THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year	$ 8 00
Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year	10 00
Six Months	5 00
Three Months	2 50
Sunday Bee, One Year	2 00
Saturday Bee, One Year	1 50
Weekly Bee, One Year	65

OFFICES:

Omaha, The Bee Building.
South Omaha, Corner N and Twenty-fourth Sts.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Bldg.
Washington, 1407 F Street, N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: To the Editor.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of October, 1894, was as follows:

1	20,925	16	21,124
2	21,274	17	21,255
3	21,203	18	21,221
4	21,141	19	21,112
5	21,641	20	21,254
6	21,562	21	22,710
7	22,975	22	21,052
8	21,071	23	21,037
9	21,138	24	20,890
10	21,048	25	20,861
11	21,123	26	20,886
12	21,147	27	21,032
13	21,586	28	22,660
14	22,860	29	20,718
15	23,131	30	20,812

Total	644,407
Less deductions for unsold and returned copies	10,037
Total sold	634,370
Daily average net circulation	21,146

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3d day of November, 1894.
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

The man who told you so is now in his glory.

The next council will be organized by the republicans.

Shall we commence to call him Speaker Reed already?

It wouldn't take so very much more to smash the solid south to smithereens.

It is still Senator Hill and is likely to remain so until the senatorial term expires.

We suppose there are few now who will contend that this is not a republican year.

Dave Mercer's re-election was a foregone conclusion from the outset of the campaign.

Chicago must now look to her laurels. New York and her suburbs have voted for consolidation.

Even the new czar in Russia and the war in China are forgotten under the stress of the election excitement.

The 5,000 plurality which the Majors boomers claimed in Douglas county has dwindled down to a fraction over 400.

Landslide is not one-half expressive enough for the average republican gain where national issues have predominated.

The newly elected democratic senator from Georgia will afford a slender gleam of consolation to the adherents of democracy.

Was it boodle, ballot box jugglery or both that turned the vote of South Omaha upside down? It looks very much as if it had been both.

Gorman is probably congratulating himself that he remained in retirement, and doubtless contemplates prolonging that retirement indefinitely.

The polls in New York City close at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. This may account to some extent for the early and reliable election returns that are usually obtained in that place.

Perhaps President Cleveland will be more favorably disposed now toward the proposition that he write a letter giving the public his honest and candid opinion of Senator Hill.

The democratic war horses who managed to secure their return to the Fifty-fourth congress will feel very lonely when they look around for old landmarks in the next house.

The people of Nebraska have submitted to robbery at the hands of corporations, but they will not be permitted to rob them of a governor who has been elected by a plurality of the legal voters.

Mr. Hill has decided not to resume the dual role of United States senator and governor of New York. He finds that it will not be necessary, and even if necessary the state of his health will not permit.

Considering the high pressure from confederated corporations and the enormous amount of boodle that has been disbursed in Omaha and South Omaha Douglas county has treated Judge Holcomb very liberally.

If the election of the next president of the United States should by some chance not now visible to the naked eye be thrown into the house of representatives there will be no danger about insuring the selection of the republican candidate.

It is reported that Congressman Cummings is defeated by fourteen votes in his New York district and it will require the official canvass to determine the result. Nothing could show better the necessity of having a fair and accurate count in every instance. Let no one be counted in or out.

The work of the campaign committees is not yet over. It is of the utmost importance that the representatives of each party candidate be present when the returns are canvassed by the county boards and that every precaution be taken to prevent false counting and fraudulent practices of every kind. Every candidate is entitled to have every vote cast for him appear on the official count and it is the duty of the various local committees to insist that every detail of the law be complied with in order that this right may be preserved.

A DASTARDLY PLOT.

