THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION Oally Bee (without Sunday) One Year....

OFFICES. mains outh Omaha, corrier Name 1 outh Omaha, corrier Name 2 outh Omaha, 12 Pearl street. Comme Chicage office, 317 Chamber of Comme New York, rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Washington, 513 Fourteenth street.

injections relating to news and ed about the Edito BUSINESS LETTERS All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The lice Publishing company. Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

Parties leaving the city for the summer can have The Ree sent to their address by leaving an order at business.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. unday, October 22. Ionday, October 23 Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 28th day of October, 1893.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for October, 24,315

Do NOT fail to register today.

WHO is Jim Boots Kellay? What kind of a mayor would be make for Omaha?

SHORT-WEIGHT BEDFORD is his name. But after election his name will be

Dro we hear any one remark that the maximum freight rate law was still tied up in the federal court?

AFRICA seems to be emulating South America just now in presenting to the world a scene of constant civil discord.

GEORGE MUNRO has been a faithful. vigilant and honest councilman. He should be kept in his position another

JUDGE ELLER has had a fair hearing before the court of public opinion and now the other side is given an opportunity to respond.

ARE you a free American citizen or a political serf? This is a question which every man who is enrolled in the Railway Employes association should ask himself when he casts his vote next Tuesday.

IF EACH of the recommendations of the democratic administration should require eighty-five days for its enactment into law, four years of democratic rule will not bring the country very far along the road of legislative reform.

THE cancellation of all the outstanding loan certificates of the New York slearing house without doubt indicates the close of one of the most severe monetary stringencies which the banks of this country have ever experienced.

ONE of Judge Eller's claims to political support as set forth in his circular to voters is the fact that he has a wife and eight children. Unfortunately his opponent cannot equal this showing. But then he has not been married quite uo long as Judge Eller.

TALK upon the canal scheme has been altogether too wide of the mark so far as its promoters have been concerned Let them explain exactly how the approval of the present bond proposition will hasten the time when Omaha will possess the proposed canal. They can't do it. Vote down the bond proposition.

Now is the propitious time for Bryan to execute his threat of deserting the lemocratic party and joining the popuists. He must at all events accept with resignation the fate that decrees all of the federal patronage to his opponents within his own party. Bryan has just one year left him to discover "where he

CITIZENS of Douglas county, regardless of party, owe it to themselves to take the sheriff's office out of the hands of a man who has so little regard for lecency or law that he allows the jail to be converted into an assignation house, permits prisoners to run at large and allows his deputies to take them to disorderly resorts and gambling houses.

Will any self-respecting American citizen place his vote at the disposal of any railroad, express, telegraph or street railway company or any other corporation that carries him on its pay roll? Does a man barter away his soul when he hires out to one of these corporations? Are they not getting all they are entitled to when employes efficiently and faithfully perform the task imposed upon them in the shops, on the train or at headquarters?

ACCORDING to the World-Herald Mayor Bemis is the preferred candidate of the water company, the asphalt raving contractor and the gamblers. If Mayor Bemis is the preferred candidate of the water company how did it happen that its cohorts fought Bemis at the primaries? If Bemis is the candidate of the asphalt company how does it come that Charley Squires signed the petition for Dr. Mercer? If Bemis is the gamblers' choice why are the proprietors of the Diamond, the biggest gambling house in town, working night and day for Bedford?

CITY ATTORNEY CONNELL says, over his own signature: "The law does not permit that to be done indirectly which cannot be done directly. The city at the present time has no authority to vote bonds for the purpose of constructing a canal wherewith to create power for operating factories, machinery, etc., even if voted under the pretext of constructing waterworks and an electric light plant." In other words, under the proposition as now submitted no part of proceeds of the bonds could be used for building a canal. Therefore we advise every citizen to vote no on the million and a half bond proposition.

