THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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All business letters and remittances should ddressed to The Lee Publishing company, Omal rafts, checks and postoffice orders to be ma braits, cheeks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company. Parties leaving the city for the summer can have The Bes sent to their address by leaving an order at brightness. THE REE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska.
County of Douglas I.
George B. Tzschouk, secretary of The Bee Publishing company does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Dally Bee for the week adding November 4, 1893, was as follows: Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 4th day of November, 1893. N. P. Fitti, Notary Public.

THE turkey has now been warned to prepare for the annual bath of cran-

Average Circulation for October, 24,315.

berry sauce. Don't forget to vote no on the propomition to bend this city for \$1,500,000 for the purchase of an electric lighting

LASTEN to the falling of the rents for South Chicago flats which commanded World's fair rates during the past six months.

HENRY BOLLN has been a safe custodian of public funds for city and county. This is no time to swap horses while crossing the stream.

TRANSATLANTIC steamer records cohtinue to be broken with alarming regularity. Five days from America to Europe is the promising probability of the coming few years.

Honesty and efficiency are essential for the protection of the taxpayers in the management of city and county finances. The republican candidates for treasurer have these qualifications.

EVERY wageworker should vote his honest convictions so matter what his bosses say or demand. A man is unfit to be an American citizen who will allow himself to be used as a political Pinker-

THE county jail under Sheriff Bennott has been a cesspool of debauchery and iniquity. The half has not been told because it is unfit for publication. Mr. Bennett cannot truthfully gainsay

JUDGE ELLER lays great stress on the fact that Baxter is as much of a republican as he is. That may hurt Baxter with democrats who think more of Eller, but we do not see how it can prejudice him with republicans.

IN MAKING your choice of councilmen next Tuesday do not forget that George Munro has rendered faithfuland efficient service in the council. When a man is tried and proves true he deserves an endorsement from his constituents.

FIFTEEN hundred thousand dollars is several times too much for an electric lighting plant and far too little for an adequate waterworks system. It is bad policy to vote money until it is known for what purpose it is to be expended. Vote down the bond proposition.

THE time-honored custom of observing the last Thursday in November as a day of general thanksgiving will be fol lowed this year as in preceding years. This is one feature of our national program which even President Cleveland hesitates to alter.

GOOD citizens want a man of progressive ideas, liberal views, inflexible determination, business sense, accurate knowledge of municipal affairs and unimpeachable integrity for mayor. George P. Bemis exactly fills the bill. He has been tried and not found wanting in any of these qualifications.

WOMEN who pay taxes, real or personal, and women who have children in the schools may vote for members of the Board of Education Tuesday, providing they are willing to admit that they are 21 years old. Women do not need to register. They will be sworn in as voters if they are qualified.

IN REFUSING to act upon the nomination of Mr. Hornblower to the bench of the United States supreme court the senate certainly displayed an act of cowardice. The nomination was pending long enough to have been either courageously confirmed or rejected. Defeating a nomination by means of adjournment smacks altogether too much of the despicable premeditated pocket

THE candidacy of George W. Ambrose for the position of district judge is to be deplored for many reasons. Mr. Ambrose is a good lawyer and might have made a capital judge had he been in every other respect suitable for a place on the bench. But Mr. Ambrose has been his own worst enemy, and should never have allowed himself to become a candidate for a position which should only be filled by men who enjoy the highest respect of the community. We regret very much to be compelled to call attention to the unfitness of Mr. Ambrose for the position he seeks. We are impelled to this step only from a high sense of duty, which we must discharge regardless of friend or foe. We certainly harbor no ill feeling to Mr. Ambrose, but believing that the reputation of the bench of this district would be compromised by his election we must warn the voters against giving him their support.

RESCUE THE SUPREME COURT. In times of war the sentinel that goes to sleep while standing guard subjects himself to the penalty of death the same as if he were a deserter. The man who stands sentinel as the tribune of the people and allows the enemy to rob them of their liberties without sounding the alarm is precisely in the position of the sleeping sentinel or the deserter on the ove of battle.