There is no longer any doubt that Silas A. Holcomb has secured a plurality of the votes cast for the office of governor at the election held Tuesday. Whether that plurality is 1,500 or 5,000 is immaterial. If Judge Holcomb had only received one vote more than was cast for Majors he would be duly elected to the office of governor and entitled to fill the position of chief executive for the next two years. This is a country governed by majorities and the edict of majorities must be respected and upheld by all law-abiding citizens. The Bee serves due notice on the conspirators who have laid plans to deprive the people of this state of their legal choice of governor to stand from under. The law-abiding citizens of Nebraska, regardless of party, will not permit this villainous plot to be consummated, come what may and cost what may!

The outrages to which they have been subjected within the past sixty days at the hands of railroads managers and co-conspirators must cease. It is an open secret that more than 10,000 non-residents have been imported into this state from Wyoming, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas and other adjacent states to be used as political mercenaries to help subjugate our people through the rape of the ballot box. These men have been colonized in various parts of the state for the sole purpose of helping to defeat Judge Holcomb. That fact is patent in the returns from Lincoln, McCook, Beatrice and other towns where a largely increased vote has been polled over the vote of two years ago, which was a presidential election year. It is also noticed in the heavy vote polled in that portion of the state from which 50,000 people have migrated during the past two years by reason of the drouth.

This importation of an army of non-residents was only a part of the infamous plan of campaign by which the conspirators hoped to foist Majors into the governor's chair. Thousands, yes perhaps hundreds of thousands, of dollars have been spent in debauching and corrupting the voters and sending others out of the state, while their places were taken by political Hessians. Coupled with this wholesale bribery carried on shamelessly by men who hold high position in railroad headquarters were the coercive measures employed to overawe wage workers and frighten the class of people who are dependent on bankers and money brokers.

In the face of all this enginery of coercion, intimidation and bribery, and in the face of the colossal frauds perpetrated on the ballot box, Judge Holcomb is fairly elected governor of Nebraska. Any attempt to count him out now is nothing more nor less than anarchy, and anarchy must be frowned down and put down at all hazards.

FRAUD AT SOUTH OMAHA.

While there were doubtless many illegal votes registered and cast in this city for the purpose of foisting the railroad candidate for governor upon the people of Nebraska, the most shameless frauds upon the ballot box were perpetrated at South Omaha. There is no doubt in the minds of well informed people that the election boards of South Omaha were packed for the purpose of perpetrating these frauds. When the election boards were first announced a fair apportionment appeared to have been made among representatives of the contending parties. The appointing power, however, had a surprise in reserve on behalf of Majors. All the men known to be opposed to Majors were omitted from the election board, which was made as nearly solid as it could be. The returns from South Omaha show that the suspicion about the conspiracy to rape the ballot box was well grounded. It was conceded that the Holcomb vote in South Omaha stood nearly two to one and that at least 700 to 800 plurality would be polled for him.

The outcome shows a plurality of less than one-half, with a total vote of more than 600 behind the registered vote. There certainly must be something rotten in the South Omaha Denmark.

SOME COMPENSATION.

It is not an easy matter to discover anything compensatory in the long depression through which the country has been passing, yet it is not impossible to do so. The experience, as everybody is aware, has been a very serious one. Certainly never before in the same period of time has the country suffered greater disaster to its material interests or a large body of the people endured severer hardship. But the fact must be recognized that to some extent a really healthy readjustment is taking place, which, if permitted to go on, will in time again put the business of the country on a sound basis. One of the beneficial results of the long strain has been the pretty thorough weeding out of the rotten timber in our business and financial structure and the scaling down of fictitious values that has been accomplished. This always unpleasant process, which bears most severely upon many who really ought not to suffer, is essential to the establishment of a substantial basis for our prosperity.

The country had been moving along at a tremendous pace for several years and events have shown that the movement was not an entirely healthy one. There had been a great deal of over-capitalization and overspeculation, so that the business fabric had become a good deal permeated with unhealthy conditions. It was inevitable that these would sooner or later show themselves and even without the democratic attack upon the long established economic policy of the country we should undoubtedly in time, though perhaps not so soon nor so suddenly, have been forced to a readjustment. Having drifted from a sound and conservative basis, restoration to a sound condition could only come through the courageous and extensive application of methods that would reach the root of the trouble. It was a case in which ordinary specifics would not effect a cure, and hence it was that the efforts to solve the problem by makeshift methods proved unavailing.

