THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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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, 1895, was as follows:

1	19,454	17	19,228
2	19,432	18	19,212
3	19,393	19	19,207
4	19,291	20	19,213
5	19,400	21	19,217
6	20,195	22	19,207
7	19,269	23	19,192
8	19,292	24	20,023
9	19,238	25	19,334
10	19,196	26	19,231
11	19,157	27	20,080
12	19,241	28	19,185
13	19,759	29	19,271
14	19,217	30	19,269
15	19,258	31	19,176
16	19,176		
Total			601,916
Less deductions for unsold and returned copies			9,153
Net sales			592,763
Daily average			19,121

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of November, 1895.

(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Register today.

Why this delay in the promulgation of the annual Thanksgiving day proclamation?

Today is the last day of registration. If you are not registered by the time the registrars close their books you will jeopardize your right to vote.

The earthquake was presumably a premonition of what is in store for the dark-lantern contingent. The full force of the shock will be felt next Tuesday.

It was only an earthquake that swept from one end of the country to the other. The political tidal wave will make its journey over the same ground on Tuesday next.

More than 5,000 men who are entitled to vote at Tuesday's election in Omaha have failed up to this time to present themselves for registration. They must appear before the registrars today or be disfranchised.

A state campaign is reported to be in progress, but it isn't in it with the fracas we are having at home. It is said that Wolfenbarger hopes to poll the full strength of his party, with accent on the full.

Look out for the festive roorback which usually shows its head about this time of the year. Do not let a little thing like that stampede you. We have just safely weathered an earthquake and are still here.

Ex-Warden Beemer seems not to have let any opportunities pass him when he was in charge of the penitentiary. That probably accounts for his anxiety to regain control of that institution as prison contractor and agent of the Russell-Churchill combination.

At the rate of slaughter in Armenia proclaimed in the press dispatches it can not take long until the outrages must cease for want of Armenian subjects to attack. But perhaps the slaughter in Armenia, like that in Cuba, is larger on paper than anywhere else.

Regretable as it may be, but little attention has been paid to the selection of fit men for county assessorships and their returns show the shortsightedness of party conventions. The nominees of the reform league are entitled to confidence, and should receive overwhelming majorities.

Edwards has paid the bucket shop judgment. Thus the plaintiff got satisfaction, but he never would have got his dues, presumably, had not Edwards aspired to the office which another bucket shop gambler disgraced. This eleventh hour repentance business won't wash. It is a practical admission of culpability.

The former receivers of the Northern Pacific have placed themselves in contempt of Judge Hanford's court out at Seattle by failing to appear in response to a summons issued by him. But contempt varies from court to court and from one derelict to another. A railroad receiver in contempt may be entirely different from a railroad employe in contempt.

One reason why the citizens' councilmanic ticket should be elected is that the elevation of such men as it proposes to place in the council will raise the moral standard of the body and make it easy hereafter to induce capable and honest men to accept nominations for seats in the council. We have had enough of unprincipled, purchasable ward statesmen.

Figures have been produced to show that the cost of running the city government approximates the total running expenses of state government. Figures have also been given by The Bee to show the cost of state government far in excess of what it should be. The time has come for economy in both city and state government and the people will endorse any party that pledges itself along lines of retrenchment.

There is a deep-rooted sentiment in this judicial district favorable to a nonpartisan judiciary and the demand for a practical application of that sentiment was never more imperative than it is today. It would be an irretrievable step backward if by any possible chance the partisan ticket should be even partially successful. It must be snowed under. The political and business interests of Omaha demand it.

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

France has a new ministry, more radical in character than its predecessor, but whether to be longer lived it is impossible to say. M. Bourgeois, the head of the cabinet just formed, has been more fortunate than he was ten months ago when invited to form a ministry, for then he found no one disposed to serve with him. He was minister of justice in the Ribot cabinet of 1892 and is a leader among the radicals, who appear just now to dominate French political affairs, although President Faure is hardly to be regarded as one of them. Most of the other members of the new cabinet have long been well known in connection with political affairs, having held prominent positions either as ministerial or other officials. It is to be presumed, of course, that they will constitute an harmonious body, but this is by no means a guaranty that they will long remain in office. It is announced that one feature of the policy of the new cabinet will be to prosecute a thorough investigation of the railway scandal, a refusal to continue which led to action by the Chamber of Deputies which forced the Ribot ministry to resign. It was obvious after the action of the deputies that it would be useless to form a cabinet which would not agree to continue this investigation and to prosecute whoever should be implicated in the scandals. The promptness with which a new ministry has been formed is further substantial evidence of the stability of the republic, but it is still to be said that France will never be genuinely republican until it amends its constitution and does away with a responsible ministry. There is no good reason why the president of France should not select his cabinet advisers as the president of the United States does, and there can be no doubt that the country would be equally well if not better governed, while cabinet crises would be unknown.