TRYING TO FRIGHTEN BUSINESS MEN. Chairman Slaughter has addressed a circular letter to bankers and loan agents in which he propounds two leading questions on behalf of the state central committee. As a prelude Mr. Slaughter adopts the tactics of the calamity howlers by asserting that we are verging on an era of financial ruin and dire distress by reason of the desperate effort that is being made to elect a populist to the supreme bench. The questions, as propounded, read as fol-

ows: Should a populist be elected to the supreme bench this fall, how, in your judgment, would it effect municipal and individual credits and rates of interest, especially with regard to placing of eastern capital in western bonds and farm mortgages, or other real estate

In your opinion, will the best business in terests of Nebraska be subserved by the ele vation of a man to the position of supreme judge who represents the populists' ideas?

Now the manifest object of this bankers' circular is to get them to make horrible predictions of calamity ruination and business depression as the consequence of the election of a populist supreme judge. If the election of Holcomb to the supreme bench would really be such a terrible calamity, why did these political salvationists wait until the eve of election before sounding the alarm? Why did not they ask the business men and the bankers to them nominate a candidate would have defeated any populist that could have been nominated? If they were so anxious to forestall the election of a populist judge, why didn't they help to nominate Maxwell, who would have been elected without circulars to bankers, commercial travelers and dealers in brittle political crockery? Does any sane man imagine that the credit of any town or individual will suffer in the remotest degree by the defeat of the candidate whom the railroads want to foist on the supreme bench? Which would be the greater calamity, the overthrow of free government and constitutional liberty by turning over the supreme court to a railroad oligarchy, or the election of a judge bound by no tie except his sacred oath of

office? Could any greater calamity befall the people of any commonwealth than the subjection of its supreme judicial tribunal to the dictates of corporate managers banded together to dominate over the people through conventions of mercenaries wearing the livery of republicanism and executing the behests of despotism?

Talk about damaging the credit of Nebraska when it is a matter of common notoriety that there is a shortage of over \$700,000 in the state treasury, of which \$300,000 have been swallowed up by the Mosher bank swindles. Could anything be as damaging to the credit of this state as is the notorious fact that the state has been defrauded and robbed by the connivance of state officers; that our legislature has by an almost unanimous vote impeached these state officers and that the supreme court has let them go with a reprimand? Why was not the voice of the state

committee raised in defense of the taxpayers and business men when the attempt was made to turn down the only judge on the supreme bench who had the courage and high sense of official integrity to place the stigma of guilt upon the brow of faithless and untrustworthy custodians of public property and state institutions? In our judgment the only way to raise the credit of the state is to rebuke the conspirators who brought about the nomination of Harrison; to purge the state house of boodlerism and the conventions of railroadism. There is no danger of Nebraska's credit so long as the people of Nebraska have the integrity and the manhood to maintain their rights of self-government. The most damaging thing to Nebraska's credit that we can think of is base and abject surrender of an unbiased judiciary to the keeping of railway magnates and the mercenaries that rotate in the railroad orbit. THE BEE has as much at stake in the state of Nebraska as any banker or business man, but it would rather see the state resume its territorial dependency, governed by federal authority, than have it remain a mere province of Boston and New York stock gamblers, acting through petty usurpers and political buccaneers, who set the laws at defiance and override constitutional right through courts packed in their interest.

WABBLING DON'T PAY. Nebraska is represented on the floor of the lower house of congress by three republicans. These men were elected squarely on the issue of honest money as defined in the national republican platform and in opposition to the free coinage and wildcat money planks of populists and democrats. When a man is elected to any legislative body to represent a party he is expected to give vitality by his vote to the principles his party has enunciated. If there was any issue on which the lines were drawn and clearly defined in Nebraska in the last campaign it was on the issue of free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16

On the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase act in the house Mr. Mercer recorded his vote with the great body of his party for the bill, and Messrs. Hainer and Meikiejohn ranged themselves with the populists and silverite democrats. In other words, Mr. Mercer is the only republican in the house who is in accord with the ph. form pledges of his party. Hainer and Meiklejohn wabbled and played willow. This is just what Mr. Paddock did in the senate for several years and he found to his cost that populists took no stock in such play for favor from

the opposition. The republican party is either right or wrong on the money question. Those who believe it is right should have the courage of their convictions, and those who believe it is wrong should join the party that makes free and unlimited coinage its chief issue. Men who are on both sides of this issue must fall between two stools. It was all well enough for Messrs. Meiklejohn and Hainer to support amendments to raise the ratio and bring silver coins up to their commercial standard, but on the main question of repeal their vote should have | United States bonds. It is said that the

been in accord with the platform on which they were elected.

