace. What a great opportunity for a woman! NO WONDER Judge Clarkson came to

his senses in lows. The state itself came the same way last Tuesday. Now that the election has passed into

history it is expected that the Board of Education will get down to business.

JUDGE CLARKSON may read with uncommon interest the proceedings of a recent meeting of the Douglas county

IT is thought that by next Tuesday

the World-Herald will be ready to announce the result of the Nebraska clec-Southwest Missouri had a deep

snow last Wednesday. The whole country experienced a heavy frost the day previous.

THERE will be no free silver congressmen from lowa in the next congress. Even the one democrat, Judge Hayes, is a stanch friend of honest money.

THE members-elect of the next legislature should get together and ask the people of Omaha to tell them what is wanted in the way of charter amendments.

THE country republican editors of Nebraska rendered efficient service in the redemption of this state from calamity's touch, and their work should be appreciated.

MR. H. D. ESTABROOK may be expected to recall his recent eulogium spoken before the bar of this county. The fervid words must be stricken from the record.

HARRISON carried Nebraska. Let that fact be well noted by all outside papers who, thanks to the reports supplied by the Omaha Fake Factory to the United Press, placed Nebraska in the Weaver column.

TEN out of fourteen councilmen showed a little sense in voting against Mr. Elsasser's resolution to rejoice over the election of Mr. Clevetand. A common council, assembled to transact publie business, would cut a pretty figure in taking such action.

WE reprint elsewhere an article on electric lighting in American cities that appeared in the last number of the New York Independent. The taxpayers of Omaha will find it especially interesting in view of the exorbitant prices they are paying for electric lights.

EVERY dead wall in the Seventh Kansas district was covered with the figures 177, the number of Jerry Simpson's pass on the Santa Fe. And yet Jerry was elected. Perhaps that is the kind of a representative that Kansas district wants. If so, no one has any right to complain about it.

THE foolish and idiotic decision of the World's fair directors in deciding to close the doors at 7 p. m. has met with a storm of righteous indignation everywhere. If the doors are not to be open on Sunday, when are laboring people to see the fair? This is not a Puritan country, whose people retire at sun-

ABOUT the pluckiest fight made in this state was that of W A. Andrews against McKeighan in the Fifth district. In spite of the fusion Andrews ran a fine race everywhere, getting many more votes than Harrison or Crounse in almost every county. Had the canvass been a month longer, he would have laid McKeighan out. As it is, Mr. Andrews should be deservedly proud of his

Ir is very significant that the first week of what is called the winter packing season at South Omaha has shown an incresse in slaughterings over the same week a year ago, while Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis show a large decrease. It is evident that the packing concerns of the Magic City have made no mistake in enlarging their facilities in anticipation of increased business.

SHORTLY before the McKinley bill went into effect the keen-eyed merchant warned the people to buy liberally and store goods away for future use, as prices were bound to advance when the new tariff law became effective. Now the eastern brokers are advising their patrons to buy liberally because of an inevitable advance in prices incident to a reduction of customs duties. With the keen-eyed broker it is "heads, I win; tails, you lose."

NERRASKA'S PUTURE. he coming year ought to witness a

marked advance on all lines of material

prosperity in Nebraska. The conditions to this are propitious. The assurance is most complete that for at least two years there will be no logislation to cause distrust on the part of capitalists who may see opportunities for levestment here, and It is highly probable that it will be many years before such a danger will again menace the interests and welfare of the state. The decisive rebuke administered to those who sought to discredit Nebraska before the country, unquestionably with damaging effect, will doubtiess prevent for a long time any further attempt by demagogues and place somers to attain power by miscopresenting the true conditions here. In emphatically branding as false the disparaging statements regarding Nebraska the people announced to the country that this state offers as favorable opportunities for the industrious and thrifty as any other, and while no one will deny that there have been experiences of hardship, and that there is still room for reforms that would be of general benefit, the people of Nebrasia have grown in wealth as rapidly as those of any other agricultural state and enjoy in equal measure these things which are necessary to the comfort and happiness of life. Everything that contributes to intellectual and moral improvement we have, while nothing is tacking for the physical wellbeing of the people. That the majority of the population are debters is not remarkable in a new state, the foundations of whose material development were haid by men of small means or who WYOMING has elected a woman juspossessed nothing but their industry and the determination to make homes for themselves, yet the aggregate value of their possessions far exceeds their pecuniary obligations. Take the entire mortgage indebtedness out of the prop-