That the necessary readjustment would have been accomplished with equal certainty and less severity in the absence of the democratic purpose to destroy the protective policy admits of no reasonable doubt. The influence of that purpose unquestionably was to greatly aggravate and intensify distrust and to hurry the country into a panic, the worst consequences of which might otherwise have been averted. There is now reason to hope for a steady advance along safe lines to a full and healthy business recovery.

THE SENATE.

Chairman Babcock of the republican congressional committee is reported to claim that the United States will be in control of the republican party after March 4, 1895. The senate at present consists of forty-four democrats, thirty-seven republicans and three populists, there being three vacancies—one each from Montana, Washington and Wyoming. It will be seen that in order to secure control of a full senate of eighty-eight members the republicans must make a gain of eight seats, it being conceded that they will retain all the seats they now have, and assuming that the Nevada senators will act with the republicans in organizing the senate and upon all distinctively party questions.

The three vacancies from Montana, Washington and Wyoming will be filled by republicans. As now appears a republican will be elected in New Jersey to succeed McPherson and another in Kansas to succeed Martin. It is quite likely that Senator Camden of West Virginia will be succeeded by a republican. This probable gain of six seats would bring the republican strength up to forty-three, two short of a majority. There seems to be some likelihood of Tennessee sending a republican to the senate, but even if this most unexpected event should happen the republicans would still need one vote to control. This one might be obtained, so far as the matter of organization of the senate is concerned, among the three populists, the most likely one of them to act with the republicans being Senator Peffer. The probability is, however, that the republicans will be at least two short of a majority of the senate after March 4, 1895—still counting Jones and Stewart of Nevada with the republicans—and that the balance of power will be held by the populist senators, who will thus be in a position to demand concessions, both in the organization of the senate and as to legislation upon which the parties are divided. So far as the democrats are concerned they are certain to be the minority party after the present session, but they may still be in a position to make deals with the populists and carry measures with the help of the latter. It is plain that the situation in the senate will be such as may produce numerous complications and give to Senators Allen, Kyle and Peffer an influence very largely out of proportion to their numerical strength. It will afford those senators a much better opportunity than they have yet had to impress their views upon legislation and it is to be presumed that they will take the largest possible advantage of it. They will necessarily command from both the republicans and democrats, especially the former, greater consideration than has been hitherto accorded them.

It will be seen that we are to have for a time a peculiar and anomalous situation. After March 4 next the country will have for two years a democratic president, a republican house of representatives, and a senate in which the party holding the balance of power has but three members. Under such circumstances only the most necessary legislation is to be expected.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

The house of representatives of the Fifty-fourth congress will be republican by a safe majority. The full membership of the house is 356, so that a majority is 179. The number of republicans in the next house will not be far from 225, enabling that party not only to organize the house without having to ask any favor or make any concession to the representatives of any other party, but also to conduct business without serious hindrance from the opposition. In other words, the popular branch of the Fifty-fourth congress will be distinctly a republican body. Of course Thomas B. Reed will be the speaker and it is unnecessary to say that this will assure its being a business body, in which there will be permitted no such practices to bring reproach upon the legislative department of the government as were common in the present house before it adopted rules on the lines laid down by the last republican house. Not only was business greatly retarded in the present democratic house at a time when the interests of the country demanded action on the part of the national legislature, but the methods employed got to be a reproach to the country, of which even most of the democratic leaders themselves were ashamed. This was due to the fact that the rules of the house, as at first adopted, could not control the house, and not until enough democrats had abandoned their prejudices to allow substantially the republican rules to be adopted was it possible to go forward steadily with the work of legislation.

