

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

Published every morning. Terms of subscription: Daily (without Sunday) One Year, \$3.00; Daily (with Sunday) One Year, \$3.50; Six Months, \$1.75; Three Months, \$1.00; Single Copies, 5c.

Advertisements: All communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor.

Business Letters: All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha.

Table with 3 columns: Date, Circulation, and Amount. Rows include dates from 1894 to 1893, showing circulation figures and corresponding amounts.

Notary Public: George R. Teschuck, sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st of October, 1894.

Shall the people rule Nebraska? This is the supreme issue.

Ex-Chancellor von Caprivi and ex-Chancellor von Bismarck may now sympathize together.

If there are any unemployed men in town on election day it will not be for want of openings.

Only three chancellors in twenty-three years is not a record of instability or fickleness on the part of the rulers of the German empire.

The men who wish they hadn't advertised themselves as members of the Railroad Business Men's association are increasing in number every day.

The gorgeous banner of the Railroad Business Men's association is lattered and torn as a result of the pre-election winds of Saturday. This is a suggestive omen.

Tom Reed has turned his back on Nebraska. His presence in this state in the face of the contingent fraud report would have been a source of mortification to republicans.

The attempt to defeat Isaac W. Noyes, republican candidate for the senate, should be discontinued by republicans. Mr. Noyes is a clean man and merits the confidence and support of all republicans.

The two columns in Dan Honin's paper that have NOT been engaged by the republican state committee present reading matter much more interesting than any of the literature sent out from the headquarters of the tattooed candidate.

Attention is directed to the record of the auditor's office, under the management of Hon. Eugene Moore. It is certainly a record to which Mr. Moore can point with pride, and entitles him to the usual recognition which faithful services have received at the hands of the people.

The students of Orleans college seem to have gotten the Nebraska statesman sadly confused. They entrusted the other day over Church Howe instead of over Tom Majors. But, as these two eminent republicans are as Siamese twins, the mistake will not entail any serious disaster.

John W. Johnson, candidate on the republican ticket for the lower house, is a lawyer in good standing and comes highly endorsed by those who have come in contact with him. He has been an active republican since his advent in Omaha and should receive the undivided support of his party.

Ex-Secretary Whitney courageously admits that the financial depression is not to be laid at the doors of republican tariff legislation, all that his democratic associates are saying to the contrary notwithstanding. Give the democracy time and it is possible that she may come to her senses at the last.

Some of the associates of Tattooed Tom are wondering why it is that none of the "space engaged by the republican state committee" is devoted to candidates on the republican ticket other than the candidate for governor. They are only now becoming aware that they have been engaged for a one star show.

Comparison is invited of the foreign news service of the Sunday Bee with that of would-be competitors. All the momentous questions that are uppermost in the public mind in European centers were treated fully and intelligently. To keep abreast of the news of the world, the people must read The Bee.

A word of vindication from Thomas B. Reed would have been more convincing to the voters of Nebraska than two columns of personal abuse from the contingent candidate for governor, or a whole page of puerile vaporing from the poor old Royal Bengal who is growling at so much a growl in the Burlington menagerie.

Mr. Majors says he was vindicated two years ago. How about that overdraft of his mileage account? Has the statute of limitations also run against the fraud perpetrated by him on the state when he collected \$28.80 mileage for 1891 and \$28 for 1893 when he was only entitled to mileage from Peru to Lincoln and back—146 miles, which, at 10 cents a mile, amounts to just \$14.60. This is a small matter, but like the bogus Taylor voucher, it shows honest Tom up in his true light.

THEY CAN'T SMIRCH HOLCOMB.