> The agricultural e pabilities of Nebraska ought to be familiar to the country. It produces the best corn in the world and other grains of superior quality. There is no better region anywhere for stockraising. The possibilities of sugar beet culture, if properly encouraged, are great. It is an excellent dairy country and there are grown here certain fruits of fine quality. Except in the comparatively small arid section the annual rainfall is ample and the soil is unsurpassed in the quality of retaining moisture. Nebraska is in the zone which enjoys almost continual sunshine and the climate is as healthful as any in the world. All these conditions make this state a most inviting one for settlement, and good farming land is not higher here than in other western states where the opportunities and advantages are equally good. While manufacturing will probably never attain very large proportions in Nebraska, there are localities in the state where certain industries would find profitable development, and there is a tributary territory, steadily growing in population, which offers a strong inducement to investment in manufacturing enterprises. There is a less hopeful outlook, however, for dovelopment in this direction owing to the result of the late national election, and it is likely that Nebraska's progress in the immediate future will be mainly or wholly agricultural, for although it will be about two years before any change o tariff policy can go into effect, it is probable that capital will not seek investment in manufacturing before the extent of the change to be made is known, and especially will it not do this in localities where the conditions are not

erty of the state and the people of Ne

braska would still be rich.

in the highest degree invorable. The prospect is that the next few years will see a more extensive movement of population from the east to the west than for some time. The possible decadence of industries in the former section will compel this. Nebraska ought to get its full share of this drift and in order that it shall every effort should be made to extend information regarding its capabilities and ad-

vantages. ARE THERE TOO MANY OF US?

The theory that population tends to outrun subsistence has been a source of much discussion since it was announced by Malthus nearly a century ago. A short time since an English thinker of some distinction made an elaborate computation to show when the world would be overpopulated, putting the time so far distant as to relieve the present generation of any solicitude in the matter. President Andrews of Brown university is the most recent contributor to this subject, interesting from a philosophical rather than a practical point of view, and he adopts the idea that in time the world may be overpopulated and the bulk of mankind find great difficulty in obtaining sufficient subsistence. He observes that a Malthusian law there is, which cannot be set aside, though it may offer, except in limited localities, nowise the present threat which many have seemed to see in it. Some time it must take effect, the ressult being, not of course that humanity will starve, or even any part of it, but that either additional restraint must be applied or a lessenining per capita plenty will induce vices and diseases to which enough will succumb to let the

others continue. When the practical side of the matter is considered, however, it appears that the conditions promised by the Malthusian theory must be extremely remote. Thus only about one-sixth the cultivable land of the world is as yet occupied. Then infinitely greater saying is possible than has ever been exercised thus far, no one enjoying less in consequence. Again, though food-getting will become harder and harder, the getting of other things, and especially such as minister to our higher life, is to be easier and easier as the geon's pass. Breadwinning may become 100 times as difficult as now; if manufacturing becomes the same degree easier, humanity will get its whole living with no

greater difficulty than now. President Andrews suggests three hard facts that confront us. One is that the earth's stock of substances capable of sustaining human life is, after all, limited. Another, that many of these are passing hopelessly beyond man's reach. The third is that such utilizing

brought into use, loam reclaimed from beneath the ocean, rocks pulverized, to make place for new land and the muchanical ingredients for artificial soil. And, at best, such soil cannot but be limited in amount, so expensive will be its manufacture. Meantime the sons of mon wax ever a greater host. Europe, with its 156,000,000, increases by seven-tenths of 1 per cont each year, threatening to have 600,000,000 by 1970 and 1,300,000,000 by 2150, *Our own country, adding to its numbers by hearly a per cent a year, bids fair to approach 90,000,000 by 1990. Could such growth possibly continue, says President Andrews, the failure of standing room would be but a matter of

It is doubtless true that one cannot look forward to the far future of civilized society without solicitude, but it cannot be doubted that preventive checks will be ample in the future as they have been in the past, and with the growth of enightenment and morality the populalation of the earth a thousand years hence may be on the whole happier and better provided for than is the population at present. It is scarcely worth while to speculate as to what may happen at a more remote period.

