OFFICES. Omaha. The Bee Building. Council Engla to Pearl street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune building Washington, 313 Fourteenth street. CORRESPONDENCE.

should be addressed: To the Edito BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Ber Publishing company, Omaha. Drafts, cheeks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the celler of the company.

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

THE REE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebruska, County of Douglas, Robert Hunter, cle

Robert Hunter, clerk of THE BRE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DATLY BRE for the week enting November 11, 1893, was as follows: ROBERT HUNTER.

Average Circulation for October, 24,315

THE REST ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.

THE BEE is the only paper in Omaha and Nebraska that prints the telegraphic reports of the Associated press and shares all the facilities of the Associated press with the great dailies of the country. Compare the telegraph columns of THE BEE with those of other papers published in this section and you will see at a clance the marked superiority of dispatches published by this paper, both as to quality and quantity. The difference is especially striking when you compare the commercial news and cable dispatches of the Associated press with the market report and cable news of other press associations.

The Associated press has recently acquired the exclusive use of the European dispatches of the Reuter Telegram company of London, the Agence Havas of France and Belgium and the Correspondenz Bureau of Wolf in Germany and Austro-Hungary. The so-called cable letters that have from time to time appeared in papers publishing the United press reports are for the most part what may be called butterine cablegrams, manufactured in New York from clippings of foreign papers and latest foreign news letters.

THE BEE now as ever excels all competitors in its facilities for collecting the news of its own territory, which embraces Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, Montana and Idaho. In its local field, covering everything that pertains to Omaha and her suburbs, THE BEE has for years been recognized as peerless. The same is true regarding the original contributions and correspondence from all parts of the globe. The editorial page of THE BEE will stand favorable comparison with that of any of the metropolitan dailies.

A newspaper is a commodity whose value is gauged by the cost of production. THE BEE pays more for telegraphic news than do all the other dailies of Iowa and Nebraska combined. Universal experience teaches that the best is invariably the cheapest.

CONGRESS will be with us again in just three more weeks.

Word comes simultaneously from Berlin and Chicago that the people there are suffering from an epidemic of influenza and coughs. Chicago is bound to be at the front, even in the matter of first reintroducing influenza to the American public.

NEBRASKA has been accorded the doubtful compliment of being permitted to contribute one of its citizens to the electrocutioner's chair in New York. This, however, is not the kind of notoriety for which the people of Nebraska are hankering.

It is rather embarrassing for democratic senators who have rashly committed themselves in favor of Hawaiian annexation to have the administration take the opposite view. They should have waited for a tip from the white house before venturing to speak.

ADA BITTENBENDER keeps up a remarkably even gait. Two years ago, when she made her first run for supreme judge, Mrs. Bittenbender received 7,322 votes. This year she scored 7,452, or 1,200 more votes than were cast in the presidential election of 1892 for the prohibition candidate for governor, who ran 2,000 ahead of the prohibition electors.

THE indictment of Princeton students by a New Jersey grand jury after they had been expelled from the college for their offenses must appear to reflecting people to be carrying the punishment pretty far. There is a vast difference between wanton sport and premeditated priminality. Those students will perpetrate no more hazing. Their conviction by a criminal court will in no way improve their prospects of becoming law-abiding citizens. It is time for the law to step in when the offense is one which the lawmakers contemplated.

THE members of the ways and means committee are just now between the devil and the deep sea. If they stick to their original intention and report the ad ministration tariff measure they fear that they will be unable to hold all the democratic members of congress in the line of its supporters. On the other hand, should they modify their plans to accord with the popular sentiment indicated by they are going about it in a granting that he is opposed to the recent elections they will be courting a break with the executive powers that be without any more assurance of securing the enactment of their measure into law. It is a hard choice, but if there is any golden mean we may be certain that the committee will not stop until it has found it.

THE WORKINGMAN IN POLITICS. The address of the Philadelphia Knights of Labor reviewing the causes of the decadence of their order and the repeated failure of American labor eaferprise prepare to meet the competiorganizations to achieve desired reforms

a lack of able and honest leadership.