BEMIS, HASCILL AND BEDFORD. There are three candidates before the citizens of Omaha who are fairly pitted against each other for mayor-Bemis Hascail and Bedford. Dr. Mercer will get fewer votes in Omaha than Ada Bittenbender will get for supreme judge. As between Bemis, Hascall and Bedford, who will best-protect and pro mote the city's interests and in whose hands will the taxpayers be the safest? That is the main question in a nut shell. The leaders of the anti-vice movement say the main question is what candidate will most rigidly enforce the Sunday laws and go farthest toward suppressing gambling and the social evil? This very respectable, but impractical class, as we understand it, propose to defeat Bemis because he has failed to comply with their demands and recommendations. Some of these extremists go so far as to say openly that they will vote for Hascall in order to make things just as bad as possible in order to rouse all the respectable and law-abiding elements of the city into an anti-vice and strict Sunday closing crusade. This is very much the same policy as was pursued in Iowa by prohibitionists who preferred free whisky, holes in the wall and boot-legging to high license and restrictive legislation.

There is no doubt that Hascall would gratify these extremists by a free-andeasy and wide open night and day government in which vice would run riot to their heart's content.

- It goes without saying that the antivice element will cause no reform by throwing their votes to the democratic candidate, who certainly does not claim to be better than his party and courts the support of the vicious element by a personal canvas in the lower wards.

When it comes to choosing between Bemis, Bedford and Hascall in the interest of economy and the protection of the taxpayer Mayor Bemis certainly is incomparably the safest man. Hascall's recklessness and wildcat ideas in business matters are well known.

Mr. Bedford is a good business man, but he has, if anything, more irons in the fire now than he had when he was a member of the council and did not attend two meetings out of every five. Mr. Bedford is, moreover, entangled with franchised corporations, whom he counts among his heaviest patrons. He is constantly subjected to the whim of public carriers and carnot afford to incur their displeasure when it comes to a clash between them and the city's interests in the matter of viaducts, depots or right-of-way privileges.

From a business standpoint and from the taxpayers' standpoint Mr. Bemis is, in our judgment, the most reliable and safest candidate. He is in position to devote his whole time to the business of city. He has nothing to the to any corporation holding a franchise and no materials to furnish to contractors. He does not travel on a street car pass or on a railroad pass. He does not accept free water, free gas, free electric light or any other gift. He is not a shipper or a dealer that can be favored or injured by a railroad. He is vigilant in checking jobs and frauduent claims. At the same time he is progressive and favors public improvements and projects that would promote the growth of the city.

As between the three candidates Mr. Bemis certainly merits popular prefer-

THE QUESTION OF A BOND ISSUE. There will be no further financial legislation until the regular session of congress, but very soon after that meets, on December 4, the question of issuing bonds for increasing the gold reserve of the treasury and providing against the threatened deficit will come up and may take precedence of the tariff question. According to the statement recently sent to congress by the secretary of the treasury there is very likely to be a deficiency in the revenues of the government at the end of the current fiscal year amounting to \$50,000,000, and it may exceed that sum. There will be no difference of opinion, it is presumed, upon the proposition that provision must made to meet this threatened deficiency. Nobody can desire that the treasury shall be placed in a position that will compel it to indefinitely put off the payment of any of its obligations. Of course there is the gold reserve, but if there was no question as to whether this fund could be lawfully used for any purpose other than the redemption of United States notes it would obviously be most inadvisable to divert it from that object. In the opinion of Senator Sherman and some others there is no authority for using the gold reserve for any other purpose than that of redeeming United States notes, but whatever difference of opinion there may be as to this it is manifestly the wise and safe policy to maintain this fund for the object for which it was