The supreme court is the bulwark of a free people. It is the arbiter between debtor and creditor, between employer and employe, between railroads and their patrons, between insurance companies and their policy holders, between taxpayers and tax-shirkers, between the people and their public servants. A supreme court composed of conscientious, fearless and upright judges stands like a pillar of fire between might and right, between usurpation and constitutional power, between arbitrary exaction and reasonable remuneration, between the sovereign state and its corporate creatures. Can we have such a supreme court so long as their credentials emanate from Czar Holdrege and the mercenaries who turned down Judge Maxweil?

Men of Nebraska, the hour has come to rescue the supreme court, no matter at what sacrifice and to what extent you must do violence to your political creed. Let party perish for a time that the republic and republican institutions may survive.

The bugbear of frightening capital from Nebraska if the railroad candidate for supreme judge is defeated should have no terrors for any patriotic citizen who loves his country and its free institutions. But how can the state's credit be crippled any worse than it has been? Could anything be more damaging than the fact that the state treasury has been looted by the connivance of our state officers and is now \$700,000 short? Could anything be more damaging than the scandalous conduct of the impeached state officials and the subjection of our supreme court to the dictates of the confederated corporations? Could anything worse happen to Nebraska than the surrender of the right of self-government to arrogant railroad autocrats, who maintain their power by an army of mercenaries, fed at the expense of the producers? If there ever was a time when every man who loves freedom and hates despotism, under whatever name it may dominate, should strike a blow for liberty, it is next Tuesday when he casts his vote for supreme judge.

EMANCIPATE THE WAGE WORKERS.

If you are a railroad engineer, conductor, brakeman, fireman, switchman, shop mechanic or office clerk, oe a free American citizen whose vote is his own. to be cast according to the dictates of his own conscience. Do not surrender your right to cast a free ballot.

Do not by your vote surrender the supreme court into the keeping of corporations and thereby deprive yourself and your family of all chance of redress for injuries to your person or damage by fire to your little home.

Do not perpetuate the Moshers and the Dorgans as contractors of convict labor in the penitentiary by casting your vote for the man who owes his nomination to the cell house gang and the impeached officials. Emancipate yourselves from the polit-

ical shackles which have been ingeniously wound around your bodies by the Railway Employes association, organized under false pretenses to guard your interests, when in reality its sole object is to make a political serf out of every man who is abject enough to vote by order. And what we say to railway employes we say to every wage worker employed by corporations. Be men and not slaves. When you do your work faithfully you have earned your wages. Your rights as a citizen are not bartered away for bread. You owe a sacred duty. to yourselves and your children. That duty you should perform fearlessly when you cast your ballot next Tuesday. The object of the Australian system of voting was to emancipate the servant from the master; to strike the shackles from the partisan and give him an opportunity to rebuke rascality in his own party without being subject

to the discipline of the party lash. Strike for liberty and emancipate yourselves or you are not worthy to enjoy the franchise as a free American

citizen. PRESERVING HISTORIC HOUSES. The first step on the program of the Memorial association of the District of Columbia has been taken in opening to the public the house in which Lincoln died and which it is proposed to transform into a museum for Lincoln relies. Americans, it is claimed, are too devoid of the historical perspective and too much bent upon improving the present to give any attention to preserving the most important mementoes of the past. To cultivate this regard for the historic spots with which the progress of the United States has been intimately connected through its great men is the prime object of the organiza tion formed at Washington under the

presidency of Chief Justice Fuller. The objects of this Memorial association are contined to the capital of the nation, because it is there that the associations of our greatest statesmen have been largely centered. The purposes are threefold in nature: First, to preserve noteworthy houses; second, to inscribe with surtable tablets places of | crats, and Duffle and Cartisals have the historic interest to residents and visitors; third, to cultivate a historic spirit | two republican candidates besides Wal-

founders and leaders of the republic It must be conceded that these are landable aims and ones which have thus far been too much neglected by the Ameri-

The preservation of historic homes becomes a matter of national concarn. Patriotic motives are strong enough to enlist a few individuals in the movement, but to properly conduct it requires the assistance of congress. The association of which we have spoken has began its work by leasing for one year the house in which Lincoln died, relying upon the government to come to its aid before the expiration of their agreement. That a building of such historic importance should belong to the people and be preserved in its original condition must be recognized by all as a praiseworthy proposition. The nation owes that much homage to the memory of the martyr president.

RAILWAY RELIEF IMPOSTURE.