"I am the state!" exclaimed Louis

autocratic form of government.

where there were thousands.

pauperized Europe.

from political action by reason of the

scandalous betraval of confidence upon

the part of professional workingmen,

who put up slates in various localities

with deliberate design to sell out to the

highest bidder. It has been the experi-

ence, not only in Philadelphia, but

overywhere else, that labor party tickets

have been chiefly gotten up for mer-

cenary purposes, and endorsements for

office have been in the market like any

The conclusions of the Philadelphia

Knights are eminently sound. American

workingmen should center all their ef-

forts for the relief of their class upon a

few specific issues, and by adopting the

policy which Dennis Kearney inaug-

urated in California when he declared

"the Chinese must go" force all parties

to insert into their platforms planks in

favor of carrying into effect the reform

they demand. Above all things Ameri-

can workingmen should aim to emanci-

pate themselves from political dictator-

ship, whatever form it may take, and

make their influence count where they

can achieve the most advantageous re-

sults in the interest of the bread winner.

GERMAN COMPETITION.

American manufacturers of machinery

for export are encountering a competi-

tion from German manufacturers which

threatens to deprive them of a consider-

able part of their foreign trade unless

they make extraordinary efforts to

retain it. It seems that for some time

the machinery manufacturers of Ger-

many have been making imitations of

various kinds of American machinery,

in some cases adding certain improve-

nents, and entering into competition

with American manufacturers, not only

in the markets of Europe, but in

other parts of the world. When the

house ways and means committee

was giving hearings a few weeks ago a

letter was presented to its attention

from a manufacturing firm in Worces-

ter, Mass., which also has a factory in

England, in which it was stated that the

English concern was purchasing ma-

chinery in Germany made on the

American plan, and was able to pur-

chase this machinery, copied after the

American makers, for a good deal less

money than it could be bought for in

Export statistics show the effect of

this German competition in Europe.

The value of the machinery exported

from this country to the United King-

dom for the year ended June 30, 1893,

was very considerably less than for the

falling off in the exports to Germany.

Nearly half of the value of our iron and

steel manufactures sent abroad is in the

form of machinery, and this element in

our exports has increased, but the in-

crease has been almost wholly confined

to countries of the American continents.

manufacturers in the markets of Europe

American markets. It is said that these

enterprising Germans are already crowd-

ing the English manufacturers in the

English market, and machines made or

patented in the United States are suc-

cessfully imitated in Berlin, Mannheim,

Magdeburg, Barmen and Chemnitz.

Although the best stocking-knitting

machine was invented in this country,

within the last three years mills here

have been supplied with complete out-

fits of cotton-knitting machinery made

machines, due to their success at Chi-

leading technical and scientific papers

urging the German manufacturers that

turers are acting upon this advice and

the American consul says that the plans

have already passed out of the domain

of mere discussion and taken practical

shape as to Mexico and South America.

German machinery took a number of

prizes at Chicago and the German manu-

facturers are proposing to make the

most of them. They intend to come into

the markets nearest to us and compete

for the trade, and according to report

way to deserve success. There are

not more practical people any-

where than these German manufacturers

and having entered the field as competi-

tors they are pretty certain to prove

formidable. We gave thom an oppor-

tunity at our great fair to show the

this country.

purchasable commodity.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

through political action is instructive as well as suggestive. The shrinkage in The report filed a few days ago by the numbers of the Knights of Labor from superintendent of immigration supplies 700,000 to 70,000 is truthfully ascribed to us at length with definite information concerning the extent to which immi-No order can long survive an gration into the United States has fallen off during the last fiscal year. It had been noticed at different times that the XIV. "I am the only man fit to lead number of immigrants arriving at our and govern the Knights of Labor!" said ports was not up to the usual figures. Terrence V. Powderly. While Powderly and although a considerable increase had great organizing ability his assumpwas visible in the closing months of tion of a life tenure dictatorship has dethis period, the monthly statements stroyed all ambition among the ablest since the end of the last fiscal of his followers and eventually has deciyear show that the decrease has again mated the Knights so that only a mere become more marked than before. For corporal's guard remains in localities twelve months ending June 30, 1893, covered by the super-Mr. Powderly's leadership has proved intendent's report, there were 440,fatal also not merely because it pro-793 immigrants seeking admission vided luxurious living for the select few into our country, or 141,034 less than who constituted the cabinet of the imwere recorded during the previous year. perial and imperious master workman, Of these 439,730 were landed, and 1,063 but because of his advocacy of various were debarred for special causes; in adisms, including flatism, Henry Georgeism dition to which number 577 were reand free trade. The great mass of turned, having become public charges American workingmen are too intelliwithin one year after arriving in the gent to be misled by wild-spun theories United States. The principal decrease that promise them something for was from Russia and other countries nothing and seek to convince them that where cholera has been prevailing. it is to their interest to favor a policy that During the months of March and April, must force American mill and factory 1893, large numbers came over, and in hands into competion with those of the first part of May of the same year as many as 20,000 immigrants were re-There is a great deal more truth than ported to be upon the ocean at one time poetry in the assertion of the Philadeldestined to the United States, their obphia Knigts that the workingmen ject being to arrive before the modified have so far failed to derive much benefit