So Judge Holcomb is a mortgage shark and usurer, is he? Who makes this charge and why is it made on the very eve of election? If it is true, why was it not made two years ago when the railroad and corporation combine were working tooth and nail to defeat him? If the story is true it is very strange that it should emanate from the office of a mortgage shark and usurer at Fremont, and it is passing strange that all the mortgage sharks and 3 per cent month congress should all fall in with the Fremont three-ball patriot. Ordinarily men of that ilk would prefer to have a man in the governor's chair who has been in the business himself, and would naturally be opposed to any serious attempt to interfere with their vocation. Evidently the mortgage sharks have more confidence in Tom Majors else they would not have trumped up the Chester county canard. Anything to beat Holcomb is their song, and the means justify the end their motto. They have ransacked heavens and earth to find something against Holcomb. They spent months in their search for an affidavit that would snitch him, but fall back upon a story that exposes their own methods of keeping up the credit of the state. As a matter of fact, it is common for lawyers to draw up chattel mortgage papers for their clients, and the fact that a mortgage is in the handwriting of any lawyer, even when made payable to him, is no proof that the transaction was for his benefit.

It is manifest to every rational person that the charges of usury against Judge Holcomb were fabricated for campaign use, and the fact similes fragments of mortgages were ingeniously compounded with a view to imposing upon popular credulity on the eve of election, when it would be difficult to reach the mass of voters with contradictions. It is not likely, however, that the imposture will deter any rational voter who desires good government from supporting Judge Holcomb. Any man who might be inclined to give evidence to the mortgage canard would think twice before he would give preference to Majors with his indefensible record over a clean man like Judge Holcomb.

THE WAR ON THE LORDS.

The public declaration of Premier Rosebery, that the leading question in the next general election in Great Britain would be the abolition of the House of Lords, is unquestionably the most important political announcement that has been made in the United Kingdom for years. There can be no doubt as to the absolute earnestness and sincerity of Lord Rosebery in making this declaration. It is not the outcome of a hasty conclusion or a sudden impulse. The premier has considered the question carefully and deliberately. He has felt the pulse of the nation, and he has undoubtedly consulted with the peers themselves. And as a result he has reached the conclusion that the time has come for putting to the test of the hereditary branch of the legislative power of the nation should be longer maintained. It will be remembered that Mr. Gladstone, just before his withdrawal from public life, warned the House of Lords that its time of trial before the tribunal of the people could not be much longer delayed, but it was apprehended that his successor, himself a peer, would not be disposed to advocate or even to countenance any movement looking to the abolition of the House of Lords. His speech at Bradford shows that there was no reason for such a fear.

By this declaration the question is given paramount importance in British politics. It will take precedence of every other subject, and it is hardly necessary to say that it will cause one of the most vigorous and bitter contests ever known in the politics of the United Kingdom. The peers will not surrender their power without a most determined fight to retain it, for there is involved the essential principle of the British political system. The House of Lords is the bulwark of the monarchy. Destroy that and the way is open for the institution of a republican system of government. As to what the popular verdict will be on this question there is little reason to doubt that it will be largely in favor of abolishing the Lords, and yet tradition is still strong with the English people. If Rosebery shall succeed in the policy he has declared his name will figure among the greatest of British statesmen.

GEORGIA IN THE SENATE.

The balloting for United States senator in the joint session of the Georgia legislature does not commence until next week Tuesday, but already the preliminary skirmish between the ambitious aspirants is assuming an interesting phase. There are two elections to be held, one for the unexpired term made vacant by the death of the late Senator Colquitt, which, however, extends only through the short session of congress that is to end March 4, 1895, and the other for the full term, to follow this unexpired portion. For the first there will be no contest, for the reason that it is not considered a big enough prize to contest for. Senator Patrick Walsh, who was given the appointment by Governor Northen when Speaker Crisp declined the honor, will be permitted to serve through the Fifty-third congress unopposed.

