

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st of October, 1894. N. P. FEHL, Notary Public.

We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility and engage that means 'pledge' that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be swift, thorough and unsparring.

Enchid Martin is a trifle disfigured, but still in the ring.

Baltimore's base ball enthusiasts are being taught the lesson of that time-tried adage, "Pride goeth before a fall."

There is yet time for any number of petition candidates for state offices to have their names placed upon the official ballot.

Mr. Bryan might try some of his challenges successfully on Pugglist Corbett. Mr. Corbett professes to be ready for all comers.

Bryan and Boyd have finally lain down together, but up to the present it is impossible to distinguish which is the lion and which the lamb.

Vice President Stevenson dares not come very far west of the center of population for fear he might upset the equilibrium of the country.

Baltimore didn't enthuse over that base ball championship pennant a moment too soon. If she had delayed her glorification meeting a few days she wouldn't have had anything to glory over.

It would be the graceful thing for President Cleveland to return the compliment of Senator Hill's eulogy of the Wilson letter by making a few speeches for the democratic ticket in New York. But will he? We guess not.

When the city concludes to invest in a city jail it will want a building that is adapted to the purpose. The proposition to have it acquire the present quarters is hardly to be considered, in view of the state of the city's finances.

By the strictest economy the fire and police departments will be able to pull through with funds now on hand. Every other corporation is paring down expenses and the municipal corporation finds it necessary to do the same.

John E. Russell, democratic candidate for governor in Massachusetts, said in his speech accepting the nomination that he was accustomed to defeat. The confession was entirely superfluous and will be more superfluous still after the next election.

It is very noticeable that the expressions of joy of the democrats at the defection of a number of their prominent leaders from the party are not nearly so loud as they were at similar defections from the republican party two years ago.

Tammany professes to be more concerned for the success of the New York state ticket than in retaining control of the municipal government of New York City. Tammany's opponents will take this profession with a grain of allowance. Tammany has never yet hesitated to trade everything in sight for the city offices, which constitute its very life blood.

Real literary fame knows no nationality, as is evidenced by the universal expressions of sympathy which the death of Oliver Wendell Holmes has called out from the foreign press. While his loss is chiefly America's, it is not confined to America. The number of men who achieve a recognition of this kind through their literary attainments is small indeed, but it is perhaps the best test of true literary worth.

Congressman Breckinridge of Kentucky thinks that his conduct while representing his constituents in the house, if not worthy a re-nomination, at all events entitled him to a promotion to the senate. Mr. Breckinridge was never accused of being backward in self-assertiveness. If the rebuke he recently received at the polls is not enough to quiet his political ambition he should by all means be accommodated with a second installment with added force.

COERCION OF THE DEBTOR CLASS.

The most infamous method of coercing free American citizens to vote against their conscientious convictions is to threaten them with the sheriff and the poor house. It should be made a high crime for any money lender or mortgage holder to threaten men with the withdrawal of credits and foreclosures of property if they dare exercise their privileges as free men.

A country governed by the coercive power of wealth and the corrupting power of boodle and public plunder is more dangerous to the liberty of man than an absolute monarchy. It is an irresponsible despotism that crushes out all independence of thought or action and leaves the commonwealth at the mercy of the arbitrary exactions and arrogant dictates of men with whom mammon alone is the supreme power of the universe.

The system of persecution and shameless coercion that has been set on foot in this city and in all the towns in the state in the interest of corporate domination is perhaps without a parallel since the days of the southern slaveholding oligarchy that throttled free speech by the bludgeon, made human slavery a divine institution by the corrupting power of the contribution box and cowed the mercenary dough-faces of the north by threats of a commercial boycott and a withdrawal of federal patronage and political plunder.

It was William H. Seward who declared that the American republic could not remain half free and half slave, and his prophesy was fulfilled. The same principle governs today. This state must throw off the galling yoke of railway rule and boomer misuse or relapse into a state of chattel slavery with a government by the corporations for the corporations and their allies. To submit to coercion by threats of mortgage foreclosure and sheriff sales means nothing more nor less than a surrender of self-government.

There is a divinity that shapes our ends, and we do not believe that Nebraska is destined to remain a mere province of railroad stock jobbers and speculators.