> The superintendent of immigration calls attention to the fact that the existing laws relating to his bureau substantially accomplish the purposes for which they were enacted by congress, namely: To prevent all undesirable additions to our population by excluding the delinquent and defective classes who would soon become a burden upon the communities which they might infest. Only three persons were admitted upon bonds in the last fiscal year, as against 2,135 during the years 1891 and 1892. The present system of inspection offers poor prospects for the entrance of idiotic, insane or contagiously diseased persons who may by chance have pulled through the examination made abroad by the transportation companies. And these that are detected by the immigration bureau are promptly sent back to Europe at the expense of the steamship line which brought them. To the co-operation of these companies in enforcing the spirit of the law is due no small measure of the success that has attended our recent immigration legislation.

and obstructive measure in the act

passed March 3, 1893, went into effect.

These statistics have been computed. of course, for comparison with the statistics of previous years and at the same time to show the efficiency of the present immigration bureau. Whether or not there is need for further improvement in the machinery for administering the law we need not now inquire. Suffice it to say that we have in this report indisputable evidence that no radical changes are needed in our method of dealing with aliens who desire to better their economic condition by acquiring a residence in the United States. A few minor modifications may be desirable whenever defects present themselves, but there is no call for further obstacles to the entrance of well-intentioned laborers who give every promise of becoming law-abiding and self-supporting citizens. The country can well afford to welcome a half million additional workers as Europe's annual con-

tribution to our laboring population.

DISCUSSING REVENUE LEGISLATION. Reports do not agree regarding the attitude of the president and other democratic leaders on the subject of revenue legislation, which is just now being most earnestly discussed by them. According to a dispatch of two days ago Speaker Crisp, who could see in the result of the elections nothing in the nature of a warning to his party, said that the new tariff bill will be a cleancut measure and will make sweeping repreceding year, and there was also a ductions all along the line. He also said that there will be an increase of the tax on beer and other luxuries, and he thought a bill will be passed to levy an income tax. Washington dispatches from sources entitled to consideration intimate that Mr. Cleveland will not approve any The success of German machinery such radical measure of tariff revisión as Crisp, Chairman Wilson of the ways and Australia has naturally led them to and means committee and some other enter into competition with us in the democrats are promising. A correspondent of the New York Sun-in this case probably Congressman Cummings -advises that paper that Mr. Cleveland's triumph in earrying through the unconditional repeal bill has set his pace regarding the tariff. "It won't be what Chairman Wilson wants," says the correspondent, "nor will it be what the committee will report, but what Mr. Cleveland determines to have that will go through if anything goes. He wouldn't cry if nothing went through." at Chemnitz. The American con-The same authority says that the presisul at that point recently redent is not yet sure what the bill ported that the time was full of plans to will be that is going through, but open up foreign markets to German he is mighty sure what it will not and then by way of indicating the probable character of the cago. The consul gave quotations from measure, the correspondent notes that it was the protectionists of the senate who now is the time for them to reap the stood by Mr. Cleveland most resolutely benefit of the fame they acquired at the in the silver fight and who saved the Columbian exposition. The manufac-

day for him. It this correctly represented the position of the president before last Tuesday's elections it may safely be assumed that he is more firmly rooted in it now and more strongly determined to make the party come to him in the matter of tariff revision. The result of the elections in the states where the tariff was the principal issue gives him a stronger grasp of the situation than would otherwise have had, extreme changes. Had the republicans been defeated in those states, or had their success been attained by such a narrow margin that it could have been plausibly attributed mainly to local causes, the opponents of protection would have gained strength and courworld what they are doing and now they age and the moderate tariff reformers