For the long term the struggle is to be hotly waged. The new senator will, of course, be a democrat, because the democrats have an overwhelming preponderance in the legislature, but still the populists are so strong that it has been deemed advisable by the democratic leaders to resort to the caucuses, a plan that has not been followed in Georgia for many years. While there are four avowed candidates, the choice has narrowed down to two, Colonel A. O. Bacon and Congressman Turner. Congressman Turner is the administration candidate, and the federal forces are leaving nothing undone to assist him in his canvass. Colonel Bacon, therefore, poses as the anti-administration candidate, and, according to best accounts, is considerably in the lead despite the hostile influence from

Washington. Senator Walsh is also a candidate, but all agree that he is practically out of the race. The caucus will most probably be held this week, so that its decision may be promptly ratified when the legislative houses meet in joint session. It is quite possible, however, that a complication may ensue, out of which Speaker Crisp may emerge as a successful dark horse. The speaker last week publicly announced his refusal to stand as a candidate, alleging as the reason that he is confident that the next house of representatives will be democratic and will need his services as its presiding officer. Were his expectations in this direction disappointed, he would doubtless be glad to give rein to his well known ambition for the senate. It so happens that the election of senator by the Georgia legislature and the general elections throughout the United States are fixed for the same day. If the former could be held off until after the news of the coming republican victory shall be confirmed, Speaker Crisp would certainly be among the competitors in the senatorial lists.

THE RESIGNATION OF CAPRIVI.

To those who have given close attention to the course of political events in Germany during the past two years the resignation of Chancellor von Caprivi will not cause surprise. It has been likely to happen at almost any time since the socialist question has been a matter of serious discussion under the regime of the present emperor. The policy of the Kaiser has been peculiar. He does not favor socialism, and yet his course has been rather to encourage the growth of socialist ideas. An experimenter in the affairs of government, the young emperor has talked on almost every occasion in a way to stimulate socialism, probably without intending to do so. The firm policy of Bismarck with respect to this political system was rejected by the sovereign. The retirement of that great statesman from public life was due to this. His successor, General von Caprivi, was appointed because his sentiments were known to be more liberal. He did not favor the doctrines of socialism, but on the other hand, he did not believe in extreme repressive measures. Under the rule of Bismarck socialism did not make much headway. After he retired it assumed fresh activity and made rapid progress.

With the growth of the socialist idea there was developed the spirit of anarchism. It may be contended that there is legitimately no connection between these doctrines, but the fact remains that in Germany, at least, socialism seems to have generated anarchism. With the development of the latter came the necessity, in the estimation of the imperial authority, for repressive measures that would reach out to the socialists. It was at this point that the issue was made between the emperor and the chancellor. Caprivi did not believe in a policy intended to crush socialism. He had no sympathy with anarchism, but he did not think it necessary to strike at the socialists in order to reach the anarchists. His idea was that if the former were given freedom they would work their own self-destruction. This view was not acceptable to the emperor, and to others whose counsel he sought, and when the conference of ministers decided against the chancellor his only course was to resign.

The event has naturally created some excitement in the political circles of the German empire, but there is nothing in the nature of a crisis. The prompt appointment of a successor to Caprivi shows that the emperor had been expecting what has taken place and was fully prepared to act. The important fact in the situation is that socialism has gained such headway in Germany that it is able to exert a tremendous influence upon the government, even to the extent of compelling a radical change in the ministry. The question that naturally suggests itself is, what is to be the future of this power in the political affairs of the German empire? Will it decline or continue to grow? We should say that the probabilities are in favor of its growth. The socialists will be rather encouraged and stimulated than otherwise by the confession of their influence implied in the resignation of Caprivi, and may be expected to urge their doctrines with greater vigor than ever. There is strong reason to believe that Emperor William has made a mistake.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt offers some very cogent arguments in favor of an extension of the classified service as a means of protecting employees of the government against political assessments. He says the necessity for such extension becomes more apparent with every election. Persons not in the classified service are forced under threats of dismissal to contribute to campaign funds, this sort of thing, which the commissioner characterizes as blackmail, having been freely practiced in portions of the country in the present campaign. A Philadelphia paper recently published a cartoon illustrating the way the practice was carried on at the mint in that city, and the civil service commission has a number of cases under consideration of assessments that have been made on persons in the classified service, although the law is intended to protect such. Mr. Roosevelt refers to a particularly aggravated instance of this practice at Pittsburg, where a candidate for office sought to levy a political assessment amounting to a month's salary upon the employees of the internal revenue service, and he states that similar efforts have been made to assess postoffice employees, no regard being had for the political affiliations of the employees. The commissioner denounces this method of obtaining money in unmeasured terms, declaring it to be "a mere ploy of blackmail and just as if gained by knocking down clerks on the highway," and he says it is hard to understand why an intelligent community will tolerate so gross an abuse, where a man deliberately plunders a set of public servants that he may get funds wherewith to defame voters. But the community can do nothing to shield the victims. It can show its disapproval of such a practice only by defeating the