The threatened deficiency probably cannot be met by additional taxation, nor can it be provided for by coining the silver seigniorage in the treasury, as has been proposed, because the amount could not be turned out of the mints within the next six months. It could be met by an issue of greenbacks, but a government inflation of the paper currency to the amount of \$50,000,000 at this time could not be justified on sound financial principles and would not be approved by the conservative judgment of the country. Having abandoned silver inflation it would manifestly be a mistake to resort to an inflation of paper. The only judicious and safe alternative, therefore, seems to be an issue of bonds, as Senator Sherman has urged and as President Cleveland is said to believe. There being some doubt regarding the authority of the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds under existing law, congress will be asked to pass a bill giving suca authority. Senator Sherman has prepared a measure for this purpose and it may be introduced immediately after the meeting of the regular session. It is understood that in the meanwhile President Cleveland will prepare a special message to congress urging that authority be immediately granted for another issue of

administration is fully committed to this policy and that democrats in both branches of congress have been given to understand that It would be urged upon the attention of congress at the earliest

practicable time. There will, of course, be a strong and vigorous opposition to increasing the interest-bearing public debt by issuing bonds. It will be antagonized by the silver men in both branches of congress and it will encounter democratic opposition on grounds of party expediency. The party will be earnestly warned that to increase the public debt will be dangerous to its welfare. Mr. Cleveland, however, if he is correctly represented, seems to prefer that the public debt shall be increased rather than that the treasury shall become insolvent and the government be compelled to default on its obligations during his administration, and if he has decided to make the issue of bonds a part of the financial policy of his administration he will be very likely to carry it to success.

ILLEGAL AND UNJUST DISCRIMINA

TION. In sustaining the ruling of the Interstate Commerce commission against discriminating rates in favor of shipments of imported goods, in the case of the Texas Pacific, the circuit court of appeals for the district of New York has added the weight of its judicial authority to the interpretation which the commis sion has aimed to put upon the interstate commerce act. The third section of that act made it unlawful for any common carrier subject to its provisious to give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular description of traffic or to subject any description of traffic to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage. The commission has been accustomed to give hearings upon facts which the railroads claimed justified whatever discriminations in rates were complained of and to consider all the circumstances bearing upon the particular class of traffic before handing down its opinion. The recent decision of the circuit court of appeals holds simply that the discrimination in favor of import traffic was unjustifiable in the particular case tried, but it must, nevertheless, go far to establish the principle that in the absence of unusual or extraordinary modifying conditions no such discrimination will be tolerated under the interstate commerce act. The contention of the railroads in

granting this class of discrimination is that unless they are permitted to make special rates for import traffic they will lose that traffic entirely; that if they reduce the rates on domestic traffic to the same scale as those necessary on imported goods their whole business of transporting freight will become demoralized and unprofitable. This is undoubtedly true in many instances, but cannot always be viewed as a justification. It was true in this Texas Pacific For example, the rate from Liverpool to San Francisco was \$1.07 per hundred pounds on books, carpets, woolen goods, shoes, etc., the goods being shipped to New-Orleans by boat. Of this sum, only 80 cents went to the railroad. The ordinary rail rates from New Orleans to San Francisco were \$2.88 per hundred pounds on books and carpets and \$3.70 on shoes and woolen goods. Such a flagrant case ot discrimination could scarcely be upheld by the courts, although the decision might deprive the railroad altogether of its import traffic. The judge who wrote the opinion in this case, while expressly disclaiming any intention of saving that no modifying circumstances would justify a relaxation of the rule against discrimination in favor of particular descriptions of traffic, by his order compels the railroad to put in force the same tariff for transporting goods in transit as for transporting domestic goods. From one adverse decision after another the railroads are gradually learning that there is a roughly-drawn line which they will not be permitted to overstep.