OUR ADVANTAGE OVER EUROPE. The enormous sums of money expended for the maintenance of the various European military establishments upon a peace footing are regarded with amazement by the citizens of this country. An example of the cost of keeping the leading nations of Europe prepared for war is to be found in the recent report on the war budget of France for the coming year. Since 1871 the military expenses of the French government, exclusive of the navy, which is one of the most costly in the world, amount to 18,000. 000,000 francs. This period, it is to be remembered, begins after the Franco Prussian war, which was ended early in 1871, and this vost sum of money has been paid by a people whose resources had been heavily drained by that bloody and costly encounter. As soon as the war was over, with Alsace and Lorraine ceded to Germany and 5,000,000,000 francs to be paid to that country as the price of peace, the French government immediately began to reconstruct its shattered military force, not slowly and economically, but with all speed and with after disregard of expense. Here are some of the items of cost which wil be read with a curious interest by

American taxpayers, to whom such

military extravagance is unknown;

Armament, 1,565,149,669 francs; fortiff-

cations, 781,560,533 francs; subsistence

81,388,730 feanes; clothing, 242,594,022

francs; sanitary service, 22,991,583 francs;

remounting, 27,847,594 francs; railroads, As an example of the ambition of the French to have the best of everything regardless of expense it may be stated that the largest item in the bill, more than a billion and a half of francs, was the cost of the infantry rifle. Whenever a new rifle has made its appearance, if a little better than the one in use at that time, it has been adopted for the army and the superseded one relegated to the shades of things that have been. The Lebel rifle now in use by both infantry and cavalry is an arm of great power and accuracy. The work of fortification has been pushed forward unremittingly and vast intrenched camps have been established at many points. The cost of this work alone now amounts to nearly a billion france The regular army of France numbers 483,015 men, or nearly twice as many as she had in the field at the close of the war with Prussin, and the number of officers is 28,382, while there are 149,879 horses in the service. These figures represent only the active army on a peace footing, which can be doubled at any time by calling out the reserves. But back of these is the territorial army and its reserves, by which, in case of need, the total fighting force may be in-

creased to nearly 3,000,000 men. These figures are not supposed to sig nify that hostilities are contemplated, though it is certain that France proposes to be ready for war at all times hereafter, knowing that it may come when least expected. Meanwhile Germany has not looked on in idleness, but has kept well abreast of her old enemy in military activity. Little Italy, too, has been busy in the same direction and has a magnificent navy and a powerful standing army. Her people, too poor to afford the luxury, have lately complained bitterly of the cost, but there seems to

be no escape from a policy dictated by the logic of prudence. The taxpayers of the United States may well congratulate themselves upon their freedom from the burdens incident to the maintenance of a great military establishment. The completion of our splendid new navy and the improvement of our coast defenses will mark the limits of our needs in the way of military activity for the present, and there i reason to believe that the time will never come when the American people will have to pay the cost of extensive preparations for war. In this respect as in many others, we possess a vast advantage over Europe.

SUPHEMACY ON THE SEA. While it is true that England, in conequence of the great extent of her shipping, is called the greatest maritime nation of the earth, it has been demonstrated many times that in respect to naval architecture and seamanship America is her equal if not her superior. The rapid growth of the American oce an first in recent years, by which the maritime competition and rivalry of the two countries has been greatly intensified, has caused a deep interest to be felt on both sides of the water in the great international contests for the trophy known as the America's cup; not because there is a universal interest in yacht racing, but because the skill in naval architecture exhibited in the designing of these sea-going racers is taken to be representative of that of the two countries engaged in the competi-