The great fact, however, in connection with this result upon which the country is to be congratulated is the notice it conveys to the party in power that the people do not want any further meddling with the tariff. Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Wilson and the other democrats who have declared that what is already done is but the beginning of what it is proposed to do and that the work of tearing down the defenses to American industries erected by protection shall go on are warned by this overwhelming verdict of the people against them to desist and abandon their reckless and destructive warfare. There is no other reasonable construction to be put upon it. Everywhere in the congressional districts the leading question, the issue that took precedence of all others in the popular attention, was the democratic tariff policy, and not only what had been accomplished in pursuance of that policy, but what was proposed. When Mr. Cleveland, in his letter to Mr. Catchings, said he took his place among those who refused to accept the new tariff bill as the close of the war on protection, he made hundreds of thousands of votes for the republican party. When Mr. Wilson, addressing the British free traders in London, assured them that his party had only begun tearing down the protection defenses, the utterance changed a million voters from the democratic to the republican ranks. These democratic leaders went to the people proclaiming their determination to continue the assault on the protective system. They have heard the response and it is in no uncertain terms.

Whether they will heed it or not matters little. It is to be expected that they will endeavor to extend their policy during the brief time in which they will have control of the house, as in the case of the passage of the supplemental bills for free raw materials now on the calendar of the senate, but they will not be able to accomplish anything. Their tenure of complete control in congress will continue only about three months and the republican minority in the senate can and will prevent any further tariff tinkering by this congress. The verdict of the people on Tuesday called a halt in the war upon protection and for at least four years the industrial and business interests of the country are secure against any disturbance from this source. The democratic party may continue to declaim against protection, but it is now and is likely to be for some time powerless to do anything. The knowledge of this ought to have an invigorating and inspiriting effect upon all the material interests of the country.

THE TIN INDUSTRY.

It will take time to determine whether the tin plate industry in the United States can survive the operation of the new tariff. Under the former law, which gave the industry ample protection, it grew with phenomenal vigor and there can be no question that in a few years would have become one of our most important industries, ultimately supplying the home demand for tin plate. For the past year the industry has been almost at a standstill, but recently there has been more activity in it and reports of new plants projected. Of course in this, as in all the other industries, wages have been reduced, and it is the hope of those engaged in it that with the improved machinery and methods which come with the development of the industry in this country they will be able to maintain and perhaps increase it. The present duty affords very slight protection, but the superior enterprise and methods in manufacture of the American over the Welsh manufacturers may enable them to carry on the business without loss.

The passage of the new tariff law certainly gave an impetus to the Welsh tin industry, and the feeling over there appears to be that the American industry cannot thrive under present conditions. A prominent Welsh manufacturer now in this country on an investigating tour said in a recent interview that he expected a great boom in his business next spring as a result of the lowering of the duty on tin plate, and he expressed confidence that the new tariff would render it impossible for Americans to manufacture tin plate without further reducing wages. He said that if the protection given to this industry under the former law had been allowed to stand in another five years America would have been making all the plates it could use and the workingmen would have been receiving all these years the same high rate of wages. He thought that under the changed conditions the making of tin plate will be restored in large measure to Wales.

There is a very wide difference between the wages paid in this industry in the United States and Wales. The high-priced men in the manufacture were paid here from $6 to $8 per day, while in Wales the same labor is paid from $2 to $2.50 a day. That is, wages for the skilled workers are nearly three times as high in this country as in Wales. The unskilled labor in the United States ranges from $3 to $8 per week, against $1.50 to $5 in Wales. Thus the Welsh manufacturers have a very decided advantage in the very important matter of wages and one which they are very likely to retain. It is claimed that they also enjoy an advantage in the matter of transportation. It does not cost so much per box to place Welsh tin plates in New York, Boston and Baltimore as it does to transport them to our markets from the points of manufacture. Still, notwithstanding these disadvantages to American manufacturers, there is reason to hope that the industry will be maintained here and may even make progress.

It will be interesting to hear from the British press on the lesson of the American elections. Most of the foreign newspapers were so pleased with the disposition to favor the foreigner displayed by the democratic administration that they thought its popularity at home could not possibly be less than its popularity abroad. It will be a rude awakening from a pleasant dream.

