Daily Rec without Sorday One Year
Daily and Sunnay One Year
Six Months
Three Months
Sunday Rec One Year
Saturday Rec One Year
Weekly Rec One Year
Weekly Rec One Year OFFICES. Operions. The Dec Bridding.
South Creaks, corner Nand Twenty-sixth streets.
Council blutts, 12 Pearl street.
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hecks and restaffice orders to be made of the order of the company. Leaving the city for the summer can have sent to their address by leaving an order

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

The Daily and Sunday lies is on sale bicago at the following places: Palmer house, Great Northern botel

Leinnd hotel. Tiles of Till Ber can be seen at the Ne-nska building and the Administration building. Exposition grounds

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas.

George B. Taschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Dally Bee for the week ending October 7, 1893, was as follows:

Sunday, October 1.

25,940 Swarn to before me and subscribed in my presence this little day of October, 1993.

N. P. Fan, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for Aug., 1893, 24,075

LEGISLATION by exhaustion exhausts before it legislates.

THE America's cup has finally decided not to take a trip abroad this season.

"THE most dignified legislative body in

the world" is a trifle disfigured, but still in the ring. SENATOR ALLEN can really claim the

credit of having talked the repeal bill to death in the senate. WHEN it comes to imitating the night

sessions of the senate, that is where the members of the house draw the line. Now that the train robbers have transferred their operations to Russia

people in this country will travel with more assurance. THE efforts of the impeached officials

and their mouthpiece in this city to impugn the honesty of Auditor Moore have fallen flat. IF THE franchised corporations can make sure of twelve councilmen they

will not care how many claims are struck by the mayor's veto. "UNCONDITIONAL repeal or nothing, shrieks an eastern contemporary., From

present indications we stand an excellent chance of getting nothing. IT is to be hoped the republican county convention will not recklessly force candidates upon the party whose conduct

cannot be defended and who are sure t

be beaten. THE lunatic who amused himself by firing his revolver at random into the crowded Chicago Board of Trade has been taken to the insane asylum, of which he had previously been an inmate. It would not be out of place to institute an inquiry as to how he ever got out in the first place.

SENATOR MANDERSON'S defense of the credit of the state of Nebraska was timely and to the point. Nebraska is neither poverty stricken nor bankrupt. It is true, however, that the people of the state have for years suffered from the almost extortionate tribute levied upon them by the railroads.

THE resort to a test of physical endurance has not been the blooming success which its most ardent advocates ventured to predict for it. The silver senators by means of their never-ending speeches during the past few weeks put themselves into a training which could not but tell against a force not gifted with leather lungs.

Above all things Omaha and Douglas county want good government. Omaha must have a man in the mayor's chair who is in position to hold in check franchised corporations and contractors on public works. The county must have a competent and honest board of commissioners and executive officers who will do their duty without fear or favor.

THE peculations of Barrett Scott, the defaulting treasurer of Holt county, are likely to uncover a scandal which may implicate others besides himself. It is hopeless to expect republican victories when republican officials prove recreant to the trust imposed in them. When unfit men are nominated for office the newspapers representing their party should decline to give them support.

AT a banquet recently tendered him upon his retiring from the governor generalship of India, the marquis of Lansdowne stated that the cessation of free coinage of silver on private account in India was having a beneficial effect on the finances of that country, and was proving successful even beyond expectations. From this it would appear that there is no prospect, at least for the present, of India going back to the free coinage of silver.

MARTIN of Kansas insists that if President Cleveland had written his Northen letter during the recent campaign the election would not have resuited in the success of the democratic party. Of course not. And if Senator Martin had burdened the legislature of Kansas with a free silver speech, such as he delivered on the floor of the senate Thursday morning, before it was called upon to vote for a successor to Senator Plumb, he may be assured that the representative of Kansas in the senate today would not have been known by the name of Martin.