A SLIGHT advance in the price of wheat is ascribed in part to the improved outlook for the passage of the repeal bill, which has increased confidence in the wheat markets. Another influence, however, favorable to improving prices is found in the fact that interior receipts of wheat have continued moderate in comparison with those of last year. In three weeks of October the arrivals at western spring and winter wheat centers have aggregated 18,000,000 bushels, as against 29,-000,000 bushels during the corresponding period in 1892. The disinclination of farmers to sell is encouraged the relatively profitable results of feeding. The tendency to a recovery of values under the influence of smaller receipts and a growth of business confidence is retarded by the continued presence of large stocks at the commercial centers and by decreasing exports. Although shipments to Europe so far this season have been 7,000,000 bushels larger than they were last year, the outward movement in the last three weeks has fallen over 2,000,000 bushels below the totals for the corresponding period last year. Notwithstanding the great decrease in shipments from the farms and the season's gain in exports, the visible stock of wheat in this country is stated to be nearly 8,000,000 bushels larger than it was a year ago. This is the feature of the situation that prevents a more rapid recovery in prices. Reports concerning the fall sown wheat indicate that the crop is making satisfactory progress and will enter the winter season in better condition than did the crop of last year. The outlook for much

higher prices for wheat is not so bright as could be wished in the interest of the producers.

GOVERNOR PENNOYER of Oregon is a trifle early with his Thanksgiving proclamation and a trifle forward in casting reflections upon the congress and president of the United States in a public document. Pennover is the man who insulted President Cleveland once before, and it is a cause for wonder why the demograts of Oregon should persist in placing in their chief executive office a man so devoid of all sense of decency and propriety.

THE silver purchasing clause of the Sherman law certainly made a hard fight and died game when the end was

Demand for assistion. Kansas City Journal, Now that the president's financial policy has been sustained, let us hope that republi-cans in congress will dissolve partnership with the democratic administration.

It is said that the assassin of Mayor Har rison of Chicago is crazy. He's same enoug to suffer for his crime at the end of four een feet of good three-quarter inch manilla

Ple and Principle.

Cleveland Leader. President Cleveland is the most effective boss the democratic party has had in a third of a century. The reason is that he is the only man in that period who has been able to give hungry democrats federal offices as the price of meek obedience.

A Veto for Visionaries.

Probably repeat will start the wildcat cur-rency advocates into activity. They will want to keep up the expansion of the circulating medium. But they will fall. The tax on state bank issues will not be removed by this congress. Wildcat money is not wante

Hands Off, Hessians.

Philadelphia North American There must be no foreign influence in ected into this Brazilian business. If theres, the administration will be justified and supported in going to any length necessary to resent and repel it. It is gratifying to perceive that even the present administra tion seems to appreciate that.

Republicans Saved It.

Chicago Inter Ocean. The democratic president called congress n session to legislate for a special purpose to relieve the country in a great emergency But his democratic majority utterly faile him after more than twelve weeks of struggle. He had to drop back upon the straightforward work of republicans. They alone saved the administration from defeat

Kansas City Star.
Leading business men of Denver are not talking in a sensitive manner in regard to the future of that state. Colorado's indus tries are too varied and too good to justify the continuance of the calamity cries which have all been too prevalent recently. Even if it did not produce an ounce of silver, the Centennial state would not be ruined.

Assertion and Contradiction.

St. Paul Globe. Those Denver banks that are resuming business on the eve of the repeal of the silver bill are discrediting the Colorado sena tors in a most emphatic manner. Teller and that to discredit silver would be to bring or a fluancial crisis in the Rocky mountains. The repeal is accomplished, and yet the banks seem to invite the blow which these sage statesmen insist is impending. Very evidently the bankers place no confidence in the sagacity of the aforesaid statesmen.

The Wave of Moral Reformers. Arkansas Traveler Nebraska seems to be making a gigantic white cap business. A dozen members of the Woman's Christian Temperance union of Polk county have been arrested for luring everal girls, whose conduct they did not like, to the woods, and there flogging them unmercifully. A singular commentary on the state of civilization existing in that Woman's Christian Temperance union cranks giory in their conduct, and say that "it was for the public good" that such measures

> Farewell to the Fakir. Chicago Record.