AS TO THE TREASURY.

The national treasury suffered a deficit for October of over $7,000,000, which exceeded by about $2,000,000 the estimate of the officials made at the beginning of the month. There is nothing unusual, however, in this fact, for it has been the rule under this administration to make erroneous estimates of income. Never has the Treasury department had so optimistic a chief as Secretary Carlisle and quite naturally his subordinates fall in with him. It is always safe to regard their estimates of receipts as excessive. Four months of the current fiscal year have passed and the treasury deficit for this time is over $17,000,000, while the total under this administration exceeds $129,000,000. Yet notwithstanding this showing the supporters of the democratic tariff policy continue to insist that it will ultimately come out all right and the administration is understood to have determined not to permit any interference with it. It proposes that the present law shall stand unchanged in face of the fact that as a revenue measure it has utterly failed, while at the same time stimulating importations of foreign merchandise to the detriment of American industries. The treasury gold reserve is down to a little over $93,000,000, but this fact does not appear to cause any uneasiness in any quarter, probably for the reason that there is no apparent immediate danger of any raid upon the reserve. The general treasury balance is well maintained, but the continued deficits show the urgency of legislation for more revenue.

WORK OF THE NEW CONGRESS.

There is a good deal of speculation regarding the work of the Fifty-fourth congress, which will meet four weeks from next Monday. There is, of course, no question that Thomas B. Reed will be speaker of the house and it is presumed that he will announce the committees very soon after his election, so that there will be no delay in organizing the house and that body can get down to business within a short time after it meets. The senate, also, should be ready for work as soon as the house, though it is possible that the question of reorganization may cause some delay. There is diversity of opinion among the republican senators as to whether they, having the plurality, should attempt to reorganize the senate by making a coalition with the third party men, who hold the balance of power, and this matter will probably be determined in a caucus of republican senators before the meeting of congress. There is much to be said on both sides, but now the indications are that the majority will be opposed to any sort of coalition or compromise and will favor allowing the organization of the senate to stand as it is, thus leaving the responsibility for legislation with the democrats.

Prominent members of both branches of congress have expressed the opinion that nothing will be done beyond passing the appropriation bills and that the session will be unusually short for the first session of a new congress. Of course the paramount question will be that of providing more revenue for the government, but there is obviously very small chance of any legislation for this purpose being enacted, because it is not likely that any revenue measure passed by the republican house would be approved by the democrats of the senate and the president, nor is it probable that any recommendation made by the administration will be accepted by the republicans in congress. Still it will be the duty of the majority party in the house, where revenue measures must originate, to formulate and pass legislation for raising more revenue. The republicans have a responsibility in this respect which they cannot decline, regardless of the position of the administration. The country looks to them to propose a judicious and practicable way for at least bringing the receipts of the government up to the expenditures, and while it expects they will do this in accord with the policy of the party, it would not excuse inaction because republican legislation might fail at the hands of the democratic president. There will not, it is safe to say, be any attempt at a general revising of the tariff, because that would manifestly be a waste of time and labor, but that a measure will pass the house providing for more revenue may be regarded as certain.

The next matter of importance, the currency, is not expected to receive much consideration. It is already understood what the recommendations of the administration will be and it is equally well understood that as to their principal features they will not have the approval of the republicans in congress. That party will not support the proposal to issue bonds for the retirement of the legal tender notes, thus at once adding largely to the interest-bearing public debt and contracting the currency, because no such course is necessary and undoubtedly it would not be approved by the American people. It is to be expected that there will be numerous currency bills introduced, but none of them, it is safe to say, will get further than the committee to which they are referred.

On the whole, the next congress does not promise to be remarkably interesting for the work it shall do, but the play of parties with an eye to the national campaign will possess very considerable interest.

THE DUTY OF REPUBLICANS.

The republican party of Douglas county is in the hands of wreckers banded together with democrats and populists in an oathbound order whose main object is the distribution of spoils. While flaunting the republican colors and using the name of the republican party, these political highbinders have trodden under foot the cardinal principles of republicanism and brought the party into disrepute and disgrace. Lifelong republicans have been disfranchised and ostracized from the councils of the party. The edicts of a dark-lantern organization have taken the place of party allegiance. Officers elected as republicans by republican votes have repudiated their party obligations in their appointments and conduct, and as public officers have obeyed solely the behests of an irresponsible junta. Republican conventions have become mere public ratification meetings of A. P. A. conclaves.