IN THE HANDS OF A RECEIVER. The Union Pacific railway has been Ames, its principal stockholder, and the selection of receivers from among the trusted officers of the railroad, indicates clearly that there is to be no change of cific has for years past been handicapped by an enormous debt. The heavy shrinkage in carnings that has followed business depression has made it well nigh impossible to operate the road in efforts had proved unavailing. spite of the most rigid economy and farcaching retrenchment. It has been expected for months that the road would sooner or later have to go to the wall. The receivership is not, however, necessarily the forerunner of foreclosure. It may have been partly intended to forestall the impending strike among employes, who were disposed to resist the recent cut in wages. A strike is almost an impossibility while the road is in the hands of receivers appointed by

the United States court. The receivership may also ward off preferred claimants who might seek to enforce their rights at a time when the earnings of the road are absorbed by the necessary expenses for maintenance and operating the line. In our judgment the ringing out process can only be deferred, but not averted. The extension of the bonded debt by the government would afford no material relief. Sooner or later the liquidation must be begun by which the road will be closed out to the highest bidder and reorganized on a basis of actual value. When that time comes the Union Pacific will resume her position as the greatest of transcontinental railroads and the people of this city will experience the long hoped for revival of activity in the shops and on the road.

NOT A FORTUNATE NOMINATION. The nomination by the republican state onvention of Judge Harrison for justice of the supreme court in a fortunate one for the party. - York Republican.

Why fortunate? His nomination was brought about by the men who have for twenty years been the worst enemies of the republican party in Nebraska. Among the elements who assisted in his nomination were the men who have always opposed railroad regulation and who are now holding up the first railroad legislation ever accomplished. Another element which assisted in his nomination was composed of the men who looted the state treasury and who will be placed on trial in the criminal court next week. Still others were the friends of the impeached state officers, who, smarting under the lash of public opinion, are making a desperate effort to recover a hold upon the party.

Harrison's nomination was not the result of a compromise between factions. It was a part of a deliberately laid plan. The emissaries of the railroad corporations commenced the work in his interest before the republican state central committee met in September. It was in his interest that straw men like Frick, Kinkaid, Cobbey and Powell were set up | widows and orphans should be used as a in different parts of the state. At the neeting of the state central committee Judge Harrison's name was the only one quietly discussed in connection with the nomination.

If Judge Harrison is elected, to whom will he owe his election, if not to the 20,000 votes which the railroad companies boast that they control in this state? If he is the friend of the people that his enthusiastic admirers describe him, how can he conscientiously accept so important an office from the hands of men who struck down an upright and fearless judge who had dared to incur the displeasure of the rail way managers?

UNCONDITIONAL REPEAL DEFEATED. The failure of Senator Voorhees to force a vote upon the repeal bill sounds the death knell of unconditional repeal. Although in the minority the free silver senators remain masters of the situation. By the rules of the senate they have been able to completely block legislation and to say that no measure, however urgently demanded by the people. can be enacted into law in the face of the determined opposition of even a corporal's guard. The repeal bill, as reported to the senate from the finance committee is, dead and nothing can revive it. Whether it shall be passed in any modified form depends upon the attitude which the free silver advocates shalf assume.

Many of the most sincere supporters of the movement for unconditional repeal have for days been predicting just the outcome that is now at hand. They have seen for some time the utter helplessness of the repeal forces, and had from the first misgivings as to the effectiveness of any attempt to "sit it out." The test of endurance was one for which the minority was much better prepared than the majority. They had the advantage at every turn of relying on a call of the senate to rest their speakers and to worry their opponents, upon whom devolved the duty of maintaining a quorum. So soon as it was definitely decided to insist upon a continuous session until a vote could be reached the far-seeing correspendent of the Philadelphia Public Ledger wrote to his paper that the indications were that the pending repeal

to take a gloomy view of the situation, saw in the new move no change for the better. He is reported to have said: "I see no chance whatever of the bill going through." Similar utterances were freely indulged in by other senators committed to repeal, and the exulting exclamations of the free silver men were all in one strain-their implicit confidence in their ability to hold out in