The exhaustive review of the work of the Burlington Voluntary Relief association which we print on the page affords striking proof of the jug-handle system which prevails on many of the American railroads under color of mutual aid and insurance among employes. Railway employes relief associations are by no means of American origin. The first step in that direction was taken by the English government when the employes' liability act was passed by Parliament. Under this act British railways were required to institute departments for insurance against accidents, death and old age. Membership was made compulsory, but the companies were required to contribute to each fund an amount each year equal to the amount contributed by the employes. These funds are managed by officers chosen in equal numbers by the railway employes and the company, and the scale of payments is figured out on the basis of accidents in the past years. The English railway relief fand now has an accumulated surplus of over \$12,000,000. This system includes not only insurance against disability or death, but pensions upon retirement by reason of old age. If a man leaves the company's service in good faith he receives back his contribution: if he is discharged for fraud or dishonesty he forfeits the whole.

The Burlington voluntary relief system. and for that matter the hospital and relief systems on other roads, are an imposition upon wage workers. While pretending to be voluntary they are forced contributions in the case of the Burlington. The agents of the company solicit the membership applications and are persistent in bringing all into the fold. Every pressure and influence is brought to bear to induce the employe to apparently sign away his rights as against his employers, and the names of the entire number of the trainmen are practically duplicated on the books of the relief department. No man can refuse to accede to the urgent requests to enroll himself as a member and remain confident that his continued employment depends solely upon the efficient performance of his duties.

The Burlington company, out of pure tenderness of heart, agrees to make up any deficiency that may arise in the treasury and to defray the expenses of managing the enterprise. But it re tains in its own control the entire management of the organization. Its officers, selected and nominally paid by the railroad company, look to it for orders and in case of controversy feel that their interests lie with the railroad and against the employes, who in reality furnish the funds from which their salaries are taken. The railroad has the use of the association's funds at a nominal rate of interest, while the dues of the contributors are regularly deducted from their wages before the latter reaches their

hands. The voluntary relief department not only has no corporate capacity or standing in the courts, but is also attempting to conduct an insurance business contrary to the laws of this state. It relies upon the compulsory character of its membership to force upon its contributors rates that would be termed robbery were they exacted by any reputable insurance concern. State authorities agree that it is an insurance company, yet it has never taken the first step to

conform to the insurance laws. In spite of its professions of benevo ence the Burlington railroad, of course, could not be expected to participate in the organization without deriving some returns from its expenditure. That the relief department is the best possible paying investment for the company is amply demonstrated by the figures of its own officers. The consideration forced upon the employes is the apparent signing away of all rights to recover from the railroad in case of accident or death. To escape such liability by means of the paltry sum which it pays into the treasury of the relief department is an achievement well worthy of the ingenuity of the astute corporation lawyer. The whole department is simply a cunning device to evade the employers' liability laws of the state. Its regulations are relied upon by the railroad in defense of every damage suit that an employe or his heirs may bring. To have the fraudulent contract upheld in the courts and thus to escape the payment of damages for injuries or deaths due to the negligence of its officers is worth thousands upon thousands of dollars to the railroad corporation. A supreme court willing and ready to do its behest is the present desire of the company, and to secure this it appeals to the members of the relief department to march to the polls and vote for the railroad candidate for the supreme bench. Do not the interests of railroad employes demand a supreme court unbiased and free from every corporate influence?

THREE district judges are to be voted r in the district made up of Douglas, Sarpy, Washington and Burt coun iss. The bar nominees who are candidates on the nonpartisan ticket are Walton, Duff'e and Curtis. Judge Walton has also been endorsed by the republicans and demoendo-sement of the democrats. The and reverence for the memories of the ton are George W. Ambrose and Joseph

Blair. The independent people's party has nominated Simeon Bloom, H. G. Bell and C. A. Whitford. Those who desire to keep our courts divorced from polities will vote for the nonpartisan candidates, while on the contrary those who desire to have our judiciary elected on Molitical lines will support their own party nominees.