Midway, the feverish, turbulent, uproas ious, beery, interesting and instructive Mid-way, is an more! Midway was not uniformly way, is no more! Midway was not uniformly beautiful, but it did inspire thought and observation and comparisons. It storm center for pleasure hunters. was no limit to its variety. It was the joke of the exposition. Now that the Da-homeyans, Bedouins, Cairenes, Turks and Javanese, and all the other more or les bedizened tribes and races are about to fol up their concessions and steal away, it is but fitting that we hold out the hand of friendship and bid them a pleasant journey.

Hawaiian Annexation Improbable. Washington Correspondence New York Herald. The papers Mr. Willis is now carrying to Hawaii will tell how the administration tands on the Hawaiian question. I have trustworthy authority for the statement that these papers make a definite proposition to the provisional government. The embody the form of a treaty which will b disappointing to the annexationists, but sat-isfactory to those in favor of a mild proectorate without interference with internal affairs. The understanding now is that the papers will be made public simultaneously in the two countries, and that this will be within less than a fortnight.

An Irrigation Legacy. One of the legacies of the international irrigation congress, in session at Los Angeles recently, is a dispute over the question whether there is sufficient water to irrigate all of the arid lands of the west. That the supply would not be sufficient is the belief of Major Powell, of the geological survey. His objections are met by the contention of the irrigationists, that while Major Powell's figures may be correct, he has failed to take int the wasted water of the rivers : he having based his estimates of the supply solely upon the annual rainfall. If this discussion shall lead to a fuller examination of this question in all its bearings it will not have been barren of valuable results.

The Government and the Union Pacific. Denver R publican. Whatever may be done with the Union Pacific railroad the claim of the government against that corporation should be protected. The road was built through the bounty of the government, which was given with a liberal hand, and the money thus advanced should have remained a first lien upon the property. But, by some kind of jugglery, the claim of the government was supordinated to a private claim, and so it is secured now only by a second mortgage. This mortgage should be forectosed, and, if necessary, the road should be bought in by the government. There has been altogether too much ment. There has been altogether too much lentency shown the stockholders in connection with the debt due the government. They should have been made to realize long ago that this debt has to be paid some time. PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The Thanksgiving proclamation is due. Mysterious disappearances are now classes

One thousand unemployed are daily fed in It is an off year in New York. Registration has fallen away nearly 50,000. What a wreck of hopes and shattering of idois there will be when Tuesday's re-

turns come in. Ten thousand children were cared for in the World's fair nursery and none of them

The depth of French regard for the Russlans cannot be determined until the size the toan is made public. Railing against calamity howlers is unfair

and fruitless as long as the coal combi-holds a mor'gage on the earth, If any one dathes with the notion that

confidence is not in the saddle let him inter view candidates for office. Every one thinks he will be elected. "New York is getting fuller and brighter every day," says the Tribune. Similar conditions reign at night, but more so. The

campaign is at its height. Miss Sallie Matthews, who died in Louis ville recently, was for a time in command of an Ohio steamboat with fully 100 men sub ject to her orders. She was 33 years old at the time of her death.

Mrs. Ann Sullivan of Wurtsboro, N. Y., i supposed to be the oldest woman in the state. Her age is 110, she is quite vigorous and has not used glasses for twenty-two years, though before that time she needed

D. Samuel F. Smith, the author of "Amer ica," celebrated his 85th birthday anniver-sary a few days ago at his home in Newton Center, Mass. He is busy with religious and literary work, is alert and active and feels

Rev. F. S. Smith, who wrote "My Country 'Tis of Thee," sixty years ago, passed his 85th birthday last week, at his home in Newton Center, near Boston. He is bale and active, and often supplies vacant pulpits in Massachusetts towns.

cheerist women in Connecticut are Mrs. Eunice Pierce of New Haven, and her twin sister, Mrs. Louviny Williams, whom the former has been visiting for a week or so in Meriden. They are 87 years old. Lawyer Purdy of New York, while defend-