The managers of the Majors campaign started out by claiming that their candidate is elected by 15,000. Now they have come down from their high perch and claim his election by 2,000. The fact is he is defeated by more than 2,000 and they know it. They are only laying the foundation for counting Holcomb out. Let them beware.

The Police Onto Their Job.
Chicago Herald.

The young emperor enters upon his career with the eclat of a plot to end his reign at its commencement. The Russian police have already "discovered" the plotters and will send them to Siberia without delay.

A Sprinkle of Spice.
Indianapolis Journal.

Of all sad things in the lot of man
The one most full of woe
Is paying the price
That's due on ice
He used three months ago.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Andrew J. Carnegie is returning to this country. He will find a good many blowholes in his welcome.

The tallest man in the German army, Captain von Plaskow, stands six feet six inches in his stockings.

Oscar Wilde has declined an offer to lecture in this country. Mr. Wilde is unconsciously growing in public esteem.

It is now settled that ex-President Harrison is out for the presidential nomination in '96. He set up a box of cigars in New York.

A saloon keeper of Yonkers, N. Y., having been arrested at the instance of the clergymen of that city who have combined to enforce the Sunday law, the judge before whom he was taken discharged him because it could not be proven that lager beer is an intoxicating drink.

John Jacob Astor, who has a strong taste for mechanics, took charge of a passenger engine on the Illinois Central railroad last week, and, it is said, drove it the hundred miles between Fort Dodge and Sioux City, Ia., at a rate that often dazed the regular engineer. It was a star—sort of asterisk—performance.

Richard Brisco of Allen, Kan., ran a lubricating joint in connection with a stock of coffins, and came to grief. The authorities, while not averse to stiff drinks, could not tolerate a close alliance between Kansas embalming fluid and coffins. They contended that a man should not monopolize the killing and the burying.

The new hotel which John Jacob Astor proposes to build in New York, on the southwest corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, where Mrs. William Astor's house now stands, will be, in fact, a part of the Waldorf, twenty stories in height, 250 feet by 100 in dimensions, and together with the Waldorf constituting the largest hotel in the world.

Miss Imogen Louise Guiney, the poetical postmistress of Auburndale, Mass., was boycotted to such an extent by townspeople, who objected to a couple of big dogs she keeps for her protection that the department was compelled to reduce her salary $100. Now literary people all over New England, having heard of the incident, are sending her orders for stamps, not having the least fear of big dogs—at long range.

Labouchere says he is enabled to state on most excellent authority that for some time after Mr. Gladstone's resignation he was bent upon taking holy orders, and it was with a view to that step that he announced his intention of retiring from the House of Commons at the dissolution. If Mr. Gladstone's health remains good, and if his eyesight is not further impaired, it is quite likely that he will be a candidate for ordination.

England has a woman recruiting sergeant. She is Miss Gould of London and she differs from the usual recruiting sergeant in that she does not lie in wait for young volunteers at public houses and attract them by the brilliancy of her attire. She has worked among the poor for many years, and has lately turned her attention to young thieves. Having once got hold of them she never feels safe about them until they have accepted the queen's shilling.

Florence Blythe Hinckley has virtually come into possession of the large estate which contestants in the California courts so resolutely tried to wrest from her. Generally speaking, it is worth from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000. It consists of a San Francisco block, 80,000 acres of land in San Diego county, 44,000 acres of land in Mexico, adjoining California, and an interest in 1,800,000 acres of land in Mexico. Just what the Blythe estate interest in these 1,800,000 acres is will have to be decided by the Mexican courts. There is also $125,000 in cash on hand belonging to the estate.

The Magnet as an Implement of War.
Washington Star.