These facts have never been so patent as they have become this fall in the nominations by so-called republican conventions. The scum of the party, the men who have been leeches upon the taxpayers, were all dominant and reputable, clean republicans had no voice in the choice of candidates. It could not otherwise have been possible for Cunningham R. Scott to head the judicial ticket, while republican judges, such as Judges Blair, Hopewell and Ambrose, were refused renomination. It would not otherwise have been possible to head the city ticket with a political desperado like W. J. Broatch and to load upon the party tickets such reprobates as the three members of the boodle council combine, A. G. Edwards, S. I. Gordon and Halfdan Jacobsen. It would not otherwise have been possible to have insulted the intelligence of the people by nominating Olsen's chief deputy, Westberg, for comptroller or to have defied public decency with a council ticket that repels every honest republican and taxpayer.

Under such conditions no wonder that staunch republicans like Judge H. J. Davis, Henry Estabrook, Frank Ransom, W. S. Strawn, W. F. Gurley and scores of other republican lawyers openly repudiate the judicial ticket headed by Scott. No wonder that republican business men by the hundreds, republican professional men and republican working men by thousands refuse to ratify the work of the so-called republican county, city and judicial conventions. The best republicans in Omaha and Douglas county have reached the conclusion that this is the proper time to administer a wholesome rebuke to recreant public servants and disreputable political leaders by joining with good citizens of all parties in the movement for better local government and the maintenance of the principle of a non-partisan judiciary.

SWOBE SHOULD BE ELECTED.

Every citizen of Omaha who desires to see the city treasury in competent and honest hands will cast his vote next Tuesday for Thomas Swobe. Mr. Swobe is eminently qualified for the duties of the office. He is a first class accountant and the only candidate for treasurer before the people who is familiar with the work of the office to which he aspires.

Neither Edwards nor Thompson have ever had any experience with the compilation of tax lists, the apportionment of public revenue among different funds and the proper accounting of receipts and disbursements. In fact they have had no experience whatever as custodians of public funds.

Thomas Swobe, on the other hand, has, as clerk of Douglas county, had a thorough training in the preparation of tax lists and checking of treasury records. As chairman of the finance committee of two successive councils Mr. Swobe personally checked up the city treasurer's books and supervised the settlement of his accounts. His capacity was again demonstrated last summer, when he was placed temporarily in charge of the city treasury after the defalcation had been disclosed. This was during the month of June, when the larger portion of taxes are paid in. During the few weeks he was in the office he handled over a quarter of a million dollars of city money, and no expert has found fault with the manner in which Mr. Swobe discharged the duties. So much on this score.

The only objection that has been raised to Mr. Swobe's candidacy is almost too frivolous to be discussed. Mr. Swobe is said to be disqualified because he is one of the sureties on the bond of ex-Treasurer Bollu. In what way could that fact interfere with the faithful discharge of duty if Mr. Swobe is elected treasurer to succeed Mr. Dumont? He can not in any way escape liability for his share of the shortage. The amount of deficit can not be decreased by him any more than it can by Mr. Dumont. Surely the four experts ought to be through checking up the books by January. They certainly will be through by that time if the citizens' ticket is elected.

It goes without saying that the election of C. W. Thompson is out of question. The contest is squarely between Swobe and Edwards. As between these two men every taxpayer and every good citizen will give Thomas Swobe the preference over a man who has been the head center of the present council combine and is tainted with bucket shop speculation.

A peculiar decision has just been rendered by the supreme court of South Dakota in a suit brought against the Western Union Telegraph company, in which it is held that the company, although a common carrier, is under no obligation to transmit messages not written on the blanks which it provides. In view of the fact that it has been decided time and time again by different courts that the stipulations and conditions printed upon the company's blanks place no legal restrictions on the sender and cannot be pleaded as a waiver of the company's liability for damages, this decision must be considered a judicial anomaly.

According to the supreme court of New York no one has a right to a place on the official ballot with a party designation unless it can prove title to its use, and the state democracy therefore is excluded from representation on the ticket. According to the Nebraska supreme court every candidate has a right to a place on the official ballot with any party designation he may choose. Two opposing candidates may even use the same party designation. It might be well for these courts to make the effort to get together.

This is the era of reduced train schedules all over the country. The run between Omaha and Kansas City will hereafter be made in six hours and the run from Omaha to Salt Lake is to be made in less than thirty hours. The annihilators of distance make some new progress every year. Railroad equipment is constructed always with a view to greater speed.

Grain speculators are storing immense quantities of corn in Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas to await the inevitable rise under ordinary conditions. Should the way be opened for the sale of American products to the Cubans the price of farm products will advance and a war involving European and Asiatic states would pay off many mortgages on Nebraska farms.