Two of the healthlest, happiest and

ing a Bowery tough, sought to show the jury that "knocker-out dope" was harmless by swallowing a dose. In ten seconds the law yer was knocked out and rendered uncon-scious. He recovered a few hours later to find his client convicted. Sir Andrew Clark, whose career appears

Sir Andrew Clark, whose career appears to have been ended by a stroke of paralysis, has long been regarded as one of the foremost physicians of Great Britain, and has been the medical adviser of Mr. Gladstone. He will be the fourth eminent physician in attendance upon the Gladstone family whom the grand old man has survived. the grand old man has survived.

Sir Henry Loch, who is in a squabble with Premier Cecil Rhodes for the remier Cecil Rhodes for the management the British campaign in Matabeleland, was taken prisoner at the time of the Cni nese war and, with Mr. Boulby of the Lon don Times, carried about the country in a cage and exhibited to the natives. He is now ner Britannic majesty's chief commis sioner at the Cape.

And so Dhutep Singh is dead. Well, well it's a bad year for oriental potentates With the sultan of Johore fighting a breach promise suit in England, the maharajah Kapurthala a hopeless victim of the gin fizz habit and the gackwar of Baroda plung ing around London trying to borrow enough money to get home with, the dazzle and illusion of Indian splendor are hopelessly

"Cash up or no verdict" was the pertinent "Cash up or no verdict" was the pertinent declaration of a jury to a Texas court. The six good men and true struck for their stipends, and when the plunks were handed over the jury decided to disagree. It was then the court's wrath rose to a fighting pitch. A return of the fees was demanded, and on refusal the court imposed a fine of \$2.50 on each of the six jurymen. The cleanup for the day netted the judge \$7.

PE ILS FOR REPEAL.

Cincinnati Commercial: Forty-three thirty-two are figures that go to prove that a stubborn minority cannot throttle and dominate a majority that stands for and is

Washington Post: Our financial convalmay be slow, but unless some stuendous blunder is committed, which there is just now little reason to apprehend, it is practically assured. Boston Globe: Well may the good news

from Washington be greeted with acclaim. It brings to pass that which multitudes of carnest men of business have long desired. It means the beginning of a new era: for repeal spells prosperity.

Chicago Herald: A too rapid recovery, followed by partial relapse, on the other be unfortunate, because it would turn the wavering to the side of cheap noney-silver or paper-and might lead to he trial of new experiments and m astrous results than the country has yet Buffalo Express: There is, however, much

in the outcome of the contest for which those democrats who hope eventually to see their entire party brought over to the side of the president and the recan congratuiate publicans being on the right side this time than it has on any financial question before in a quarter sudden growth toward a right principle.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

Seward has too many young boys running the streets who ought to be at home. Masked men held up a barber at Cozad and secured \$17.50 in cash and a gold watch. A brother of Secretary of the Treasury

Carlisle has been visiting in Broken Bow. He is a ranchman in Idaho. A Beatrice man bought a Gage county pumpkin for 25 cents the other day and his

vife worked the fruit up into seventy-three The Nertolk district conference of the Methodist Episcopal church has just ad-journed at Wakefield. The next session will

oe held at Wisner. Somebody stole one of the team of trotting dogs belonging to John Schick of Beatrice, but by payment of a reward the owner se-cured the return of his property.

The granary and corneries of Tom Finlen of Custer county were destroyed by fire and 1,000 bushels of corn and 600 bushels of wheat were consumed. Incendiaries.