Since the great victory of the American yaent Volunteer over the Thistle five years ago there has been no race for the America's cup, but the prospects of plant nutrition as is intrinsically for another contest next summer are

possible must forever increase in cost. | now very encouraging. The dispute Less and less fruitful soils must be over the terms of the deed of gift under drawn from the plow in England and which the New York Yacht club holds the trophy has prevented the English from challenging for it stace the Volunteer-Thistle race, but the difficulty seems to have been satisfactorily aljusted and a challenge is now forthcoming from Lord Duncaven. It is poculiarly fitting that the contests should be resumed during the year of the great Columbian fair when there will be millions of pappig here from abroad.

Ever since the famous schooner yacht America won this trophy in English waters in 1851 the supremucy of this country in the designing and building of fast sailing craft has been maintained. Your after year, with tene Beitish persistoney, have the English tried in vain to regain the cup and thus establish their superiority in the science of naval architecture-for upon this point alone have they been beaten. The American victories in recent years have not, however, been won by such wide margins as that by which the end was won forty years ago at Cowes. Queen Victoria, who witnessed that memorable contest, turned to one of her attendants and asked, "Which is first, my lord?" "The American, your majesty," was the reply, "And which is second?" she asked, There is no second, your majesty, was the significant answer. And this was practically true, for the American flyer had left her competitors so far behind that they were hardly in sight when she finished.

There is a practical side to this international vacht racing. It not only stimulates a nautical spirit that is not without its uses, but it also encourages the study of a science that is of real importance. It has had much to do with the development of naval designing in this country and will yet do more.

THEY TALK ABOUT BUILDING. At the last meeting of the Manufacturers association the question of erect ing a suitable building for the annual exhibitions of the association was considered. It was proposed that a building 350x180 feet be erected as an exhibition hall for the accommodation of exhioitors and the thousands of people who will seek admission. It is proposed that the building be a shell of brick walls with a wood or iron roof, as may be hereafter determined. The construction of the building, as now proposed, will be similar to that of the Coliseum. Accommodations in such a building are desired by the Western Art association and the Apollo club, A division for the accommodation of smalter clubs is also desired. The plan is to have the building erected by a company not interested in the Manufacturers association and the cost paid, by that association and other organizations that may use it. It is believed that \$1,000 may be taken in each day during the twenty days of the exposition next year. The last exposition, which was really the first, was almost entirely patronized by Omaha people, though there were some present from other towns in the state, notably Lincoln. It is expected that the attendance at the next exposition will be largely from the interior of the state. and that thousands of people who did not visit the last exposition will be

present next year. Apart from the consideration that such a hall would be advantageous to the Manufacturers association, it must not be forgotten that it would be particularly adapted to the requirements of great conventions. The center of population in the United States is moving westward, and Omaha is year by year becoming more prominent as a center in which great conventions may be held. This has been recognized during the past year and will become yet more apparent in the future. Omaha is a natural convention city and it is proper that some attention should be given to this fact in making plans for the proposed building.

The Manufacturers association has not confined itself entirely to talk on this subject. One site for the proposed building has already been considered and others will soon be examined. It cannot be reasonably doubted that the association will soon take definite steps toward the erection of a building suited to its needs.

THAT there is a possibility of the application of electric force becoming : great benefit to the farmer is pointed out by a writer in the Engineering Magazinc. He estimates that 90 per cent of the roads in the United States could be equipped with the necessary tracks. poles and wires at a cost of \$3,500 per mile, and doubtless the time is not far off when it can be done for a consider. ably less amount. This writer says that the heaviest transportation charges which the farmer is compelled to pay are due to his horses, his road wagons and the dirt roads, and that when he shall drive electric wagons on the highways he will soon learn also that the heavier part of his farm labor can be more expeditiously and cheaply performed by electric power than by horse power. It is suggested as one very important result of such changed conditions that they would have an effect upon the movement of population. Many of the causes which induce population to drift to the cities would be removed and the country would be regarded as an ideal place for the rearing and training of children. There is nothing fanciful in this and undoubtedly its practical realization is only a matter of time, not universally, perhaps, but in the more prosperous and progressive sections of the country. To the extent which the application of electrical force may be found practicable and profitable in connection with the agricultural interests it will undoubtedly be employed in due time.