bill would not be permitted to come to a

vote. Senator Frye, who was inclined

These reports go far to confirm the umor that was spread from Washington early in the week to the effect that the whole demonstration on the part of the administration leaders was insincere and undertaken for effect only. It was alleged that Senator Voorhees, con-

the coming contest of physical endur-

placed in the hands of its former direct to bring the president to his view of the tors, who, under the order of the United - situation. To demonstrate to Mr. Cleve-States court, are to act as receivers for land's own satisfaction that his per the creditors and corporation. The fact | scheme was doomed to tailure, the senathat the application for the receiver- | tor in charge of the measure is said to ship was made by the representatives of have consented to go to the furthest the estate of the late Frederick L. extreme and to transform the struggle into one of brute force sione. Although this rumor may have been groundless, so far as it referred to Senator Voorhees, it is undoubtedly management or policy. The Union Pa- true that a very large number upon whom the success of the move was to depend went into the fight without the slightest expectation of victory, and were only too glad to be told that their

The failure of unconditional repeal then, can in no way be termed a surprise. The country has been prepared for it ever since it became plain that the majority of the senate would do nothing to enforce their rights. It is nevertheless disappointing to the friends of sound money, and it must be doubly disappointing to President Cleverand, who must now be convinced that he cannot control the policy of his own party.

SHERIFF BENNETUS DEFENDERS. Sheriff Bennett has enlisted the services of an ex-convict who had been sentenced to the penitentiary from this county on the charge of criminal libel and blackmail to clear him of the charge of incompetency and want of official integrity. Two pages and a half of a local sheet published by this ex-convict are devoted to alleged endorsements of Bennett's capabilities and conduct be prominent lawyers and court officials. Among Bennett's defenders is Judge Scott, who is quoted as follows:

I consider the attacks upon Sheriff Bennett as unjustifiable from every point of view. He has always been prompt in executing the orders of the court. His chief deputy, Mr. Lewis, is a first-class man and a gentleman, and I find that all of the employes of his office are accommodating, court cous and considerate. Sheriff Bennett has made a first-class officer and one that can be trusted.

Now, when a man who occupies a posi tion of district judge will stand up and seek to justify the conduct of Sheriff Bennett and his deputies he must have a very loose conception of the duties of the sheriff's office. Judge Scott declares that Sheriff Bennett has made a first class officer and one that can be trusted. Is any man a trustworthy officer who will allow the freedom of the city to a penitentiary convict and employ this convict as a guard to escort other prisoners to jail? This is precisely what has been done by Sheriff Bennett and his brother, now employed as jailer.

We charge and will prove in any court of competent jurisdiction that Jailor Bennett did, within the past six weeks. take Convict Mosher out in a carriage that was to convey a prisoner to the county jail, and that Mosher was used as a guard. Jailor Bennett himself reported the next day that the prisoner in question recognized Mosher and gave him (Bennett) an unmerciful tongue lashing. According to Jailor Bennett this man declared that he did not mind being taken to jail, but he considered it a great outrage that a robber who had taken the bread out of the mouths of guard over him.

We are credibly informed that H. H. Henderson, when a prisoner in the cusody of Sheriff Bennett charged with embezzlement, was taken by Jailer Bennett to the leading gambling house of Omaha and there allowed to gamble nearly all night, and while he was gambling was left unguarded for two hours by Jailor Bennett, who finally took him back to jail near daybreak.

On the 6th day of May last Jailer Bennett liberated Charles Clifford, a prisoner sentenced by Judge Berka for violating the city ordinances. It was shown on inquiry as to the facts that the jailer accepted the fine which the police court had imposed and released the prisoner without authority of the judge. It is not to be presumed that the jailor released Clifford as an outburst of disinterested sympathy. In any event it was a flagrant infraction of law and usurpation of authority vested solely in the police judge and mayor.

Now will Judge Scott be good enough to tell this community that such courtesies toward prisoners are justifiable or defensible? Does it stand to reason that the sheriff and his deputies would be so accommodating unless they were well paid for such favors?