Recent news from Willet's Point, N. Y., tends to show that M. Jules Verne, the great romancer, was not so far ahead of his time in his scientific speculations as the reading public might think. The idea of a monster magnet to be used in time of war either to attract invading ships to treacherous shores or to pull the arms out of the grasp of an advancing column of infantry is surely most Vernesque. It is almost beyond the reach of modern military thought, but here it is, with every confirmation in fact, as not only the notion but the actual production of an officer of the American army, Colonel King of the engineer corps. The idea is not lightly to be dismissed. The experiments that have so far been made with the gigantic magnets built by Colonel King serve to show that there is in this form of electrical phenomenon a power hitherto unsuspected. Colonel King has demonstrated that with materials large enough there is practically no limit to the attractiveness of a magnet. In one experiment he showed that a large horseshoe magnet that he made out of two cannons and some iron rods, together with several miles of telegraph wire, could exercise an attractive force of at least 22,500 pounds. This force, it is thought, may be sufficient to affect the compass of a ship passing a fort so supplied with a magnet, and render her unmanageable.

The Angry Son of Heaven.
Philadelphia Record.

It has been asserted that the emperor of China has expressed a desire to know why a despicable little nation like the Japanese cannot be speedily exterminated by a powerful people like the Chinese. If the Son of Heaven and Brother of the Moon should emerge from his harem and look about him he might see many things that would interest him exceedingly. He would discover that the world has moved in these last 2,000 years or more, and that the middle kingdom is no longer the center of the universe. If the ruler of China could be moved to self-criticism the regeneration of the Orient would have been begun.

Kicked Back.
Inter Ocean.

The arrest of Mr. Morton's coachman was ordered by Secretary Carlisle some weeks ago with the idea that the arrest would be in the nature of political thunder to the democrats. It was not. It was in the nature of the traditional old musket that kicked the shooter over the fence and kicked him after he was over, the shootee walking off in safety. This is what happened in the case of Mr. Carlisle, and after he had been kicked by democrats and republicans he surrendered unconditionally and ordered the release of Howard, the coachman.

One Chance of Having Fun.
Washington Star.

If China were not so extremely busy with other things she could have a good deal of fun over the way in which the people of this country pronounce her proper names.

The Plot Thickens.
Inter Ocean.

The Lexow committee, investigating the witless tools of Tammany in New York, continues to pile Ossa on Pelion in the matter of criminal developments.

About Some Girls.
Galveston News.

Some girls come home from the fashionable schools with their names so completely changed that they don't know their old sweethearts.

A Medical Vindication.
Washington Post.

The physician who pronounced the czar's case incurable ought to be able to do considerable business on the strength of his vindication.

HAPPY ON THE WAY.

Atlanta Constitution.

No matter how the weather goes
We're happy on the way;
The apple's red as any rose,
The fields are stacked with hay

See the rabbit runnin';
Fox has lost his cunnin';
Lots o' game for gunnin'—
Happy on the way!

No matter how the weather goes,
We're happy on the way;
In winter-time it always snows,
But violets come in May.

See the partridge flyin'—
Fat enough fer fryin';
Jest can't think o' sighin'—
Happy on the way!

WATER FOR DROUTH TIMES

Some Information Given Out by Agricultural Experimental Stations.

EXPERIMENTS IN AMATEUR IRRIGATION

How Water Can Be Stored from Springs and Streams, to Help the Crops Over the Dry Season, with Little Expense.

WASHINGTON Nov. 7.—Investigations are in progress at several of the agricultural experiment stations to demonstrate the amounts of water required by different crops for perfect development, as well as the best time and method of application.

Losses aggregating millions of dollars occur yearly in the so-called humid regions of the eastern and southern states as a consequence of the long dry spells which prevail in many localities of those regions. A deficiency of rainfall during the comparatively short period at a critical stage of the growth of the crop may result in serious reduction in yield and quantity of crop, or in total failure.