THE COMING SOCIAL SEASON. Despite many discouraging omens, the season of social functions just commencing gives much promise of fulfilling the hopes that are always cherished by those who love the gayeties of the social world. Authorities have ventured the predic-

tion that the coming season in the large cities is to be the dullest that has been known for many years, and they have no doubt based their statements on the fact that social prosperity and industrial prosperity must go hand in hand. The recent business depression has not been such as to put those affected by it in the mood of giving expensive entertainments. Reduced incomes have in many cases counseled a reduction of family expenditures, and when any outlay is to be cut off, that which is devoted solely to pleasure is necessarily the first to

suffer. This reasoning is plausible enough, but does not apply equally to all of our larger cities. In Omaha in particular the outlook is not so bad as many would have us believe. There have been no small number of weddings of late, with a few already announced for the near future. This does not betoken hard times very seriously, for young people as a rule are not ready to join their fortunes without a reasonable prospect of maintaining their social positions. A further indication of social activity is seen in the unusual number of debutantes who expect to make their first appearance in public this winter. A large bevy of charming young ladies cannot be introduced into the old society circle without bringing with them the regular effects of an infusion of new blood. They will manage to keep things lively all by themselves, with but little assistance from the experienced and time-honored

fixtures in society. The entertaining in Omaha has seldom been of the extravagant sort so common in other cities. It has on the whole been of a modest and comparatively inexpensive nature, and because of this very character will be more easily maintained even in the face of the depressing hard times. It must be remembered, too, that the most elaborate functions do not always produce the greatest amount of enjoyment. The great bulk of our social gayeties is comprised in entertainments on a very moderate scale and these will scarcely be affected by any extraneous

Reports from. Washington, where the first season under the reinstalled mistress of the white house has raised great expectations in the social world, say tha the whirl will begin early and maintain a rapid pace .- This is owing to the fact that it must close so soon, Lent beginning this year as early as February 7. The same circumstances will condition the season in other places. It will be a season of short duration, of considerable activity, but at the same time without many extraordinary instances of entertaining upon a lavish or magnificent

NEPOTISM AT WASHINGTON. An investigation of the different departments of the government by a joint committee of the senate and house of representatives for the purpose of ascertaining how the public service might be reformed and the capacity of its personal force improved and elevated has disclosed some interesting facts. Among them perhaps none is more interesting than the discovery of the extent to which nepotism prevails in the public service. It is known to comparatively few that in the departments at Washington the relatives of senators and other prominent personages constitute a considerable proportion of the employes, but even those who are aware of this may be surprised at the large number of such, while to the great mass of the people the evidence of nepotism in the

public service will be astounding. As fully as the committee has been able to ascertain, there are in the several departments at Washington 5,610 employes having relatives who, at the same time, draw salaries from the government. According to a published statement five officials have each eight relatives who are sustained with themseives at the public crib; four have each seven relatives in government employment; ten have six each; twenty-six have five each; ninety-six have four each; 229 have three each; 1,037 have two each, and 453 have each one relative who is also in the service of the United States. The total number of employes is 17,599, and nearly one-third of these have relatives who are able to boast of deawing salaries from the public treasury. It is stated by the committee that in thirty-seven cases husband and wife draw official salaries. There is one case in which husband, wife, brother and son, as well as another relative, are on the pay rolls, and in still another case husband, wife, sister and five other relatives are in public emploment. Not less than 887 male employes have brothers in the public service, and 627 women employes have also secured good places for their sisters through the influence they have with the dispensers of patronage. One woman clerk has a husband, two brothers and a sister holding less lucrative places in the government. Fifteen officials have both sons and daughtersain the public service, the united salaries of the family making a very generous income.

To some extent civil service reform is responsible for the nepotism that exists in the departments at Washington, but only to a very limited degree, the fact being that the system antedates that reform and has been in practice for many years. Indeed there has never been a time, at least within the last fifty years, when there was not more or less nepotism in the government service, and not only in the legislative and executive departments, but in the judicial department also. An investigation f the federat courts of the country would show that the prevalence of this practice is widespread. Nepotism in public offices cannot be ap roved

under any circumstances, and such a rank growth of the system as is shown by the investigations of the joint committee of congress calls for vigorous efforts to put an end to the practice. Referring to this matter, a contemporary says there is doubtless much ground for the complaint that under the spoils policy appointments are made upon no other claim or merit than party service, but under the system of nepotism revealed in this committee's report many official appointments have been due to claims and merits of a more doubtful character than the most unscrupulous service of