wisely propose to take advantage of in the democratic party would have been their success. American manufacturers pushed to the rear. As it is, the latter may be depended upon to take note of | may now assert themselves and if Mr. this and with their wonted energy and | Cleveland is one of them he can command a strong following-perhaps strong enough to control the situation. It is well known that he is not in sympathy with the doctrine that protection is unconstitutional, and if he can induce the representives of his party in congress to repudiate this idea in framing a new tariff bill, it is possible that there will not be a united republican opposition to the administration's tariff policy. All republicans do not believe that the existing tariff law cannot be judiciously and advantageously modified in some respects, but there is no republican who believes that the principle of protection can safely be abandoned, and there is reason to believe that a majority of democrats, outside of the southern states, do not ac-

> form. Manifestly the number of such is large in Ohio, Massachusetts and Iowa. President Cleveland is now engaged in preparing his annual message, which it is presumed will fully enunciate his views on the tariff. It will be received by the country with very great interest.

cept the doctrine of their national plat-

A PLACE FOR RETREACHMENT.

The city is now paying for twelve telephones in the city hall building at the rate of \$48 a year, which amounts to \$576. It also paid for the month \$77 for the fire department and \$146.25 for the police department In other words the city of Omaha'is now paying over \$3,000 for the use of telephones. This does not include the amount paid for the use of telephones by the school board, which amounts to not less than \$1,000 a year. In view of the fact that the telephone company has been given free right of way through our streets and alleys and enjoys a franchise that is practically exclusive and extremely valuable it would only be right and proper that the city should have free use of telephones for all its public offices. That would be but a trifle in comparison to the value of the privileges which the company enjoys.

Until the council does seeure such a concession the number of telephones in the city hall should be reduced to one telephone box in each story. That would be ample for all practical needs. There is no reason why every officer in the building should be given one or two telephones any more than he should have his own telegraph office with an operator at the city's expense. If we must lop off expenses here is a good place to begin.

Historie Parallels. In a flood in Holland in 1530 there were 00,000 drowned. This disaster had never 400,000 drowned. been equaled until last Tuesday.

Prosperaty's March. Philadelphia Record. improvement in busines affairs re ported from various parts of the country goes forward encouragingly. It took mouths of depression to pull down the fabric of our trade and industry. It is easier to pull down than to rebuild. It will take years to fully repair the losses meurred in the last four or are on the ascending grade once more.

Howling for Exercise.

The calamity howler is never quiet. Storm and sunshine, prosperity and depression-he howls about them all. Now he raises a howl over a government deficit, eighty millions by June next. It never occurs to him that the government can borrow this money at the owest rates of interest The resources of this country are well-nigh inexhaustible but the calamity howler always forgets

> Defending the Judiciary. Kansas City Times.

The purity and independence of the American bench was at stake in two diferent sections of the country on Tuesday. In Chicago the popular success of Judge Gary meant to elevate it and uphold its in-dependence; in New York the popular success of Judge Maynard meant to stain and As usual the people were faithdegrade it. As usual the people were faith-ful and the right was triumphant in both

Independent and Pearless.

Minneapolis Times. New England may call the western tend-ency "sectionalism" if it likes, but by whatever name it is called it means that the west and is determined to assert its right to recognition in the nation. Its minorage is over. It has attained its majority and is for a settlement with those self. appointed New England guardians who have been managing its affairs and property with so much advantage to themselves

Hedging on Free Trade. Philadelphia Times.

While the tariff will be revised with a view to lessening the burden of taxation especially upon the materials of manufacture, this policy does not contemplate a reduction of the customs revenue, but rather more equable distribution. If this task be judiciously accomplished there will be no need to resort to any of the new or extrava-gant forms of taxation which some of the Washington correspondents have been ex-ploiting, to the disturbance of many of their

Just Before the Battle, Mother. New York Sun.