men who resort to it, and this ought to be done in every case where the facts are known. So far as employees of the government in the classified service are concerned, the law gives them sufficient protection if the heads of departments and bureaus will sustain them in refusing to be plundered, and the same consideration should be shown to those in the unclassified service. The purpose of the law is to shield every man in the public service from political assessments. The right of persons to make political contributions is not denied, but they should be voluntary. It is very easy to understand, however, that if government employes may be asked to make contributions, and Attorney General Olney has ruled that this does not violate the law, very few of them will be disposed to refuse, for they will naturally regard such a solicitation as having all the significance of a demand.

Mr. Roosevelt thinks that the law is not strong enough. He suggests that it ought to prohibit any one from making a contribution to a government official. Certainly experience with the law appears to conclusively show that it does not afford the protection to the employes of the government it was intended to, but this is probably in large degree the fault of the superior officials, who cannot be relied upon to stand by subordinates who may insist upon their right under the law to refuse to contribute to campaign funds. If the higher officials would do their whole duty in the matter there can be little doubt that the political assessment practice would cease.

STOP THAT FOOLISHNESS.

Why should any retail merchant, manufacturer, property owner or employer of labor lend his support to the candidacy of Thomas J. Majors? The great mass of people in this vicinity are opposed to Majors and repudiate the calamity inaugurated by the bankers and jobbers. The merchants of Omaha should and many of them do repudiate the much vaunted business men's save-the-state movement, which has already worked greater injury to the interests of our jobbers and wholesale merchants than they can possibly repair in six months hard work after the election.

The movement was an ill-advised scheme upon the part of the railroads and certain interests that are closely allied with them to foist a man into the governor's chair who will do their bidding. The line and cry about the credit of the state being impaired by the election of an honest man is too preposterous to require refutation. Quite the contrary, an honest man will restore the credit of the state by enforcing the laws and protecting the state treasury, and the state's interests.

The abolition of a hoodlum man or a man who is closely associated with public plunderers, contractors and state house rings will impair the credit of the state by making necessary largely increased taxation. Now, Omaha pays fully one-tenth of the entire state tax. No community of property owners is more deeply concerned in plunging up the licks than is Omaha.

By all means repudiate the business men's movement and let the people of the city and state do their voting according to their honest convictions.

The awful holocaust at Seattle, in which the lives of sixteen persons, men, women and children, were sacrificed, will draw momentary attention to the danger from fire that surrounds so many of our hotels and boarding houses. In this case the building is described as a mere wooden shell, coated with sheet iron. Being patronized by the cheaper class of transients, it was not subjected to as vigorous inspection as it would had it been either an apartment building or a first-class hotel. It is acknowledged, however, that the guests literally took their lives in their hands when entrusting them to its mercy. The lesson is the old one that every structure of this character should be supplied with every possible device that will make it less dangerous to life in case of fire. But the lesson, it is to be feared, will not be widely learned.

Hoke Smith's trip to Georgia in order to inculcate among the people of his state the doctrines of sound money and true finance was not in vain. The Georgia legislature has just refused to consider a resolution declaring for free silver at 16 to 1 and condemning those representatives in congress who voted for the repeal of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman law. The adoption of such a resolution would have been equivalent to a vote of censure on the administration of President Cleveland, and would have been a source of everlasting mortification for the man who had been summoned from Georgia to occupy a place in his cabinet. Under the circumstances, Hoke will be permitted to hold his job a little longer.

Mr. Morton's home organ has suddenly discovered that Judge Holcomb is a very, very bad man, and that Toke Costor's stray "democrat" whom every square-necked mossback should vote for. Nothing else was to have been expected from that quartet. But democrats who are neither deaf nor blind will doubtless realize that two votes for Sturdevant are as good as one vote for Majors.