It has been years since the railroads of the west bought largely of rolling stock, being content to keep in repair their old engines and cars. Nowadays, however, western roads are ordering liberally both locomotives and cars. It is a hopeful sign—an unfailing barometer of the state of trade.

Chills Enthusiasm.

Washington Post.

The proposition to hang out a red flag and locate the republican national convention in the city making the highest bid has not stirred up the least bit of rivalry among the cities.

Tomorrow and Tomorrow.

Globe-Democrat.

The Spanish forces in Cuba are making no headway, nor does it appear that they have any definite plans for a winter campaign. But like true Spaniards, they expect to accomplish wonderful things "tomorrow."

The Combine at Long Range.

Chicago News.

There is nothing more fearful or wonderful than the city council in action. The movements of a yellow dog with a tin-can attachment to its tail or of a man arising from a seat on a hornet's nest are fraught with less unconventional variety than the council's slightest act.

Ohio's Talent Overdrawn.

Springfield Republican.

The republican politicians are raising the objection to Senator Allison of Iowa as a presidential candidate that he was born in Ohio. They want a rest from Ohio men. Grant was a native of Ohio, so was Harrison, while Hayes and Garfield were Ohio men. Seventeen years in the last twenty of republican occupancy of the presidential chair are deemed enough for Ohio for the present.

AGE AND THE PRESIDENCY.

Very Little Young Timber in the Presidential Record.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Thomas B. Reed, who was 56 years of age on the 18th of this month, is usually put in the young men class among statesmen, but he is older than any man elected to the presidency since Buchanan was on taking that office. Buchanan, at his inauguration, was about ten years older than Reed is now, but all his successors have been rather youthful as the age of public men is reckoned. On taking office Lincoln was 52, Grant 47, Hayes 54, Garfield 49, Cleveland (in 1885) 48 and Benjamin Harrison 55. One of the vice presidents whom death promoted, Andrew Johnson, was 57 on entering the white house, and the other, Chester A. Arthur, was 51. Johnson was the only president of the past forty years who, at his inauguration, was older than ex-Speaker Reed is at present.

In the early days of the country the age line reached by presidents on entering office was higher than it has been since the war time. At inauguration Washington was 57, John Adams 62, Jefferson and Madison 58, Monroe 59, John Quincy Adams 58, Jackson 62, Van Buren 55, W. H. Harrison 68, Polk 50, Taylor 65, Pierce 49 and Buchanan, as before mentioned, 66. Of the two vice presidents who went up by the death of the incumbent of the higher office, Tyler was 51 and Fillmore 50. The oldest president on entering office was W. H. Harrison and the youngest Grant. Nobody at the time thought Washington, John Adams, or even the first Harrison, too old for the presidency, but the tendancy in the past score or two of years has been to choose younger men than those.

Of the men prominently mentioned in connection with the republican candidacy Morton is the oldest, being already 71 years of age, or three years older than the oldest president was on going into power. Allison, who is 66, comes next. Harrison, who is next on the roll, is 62. Then comes Reed, 56, and the youngest is McKinley, 51. Morton is the only man whose age will be considered a barrier to his chances. But age will have taken both Allison and Harrison off the track for the race five years hence. Harrison, the younger of the two, will be 67 in the presidential year 1900, and will be 68, the same age as the first Harrison was on taking office, when the president chosen in 1900 is inaugurated. Age will not rule Reed out of the race until after he has three changes of getting the presidency, while McKinley will be able to remain four years longer on the track. Perhaps one or both may win the prize once or twice in this time.

LOCAL CAMPAIGN CHATTER.

Lew Burmester, who is running for the council on the dervish ticket, must not be confounded with C. E. Burmeister, the well known German-American. Lew for years kept one of the lowest dives, if not the lowest dive, in the Third ward. His place was a resort for men and women, black and white, whose names appear on the police records charged with all sorts of offenses.

Ben S. Baker, who is a candidate on the dervish ticket for judge of the district court, has a record that members of the labor organizations will find peculiarly interesting. On the 28th day of March, 1889, the house of representatives at Lincoln had under consideration the passage of Senate File No. 61, a bill for an act providing for a holiday to be known as "Labor Day." Ben Baker was at that time a member of the legislature from Jefferson county. On the roll call the bill passed, but it was not by Ben Baker's vote. The first name in the list of the members who voted against the bill is that of Baker. The members of organized labor in Omaha, who are proud of their one holiday in the year, Labor Day, celebrated on the first Monday in each September, will know how tight to grasp the hand of Baker when he slobberingly asks them for their support.