Hence an election is the most momentous of all human contests. It is asking the people what they want. It is the determination of the popular will. The sovereign makes decision, and what the decision will be where it is the collective will of millions of people is always a matter of doubt, of eager ex-

Is life worth living? Perhaps not under some circumstances, but in a country of self-government and universal suffrage it is a glorious privilege for every citizen. For that alone it is of priceless value, it is abundantly worth tiving, simply to be an American citizen.

Will Morgan Sue for Peace? New York Tribune.

And so whilst we want in fear the love feast lags. The joyous scramble over the baked meats of reconciliation halts till Mor-gan speaks. Whether he will join the rositerers, replace, his hostile min with the glad smirk of anticipation and the lean sides of exile for the round and larded paunch of prosperous captivity—these are the conun-drums of the hour. Will be forego the tragedy, call in that proffered corpse and from the wild complaining of the dirge slide to the epithalamium with its noisy jubilation? Shall we hear once more that "Johnny Morgan Plays the Organ," or must the cruel

NEBRASKA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Lincoln, Nov. 8 .- To the Citizens of New braska: The presence of a society in the state whose object is the preservation of the history of Nebraska is little known. It was organized in 1878, and the character of the men who formed it may be seen by a glance at the list of those who signed the call for the first meeting. Among them were Alvin Sauntlers, A. S. Paddock, Silas Garber, Robert W. Furnas, George L. Miller and J. Sterling Morton. By act of the logislature in 1883 the society was made a state affair and its archives became public property. Under the secretaryship of Prof. George E. Howard, for many years holding the chair of history in the State university. and now in Leland Stanford university, the society became known to the historical societies throughout the United States, and the library of the society was increased to 4,412 numbers. At the departure of Prof. Howard in 1891, Prof. Howard W. Caldwell became secretary. At the last annual meeting a new office of assistant secretary and librarian was established, to which belongs now the correspondence and the care of the books. In August of this year the society came into possession of its permanent quarters in the new ilbrary building of the State university. The university gives this splendid place to the society in order that the students may be able to use the society's library and read the papers of the state which are there kept on flie. In its present ample quarters, with unlimited room to in-crease its library and its collection of curios, all should enlist their sympathies,

the society hopes that a new era has begun.
All citizens who have any state pride at care, and if need be, their money, in building up the society. It may be asked, "What does the society want! How can it be aided? Briefly stated, the society is making an earnest engeavor to collect the following

Books and pamphlets pertaining in any way to the state, whether published here or

Old manuscripts, whether diaries, letters, ecords, or whatnot, of early settiers.
Photographs of old settlers and of any state officers.
Files of old papers—the older the better.

Old New York, Boston, Philadelphia, or other apers are also of great value to the society. Town and city records, publications of any kind, especially school reports.

Catalogues of institutions of learning that now exist or no longer stand in Nebraska.

Facts concerning the early history of the territory and state. Old settlers cannot do reater service to the society than to write Relics, curios, etc., to which any interest attaches on account of age or associations. Indian relies. The society hopes rather a large number of things illustrative

f Indian life in Nebraska. There is no reason why Nebraska should not have as large, flourishing and aggressive a society as Wisconsin or Kansas, and it will come by a personal interest of each citizen in the society. Open correspondence with the society. Tell us what you have or know the society. Tell us what you have or know that is valuable to be preserved. Send in to the society all you have or can get possession of, and the coming generations will rise up and call you blessed. Cordially yours, J. Amos Barrett, nd Librarian, No

Assistant Secretary and Librarian, braska State Historical Society.

Talking Out in Meeting. Cleveland Plain Dealer (dem.)

There is another rebuke which the election in Ohio brings home. In the democratic party there are free traders, as there are in other parties. They are impractical theorists. Mr. Neal, while a very estimable citizen, boasts that he is a free trader. He was nominated for governor. He made the campaign largely on his free trade doctrines. Thousands on thousands voted for him beause he was the nominee of the party, and many thousands did not vote for him because of his free trade doctrine.

Campbell is a conservative democrat, a be-liever in a tariff for revenue with incidental protection. He ran against McKinley and was defeated by only 21,511; a change of 10,756 votes would have elected him, while Neal with his free trade ideas, was defeated by 80,000 plurality. It is manifest that the state of Ohio is not

or free trade and that the democracy of Ohio is not a free trade party.