So far as we are concerned it does not matter how many lawyers and judges vouch for Sheriff Bennett's competency and fidelity. THE BEE does not believe the republican party will be justified in renominating him, and we do not believe that the better element of the party can be induced to give him its support. We cannot have good government so long as the sheriff plays into the hands of the criminal classes and shows special favors to any class of prisoners.

A TERRIBLE ARRAIGNMENT.

According to the rejuvenated democratic organ Mayor Bemis is a very aughty man. He is arraigned on five counts as a sample of total depravity.

First. Bemis had the temerity to attack the integrity of the city officials and to declare that it was in the air that the architect had agreed to give and had given \$2,000 to the enemy's campaign fund and that the committee which was investigating alleged corruption in the contracts would whitewash.

edly tore down his sign in the city hall until people beseeched him to have a little dignity and allow the architect Third. He absented himself from his office nearly all of the business day for weeks and months after he was elected

Second. He got into a child's play

quarrel with the architect and repeat-

and until he could recover from his bashfulness. Fourth. He quarreled unnecessarily with the city council and prated of "publie interest," while they laughed in their

Fifth. He permitted the conneil to dictate most of his appointments.

This is simply awful. A man who would be guilty of such helnous offenses againt the political code should be imprisoned in the county jail for vinced in his own mind of the futility of | twenty-four hours and fed on ovsters

further efforts to secure the passage of and champages with the privilege of the unamended repeal bill, was unable | visiting any page of the city in care of the courteous and ecommodating faller.

AN UNSAFE DEFICER.

The supporters of Sheriff Bennett are circulating the story that the opposition of THE BEE to his renomination springs from a recent refusal on his part to meet demands made upon him for a money contribution. This story will do for the ward bums and heelers. The best proof that THE BEE has not been satisfied with the conduct of the sheriff's office for some time past may be found in its back files.

The following editorial appeared in THE EVENING BEE of May 9, under the heading: "An Unwarranted Act."

The action of the county jailer in liberating, upon his own responsibility and without any warrant of authority, a prisoner sent up from the city for an offense against the ordinances or the statutes, is an unwarranted assumption of rights which merits and should receive the severest condemnation. The statutes of Nebraska nowhere invest the county jailer with discretionary powers. He is simply the custodian of persons charged and convicted of crimes or misde meanors, and he no more has the prerogative of discharging a prisoner than the county treasurer has the right to pay out the funds belonging to the county without a proper warrant. The action of Jailer Bennett is certainly without precedent. The fact that he advanced the money to pay the prisoner's fine cannot be urged as an extenuating circumstance. The action is simply indefensible.

The recent instance is not the first. There have been many alleged escapes of prisoners from the Dauglas county jail which have scandalized the jail management. It is time this matter be made the subject of official investigation to the end that the responsibility for these jail breaks be placed where it belongs and a speedy remedy applied.

Is IT not about time that the distric attorney appear before Judge Dundy and raise the question whether or not Mosher's residence can be changed? By order of the court he was incarcerated in the Douglas county jail with the understanding that he would be permitted to testify in suits brought by creditors of his wrecked bank in order that settlements might be more readily reached and something saved to the depositors. The action of Receiver Hayden, however, is said to be such that Mosher's testimony will avail nothing on behalf of the bank creditors. Hayden has, in short, declined to pool issues with the lawyers of Lincoln who prevailed upon the court to permit Mosher to linger in the county jail for an indefinite period. This being the case, it would seem that the only thing left to be done is for District Attorney Baker to move for Mosher's transfer.

THE third consecutive victory of the Vigilant over the Valkyrie in the international vachting contest establishes indisputably the superiority of the American vessel over the English vessel. In all varieties of wind and water the American vacht has come out first, while the seamanship of the American crew has also outclassed their British competitors. It is a matter for patriotic pride that the cup won forty years ago, and repeatedly defended by vigorous representatives of American shipbuilding, remains with us as an evidence of conceded superiority.