Joseph W. Rogers, a pioneer of Fillmore county, was buried by the Grand Army post of Exeter and all the business houses in own closed out of respect for his memory. Moses Marks, a clerk in a Nebraska City

clothing house, fell from a step ladder in the front window of the store and plunged headnest into the big light of glass. The pane was cracked in all directions and M.rks' head was so badly cut that a surgoon had to sew up the wound. The Smith block at Exeter was destroyed by fire with all its centents. The occupants

were J. A. Nye, confectioner, loss \$300, in-sured for \$350; P. W. Costello, barber shop, loss \$150, no insurance; Alta V. Robinson, millinery, loss \$1,000, no insurance; J. C. Wilson, groceries, loss \$1,000, insured for \$750. The building itself, which has long been considered a fire trap, was owned by H. G. Smith and was one of the first buildings G. Smith and was one of the first erected in the town. The absence of wind alone saved the remainder of the village, as alone saved the remainder of the fire there was no water. The origin of the fire is unknown. The insurance on the building was \$1,000.

A bunco game has been worked quite successfully at South Sloux City by a gang of which a police official was a leading man. They played the part of farmers upon the ansuspecting who had plenty of money and were seeking employment and steered them to old Covingion. Their last game was two youths with plenty of money, who were employed by a member to husk eighty acres of corn, which he said was in Nebraska. near this place. They were successfully worked for all they had and recrossed the river on a dime borrowed from a bartender. Two of the gang were arrested and action will be commenced against the officer. A will be commenced against the officer. A 14-year-old boy was met by two men near the river and forced to trade a pair of pants for a pair discarded by one of the fellows. Diligent search failed to find the men

PIPING PLEASANTRIES.

New Orleans Picayune: Something has hap-pened to make Vesuvius sick. There is severe eruption in the mouth of the crater,

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Those Indiana ladies who were searching "darkest Chicago" may have only been looking for their hus-bands.

Atchison Globe: When a woman takes par-ticular pains in putting on her clothes it is evident she intends making a call on a woman she doesn't like very well.

Philadelphia Ledger: What the news dis-patch describes as a right whale was washed ashore on Long island last week. But it ap-pears to have been left.

New York Herald: tie—I should think it would be very hard work to write a modern society novel. She—What can there be so hard about it? He—To restrain the impulse to kill off all the leading characters.

Washington Star; "It's no use," muttered the train robber dejectedly, as he watched the Pullman porter. "I might as well turn hon-est. There's altogether too much competition

Boston Gazette: Where is Mes. Sham? "She has gone to the symphony rehearsal." Has her hasband gone with her?" "No, he is in the woodshed at a Chopin' recital."

Truth: Mr. Caller-Miss Antique, I have been wanting to ask you something for some time.

Miss Antique (blushing)-You-you may ask it. ask it.

Mr. Caller—My mother wants to know if you are not the Isabel Antique she used to go to school with?

TREND OF THINGS. Kansas City Journal. The autumn leaves are falling ted, yellow, green and brown; e mercury, too, is slowly A FALLURE.

He could sit for hours and speak Things sublime in classic Greek. He could also let you know How the comets come and go.

He could fathom all the tricks Of our modern politics. He'd describe, your mind to feast, Prehistoric man or beast. Yet there were some men who said They would like to punch his head, And they said it o'er and o'er, And they meant it more and more, For the

Dad-Binged Bore Couldn't learn to shut the door!

BROWNING, KING

Largest Manufacturers and Litaliars

To draw the eye

To our advertisements is one of our



objects and to draw you to our store is another. To accomplish the latter we have arranged

for a special sale of Little Boys' Suits.

The prices have been so marked that you will save many a dollar, the quality and assortment being the best, the prices will be

all the more appreciated by those who know us. Little Zuave suits, ages 3 to 8, at \$3.50, \$4, \$4.50 and up. Little double breasted reefer suits, ages 4 to 15, at \$3.50, \$4, \$4.50, \$5 and up. Little kilt suits, lots of styles, at \$3,50, \$4, \$4.50, \$5 and up, besides an endless variety of cloth and leather leggings, reefer overcoats and winter caps at popular prices. A boys' fine cape evercoat at \$3.50 and up. As to boys' ulsters you will find our line the largest and the prices as low as they can be for

first class goods. BROWNING, KING & CO.,

Store open every evening till 6.33 | |S. W. Cor. 15th and Donglas Sts.

Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

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