Omaha is to be the meeting place of the annual convention of the Switchmen's Union of North America in October, 1895. This is the national organization of switchmen which has just been perfected at Kansas City as the successor to the old Switchmen's Mutual Aid association. The plan of the new union is practically the same as the old association, the members being entitled to weekly sick benefits in time of need.

The headquarters were fixed at Kansas City, but Omaha secured the first convention. It goes without saying that the switchmen will be accorded a hearty welcome and appropriate entertainment when they become the guests of this city.

The Bee is a republican newspaper and reputable republicans never had and never will have any difficulty in securing its support without pay and without promise of reward. This is true in the present campaign, as it has been in past campaigns. The Bee has heartily endorsed republican candidates whom it could endorse without self-stultification, but it cannot and will not lend itself to forging the links of corporate bondage upon the people, or assist public plunderers and jobbers because they are sailing under the republican flag.

The Peanut and the Potbush.

New York City. When Secretary Carlisle wrote the schedule giving the Sugar trust the protection it demanded he put himself in opposition to the honest democrats of the country, and if he is ever to renege himself in their opinion it must be by a return to their principles—not by the peanut methods of potbush politics.

A Break in the Coal Combine.

The pretense of restricting the output of the anthracite coal has ended and all the great companies are making full time and selling to the market without any reference to the agreement made last month. The price of coal is on the rise, and it is probable that lower prices will prevail during the rest of the season.

The Model Speaker.

Minneapolis Times (dem.). Whatever may be said about ex-President Harrison as a politician, he knows how to make a speech straight from the shoulder, and his hearers know that he is not repeating extracts from text books on political economy or parroting paragraphs from the Congressional Record. It is well for managers on the opposite side to remember that there is no greater mistake than underestimating the strength of the troops.

New Work for the Troops.

Denver Republican. There should be no hesitation in employing troops to suppress the lawless bands in the Indian Territory if it cannot be done by the regular soldiers. Lawlessness has prevailed in that territory for a long time and to a disgraceful degree. It seems, however, that it is getting worse, and that the need of suppressing it has become so urgent that there will be no excuse for the authorities if they do not do their utmost to put it down.

Municipal Reform Sentiments.

Kansas City Star. "You are a republican, we are democrats, but you enter this fight, not as a partisan leader, but as a champion of all honest citizens against the horde of corruption," said Chairman George F. Smith, author of the democratic committee in tendering to Colonel Strong the majority nomination of the city of Kansas City for mayor.

Whoooping Up Free Trade.

It is evident that Mr. Bayard has come home to "whoop up" the cause of free trade, and that the American heart with admiration for England and Englishmen. His head has been turned by the attention bestowed upon him as an avowed advocate of free trade, and he has essayed the unpatriotic task of convincing the American people that they ought to sacrifice their own interests to those of the great, and good, and true nations of the world. From present indications the people are not likely to be convinced.

The Bicycle in the Army.

Philadelphia Ledger. In his annual report as commander of the Army of the Colorado, General McCook makes a strong plea for the use of the bicycle for military purposes. Most of the soldiers are men of the first quality of their forces, and the commander believes that as a substitute for the horse, for the soldier engaged in the duties of reconnaissance and keeping communication open, the bicycle is an eminent success. It is not the least important of which is that it can be used in a day that horse can do in a matter of weeks. It is a simple machine, and it is easy to learn to use it. It is a machine that will help to increase the efficiency of the army, and it is a machine that will help to reduce the cost of the war.

A LOAN OF GAVELY.

Philadelphia Record: The washwoman that sings is generally a scapiano.

Atchison Globe: "Some men never told us because they never had a cow run over by the railroad."

Washington Star: "All the world's a stage," quoted one misanthrope. "Yes," replied another. "An it's the same old story, 'he mean' 'uff ter tek ad' out for supers is 'tryin' ter star'."