VIEWED in the light of the extraordi nary financial depression which has prevailed all summer the success of the World's fair is all the more complimentary to American patriotism.

THERE is no danger that Hascall will be elected mayor, but there is likelihood that he will make a deal with Bedford for municipal patronage.

Vain Appeals. New York Sun Let there be peace in the democratic

> The Cause Justifies It. Minneapolis Journal

Governor McKinley is reported as being as fresh as a daisy," after five weeks of acessant stumping, making three speeches McKinley is doubtless as long winded as Senator Allen, but he is speaking in a better cause.

A sop for Tammany.

The repeal of the election laws will make easier sailing for Tammany, but in the south there will be no appreciable difference There can be no more general disfranchise-ment in that section than there was when the laws were on the statute books,

> A Common Mistake. Washington News,

We judge from certain utterances in legis ative and legal circles that certain individ uals consider public opinion of no account. That is the same mistake that Jacob Sharp and De Lesseps and Boss Tweed and a good many other people have made.

The Test Proves It. New York World

Horace Greeley once exclaimed energetic ally, when the red tape of parliamentary points prevented action in the constitutional convention of 1867: "D-n the man who invented rules! They were devised to hinder the transaction of business." 'Tis so in the

Democratic Signs of Prosperity. Philad Aplata Inquirer.

The free trade papers that howled them selves blue in the face last fall over the starvation wages then being paid to American labor now half the resumption of facories and mills at reduced wages as "sign of prosperity." Their logic would inevitably ead them into asserting that the millernium had come if no wages at all were paid.

A Bratal Test. Kansis City Journal,

The spectacle that is thus presented to he country is to be deplored. It is not calculated to increase either popular respect for the senate or a common belief in the honesty of the mouves by which the deliberations of the body are sometimes con trolled. To be governed by rules of cour esy would be in no way unbecoming to ti chief governmental assembly of the land but brute force is a disgrace. It belongs to ward politics, where it has become so firmly established as a political weapon that al parties find themselves bowing to its de

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS,

Italy just now presents an instructive example to the world. The modern Italian kingdom, coming lately into the company of great powers has followed the usual conese of the parvenu in an effort to surpass all its neighbors in fashionable extravagance. She has got the biggest army and navy and the biggest debt, in proportion to population, of all the countries of the world. And that is about all she has. Governmental extravagance and mismanagement, burdensome taxation and the withdrawal of so large a proportion of the real strength of the nation into military preparation, have brought about inevitably a very deptorable condition. Italy is poor, disorganized and discontented. But she has this big army and navy that have cost and are costing so much, and she naturally wants to do something with them. War seems the only escape from ruin. The older and greater powers, whose example has led lately into this extravagance, are now concerned to hold her in check. Germany is none too pacifically in clined, but Germany prefers to determine the question of war for herself, in her own time and way, and not to be dependent on this dangerous firebrand to the south of her. Austria's present military interests are united with Germany's, and the two are much occupied just now in suppressing the ambitions of their bellicose aily. In this they are, of course, supported by the pacific influence of England. It is generally agreed that the present menace to the peace of Europe is not from Germany or from France and Russia, but from Italy

have just been published in Germany concorning the number of suicides in various armies of the old world, and they constitute a striking illustration of the unpopularity of obligatory military service. It seems that in Austria the average rate for the year is 131 per 100,000 men. The French come next, with nmety-two suicides per annum for each 100,000 men. The German government gives its rate at sixty-early, but these figures are generally believed to be below the actual number, as the impression prevails in military circles throughout Europe that the suicides in the German army are more frequent even than in that of Austria. Italy's juota is given at forty-five, while that of Russia does not exceed twenty, a figure that is obviously far below the truth. Belgium gives its rate at twenty-four, Spain at four cen and England at twenty-three, most of the suicides in the British army occurring out in India. A remarkable fact is that notwithstanding the majority of suicides are popularly believed to be attributable to tyranny on the part of the officers, yet it is precisely among the officers that the largest number of self-inflicted victims is to be found. The favorite method of suicide is by shooting, either with a rifle or a revolver. Next comes drowning, and after that hanging, while of late a large number of officers and men have taken their lives by throwing themselves in front of railway trams. It is has also been noted that, whereas the smallest number of suicides takes place in the winter, the largest number occurs in the broiling hot months of July and August.