MAKING FARM LIFE ATTRACTIVE. At this season of the year, when farm life becomes less attractive than at any other period, some suggestions as to how its attractions may be increased will be timely. In one of the addresses delivered before the cangress of agriculture at the World's fair it was suggested that if farmers would realize that men and women were created social beings, each with a desire for social improvement and for gain, farm life, particularly in the winter months, could be made more attractive. The address said further that if the farmer would assist his children in arranging some pleasant recreation, some social entertainment where the boys and girls are brought together on mutual grounds, where they could become acquainted with one another and learn to entertain each other in some mutual work, establish libraries for study, singing schools, debating societies, dancing schools, to give the young people case and confidence, there would be less desire among young men and women to leave the farm and seek the crowded

Everybody who knows anything about the general character of farm life will agree that this is good advice. As a contemporary observes in referring to this counsel, it is its isolation, its lack of social features and entertainments that makes farm life appear so undesirable to young people. Several forms of innocent amusement that prevailed in nearly every agricultural community a quarter of a century ago are rarely known now, and partly in consequence of the abandonment of these methods of entertainment, which enabled the young people to pleasantly pass away the long winter evenings, there has been a steadily growing tendency among the sons and daughters of farmers to get away from the monotony and humdrum of farm life and betake themselves to the cities in quest of social enjoyment and recreation. The last census showed, in the relative growth of the cities and towns, how strong this tendency had been during the decade, and there is every reason to believe there has been no abatement of it since. In 1890 one-third of the population of the country was found in cities of 8,000 and over, and it is safe to predict that the census of 1999 will show a still larger proportion of the population in the cities.

There are bright and aspiring minds on the farms of the country-young men and young women to whom the "pent-up Utica" of farm life is almost intolerable. They know there is a world outside of their narrow sphere where they believe they could find happiness, contentment and advancement. Some go, and unfortunately not all such attain what they hoped to. Others remain at home from a sense of duty or because they have not the courage to face the uncertainties and dangers of life in the city, but they are restless and discontented. There may be no sovereign remedy for this condition of affairs, but it is possible to make farm life more attractive than it generally is, and the farmer who has time for reflection on such matters can address himself to few things so important as that of providing methods-for making his boys and girls content with farm life and keeping them at home.

"IT MUST not be disguised that the repeal is too late to have any effect on fall trade." "It is well to remember that the act will do less good than if it had been passed early in the spring or without delay after congress assembled.' These are the remarks of the well known mercantile agencies upon the passage of the repeal bill, and they are based upon a sound interpretation of the facts. The recovery from the period of financial distress may be hastened by the stoppage of silver purchases, but it will be necessarity slow and gradual. The crisis has already spent itself. Ropeal can now only assist in more quickly restoring business prosperity.

THERE is a prevailing impression in this city that the nine councilmen which we are to vote for next Tuesday must be selected by wards. This is not true. The nine members of the council to be chosen next Tuesday are elected at large. You may vote for half a dozen candidates from the same ward if you consider them to be the best men. There are twenty-eight candidates running for the council and the nine men who get the highest vote will be elected, no matter where they reside so they live in the city.

A NEW YORK judge has just sentenced to imprisonment a man who bandaged his arm in cotton in order to prey upon the sympathies of a charitably-inclined public. The man's success in securing victims of his imposture should impress it upon people to be sure their charity reaches worthy objects in these days when there is no dearth of deserving needy.

Foresight of a silverite.

When Senator Wolcott says that the silver men cannot be driven from the republican party he means that they are not foolish enough to desert the only party that stands a betting chance of carrying the country

> The Motorless Motorman. Ch'cago Herald.

Here's Keely—not the doctor, but the motorman—bobbing up again. He has been in his hole so long that most people believed be on the other shore trying to attack him to be on the other shore trying to attach his patent to the angels' wings. But that was a mistake. He is still alive—very much alive—and requires only a few thousand dollars more in order to make his motor mote. His latest circular is described as "able, lucid and logical," and it is believed that he will develop sufficient otheric force to pull more bank checks from the reluctant stockholders, who have been paying assessments for the last twenty years. PEOPLE AND THINGS.