When party leaders ignore the well defined and accepted principles of the party and go

off after strange gods it is no wonder that the people rebuke them. This is the lesson of 1893.

PEOPLE AND THINGS. The democratic weather bureau delayed

the snow storm three days. A large crop of new hats may be looked for as soon as the returns are all in. Several presidential booms for western iemocrats have suffered corkature of the

Reports of an open sea near the north pole will have a tendency to relieve the ressure on Salt river. Lawrence Talbot Neal got into the wet at the birth of his free trade plank. Its re-habilitation provoked a deluge.

Miss Mary Crosby, a poor seamstress liv-ing at Springfield, Ill., has won a suit which

entitles her to land in North Carolina worth \$75,000. The Second Adventists of Portland, Ore

are preparing robes and shrouds for an early ascent from the crest of Mount Tabor. Governor Pennoyer gesticulates in Oregon. A poultice of granulated ice in the vicinity of the tabla will reduce the temperature of the cervical vertebrae. Defeated candithe cervical vertebrae. dates will find relief in the application.

Peck's bad boy, son of the governor of Wisconsin, has been appointed pension agent. There is no funny business about George, jr. He is out for snaps with salary Editor McClure of the Philadelphia Times

continues to make a slight improvement. While he is still dangerously ill his condition encourages more hope than has been felt for some weeks past. Explanations are various and not entirely satisfactory. It is pretty definitely estab-lished, however, that Thanksgiving will be

a season of meditation for democrats, of mastication for republicans. Belle Boyd, the rebel spy, famous during the war, has gone on the lecture platform. She is now past 50, and her reddish blonde hair has become almost white. She has three children, and is divorced from her

third husband. Francis H. Weeks of New York, convicted of squandering \$72,300 of which he was trus-tee, was sentenced to state's prison for ten years at hard labor. Nebraska does the business differently. Here, the greater the theft, the less the punishment.

M. Rossignol, who died last week in Paris was the oldest member of the French insti was the oldest member of the French listi-tute, and for years never missed a meeting. He left everything he had to the city of Paris, including an old cupboard, with one of its drawers well filled with gold and securities, worth in all over 200,000 francs.

Francois Goss, a representative of the French government, has been inspecting the vineyards of California. He took samples of the wine with him for analysis by French government chemists, and said that without them he would have difficulty in winning belief for his statements regarding the high grade of wine produced in California.

grade of whee produced in California.

Alexander Hockaday, who lives in Harrison county, Indiana, will celebrate his 114th birthday November 17. He says he has voted at every presidential election since 1800, a period of ninety-three years, and has always cast his vote for the democratic nominee, his last three votes cast having been for Mr. Cleveland. The old man appears to suffer no abatement of strength. suffer no abatement of strength pears to suffer no abatement of str and bids fair to live many years more.

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



ODDS AND ENDS

Conductors and motormen on the electric road running from Newark to Irvington, N J., are compelled to wear white neckties. A hen on the farm of Lewis Livingston near Pensacola, Fla., recently laid an egg with, it is claimed, a correct representation of the dial of a clock on the shell. This hen

(株元子で 19 (1957年) カンイン・ドルター ARTA 47年)

REFIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

From the November number of Mehan's

Monthly we learn that the curious family of orchids may be grown outside of green-

only a few mishrooms are possible. There is a chapter on grape culture which gives the whole practical treatment of a vineyard in one column. Thomas Mehan & Sons, Germantown, Philadelphia.

"An Unsatisfactory Lover," by Miss Hungerford (the dutchess) is the complete story in November Lippincott's, It is romantic, sentimental and vivacious and

almost too curt in its style. Of course it is the old story, the pictures and situations growing out of the attraction of two souls that after.

that after a career of love and doubt, finally meet in matrimonial union at the attar. There is quite a variety of miscellany in this number, but nothing of especial

note, J. B. Lappincott company, Phila-

The Art Amateur comes out with its

usual fund of hints and suggestions for the benefit of those aiming to beautify the household. Its November number is ac-

companied with a pretty enrome lithograph, "The Streamlet by the Wayside," and a sweet portrait of a child cutitled "Lilian,"

by O. Hirschberg. Some interesting lessons on China and glass painting and a large

variety of other articles of merit adorn this number. Montague Marks, 23 Union square,

A feature of the October number of the

Southern States Magazine that will be of interest to western people is the publica-tion of the first instalment of an extended

series of letters from southern farmers. Many of these letters are from northern and

western people who have moved to the south, and they write about their local surround-

ings, the people, their condition industrially

and socially. A number of intensely south-ern stories contribute to the value of the

number. The Southern States Magazine, Baltimore, Md.