JUDGE TRUMBULL'S SPEECH. When Judge Lyman Trumbull announced that he would deliver an address on Saturday evening last before a meeting called by the people's independent party, and that he wanted to talk upon certain subjects which he would not feel at ease in discussing before either of the two old political parties, all Chicago began preparing for a deliverance worthy both of the speaker and of the occasion. From the vociferous approval accorded Judge Trumbull's effort by the audience that packed the house to the thresholds and from the columns of editorial space in the Chicago papers devoted to its criticism it is safe to conclude that few people were disappointed in their expectations.

The speech was a great speech. That much is conceded even by those who take issue with almost every sentence included in it. It was a political speech, but not a partisan speech. It would therefore have been appropriate to any audience of intelligent people who have the interest of good government and the welfare of the whole people at heart. The welfare of the people, in Judge Trumbull's view, is identical with the welfare of the laboring classes, and for this reason the burden of his remarks was directed toward the problem of the employer and the employe. In this country, where great fortunes have been so suddenly acquired and where the greater part of the wealth is concentrated in the hands of a comparatively few, he thinks the evidence is conclusive that the laws have had greater consideration for the rights of property than for the rights of man. This unnatural distribution of wealth is due, he thinks further, to legislation favoring corporations at the expense of the public, and is to be remedied by withdrawing such of those favors as are operating unjustly to the corporate employe and the consumers of goods turned out under the system of corporate production. These corporations are all created by law, and it rests with the people, through their legislative representatives, to so modify the law as to limit their power of acquiring property. To insist that the management shall be vested in directors chosen by bondholders and employes as well as by stockholders, to provide that the profits shall be divided among all contributing parties upon some equitable principle.

On the subject of the encroachments of United States judges upon the constitutional rights of the people, Judge Trumbull is plain and outspoken. "Of late years United States judges have," he said, "assumed jurisdiction they would not have dared to exercise in the earlier days of the republic. They now claim the right to determine the extent of their jurisdiction and enforce such orders as they think proper to make. These federal judges, like sappers and miners, have for years silently and steadily enlarged their jurisdiction, and unless checked by legislation they will soon undermine the very pillars of the constitution and bury the liberties of the people beneath their ruin. To vest any man or set of men with authority to determine the extent of their powers and to enforce their decrees is of the very essence of despotism. Federal judges now claim the right to take possession of and run the railroads of the country, to issue injunctions without notice, and to punish for contempt by fine and imprisonment any

one who disputes their authority. It is to be hoped that congress, when it meets, will put some check upon federal judges in assuming control of railroads and issuing blanket injunctions and punishing people for contempt of their assumed authority. If this congress does not do it I trust the people will see to it that representatives are chosen hereafter who will." There can be no mistaking this language. Judge Trumbull, who carries with him an authority equal to that of any federal judge that has as yet passed upon this question, characterizes the conduct of the United States courts as usurpation. He calls upon the same legislative bodies which are to limit the powers of the great corporations to do the same thing clip the wings of overambitious courts. These two proposals are the keynote of this able jurist's speech. He could not have struck a more popular chord.

RESTRAINT OF MONOPOLIES. It is gratifying to learn that Attorney General Olney, as stated in a Washington dispatch, is aware of the change made in the law relating to trusts and combinations at the last session of congress and that he proposes to give the matter careful consideration. According to this information the attorney general thinks it is desirable to await the decision of the supreme court in the case against the Sugar trust under the Sherman anti-trust law before beginning new prosecutions under the new law. This case was instituted against the American Sugar Refining company in connection with its purchase or absorption of the Philadelphia rhenolites and the government was beaten in the lower court. An appeal was taken to the supreme court and it is said that the attorney general has unsuccessfully endeavored to have the case advanced on the docket, but it is understood that it will be argued on the 15th of this month, so that a decision from the highest judicial tribunal may be expected within the next two or three months.

There is, perhaps, no just ground for fault-finding with the attorney general so far as this particular case is concerned. It may be admitted that he has done his duty in instituting proceedings against the Sugar trust in the matter of absorbing refineries on the ground that such a course was in restraint of trade and free competition. But it is necessary that the attorney general should halt at this or that he should confine his attack on monopoly to this one combination? He brought this action under the anti-trust law enacted by the Fifty-first congress—a law which he himself has officially declared to be defective and inadequate. It follows that he does not expect a decision adverse to the trust. The new tariff law contains a provision which, according to high democratic authority, is the most stringent anti-trust legislation ever enacted. It was especially intended to reach the Sugar trust, though it applies to others. This law is being violated every day, and there does not seem to be any valid reason why the attorney general should put off efforts to enforce this new law until the supreme court has rendered a decision in a case brought under a previous statute which the chief law officer of the government has declared to be insufficient.