It is estimated that the wheat crop of the United Kingdom this year will fail below 60,000,000 bushels. The estimated population is a little over 38,000. 000, and the consumption of wheat per head is six bushels, so that 230,000,000 bushels will be required to meet the demand. It will thus be seen that the United Kingdom will have to import wheat for the next year to as large an amount as usual, or nearly so. The amount of acreage under tidage has for some time been decreasing, many

thousands of acres having been with-Scotland during the last four years and devoted to the planting of young forest trees. It seems likely that this will go on, not, perhaps, indefinitely, but until a much larger area has thus been withdrawn from the cultivation of grain, which the English farmer does not find profitable. It may be regarded as settled for all time that agriculture will never regain what it has lost in the United Kingdom, though it is possible that under changed conditions to be expected in the ownership of the lands the time will come when agriculture will be

more profitable than it is at present. GLORY HALLELUJAH!

A Feast of Reason and Flow of Red Wine Set for Wednesday. The democrats of Douglas county have an nounces a grand jubilee for Wednesday in this city.

It must be understood that the jolification is to have reference to Cleveland's election and not to results in Douglas county. A program of unusual merit has been pre-

pared by the committee in which a brass band figures at convenient intervals. The speeches are to be limited to thirty seconds each, interspersed with hilarious applause. The bill has marked each speaker for the following strictly original effort:

"The Saloon vs the Y. M. C. A. vote and how I fooled 'em. "-William J. Bryan. "My little prohibition roorbach"-Euclid "What do I get?"-Tobe Cast or.

mission was ruled out, but I have filed a preemption on the postoffice." Con Gallagher. "How it feels to be boss and head spoils distributer."-James E. Boyd. "The efficacy of my Chicago circulars."

"My homestead entry on the police com-

J. S criting Morton. "Why I don't love that 'alien governor of ours. ' .. J. W. Padda k.

"That premature resignation, or why am out of politics."-th reles Ogden, "Don't be too joyful, boys." -G, W. Doane "The peculiar effect of private and confidential circulars upon the campaign in Ne-

braska."-Frank Morrissey. "Let's fill up the oil tanks."-Louis Heim "Why a federal job would not be desir

able,"-C. S. Montgomery. "The dastardly conspiracy to circulate the traight democratic ticket in Omaha."-Hou, Dan Honin.

"Let's licker,"-Frank Von Hanlon. FLOCKING TO THE FLESH POTS.

"The fight is already on in the democratic

camp," said a wel, known democratic end

man yesterday. "It is between Governor Boyd and his friends on one side and Congressman Bryan and his friends on the other. Boyd expects to be the dispenser of the state patronage in Nebraska, and of course Mr. Bryan looks upon that agreeable task as being especially suited to a man of his own size. Under present conditions Mr. Boyd has the inside track most decidedly, for he went his full length in favor of fusion with the populists in accordance with the cut and dried plan of the national leaders of his party. But there is already a movement on foot to elect Mr. Bryan to the United States senate by a combination of the democratic and populist forces. If that effort is successful it will place Mr. Bryan in a position where he can call Governor Boyd down and take into his own hands the serving out of the loaves and fishes in Nebraska. Against this deal Governor Boyd and his friends have set their faces and will fight till the harness is hewn from their backs. We are going to see the prottiest row among he democrats of Nebraska within the next three months that the state has ever wit-Look out for the scalps of the weaklings. They will be lying around like chips in a wood yard before the winter is over."

There are four federal offices in Omaha that pay very good salaries and the leaders of the democratic host are already speculatng a little and planning a good deal with reference to the appointment of democrats o take the places of the present incompents Phese offices command salaries ranging al he way from \$3,500 to \$8,000 per annum and t is a foregone conclusion that there will be omething like a good sized regiment of applicants after them. There will soon be a lively skirmish among them to see who can ret the assistance of Governor Boyd, J. Sterling Morton and other prominent demo

It is rumored among the faithful that ex-Postmaster Gallagner will be an applican for reappointment as postmaster, but when the matter was mentioned to him vesterday he said he had given the subject no though Gallagher, "to speak of the matter before the orpse is cold. I am not prepared to say any hing about the situation. There is plenty of time for all that."