Startling are the official statistics that

Out of 581 deputies which make up the French Chamber that has just been renewed, there are 350 republicans of indubitable and moderate political faith. The conservative, or, rather, anti-republican opposition, is reduced to about sixty votes, instead of 180, which it had in the former Parliament. The socialists will number about fifty. The rest, that is to say 120 deputies, will be classed later on, after having floated for some time among the remnants of radicalism, which has only a nominal existence, and the socialists, who are not yet organized. A coalition that would unite in a collective vote these cate ories of opponents so divided is hardly t be expected; but even if such a thing should happen it could never amount to anything more than a minority. The solid union of the moderate republican elements, vainly sought for so many years, is, therefore, an accomplished fact. The majority of the government is formed, or, at least, it is ready to be formed. It was evidently an instinctive desire to reach this result that guided the votes of the mass of the electors

The question of having an industrial exhi bition in Berlin in 1896 has come once more into prominence, as the executive committee has addressed a threefold request to the mu nicipal authorities. The latter were asked first to nominate three of their number as nembers of the committee; secondly, to state whether they would approve of Tpeptow park, in the southeast of the cavital, as a suitable spot for the exhibition; and third ly, to grant pecuniary support to the enter prise. All these requests received a negative answer. The committee nevertueless holds that there is no reason to despair of the success of the undertaking. Both the number of those who have promised to exhibit and of those who subscribed to the guaranty fund is so large that there is no idea of abandoning the project. It is hoped, also, that the municipal authorities do not regard their present decision as irrevocable, much confidence being placed in the chief burgomaster, who is said to be favorable to the scheme. The success obtained by German industry at the Chicago exposition is quoted as a guaranty of the excellence of the exhibits which would be shown in Berlin. As the authorities were willing last year to grant a sum of 10,000,000 marks for the proposed industrial exhibition in the capital, it is thought extraordinary that they should refuse to assist an undertaking of a purely national character.

A blue book just issued in London on the home charges of the Indian government shows the sum which India has to pay to Great Britain yearty in discharge of the obligations incurred for money lent, for services rendered, and for establishments kept up on Indian account. These charges have been pretty steadily on the increase for some years past. In the five years ending in 1880 they reached an average of £13,746,978. In 1800 they had risen to £14,956,100; in the next year to £15,177,100, and they stand now at a somewhat larger sum than this. The full extent of the pressure on the revenues of India is not shown by these figures. The sums due must be paid in British currency, in gold, whereas the Indian revenue, from which they must be pald, is raised in rupees, in silver, so that, as the gold value of the rupee falls, the larger is the number of rupees required to pay the amount due. There is thus a twofold process tending to augment the burden of the home charges. The charges have increased, while at the same time the resources for meeting them

Baking Powder

INDUSTRIAL NOTES. Germany makes metal-surfaced paper. Ocean telephoning is said to be possible. Berlin has 16,000 telephones; London, 6,000. A machine makes 6,000 buttonholes a day.

Linen factories employ 100,000 in Ireland. In Malaga workmen are allowed fifteen inutes leisure in every hour to smoke cigarettes. The Krupp gun works claims to have manufactured a machine which will roil iron so thin that it would take 1,800 sheets to make

crease under any heading, by making pur-

chases of stores, and by raising money for

loans in India itself rather than in Great

Britain. The practicability of this policy of

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Mr. Quin's cup of happiness is in no dan-

Manifestly the repealers' iib could not

Ex-Senator Joseph E. Brown of Georgia is said to be failing fast. He is now about 72

The hitherto mysterious antagonism be

tween the silver scuntors and woman suf-fragists is explained. The former insist on

Mr. James Smith, who was crowned some

years ago Watermelon King of Boone county, Missouri, has this year raised a pumpkin

for some time past will soon disappear. The death of a resident who weighed 520 pounds

promises to restore the equilibrium of the

There is much force in Senator Irby

the upper house. During a recent visit to his farm and vicinity he managed to harvest

several large, juley corn jags.