However, inasmuch as a decision of the supreme court in the pending case may be expected within the next few months, criticism should, perhaps, be held in abeyance until that is handed down, but in the meanwhile it would seem to be the duty of the attorney general to get ready for a vigorous enforcement of the law after the decision on another line than that of the case to be passed upon.

BOY'S DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN. The democratic campaign in Iowa, which was opened last week by ex-Governor Boies, does not promise to be particularly lively or aggressive. All the indications thus far are that what remains of the democratic party in the Hawkeye state is not filled with a hearty zeal and enthusiasm, but, on the contrary, is uncommonly apathetic and indifferent. Since the sound whipping the democracy received last year, under the leadership of the man it had come to regard as invincible, the hope of the party has not been growing, and with all that has happened in the meantime to produce disaffection and disintegration there can be no surprise that Iowa democrats show no interest in the contest. Of course it may be said by way of apology that so far as the state ticket is concerned there is not much at stake, but there is party organization and party prestige at stake, at any rate, and these are generally esteemed to be worth fighting for. Indeed, the democratic campaigns in all the states of the north and west have reference almost wholly to preserving these as far as possible. If the Iowa democracy seems more depressed and disheartened than the party in most other states it is because it has more recently experienced the debilitating and demoralizing effects of defeat.

The speech of ex-Governor Boies opening the campaign was characteristic and therefore a deliverance the fallacies and sophistries of which the republicans will have no difficulty in exposing if they care to do so, though it is perhaps unnecessary. The voters of Iowa do not want any other argument than the experience of the last eighteen months to point them to the course to take in order to promote their interests and welfare. They know that when the democratic party was elected to the control of the national government the country was more prosperous than at any previous time in its history, and Iowa was enjoying its full share of this general prosperity. Even Governor Boies declared this to be the case in his last message to the legislature. They know that during the two years preceding the election of 1892 the industries of the country were in active operation and labor was well employed and well paid. They know that in no other two years of our history were so

many new manufacturing enterprises started or so great progress made in industrial development. They know that as soon as democratic success was assured a high tide upon these happy conditions fell upon the democratic presidential candidate and his party, spreading over the country. They know that within six months after the democratic victory of 1892 hundreds of mills and factories shut down or curtailed operations and tens of thousands of wage earners were thrown out of employment. And they know that Iowa has had her full share of this general disaster, for every man of them has had a personal part in it. In the face of such practical facts and personal experiences the cold-blooded theorizing of Mr. Boies is adding insult to injury and it would seem that its effect must be to further weaken instead of strengthening the party.

The prospect of a sweeping republican victory in Iowa on November 6 could not be more favorable than it is at this time. It is confidently predicted that the democrats will lose the only representative in congress they now have, Hayes from the Second district, though it is possible they will pull through there by a small margin. There is no doubt that all the other districts will elect republicans by an increased vote.

It is to be observed that Great Britain is applying no contract labor law to the tin workers whom the Welsh manufacturers are endeavoring to persuade to return to that country from the United States. So anxious are these manufacturers to take away from their American competitors the services of men who have had experience in the business that they are not only guaranteeing them employment when they reach Wales, but also offering to pay the expenses of their journey across the ocean. Skilled artisans who are regarded as of such value to the Welsh manufacturer must be of equal value to the American manufacturer. We did everything in our power to encourage them to come to this country. Unless we do something to induce them to stay the attractive offers from abroad will be apt to take many of them away.

We are told by a state house plecter that it is no longer a question of the personal fitness or unfitness of candidates for state office, but the fight is to be won or lost upon the principles which those candidates hold and advocate before the people of this state. The plecter knows that Majors' record is black enough to repel the honest voter, and the issue must be shifted so that dust may be thrown in the eyes of the masses. Hence it is that calamity crusaders are raising their voices in every railroad town in the state, warning the people that the defeat of Majors will result in the utter ruin of the state's credit. But Nebraskaans are not to be intimidated by eastern money lenders, whose outrageous interference in the politics of this state will receive a stinging rebuke on the 6th day of November.