Major Clarkson was installed as postmas-ter on the 1st day of November, 1893, so that if he is permitted to serve out his four years he will remain in the office nearly two years

Marshall Slaughter was the first of the federal officers in Omaha to be installed. took possession of the office on June 18, 1889 so that his four years will expire next spring. Jonn Peters was installed in the office of internal revenue collector soon after Mr. Signighter became United States marshal, succeeding Cathoun.

Mr. Baker was instalted United States listrict attorney on February 4, 1899, so that he will not complete his four years for more

than a year yet,

W. H. Alexander took possession of the office of collector for the port of Omaha on January 4, 189). His term therefore does not expire until January, 1894. But there is no means of knowing just when the ax will fail, for the office of collector for the port of Omana has become very desirable. The receipts have sprung from \$67,000 per annum three years ago to nearly \$130,000 per annum at present. The business of the office is said to be in excellent condition and Mr. Alexander will be able to turn over to his successor a much more desirable office than to took possession of three years ago.

As a sort of snap on the side there is also the position of local supervising architect for the new postoffice building, now held by Mr. Beindorff. In all probability the incoming administration will appoint some one to take this position, relieving Mr. Beindorff on one pretext or another in order to make a place for a hungry democrat.

But before the patronage is peddled to any great extent, the identity of the peddler will have to be settled, and right there is going to be a serious question, for on that lecision depend several matters that cut quite a figure in Nebraska democratic cir cies. The first thing to be settled in whether the Boyd or anti-Boyd faction is to have the pull with the administration, and both are already at work, each striving to thoroughly and for all time do up the other. Hon. J. Sterling Morton, who tried to be Boyd's successor, but failed to get there, seld a conference behind closed doors at the held a conference behind closed doors at the Paxton Saturday with Euclid Martin, chairman of the democratic state central committee, where, for an hour they discussed various plans for embalming the governor's ambition to stand in with the administration, and thus secure for themselves the distribution of the nice things that might fail to the lot of the faithful in this neck of the woods. neck o' the woods.

Tobe Castor impered around the edges and was close at hand when the conference was over to ascertain if anything definite as to a plan of action had been agreed upon. Mr. Castor was also quite numerous about the Paxton and was in consultation with the Point, had come in to have a hand in cooking up whatever delicate political dish the doctors might prescribe as best suited to the disease that was afflicting the party. W. H. Thompson of Grand Island was another of those who were allowed to contribute to the symposium of ideas of great men.

M. H. Weiss of Hebron, member of the Nebraska Columbian commission, drifted in and approached the political laboratory, but

didn't have the password and was refused orator an using?" "Yes: he had a good deal admittance and went away in a huff to see of dry wit." admittance and went away in a huff to see Commissioner General Garnesu and arrange for barring the conspicators off the World's fair crounds during 1833. He needn't have taken the treatment accorded him so much to heart, for he wasn't barred out because of his looks. It was simply because he was one of Governor Boyd's appointees, and it was not believed that he would enter into the proposed work with his whole heart and

dustice tiets a Move On.

Cincinnati flaggie. justice. A man croke into a store in the morning and before night was in a cell, bemining a five years' sentence for his crime

Rain Making Competition,

They praved for rain lately in Connecticut and on Long Island and bombarded the sky for it in Washington, and both methods reulted in showers, according to accounts, The merits of the respective methods are till unsettled.

Prospective Puritying.

Lingering relies of before-the-war demon racy who vowed thirty-siz years ago they would let their nair and beard grow untrimmed till Illinois elected a democratic governor may now clean up and look decent. heir golden age has come.

A Voice from the Woodshed.