Indianapolis Journal: "Well, you are a duffer," said the hired girl when Dismal Dawson appeared at the kitchen door. "Yes," admitted Mr. Dawson. "Mind-dewed."

Chicago Tribune: "One thing I like about my job," said the reporter whose business it was to interview the vulgar "brats" of the women, "is that it enables me to get away entirely from the campaign cigar."

Harlem Life: Editor's Wife—Oh, John, I do not like you to take that vulgar Mrs. Shoddy over there. Editor (absently)—Certainly, my love; dollar a line for reading matter.

Detroit Free Press: She—That last battle of yours must have been a terrible one. Major. The Major—it was indeed (graciously). He might have said "my dear lady, I myself taken on the field, but they didn't take instantaneous pictures then."

Washington Star: "When er man smites yer," said Uncle Eben, "har'n de smites er man, 'er mean 'uff ter tek advantage ob yer Christianity, he deserves de bes' lickin' yoh knows how ter gib 'im."

Buffalo Courier: "Houser asked me up to the park with him last night, confound him!" "That's a strange way to speak of a friend's hospitality." "Not much it ain't! I lost every blame one I opened."

HYMN OF CIVILIZATION.

Cincinnati Tribune. See the foolish heathen, Bone rings in his nose; Nod a nation head of good shoddy clothes. Catch him and reform him, Take him from his land; If he kicks, call out the troops, And fire him on the strand. Onward, Christian soldiers, With your Maxim guns; Thousand shots a minute, How the heathen rans!

MOLLY.

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution. If Molly's eyes would shine for me, I'd give the sun fair warning; It needn't rise to light my skies, Because the beam er Molly's eyes Would make my mornin'.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Some very animated joint debates may be heard in a butcher shop. The metropolitan days are arranging for permanent quarters at Peru. Perhaps Von Caprivi was too hasty in criticizing the "Song of Aegir."

A would rather compose the songs of a nation than rule it," was not written by a war lord.

Advices from Cluny Castle indicate that Mr. Garraigue's armor plate is in a precarious condition.

New York democrats seem to have forgotten that Cleveland wrote two interesting campaign letters last summer.

A wise prophet predicts numerous rain storms about election time. Copious showers will expedite the mopping.

There is one link of sympathy between the Chinese army and the Man-Affraid-of-His-Record. Both are running to the rear.

Louise Elv Quing is making such a vigorous canvass for congress in New York that people trip up on his name in the mad rush to hear him warble.

President Cleveland has arranged for a duck-shooting expedition down the Potomac. This is more enjoyable than shooting off his mouth in New York.

Mr. Nathan Strauss' brief career as a candidate for mayor of New York produced a partial nausua, and he has shipped for Europe to finish the job.

It is evident Mr. Hill's "Complete Letter Writing" has been translated into Spanish. There is no other way of accounting for the delay in delivery.

Mrs. Charles Robinson of Lawrence, Kan., wife of the plucky governor, told the story of his life the other day to a phonograph cylinder which is to be preserved by the State Historical society.

Franklin, who was imprisoned in the Orinai capistrano and condemned to imprisonment for life, but who was released by the commune, has started from Antwerp on a tour of the world.

A Baltimore paper goes into rhapsodies over a bevy of beautiful girls in a street car. "It was like a burst of sunshine, and everything was illumined and enlivened. Wonder who the Omaha girls doing the Montmartre city?"

Attorney General Olney imagines Minnesota is a vast collection of Cripple Creeks, in which every man carries a gun and dies in hot rage. This is a cool reflection on a hot subject, and leaves a doubt as to whether Olney knows beans.

The spectacle of J. Adam Best resigning the United States marshalship of Minnesota to take the stump for a friend is a species of political sacrifice paralleled by the pathetic shots of Newell Matthews, the long-suffering Pythias. And yet while the long-suffering shadows of early dawn wrap themselves about the victim, Damon's sleeve is being replenished with subtle wiles.