A notable feature of the current number of

Worthington's Magazine is Mr. John H. Whitson's paper upon the "Ramena Indian

School," located near Santa Fe, N. M. The fundamental plan of the school work is practical industrial training to the

end of fitting each child to become a useful,

moral, self-respecting and self-supporting member of society. A third paper upon the Hawaiian islands touches their volcanoes

and craters, accompanied with a brief account of prevalent religious beliefs and superstitions. A. D. Worthington & Co.,

Under the caption "Manhood in Art" Wil-

iam Ordway Partridge in the current Issue

of New England Magazine presents a mas-

writer, "is as much your minister as he who

interprets your bible to you. He reads to you from the book of nature." 'The Friend-

ship of Edwin Booth and Julia Ward Howe.

by Florence Marion Howe Hall will be read with unusual interest. A splendid choice of

subjects in general characterize this num-

per and its illustrations, poems and general

The New Peterson Magazine contains a

"The Judgment on Mrs. Swift." by

miscellany form excellent reading. Warren

splendia frontispiece, illustrating the re-union at the house of Aspasia, a photo-gravure taken from a painting by A. Grol-

Octave Thanet, is one of her most brilliant efforts. "The Heart of the West Indies," by Dr. William F. Hutchinson, is a delightful sketch of Barbadoes, "English Pre-

ful sketch of Barbadoes. "English Pre-Raphaelites," by Edward Rod, is full of in-

terest and instruction. The poems and short essays under the department, "Fire-

side," infuse additional charm to this num-

ber. The Peterson Magazine company, Philadelphia.

The November number of the Californian

savors highly of the fresh and vigorous spirit of the Pacific slope. "Irrigation in California," "California at the World's

Fair," "Foot Ball in the West," "Parks and Reservations" and "Chinese Fisheries in

California" are among the leading subjects treated. "Villago Life in Mexico," by Mr. Inkersley, is charmingly illustrated and well written. "The Early Americans," by Prof. Rich-

ardson, is an instructive account of the cliffdwellers of the south and southwest United States. The frontispiece, "The Last

of the Cliff Dwellers," by Alexander Harmer, is a striking picture. The California Publishing company, San Francisco.

dividualism and the Communistic Idea." the

writer having a strong bias to individual-

ism, no doubt largely acquired from contact

with the writings of Herbert Spencer, whom he quotes. He goes on to show that the

ciation is also advancing with civilization

and modern education has drawn largely upon collectivism through school and library

and press in building up individualism.
"America Danger—Anarchy," is the mere painting of a dream—the picture of the

writer's fears, but not a justifiable expecta-tion. Charles H. Kerr & Co., 175 Monroe

In the November Century will be found a

frontispiece portrait of Edwin Booth in his younger manhood, accompanied by the first paper of "Memories and Letters" of the

great actor, by his friend and executor, William Bispham. Emerson's name is at-

tached to a recently discovered unpublished poem written to Lowell on his fortieth birthday. Mr. Seton-Carr furnishes an ac-

count of the killing of his "First Lions" and

an historical paper of romantic interest de

scribes the escape of the confederate sec-

retary of war. The "Lighter Vein" depart-ment is unusually varied and strikingly il-lustrated, including a full-page drawing of

ized, but he forgets that the power

street, Chicago.

New Occasions for October discusses "In-

7. Kellogg, 5 Park square, Boston.

Hartford, Conn

uses, that potatoes, egg plants and others may be grown on one stock, that only a few mushrooms are poisonous, and there is a chapter on

bears watching. A wire fence sixty-three miles long, nine feet high and composed of fourteen parallel strands of wire has been placed around the private park of Dr. Seward Webb of New York in the Adirondacks.