Washing on (La.) Press. The Press guesses we are gone up, nation ally, and will have to take Grover and Al-kall for better of worse for four years, but wo're "darned" if we like it. But whom he Lord loveth has chasteneth and acourg th every one he receiveth, or words to that effect, and we bend to the rod with all the homility we can command, which is thunderin' little.

Consoling to the Thoughtful,

Cincinnati Commercial.

It is a great consolation to the thoughful citizen, however goes a party election, excit-ing as it may be, that all the fighting has ocen done, and the victory has been won, ander one flag. We see this same flag in all the club marches and public parades, of whatever party affiliation, and it is the beau-tiful emblem of the United States. A tri-umon or defeat may have different meanings to us, according to our point of view, but there is one great meaning that must always e the same, irrespective of the ground upon which we stand. Our political pattles are ponceful battles, and the victory of one army s not the oppression of the other. the small direct benefits derived from heldng official positions, all benefits enjoyed by the successful side must be shared with the unsuccessful one. The army that carries our flag at the front is not likely to bring rula to the country.

Put to the Test. Chleago Inter Ocean.

The republican party is not dismayed by defeat now any more than it was in 1856 or 1884. It as cepts occasional disaster as a part of the fortunes of politics under a popular form of government. The democracy will now be put upon trial. From 1885 to 1889 it was heaged in by a republican senate. Now, with the aid of the populists of the senate, if will have a majority, and after the 4th of March next will be in power. It must do one of two things, either abandon its hostility to protection or put that hestility into practical effect. The republican party as a political organization can afford to await wit nimity the result, and as to the effects upon the industrial interest of the country of a return to free trade, if such a return be made, in whole or in part, they would be to worse for republicans than for democrats. Hard times, like good times, are shared by the people, irrespective of party. With the republicans unfaltering in their loyalty to rotection that fundamental principle is in to danger of everthrow. The sun may be eclipsed, but its fires can not be put out.

SOOTHING SENTIMENTS.

Indianapolis Journal: Kerrank—Thompson threatened to knock the top of my head off. What do you think of that? Sinnix—Oh, I suppose he wanted to see the wheels go round, mebbe.

Harper's Bazar: "Ha. ha. ha!" roared Mr. Nupop, as he looked his baby in the eye. "What are you lau hing at?" aske! Mrs. Nupop. "At the bright things that boy would say if he could only talk," said Mr. Nupop.

Siftings: A clock is very different from a ing:

Life: Briggs-Just for a joke I told Elderly the other day that when she laughed it was all I could do not to kiss her. Grigge-What happened? Briggs-The next time I saw her she had

Rochester Democrat: The telephone is said o have been known in India for thousands of years. Yet there has been very little talk year!

Boston Courier: A woman may not ac-knowledge it, but in wearing a shoc one size too small for her she realizes that she has "put her foot in it."

Chicago Tribune: Maud-You don't seem to be acquainted with that handsome young man we met just now. I've known him only a few weeks, but he would go down on his knees to me if I would give him the slightest encouragement.

Daisy-Of course he would. He's a clerk in the shoe department of papa's store.

Kate Field's Washington: Tanks (defiantly)
—I tell you I have a mind of my own. You
can take me to the water, as the proverbays,
but you can't make me drink.

Banks—Perhaps not, unless there was some
whisky in it.

Now Orleans Plenyune: The silent and se-cret ballot will make a great puelle noise when it is properly counted. Philadelphia Record: "Was the temperance

B

Baitimore American: Bets settle nothing, but it will be a sad day for some people when they settle their bets.

KEPT IN QUARINTINE.

Unpleasant Experience of an American Steamer in Spanish Ports, NEW YORK, Nov. 12 -- Dr. White of the steamer Olinda, which arrived from Lisbon and Oporto today, gives the following account of the quarantine experience of that vessel at the different ports at which she stopped.