THE PER PER CHANGE OF STREET PERSON OF

Politically speaking, it is the masses against the bosses. Congressman Bryan is the Lobengula of the silver campaign. The final passage of the repeal bill was

tearless and Bland Pennoyer has been heard from in ominous ones, but wait for the thunders of Waite. Considerable quiet preying may be looked r in political camp meetings today.

aspirants for official fame should mend their weighs before election day The wonder of it is that Chris Leesdale lived to a hale old age burdened with a weight of royal titles. Peanut parties and peanut politics are

neck and neck for supremacy in Kansas. General Martin McMahon of New York explains in a magazine "Why I am a Demo-crat." He doesn't mention a lucrative Tammany office. Boston has registered \$7,754 voters for the

state election this year, which is more than ever before-more even than in the presidential election last year Within ten days three Chicagoans donated

\$1,300,000 to found public museums. It is such loyalty and liberality that insures Chicago's pre-eminence among the cities of

Colonel A. H. McLean, who died, single, last week in Caledonia, N. Y., aged 75 years, was engaged to President Fillmore's only daughter, who died befere the day fixed for their marriage. Gardening was Gounod's pet hobby and almost to the last day of his life he was able

to busy himself among his roses and gera-niums. But mentally the composer was a wreck long before death came. A portion of the fund accumulated from the legacy of \$5,000 left by Benjamin Frank-lin a century ago for uses of the Boston public has now become available. The fund

has grown from \$5,000 to \$425,000. James R. Randall, the author of "Maryland, My Maryland," is now connected with the office of the senate's sergeant-at-arms. He is a welcome visitor to the press galleries senate and occasionally writes a clever letter to his home newspaper.

The actual paid attendance at the World's each visitor averaged four admissions, so that about 5,000,000 persons saw the White City, leaving some 60,000,000 in position to converse without dragging in fair topics. Not a lonesome number by any means.

Mme. Fateno, wife of the new Japanes nimster to the United States, says: "I Hi American dress, all except the corset, but I find it extremely difficult to grow accustomed to it. In Japanese attire it is easy to sit on the floor, but one cannot do so gracefully or comfortably in American clothing." Charles Belmont Davis, who has been appointed consul at Florence, is a son of the well known managing editor of the Phila-delphia Ledger, Mr. L. Clark Davis, and the brilliant writer, Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis. He is a well educated and accomplished young man, and has done good work in journalism and literature. He is a brother of Mr. Richard Harding Davis.

Amid the crash of World's fair buildings and the wreck of mortar the pomp and cir-cumstance of the Columbian guard, though diminished, is undimmed. Amid that aggregation of wonders he was peerless in pose and prominence, a symphony in color, the glories of which will linger and tickle memory like a pleasant dream. Here's hoping we shall never see his ratment again.

TRIED TO STELL THE SILVER STATUE. Highwaymen Board the Train Conveying

Montana's Pride to New York. New York, Nov. 4 .- The celebrated Montana silver statue arrived hast night at the Grand Central depot from Chicago. While passing through the Montaauma swamp near Rochester three highwaymen boarded the train. They jumped on the platform and attempted to force open the car where the statue lay.

A messenger on the train was about to open the door of the express car when the engineer prevented him. The robbers, thus balled, sprang off the train. With the statue traveled Vice President Higgins, ex-Governor Hauser and W. A. Clarke of the Montana Statue company.

Will Improve the Louisville. New York, Nov. 4 .- C. P. Huntington said sterday in regard to the sale of the Chesapeake Ohio & Southwestern railroad to the Louisville & Nashville and Illinois Central: The parchase will improve the condition of the Louisville most appreciably. Not a cent has passed, nor will there be any money given over. I accepted ten year bonds.

"I got, say in round numbers, \$6,000,000. That is, I will get bonds for this amount. The only reason that I am selling is I wish to centralize my force on the Southern Pa-

l'his deal will bring all the territory in Kentucky between the Tennessee river and Lexington into the possession of the Louis-ville & Nashville road. It also gives the latter terminals in Memphis, which would have necessitated an outlay of over \$500,000 to duplicate. The change also provides the Illinois Central with a route to St. Louis, via Memphis. The present line of the Illinois central runs nearly 200 miles east of Mem-

Count Tapffe's Successor. VIENNA, Nov. 4.- The newspapers of this city agree that Prince Windisch Graetz has ndertaken the formation of a cabinet.

COMICAL BLASTS. Galveston News: The truth will not down yet we must swallow it.