A Boston writer, who appears to speak by the card, says that the doctor alluded to in Dr. Holmes' poem, "The Boys," was Dr. Chaney; that the doctor first mentioned in Bigelow of the supreme court, the speaker, F. B. Crownshield; the mayor, George W. Richardson; of Worcester; the member of congress, George D. Greenleaf; the reverend, James Freeman Clarke of Boston; the mathematician, Prof. Peirce; the squire, Benjamin Curtis; the "nice youngster of excellent parts," Rev. F. Smith, author of "America," all members of the Harvard class of 1829.

A ROYAL SPECTACLE.

Chicago Record. So far from being romantic, the present state of Princess Alix is peculiarly prosaic and even squalid in the vulgarity of its details. Betrothed to the czarowitch as a matter of political necessity, she has been the first to be consulted of all the parties to the transaction. To be sent in this wise from her home to Russia were bad enough, even were she sure of greeting by the czar and his wife. But there is plenty of reason to believe that the czarowitch is not only indifferent, but has even placed his affections elsewhere.

Kansas City Star: She (Princess Alix) has left the happiest days of her life behind her. There can be little for her in the future, George D. Greenleaf; the reverend, James Freeman Clarke of Boston; the mathematician, Prof. Peirce; the squire, Benjamin Curtis; the "nice youngster of excellent parts," Rev. F. Smith, author of "America," all members of the Harvard class of 1829.

Chicago Herald: Princess Alix of Hesse has been taken to Livadia, where, in the presence of a moribund sovereign, she has been betrothed to an unwilling bridegroom, already known to live in the marriage relation with the father of children by another wife. The marriage is one of the regulations royal contracts. The Circassian slave dealer that presents his veiled captives in the market performs his brutal work in his oriental and "pagan" way. These "royal" parents, "Christians," barter off sons and daughters with equal brutality in their way.

Honor to whom shame from no condition rises. Act well your part, there all the honor lies, Is not poetry at all, but only the expression of a man's feelings, determined by the statement made by the verse into prose form. If it recites the medical quality of the mind will recognize it. Thus the miracle of the changing of water into wine has been expressed in a funny line without being witty or diletto tricks or misspellings.

Poetical Character of Verse.

Brooklyn Eagle. A correspondent asks the Eagle how can the poetical or non-poetical character of verse be determined? By turning the statement made by the verse into prose form. If it recites the medical quality of the mind will recognize it. Thus the miracle of the changing of water into wine has been expressed in a funny line without being witty or diletto tricks or misspellings.

ACT WELL YOUR PART.

Act well your part, there all the honor lies, Is not poetry at all, but only the expression of a man's feelings, determined by the statement made by the verse into prose form. If it recites the medical quality of the mind will recognize it. Thus the miracle of the changing of water into wine has been expressed in a funny line without being witty or diletto tricks or misspellings.

THE VOTE.

For County Attorney two years ago: Kelley, 9,900; Shoemaker, 8,204; King, 7,800; and, 2,200. Handbush (Prop. 11), 201.

'Twas a Go,

'Twas that sale we started Saturday, and we'll keep it up till they're gone. MEN'S SUITS. In sacks only; double and single breasted, or box style. They are plain black chevots, also in cassimeres and mixed goods.

Every one of them is a new style garment, this year's cut; heavy serge lining and double silk sewed in every seam. Three prices, \$7.50, \$8.50 and \$10. Nothing equal to them at these prices sold outside of our store.

OVERCOATS. Plain colors in cheviot and all the late overcoatings; new styles, flannel lined, satin sleeve linings. Prices, \$8.50, \$10, \$12.50.

Children's Department.

2 piece suits \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50, dark mixtures, chevots etc. Ages 4 to 14. Juniors in agas 3 to 7, and reefers 4 to 9. Long pant suits in sizes 14 to 18 all late styles, \$5.00, \$6.50, \$7.50.

CHILDREN'S CAPE OVERCOATS sizes 2-12 to 7, \$3.50 and \$4.00. Boy's ulsters \$5.00, \$6.50 and \$7.50.

Browning, King & Co.,

Reliable Clothiers, S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas.

Royal Baking Powder. Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report. ABSOLUTELY PURE.