Mr. Kimball as president of the Union Depot company tries in his letter to the council to convey the impression that he only heard of the pendency of the union depot ordinance through the public press and the conversation of the city councilmen. Just as if that ordinance were not originally concocted by the officers of the Burlington railroad and their associates in the inside ring known as the Union Depot company. The railroad managers have had their information at first hand all along, because they have been the prime movers in the scheme. The cloak behind which they have been trying to hide is too thin to deceive any one but themselves.

Senator McPherson's determination not to stand for re-election insures the withdrawal from the New Jersey delegation in congress of its most unique character. It also deprives that state of the further services of Mr. McPherson's servant, who was so conveniently at hand to send her master's order for Sugar stock just in time to bring him the profits from its rise on the market. New Jersey's loss will be almost irreparable.

Members of the police force will be required by the resolution of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners to file new bonds, which means that they will be compelled to secure anew the signatures of their bondsmen. While bonds are properly exacted of policemen, the police board should see to it that to obtain them no one be permitted to put himself under obligations to any party with whom he is likely to come into conflict in the performance of his duties.

Judge Gaynor of New York wouldn't run on the same ticket with Senator Hill. That's nothing. There have been nearly a dozen self-respecting republicans in Nebraska who have refused nominations on the same ticket with Tattooed Tom.

Bill Wilson's Juniors. Congressman Wilson says he enjoyed his trip to England very much. If it costs him his seat in congress it will prove to have been very expensive enjoyment.

The Conspirator Uncovered. We have all along been confident that Senator Gorman would be unable to conceal his manipulation of the New York election. At last we are furnished with the printed specifications of how he brought about the nomination of Senator Hill. As they say in Mr. John L. Sullivan's new play, the villain has finally been thumped to cover.

POLITICAL POTPOURRI.

Majors will sing the same old song until the end of the campaign—and then he won't sing any more.

Outside of the contributions from the coffers of the B. & M., the dollars are not rolling in a continuing stream into the treasury of the Omaha political crusaders.

Tattooed Tom is still calling down on himself the curses of heaven if he ever touched a dishonest dollar. He says, "If he doesn't repent he will be buried deeper in the next world than he will be in November."

Four weeks from today The Bee will tell the story of the ballots. There will be no need of waiting a week for the result in Nebraska, and politicians will not be anxiously inquiring, "Have you heard from Hooker and McPherson?"

Wisner Chronicle: When you hear a man denouncing Rosewater and applying all manner of opprobrious epithets to him, you may safely bet that he is a corporation man or the echo of one. Or, possibly, he is the echo of an echo and doesn't even know himself. It is but charitable not to be too severe on the latter class, for there is a hope that they will yet see right.

The clerks in the Union Pacific headquarters are organizing a republican club to be called the "Union Pacific Headquarters' Club." This club is only a revival of former republican clubs which have been maintained at headquarters for marching purposes. The position now in circulation for the formation of the club has already received about 400 signatures.

The fight in the Third congressional district between Judge Hensley and the other three-cornered influences upon the matter is a very interesting one. He was one of the original candidates for the slaughter, but the convention wouldn't take him. He is, however, a very able man in the district who would have done himself on the altar, and the party is to be congratulated on having such a self-sacrificing patriot to take the place of Mr. Thomas.

Urging Sugar Beet Culture.

Senator Allison, in his speech at Tipton, told the Iowa farmers that they ought to engage extensively in the production of sugar beets, notwithstanding the fact that the inducement to cultivate them has been taken away. He pointed to Germany, which has produced 1,250,000 tons of sugar from beets and this year is expected to produce 1,500,000 tons. The price of sugar in Germany is quoted at a higher price than ours, and it constantly rises. The beet crop there is a profitable one, and 300,000 tons of the product of last year were exported to this country. The senator says that it has been demonstrated that the soil and the people of Kansas, California and Oregon are especially adapted to the growth of sugar beets, and can produce more sugar than any other part of Germany. He wanted to know if the sugar consumed here should not be grown at home, instead of being brought from Germany to New York and transported into the great agricultural states of the west.