Mrs. James Collins of Quincy, Ill., left he

husband screnely snoring in a folding bed and hurried into the push on Chicago day

Ere she returned the bed wrapped itsel

Chairman Hatch of the committee on agri

culture is confident that ms oner congresses, which has interested so many congress. He

is considering some important changes in the

Among the distinguished men honored h

the faculty at the close of the centennia

versity of Nebraska. The degree of LL.D.

slowly dying of blood poison. The doctor

celebration of Williams college was Prof James H. Canfield, chancellor of the Uni

Dr. Jesse Lee Morrill of New York

pressed the palm of a coroner who just fir

ished an autopsy and absorbed some of the deadly virus through an abraision on the

Candidate John E. Rüssell of Massachu

etts seldom does his campaigning alone

iis wife accompanies him on speaking tours,

table hints as to weak points in the enemy's

harness when there is a joint debate, and hustles him into a warm overcoat and off to

Congressman Everett of Massachusetts

has an old bachelor's disregard for th

niceties of his wearing apparel. He wears

rousers of distinctly high-water character

ities, the tops of his congressional gaiters being in evidence as he wanders through the

aisles of the house. His general attire is generally unstudied, not to say slovehy, and

give him the appearance of a hard-up actor

George Gould is far more popular in Nev

fork than his father ever was. He is a

omestic in his tastes, being devoted to his

thorough American, and does not concea his contempt for the Angiomaniacs. He is

wife and two children. He has no political ambition, nor does he yearn for literary

fame like his fellow millionaire. William

Waldorf Astor. He is, in short, a steady

going, respectable citizen, not puffed up by the possession of wealth and capable of

being a good fellow when the occasion

his hotel when the meeting is over.

after a disastrous season.

attends his public meetings, gives him val

forefinger. Moral: Don't shake coroners,

around Collins and shot off his preath.

will be passed by the present congress.

claim that he is the sole farmer senator

The depression noticeable in North Dakota

course has yet to be proved.

years of age.

text of the old

was conferred upon him

having the inst word.

eight feet around the waist.

stand the strain of the silver gale.

A French inventor is responsible for a ontrivance which can be fitted under the eyboard of an ordinary piano, and sewing

is done while tunes are being ground out on An electric light for the use of travelers who wish to read is a recent addition to the cars on British railways. One adjoins each seat and a penny dropped in a slot makes it flash forth. It burns for half an hour, when

it promptly goes out. The Vulcan Iron works, built in St. Louis at a cost of \$1,000,000 and covering six acres f ground, are being sold piecemeal as junk When in operation the works employed 2,800 men, but its machinery was not up to a mod

ern standard and a strike ended its career The not metal route at Braddock, Pa., i now a certainty. Ladles of molten iron were run last week from the Edgar Thomson blast furnace to the converting mill in Brad dock. The distance is six miles, which will be made in fourteen minutes. The metal when covered with coke dust will remain in a fluid condition for several hours.

The last half of the week shows an un esnal activity among the sheet iron indus tries. The latest plant to resume is that of

have been diminishing. The blue book conthe United States Tin Plate company at Demmier. Nothing had been done in sists, for the most part, of a series of rethe rolling department since June. Each day since Monday additional mills have ports by a committee of the Indian council, in which the several items of the home een started up until now seven of the eight charges are discussed and suggestions are are running full. made for reducing them as far as possible and for guarding against their further in-

It will supprise many readers to learn that of the \$0.000,000 of siver used annually in the aris in the United States more than one-four:h (\$2,500,000) is manufactured into olid spoons and forks, and that the tion in formen countries is about the same. Including these millions of dellars worth of the metal about \$5,000,000 are used in silversmith's art. \$2,500,000 are used for plated and silvered ware and about \$1,500,000 are applied in dentistry, photography, sur-