The most reliable safeguard against this result, says an Agricultural department bulletin, is irrigation in some form. The systems may be employed in modified forms and on a smaller scale with marked advantage on at least the more valuable farm lands of the humid regions. There is usually little trouble in such regions in securing all the water needed for irrigation. By impounding the small streams and utilizing the springs which occur on almost every farm sufficient water might be stored at small expense to carry the crops safely over the one or two "dry spells" which are likely to occur during the growing season. The construction of extensive reservoirs and canals, of course, could not wisely be taken, but on many farms small streams might be collected in reservoirs from which the water might be distributed by means of open ditches over a large area of the farm, or a portion of the flow of larger streams might be diverted and distributed by the same means in time of need.

It is suggested by the department that experiment stations make investigations on a small scale in this line.

LIVES SAVED BY PROPHETS.

Value of Storm Predictions Shown by Actual Figures.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The Agricultural department has issued a statement showing that during the storm of September 24-29, 1,089 vessels, valued at $17,100,000, and in the storm of October 21, 1,085 vessels valued at $19,138,000, remained in port on the Atlantic and gulf coasts, secured from danger throughout the periods for which warnings were issued by the weather bureau. This makes a total of 2,305 vessels, valued at $36,283,000, a large portion of which probably would have gone out but for the warnings. It is fair to assume, it is stated, that had they done so nearly all of them would have encountered the storm and been more or less damaged if not entirely lost. The records of those who went out in the face of warning show that in every instance they suffered severe injury or were destroyed.

Reports from the returning vessels give credit to the weather department. Charleston reports 400 lives probably saved by this means.

Competition in Phosphate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Serious competition for our southern phosphate producers is at Algiers, in a report to the State department at Algiers, in a report to the State department on the phosphate deposits of Algeria. He describes the marvelous extent and richness of these easily worked deposits amounting in one bed to 40,000,000 tons and estimates the output this year from one field at 35,000 tons delivered on shipboard at $4.65 per ton.

FLOUR MILLS BURNED.

Largest Institution of the Kind in Kansas City Almost Totally Destroyed.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 7.—The Rex flour mills were almost totally destroyed by fire last night. The mills were erected at a cost of $300,000, and were among the largest flour exporters in the west. Their home market was extensive, and the product of the mills was well known in Europe. The mill proper, with all its costly machinery, was burned to the ground. The warehouse, with 5,000 barrels of flour and about 4,000 bushels of wheat, is also a total loss. The loss is estimated at $165,000. The mill employed 100 men. The fire was discovered about 6:30, in the dust room. Before the fire department could reach the spot, which is isolated, the main building was enveloped in flames and was hopelessly lost. It is said the insurance will cover only about one-half the loss. The principal owner is J. N. B. Kehlor of St. Louis.

Rebels Victorious at Tanglers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—A special dispatch to the World from Tangiers says the governors of the southern provinces of the empire, pressed by the rebels in their respective districts, have sought refuge in Morocco City, fleeing from the outraged Cabelas, their long suffering, oppressed and despoiled subjects. The sultan has ordered them back to their districts. To obey means death at the hands of those who have laid siege to the southern capital and plundered the surrounding country.

DESPOILING CHINA.

English Demand Reparation for Outrage on Her Subjects.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—A dispatch to the World from its London correspondent says: I have the statement from an authority in which I place the utmost confidence that instructions have just been telegraphed by the British foreign office to Admiral Fremantle, in charge of the British fleet in Chinese waters, to demand any important concessions of territory to England in case of any outrages to English residents in China. There is a peculiar interest anent the United Kingdom since it is claimed here that by the terms of an agreement signed by the allied foreign governments the British admiral in Chinese waters will be placed in supreme command of all the foreign squadrons, including that of the United States, to avenge any violence to foreigners. Since France would, of course, be glad of the example set by England to demand concessions from China of territory on the south, contiguous to Tonquin, and Russia of territory on the north, giving her ports free from ice, the United States warships on the Asiatic station, if the above named contention is correct, would be forced to aid England, France and Russia to coerce China into concessions which would give the control of the Pacific to these three nations.

HELEN WANTED TO VOTE.