Glens Fails Republican: As a rule there is nothing more wearing on a man than a law suit. Binghamton Republican: Calfbrain says that

the reason why stolen kisses are sweet cause they are syruptitious. Elmira Gazette: Jagson says the butcher may pretend to be your friend, but he'll give you a terrible roast whenever he gets a chance.

Philadelphia Ledger: Thick combusks in-dicate a severe winter, and thick skins on onions indicate a mild one; but the onion has the stronger tone.

Atchison Globe: When a man's friends praise him to his wife she looks pleased if a bride, but if she his been married some time she looks suspicious.

Indianapolis Journal: Wibble-I don't see

wabble Why not?
Wabble It looks to me as if all his love-making would be something in the nature of

tenf amatory remarks. Detroit Free Press: She—I want to live so that "She made home happy" may be truthfully placed on my monument.

He—How delighted I should be to be the one to buy you such a tombstone!

Somerville Journal: "Will you oblige me with your autograph?" asked a bore of a busy public man. "Just make out a check for \$10 payable to my order. I will indores it cheerfarty, and in due time, you may be sure, it will come back to you safely through your bank."

ADVICE TO CORRESPONDENTS. Atlanta Constitution. When you've got a thing to say, Say it. Don't take unif a day. When your tale's got little in it, Crowa the whole thing in a minute. Life is short—a fleeting vapor— Don't you fill the whole blamed paper With a tale which at a ninch With a tale which at a pinch Could be crowded in an inch. Bail her down until she simmers; Polish her until she glimmers, When you've got a thing to say, Say it. Don't take half a day.

> Liberality and Loyalty. Minneapolis Times.

John Crerar gave Chicago a library, Phil Armour has given it a college, Marshall Field subscribes \$1,000,000 for a museum. These are large gifts, but the same spirit is felt and manifested by other Chicago men. It is this disposition which since 1871 has created the greater Chicago and will verify the prophecy of the late Mayor Harrison that it is destined to become the third city of the world. The same genius of liberality and loyalty shown in other cities, by their own representative citizens will also make them strong, great and prosperous.

> Our Bill. St. Paul Dispatch.

Buffalo Bill has just bought a \$10,000 residence, it is said, in North Platte, Neb., very near the spot where he killed the first Indian, and there he intends to spend the rest of his life. It is to be supposed that William is pretty near being a millionaire at this time. Such being the case his modern William is pretty near being a millionaire at this time. Such being the case, his modesty in confining himself to a \$10,000 residence is really quite unusual and correspondingly commendable. Another great thing about the late Indian hunter is that he has not thought a residence in New York the be-all and end-all of millionaire existence

AN ACCOUNT OF A BEDDING. (With Comments.)

The bride was a vision of loveliness! Stuff and nonsense! they mean her dress, That was a dream of rare old lace; But, Julius Cæsar! her form and face!

She looked like a queen!" I'll concede her For it's true that most of our queens are fat:
"Accomplished and gifted!" what twaddle! what talk! She can thrum a few bars, but her singing's a shock!

"The groom was a Lochinvar, gallant to see!"
Poor dude, and to think he was scared as could His deep adoration shone forth from his Tut! tut! tut! what a bundle of lies! Why, every one knows and the bride does her-

He married her just for her surplus of pelf, cousin, Clare.

But Clare had no coupons to cut, and her health And her beauty and brilliancy were all of her wealth. So her swain impecuations beat a retreat, And hurried to kneel at the golden calf's feet! "The ladies were all in most ravishing gowns!" Well, some of them were, but the Burtons and Browns,
The sold-fashioned cousins and nunts of the

Looked so queer that I thought they would surely be "guyed." The presents were endless. No bride of the Received half as many!" A very good rea-

Dozens of articles there were just hired To grace the occasion! Such frauds make me Here's a list of the guests, "the favored four hundred!"
That wretched reporter! Just see how he blundered! He's forgotten completely to mention my

His account of the wedding is awfully tame!

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time to come. We make-or rather our tailors do-every stitch of clothes we sell. That's why we knock out all the tailors round abouts. They can't make them any better and they don't sell them for less than twice our prices. We handle nobody else's goods and we can therefore always rely upon holding our trade. Bargains other than the best fit, fabric, finish and fashion to be had are not handled by us. We will sell you a suit or an overcoat for \$10 that you can't get in a big bargain store for less than \$15, and we have always sold them for \$10 and shall continue to sell them for

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