We paid in 1882 for imported sugar \$18,000,000 (the fiscal year) 1894 we paid a quantity valued at \$78,000,000, sending out of the country money or its equivalent to the tune of \$60,000,000. The value of the 127,000,000 pounds per annum, costing more than \$55,000,000. If the sugar consumed may be produced at home why not keep the money here and furnish employment to the people of this state, and enrich them and opening up the market for the new agricultural industry? Another great gain would be the price of the product. Importing, as we do now, seven cents per pound, the price of sugar is naturally reduced in the great cities of the seaboard. The work is concentrated in the hands of a few men, and to a great extent, control the market for the sugar. But if the sugar beets were produced in the west small factories would be established at numerous points, and the money would be kept in the west, and the people of Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma would be benefited. It is a great combination to the benefit of the farmer and the market.

The Battle in Colorado.

No state election result will command greater or more general interest than that in Colorado where women are to vote on the 6th of November for the first time. The legislative tickets of all the parties and women candidates on them, so that which party will win, and the women will sit in the next Colorado legislature. This, in itself, will be a situation unique enough to draw wide attention. The senatorial parties have a woman named for state superintendent of public instruction. An interesting feature of the canvass is to be a joint debate between the republican and democratic nominees for the office. It is said that the women of the cities and larger towns are taking the most active part in the campaign, but few of those included in the turbulent classes are registering. No less than 200,000 women have taken the trouble to get their names on the voters' lists, and the republicans claim a majority of the new voters. It is not surprising that women whose husbands are demagogues who joined republican clubs, but the wives of republicans will generally vote with their husbands.

Dr. Holmes on Death.

The death of Oliver Wendell Holmes recalls the following beautiful passage from the "Interpret of Brookside Table" by the great Destroyer whose awful shadow it was never so to be obliterated from the memory during his tender years. There are dimly before me the image of a little girl, whose name even I have forgotten, a schoolmate whom we missed one day, and we were told she had died. But what death was I never had any distinct idea, until one day I climbed the low stone wall of the cemetery and saw a grave with a group that were looking into a deep, dark hole, and through the grave sod, down through the brown loam, down through the yellow gravel, and there at the bottom was a shining red box and a sharp white face of a young man, seen through an opening at one end of it. When I saw this I was struck with a sudden, rattled down pallor, and the woman in black, who was crying and wringing her hands went off with the other mothers and left him, then I felt that I had seen Death, and should never forget him.

A Third Term Idea.

There is nothing in the constitution of New York to prevent a citizen from becoming governor the third time. Neither does the United States constitution contain any such law affecting the presidency. But it is well remembered that the cry of a third term was raised with instant effect against Grant at Chicago in 1880, and it is well known that the enemies of the president have already raised the same cry against Mr. Cleveland, who by many people is regarded as the logical candidate of his party in 1896.

The Whole Question.

Cardinal Gibbons sums up the whole "woman question" when he says that "while the men are the sovereigns of the country, the women are the slaves, and the former exert a controlling power." There is no place nor sphere where woman can ever hold a position of influence which she wields in the home. The highest and the best mission which she can desire is to direct the destiny of her own family. The nation is not a colossal aggregation of families, and if the component parts are properly shaped and "fitly joined together," the problem of righteous government is solved.

Prize for Presidential Votes.

The candidate who starts his boom the earliest and who labors hardest to induce it with the wind of popular favor almost invariably finds it collapsed before the meeting of the nominating convention, and his hopes dashed to the ground.

Cold Consolation for Chang.

In some respects Aristides was the Li Hung Chang of his day.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Chicago's Tammany is ripe for a Goff. The arc lamp is the shining light of humbug.

If it is true the banana crop has been ruined, we may look for a light fall, or none at all.

According to democratic comment on the Connecticut returns the party deserters are a lot of wooden hens.

Mustafa Bey, formerly private physician to the sultan of Morocco, is said to derive an income of \$100,000 a year from his profession. Mustafa cinch.

The work of purification is progressing in Philadelphia without the thunder of a brass band. During the season just closed six public baths were patronized by 1,318,557 bathers.

A correspondent writing about the women in politics in Colorado, says: "It would seem that they are the most glib class of voters ever known." 'Twas ever thus. The men take them in, in politics as in other things.