Refused by the Judges but Will Appeal to the Courts.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 7.—The most interesting feature in the election in this city was the appearance of Mrs. Helen M. Gougar at a voting precinct demanding the privilege of suffrage. She was permitted to enter the booth, ask for state, township and county ballots, and she was refused each on the ground of her sex. She demanded the privilege of making affidavit of her citizenship, which was denied on the same grounds. She was accompanied by friends, who were witnesses of her demands. This is a test vote for a case to be carried to the state supreme court under instructions of the State Suffrage association, of which Mrs. Gougar has been re-elected president for the eighteenth term. The recent decision of the supreme court of the right of women to practice law in Indiana has inspired this action. The qualification for suffrage in the state says a male may vote, but does not say a female shall not. If a recent decision is good law, women may vote as well as practice law. Many test votes have been tried, but in no other on the same lines of law that will be presented in this. Mrs. Gougar is better posted in constitutional law than many men at the bar and her management of the case will be thorough and searching.

ATCHISON MAKES ANSWER.

Says It is Compelled to Pay the Switching Charges at the Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—The receivers of the Atchison road today filed an answer to the suit of W. T. Keenan, live stock shipper, who asked the federal court to abolish, as far as the Atchison road is concerned, the switching charge of $2 per car on all shipments of stock received at the Union stock yards in this city. The answer sets forth that Keenan knew all about the charge when he made the contract to ship cattle, and that as the stock was to be delivered at the stock yards the railroad could do nothing but use the tracks of the stock yards company to get it there, the charge therefore of the Atchison road was something that the road proper had no right to regulate. The stock yards company demands a like amount for each car delivered at the yards and that compels the road to ask that the shipper make the amount good to it. This is a case of great importance to shippers of live stock throughout the west and the decision, which will probably be handed down in the course of ten days, is eagerly watched.

TWO KILLED OUTRIGHT.

Reading Train Shoots a Street Car Fifty Feet Through the Air.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—At 9 o'clock this morning an express train on the Reading road struck a street car at Nicetown, Pa. The car was struck with terrific force and was thrown fifty feet from the track. Two passengers are reported killed outright and several others injured.

Robbed a County Treasurer.

HARRISON, Ark., Nov. 7.—C. F. Aycock, county treasurer, was this morning discovered lying on the floor of his office, with his hands and feet tied, a pocket handkerchief stuffed into his mouth, and another bound over his face. As he was returning home, about 9 o'clock last evening, from Lead Hill he was intercepted by two men, who compelled him to return to the court house and open the safe, which they looted. But little money was in the vault, as the treasurer keeps his funds in the bank. Mr. Aycock was removed to his home, where he lies prostrated.

Lynched Alleged House Burners.

MORGANFIELD Ky., Nov. 7.—News has reached this city of the lynching near Blackford, Crittenden county, by white caps, of Cobe Nella and his son, Ulysses. They were charged with burning a house, together with Berry Rich, who was lynched last week.

Fishermen Blown Out to Sea.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Nov. 7.—The report comes here that eight fishermen in boats off Anglesea, were blown to sea Monday night. Four have returned and the others have not been heard from.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH OR YOUR MONEY BACK.

Political.

Every state and territory except Maine held an election November 6. Only twenty-one of them elected governors; most of them elected minor state officers.

Wool

The expression "an all wool suit," doesn't always mean the same thing. There are an immense variety of wools. A cyclopaedic authority says this: "At what point it may be said that an animal fiber ceases to be hair and becomes wool it is impossible to determine, because in every characteristic the one class, by imperceptible gradations, merges into the other, so that a continuous chain can be formed from the finest and softest merino to the rigid bristles of the wild boar." The chances are that some of you fellows are wearing boars' bristles around here, instead of an all wool suit. We select only fabrics made of good staple wools--we have many grades; but they're all good, and we guarantee them.

$7.50 is the price of one of our good business suits, and a real nice all wool (this is woolly wool) overcoat for $7.50.

Browning, King & Co.,

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