Since leaving New York, September 9, she had entered the ports of Piores, St. Michaels and Payal. Great trouble was exparienced at the scaports. Passengers and cargo were landed, and passengers taken on board for Lisbon, where they arrived September 28. She was here met by a fully armed gunboat, whose commander asked if there was any suckness on board, and the answer peing satisfactory they were allowed to proceed up the Taylor. they were allowed to proceed up the Tagus river, escorted by a small gunbout. I had not gone far when a health boat them. The doctor of the port asked ususai questions, and despite the fact that the steamship was from their own possessions and all the cabin passengers were sub-jects of the country, the ship was put in puarantine for two weeks, and the passen sers taken ashore and held in quarantine givery lotter written on board had to be givery letter written on board had to be sealed on the tug by the health officer. At night an electric search light was kept on the ship and three special tugs steamed around her during the day,

BELGIUM GLASSRION ERS.

Thirty Detained at Ellis Island Charged with Violating the Contract Labor Law. New York, Nov. 12 -- Contract Labor inspector R. J. Layton of Pittsburg, and President Eberhart of the Window Glass Union, of Pittsburg, spent several hours today at Ellis Island examining the thirty Beigium glassblowers, sald to be contract laborers. who arrived here yesterday from Antwerp One of the men, Lols de Daude, who was accompanied by his sister, was discharged. he is not a glassblower. Inspector Lay-ton said he had a good case of it and that the affair was an important one to the later world. He said that the men had coached by Emil Frank, the exforeman, who went from Pittsburg to Bel gium for them. The men denied that they were glassblowers. Inspector Karwosky says that Wednesday ne heard the officers or the Friesland asking the men if they had their story all ready, and they answered that they had. The examination will be con-

CULLIDED WITH AN ICEBERG.

Narrow Escape from Sinking of the Schooner Pearl Nelson-A Cowardly Crew. PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Nov. 12.- Captain Quinn, of the schooner Pearl Nelson, which arrived here yesterday afternoon partially. disabled, reports coiliding with an leeberg in a dense log off Labragor. The schooner ran aground on the borg, which was 200 feet high. The captain says all his men but one, who was at the time too frightened to move, took the boats and deserted him and the vessel. There was a strong current setting past the berg, which enabled the two men to get the vessel off. The captain and his one man tried to make sail and the noise of the blocks was heard by the runsway crew, who, guided by the sound, came back to the he could have got sail on the vessel without other assistance, he would have left the deserters to shift for themselves.

VAGRANT VERSES.

Chicago Tribune. The little soprano shook her fist In the leader's whiskered face. 'Your voice is tenor," she discrety hissed, "But your conduct, sir, is base!"

New York Sun. For months she just doted on fee cream, And nothing so much rejoiced her: But you find now her fondest dream is centered around the oyster.

Chicago Inter Occas:

She did not need a telescope To bring it from afar: She only wazed at the officer's coat To discover a bright new star.

Now York Press. He seemed quite good and kindly hearted, And obedient to the laws; It was only when he became converted That he know how bad he was.

Kansas City Journal. Full many a gem of purest ray screne
The dark unfathomed caves of occan bear;
The best of them, however, are but mean.
Compared to those that negro misstels

Judge When Johnny broke his rocking borse, In angry works his mother spoke;
But Johany's argument had force;
"What good's a horse unless its broke?"

Pack. If I were a worm and had to turn, As worms will do. I hear, It seems to me that I'd turn and flee Ere the early bird exme near.

New York Herald. As she looks o'er her welding presents A tear down her countenance delfts. Two han ired and thirty-four souvenir spoons Make up the full quots of gifts.

BROWNING, KING

Sportsmen

Fully appreciate this time of year, but no more so



than the common, ordinary citizen, for this is the time of year he comes out in a brand new suit, and if it's made in the highest

style of the art and if it fits well and if it wears well and costs something like sixty dollars he's glad it didn't cost any more; but when he meets his friend with a new one that fts as well, looks as well, an! is as well, and cost half as much as his-then that makes him tired-\$10, \$15, \$20, \$25, like that-that's the way we sell them. We make all the suits we sell and we know they are

just as good as any on earth or London, Browning, King&Co

Our store closes at 631 p. m., excent Satur- [S.W.Cor. 15th & Douglas Sispenses when we close at 10 p. m.