Two sea serpents, one of them about 150 feet long, lay off the fishing village of Hattomerf, Norway, for a whole day in July last, to give the simple-minded and truthful inhabitants time to get up a plain and unexaggerated account of them.

Judge Trumbull, the noted ex-senator of Illinois, who recently flopped from the democratic ticket, is over 80 years of age. Twenty years ago he took fourteen sault out of the republican party and landed in the democratic camp. It is not unlikely he will presently fall back on his first love.

Under title of "Hitchin' Influence" upon "Civilization," Mr. John T. Ashley, of Boston, has published a eulogy of the Jews. He says the Jews were instrumental in bringing about religious, moral, legal, educational, and governmental good in the influence of the race is still "quietly, mysteriously, irresistibly influencing" the destiny of nations, and likely to lead them to a higher plane.

Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont has been elected president of a new chapter of the Connecticut Association of the American Revolution which has been formed in Los Angeles. The fourteen charter members of the chapter represent many famous colonial patriots. At the opening session in Los Angeles, in camp kettles that are heirlooms in the family and were used by Washington and Lafayette in the revolutionary war.

Dr. Stanton, the Georgia poet, presided at a queer meeting of Gen. Sherman. When the Union forces invaded Savannah the general placed a guard at the house of the poet, who was a northern man, and afterwards visited him. When he was there the infantile poet came into the room, and Sherman, taking him upon his knee, said: "This is a fine fellow, but his head is a heap too big." Stanton became a "devil" in a printing office and afterwards a compositor before he began to produce the poetry that has made him celebrated in the south.

The election in New York this fall will test the patience of the average voter and fatten the pockets of the printers. There will be ten official ballots for candidates for state and federal offices for constitutional amendments and greater New York propositions. For each of the constitutional amendments two ballots will be required, one for and one against. Six hundred and fifty ballots of each kind will be required in every one of the 141 election districts, and for 220,000 voters is on the basis of sixty-eight ballots for each!

Publicly the Best Politician.

President Charles W. Eliot, in October Form, President Eliot is in the habit of committing the duties of the intrusion of the newspaper reporter into every nook and corner of the White House, and into the privacy of the home; but in this respect he is really to be found a new means of social progress. As Emerson said, "Light is not produced by the sun, but by the friction of the clouds; and there are many exaggerations, perversions and inaccuracies in this public world that many people do not yet trust, or perceive its immense utility."

The Allison Boom Hooping.

The Iowa papers have a great deal to say about Allison's boom. They all agree to come to St. Paul to make a speech to the newspaper men without being allowed to give a speech to the public. It was, of course, freely conceded, and it is not surprising that the Allison boom is certainly being taken to assume very respectable proportions, and it is heard nowadays that the next republican candidate should be from west of the Mississippi river.

A Nebraska President.

It has been decided by the supreme court of Nebraska that a man who murdered his wife in the absence of a law governing such cases, the established rule of inheritance must be applied. One question, however—notably the New York court, appeals—have held differently for the better reason that it is a matter of public policy a murderer should not be allowed to inherit the estate of his victim.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK.

Minneapolis Tribune: David B. Hill is a very astute politician, but he now has a task on his hands which will well appeal him.

Washington Post: When Mr. Hill says he will run for governor he doubtless will accept on the "run." There is no ground for suspecting that it will be a walk-over.

Globe-Democrat: Judge Gaynor is to be complimented upon the fact of having correctly interpreted the significance of the recent election returns as applied to the political situation in New York.

Minneapolis Times: Senator Hill will run. For the first time in his political career Mr. Hill regards his own candidacy with a feeling much like that which agitates the frame of a man who has been unexpectedly dumped into about eight feet of outdoor water in February.

Chicago Herald: In the past the Herald has criticized and censured the course, the associations and utterances, in some respect, of Senator Hill. His present attitude entitles him to universal popular respect and support. He is a leader in the cause of the people in the cause of popular reform, and it is a public duty to hold up his hands in the struggle upon which he has entered.

Philadelphia Record: President Cleveland and the friends of President Cleveland will without doubt give a sturdy support to the regular democratic state ticket in New York. It is insisted upon the fact of having correctly interpreted the significance of the recent election returns as applied to the political situation in New York.