Immense and rich deposits of nickel carfinnerse and rich deposits of nickel car-bonate with cobalt and copper have been found in Floyd county, Georgia. The de-velopment of bauxite near Rome, the county seat of Floyd, has attained a world-wide reputation. Six'y to eighty carloads of bauxite containing 53 to 55 per cent of oxide f aluminium are shipped throughout the inited States for various chemical purposes. The aluminium works at Rome, Ga., consume twenty-five tons of bauxite per day. Another larger forty-ton plant is to be put up at Blue Springs, Tenn., fifty-six miles from the Rome plant, where nickel, copper, cobalt lead ores are found in immense quantities.

In no other country of the world is the telephone in so general use as in Sweden, and in no other is the service so cheep and at the same time so perfect. It is under government control and the rates are fixed by the government. A few weeks ago a new line was opened between Stockholm and Christiania by King Oscar, who took occasion to express the the hope in his first message to the Norwes ians that the line would tend to draw the two countries into closer nion and aid in evercoming the desire of the Norwegian radicals to break up the existing relations. It is now proposed, by means of a submarine cable, to connect the Norwegian and Swedish capitals with Copen-

COMIC SPARKS.

Lowell Courier: When one receives a letter tamped "Due 2" It is due to the other fellow"

Chicago Tribune: It is said that good whisky an be bought in eastern Tennessee for 50 cents a gallon, but that's all moonshine.

Albany Express: Experience has proved hat the longer an engagement the more Hable t is to be broken off.

Philadelphia Times: Maybe the trees turn red because, losing their summer dresses, they haven't any more just now in their trunks.

Elmira Gazette: Jazson says to is a lucky man who can discriminate between a barber shop and a back stand. Philadelphia Ledger: "Copper very quiet and singgish." Market Report. He is merely settling down for his accustomed nap.

Friend—It was the great variety of faces she

Buffalo Courier: The great American pocketbook is going to have a big job getting on its feet between the zoing of the World's fair and the coming of the horidays.

Philadelphia Record: Chumley driving with Miss Costique in the park)—You don't object to my smoking, do you? Miss Costique—Well, if you light that eigar-ette you may also help me to alight.

Galveston News: . Without any political power whatever woman has made man take fown his hat and bow low to her.

THE YANKEE BLADE. New York Sun.

Damascus blades once played the deuca In carving up mankind; Our Yankee blade's more peaceful use Is cutting up the wind.

Ail honor to the blade of steel, By Yankeeland adored, That slippe in through the weighted keel, The dandy centerboard!

VAN ALEN- IN APPEAL

New York Sun.
This day we've made our entree, And by great Cæsar's ghost We'll let them work

No frappe game on us! We're out for stuff, And if Van Alen is turned down. By all the gods at on I swear, that I, The great McAlliste Are you on?
Too many years have we liad chumps abroad And hoi pollois.
And now we need

A gentleman, As is my good friend Van! What boots is that He pays the cash? Ye gods, has politics

And ain't this politics? Well, I should smile! ould I had such a sum! Would I had such a sum!
I'd go to some
Grand capital,
And then, I'd set the pegs,
To later write a
Digest of
Monarchical effeteness,
As I had found it, and
What I did to set
It on its legs again!
But Van will not,
For Van's a diplomat,
And I'm for him.

You hear me shout From grand and gloomy Rome To fair Hobokenhurst!

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ion that to be clothed by us is the only proper thing just now. We make every stitch of clothing we sell, whether it be for man or boy, and as the latest fashions are closely studied, and some of them designed, by our own tailors, you can always rely on the "aw fay" part of it. The fabrics and colors are always correct and the fit immense. We ask from \$10 on up for suits or overcoats. For \$20 or \$25 you can buy a suit or an overcoat of us that will make your tailor weep.

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