A closed bank in Arizona has issued the following notice: "This bank has not busted; it owes the people \$95,000; the people owe it \$55,000; it is the people who are busted; when they pay we'll pay."

The most singular ship in the world is the Polyphemus of the British navy. It is simply a long steel tube, deeply buried in the water, the deck rising only four feet above the sea. It carries no masts or sails and is used as a ram and torpedo boat.

The highways of Santa Clara county, Cala. have been investigated by a committee of Sacramento county, which reports that there are 250 miles of graveled and macadamized roads in the former county which are sprinkled daily during the dry season. for road purposes is 30 cents on the on an assessed valuation of \$34,000,000.

Blackguard was formerly a scullion. When a nobleman moved from place to place he was accompanied by all his household, and the procession ended with the cooks, waiters and scullions—the black-guard—black from handling the pots and pans. Not being at all choice in their language, the name was easily transferred to a person who spoke as they did. A tower designed to attain a neight of 150

feet greater than that of the celebrated Eiffel tower of Paris is in course of con-struction at Wembly pirk, near London. The foundation of the tower has been completed, and the superstructure has attained a height of sixty-two feet. The tower is erected under the auspices of Sir Edward Watkin. The plan of the tower was the esult of an advertisement three years ago, in which architects were invited to send in designs in competition for substantial prizes.

Jacob D. Swank, a Samersot, leweler, has had patented a neat little machine to keep tabon barkeepers. In this day barkeepers are generally looked upon with distrust by their employers, and it was to overcome any disposition on the part of the former to mis-appropriate the latter's money that led Mr. Swank to make his invention. The machine is a register for beer kegs or other containing liquids sold by the glass. It registers accurately every glass, drawn from a vessel and rings a bell when the glass has been filled.

JUBILANT JABS

Truth: "This is the lap of luxury," remarked the kitten as she came across a bowl of cream.

Boston Transcript: It is a trying ordeal to be drawn on a jury and quartered in a fourth-rate hotel.

Life: Fair Maiden (at the foot ball game, during an exciting melee Oh, look there can't Jack hug just beautifully.

Rochester Democrat: No marriage engagement should be more than six months long; the most ardent lover gets tired of living up to his girl's ideal any longer than that.

Indianapolis Journal: Mrs. Wickwire—Just think— Mr. Wickwire—Guess I'll have to. I never get a chance to do anything else when you have started in to talk.

Washington Star: "De way ter improve politics," said Uncle Eben, meditatively, "is ter glb it less hurrahin', an' mo' thinkin'; less torchlight kerosine, an' mo' midnight ile,

Kate Field's Washington: Brace—Bent has no more judgment about finances than a hild.

Brace—If he wanted to get a trunk out of a window to beat a board bill he'd pay a safe mover three times the amount of his debt to do the job. THE CHANGE. Kansas City Journal. Ransas City Journal.
The politician's life is filled
With many ups and downs;
One day Dame Fortune smiles on him,
The next she on him frowns.
A year ago the air was split
With his triumphant whoop:
Now he is floundering hopelessiy
Deep, deep within the soup.

I OBJECT.

For The Bee. meek and humble man And I do the best I can. expect. But when I get a thwack

I object!

o dissemble or disguise Il my anger, I surmise Is correct. But the the tempter finds a hole In the armor of my soul

When hoarse voices in my car interject— "Hi, Peters, 'tis inferred, But, really, have you heard From Oh-hi-Oh?" I object!

And I wish it understood That I'm not a very good That I'm not a very Democrat.
And why 'tis thought I am When I just don't care a d—
'Bout O-hi-o, and I want less of that—
'Hay-Peters-have-you-heard—
O-have-you-have-you-heard—
From-Oh-High-Oh'''
Less of that:

negro life by Helmick. The Century Co., Union square, N. Y. BROWNING, KING

Twoviews of it

Some said this knocks business today-others





business next week -that's what they said when it snowed Saturday. It will make you come down and buy that winter suit or that winter overcoat that you have been putting offso long. You

said this will make

know where to get it. You know that you'll get the best article in the world if you get it of us. We never had a nicer assortment of suits and overcoats, just exactly as good as tailor made, wear just as long and look just as well-while the cost -\$10, \$15, \$20, \$25—'way below tailors' prices We will guarantee to fit you perfectly.

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