Chicago Inter Ocean: It will not do, however, for the republicans in New York to go to sleep. David B. Hill is a wonderfully resourceful politician. Could he only snatch victory from defeat in this emergency of his party it would be one of the most gratifying triumphs possible in politics. It would mean him not only a bigger man than Cleveland, but put him in a position to force his recognition as the national leader of the democracy, as truly as Andrew Jackson ever was.

SENSE AND SENSITIVENESS.

Lowell Courier: Your skillful hunter is no theorist, but a man of practical aims.

Washington Star: "How many hours a day are you working?" "None," replied Mr. Dolan.

West Union Gazette: "The tied has turned." This is what Mr. Jimkins sadly remarked when he found his binder broken away and bunted him over the fence.

Boston Transcript: It does not follow because a man drinks mineral water regularly that he has an iron constitution, although he may feel a little rusty at times.

Atchison Globe: It is always hard to associate quarrels and the leader of the democracy with a house that has vines growing over the door and windows.

Indianapolis Journal: "What was that horrible noise last night?" asked the new boarder. "That," responded the seasoned boarder, "was that wretched fellow, the boarder trying to learn the clarinet."

Florida Times: It is hard for a man to imagine himself "just as young as he ever was," when his wife asks him to bring in an armful of wood.

Washington Star: "Some men," said Uncle Eben, "am done like yaller dawg ob mine; he he kain't git nothin' no odder way he mus' put his paw on ter take a breath."

Kate Field's Washington: "I tell you I'm in bad luck."

"I'm glad to hear it," "Yes, the insurance examiners passed me O. K. two months ago, and now the doctor tells me I've got an incurable disease. Ain't that luck?"

Buffalo Courier: "Is it true that Homer is hustling for the postoffice?" "Guess it is. I heard that he asks him if he didn't get her letter mailed inside of twenty minutes she'd know the reason why."

LI HUNG CHANG.

New York Evening Sun. Li Hung Chang he belly sick, Alle same he ket Heck, Chinese make much racket, Li Hung lose he yellow jacket.

Li Hung he get licked again On the sea by money men; Alle same chilly weather, Li Hung lose he peacock feather.

Next time Li Hung he ket Heck, Better watch out belly quick; There'll be a pretty howdy-do, And Chang will lose his pigtail, too.

DON'T BE TOO SURE.

Detroit Free Press. You know it isn't going to rain, There's blue and sunshine in the sky, And so you don't take an umbrella. The only thing to keep you dry. No need of an umbrella when it doesn't rain—so get some more. There comes a sudden shower—then, Don't be too sure.

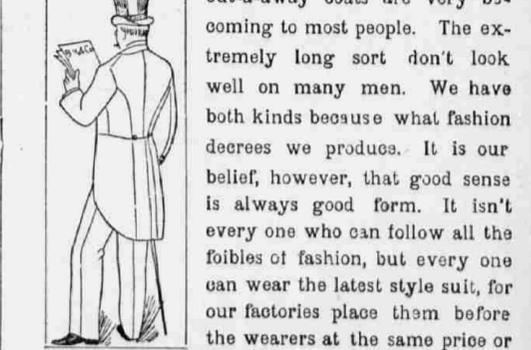
You've staked your earnings on a race That runs less can't beat that gray; You hurry to the looking place And bet and raise your bets all day. You're sure to lose, so get some more. Of racing this shall be the cure. Alack, the horse you bet on goes in— Don't be too sure.

Don't be too sure it's safe to cross Upon a locomotive's time; Don't count your gains without a loss, Although such faith may be sublime; Don't those erratic theories tell— They're wrong, Europe's mad as well; Don't preach there, for any—well, Don't be too sure.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH OR YOUR MONEY BACK.

Very Latest

The nicely proportioned long out frock, or cut-away coats are very becoming to most people. The extremely long sort don't look well on many men. We have both kinds because what fashion decrees we produce. It is our belief, however, that good sense is always good form. It isn't every one who can follow all the foibles of fashion, but every one can wear the latest style suit, for our factories place them before the wearers at the same price or less than the old style job lots can had.



This week we show 600 new style suits, like the above picture, also in sacks and double-breasted. There are three grades, at \$15, \$18 and \$20, and there are 22 different cloths and colors to select from. Latest things in neckwear.

Browning, King &