STATE HOUSE, LINCOLN, Oct. 29.—To Members of the Conference Committee, A. P. A.—Gentlemen: I feel that you should understand this matter of Broatch's candidacy at once and fully. Don't you understand that letter bluff of mine for what it is worth? I have not written him that if he is defeated he may be his own successor on the fire and police board. That would be nice, wouldn't it, for Broatch? You know how Broatch helped us out on that penitentiary appraisement and you understand that we have to take care of him. I wrote him a letter to the effect that if he was elected mayor he might dictate his successor on the fire and police board, and that promise is as good as many that Broatch has made. You understand, of course, that Broatch has a crazy desire to be the republican nominee for governor next year. You also understand that I want a renomination for attorney general. Now you know well enough that it would be a political impossibility for a governor and an attorney general to be nominated from Douglas county. Personally, therefore, you can see that I am not tearing my clothes to help Broatch get the election in Omaha as mayor and use that as a stepping stone to the governorship. If the voters turn him down for mayor you won't hear of him in the governor race and my chances for renomination will be materially brightened. You understand my position and I ask my friends on your committee to not forget me entirely in your plans for your local election. Yours in F. P. and P. A. S. CHURCHILL.

Hitchfake has omitted to say what Judge Scott has done for Omaha. He has allowed the World-Herald to advertise lotteries, notwithstanding the state law prohibits it.

Jim Allan's name heads the aldermanic list on the election ticket. It will be at the foot when the votes are counted.

Ex-Sidewalk Inspector and Street Car Spotter Allan voted to deny the people the right of competition on paving material. The people will compete on election day in a universal effort to keep him where he belongs. His name will be changed to Pants.

Clinton Powell used his position on the school board to work himself into a position that pays $500 a year. Then he put on the Scott collar and got into line for judge of the district court. Scott could not in the nature of things have nominated any one better than Scott. Baker, Powell, Slabaugh Fawcett and Dickinson form a fitting tail to the Scott kite.

Carr Axford is longing for a place in the council. Although a rich man, he has walked from his home on Lake street to his work each day in order to save car fare. A street car pass will mean a good deal to Carractacus.

S. I. Gordon is nothing if not independent. He says it's nobody's business but his own that he knows no more than he does. He says he knows as much as A. G. Edwards and that Edwards is as smart as Sam Dubois.

Some of Sam Dubois' friends made him a present of a cake of soap the other day. They wanted to give him something that he would keep.

Mel Redfield denies that he has made any promises of positions for his "Friends" in case of his election as county clerk. Before it got to the point of making pledges he discovered that he would not need make any. He is one of the few candidates who concedes his defeat and has commenced to hedge in every direction in order to stop the expense.

Those eighteen policemen who have been kept on the pay roll since September 17, on account of the state fair, will come in handy now in looking out for Broatch's interests in the local fight.

There will be trouble in camp if Churchill and Russell don't do something pretty soon to bolster up Broatch's bluff with the saloon men. Broatch must have a commission dated from next January in order to club the liquor dealers into line.

"Make it unanimous" is the battle slogan of Albyn Frank. Yes, Elmer Frank is fixed good and plenty, Scip Dundy has a bit of everything that comes through the federal mill and if Albyn can only get into the county fodder trough the family will feel that it has been made unanimous.

John Westberg has subscribed $100 to a local enterprise and had his name published as an enterprising citizen. John's name looks well there, but it would look better on some of the unsatisfied judgments that are on record against him in the district court.

If Edwards is elected city treasurer his first question to each customer would doubtless be: "How's wheat this morning?"

It pays to have a brother-in-law in a position of influence. K. S. Fisher, compositor, and president of the Central Labor union, in his rounds "working" for his brother-in-law, Johnny McDonald, met lame George, also a union cigar maker, and pleaded for Broatch as well as McDonald. He said: "George, if you can't conscientiously vote for Broatch do it for my sake, for if he gets elected I will get an appointment, he has promised it." But George, being a socialist, would not consent, and although Iliff and Fisher have promised to deliver the goods they find they are not what they thought they were.

A. G. Edwards, candidate for city treasurer, says that he did not gamble on the Board of Trade himself, but invested the money for the benefit of a young friend who did not want to be known in the transaction. Now, that's nice. Instead of being a dead game sport himself, Edwards confesses that he is a tin horn gambler, and was simply plugging for the Board of Trade and running in suckers for the game.

Jim Walsh is posing as a business reform candidate for county commissioner. Of course that talk and posing is all for gudgeons. His fellow dervishes know that he will do just what the conference committee orders and they are willing that he should use all the deception necessary to secure an election.

Holdrege called Nat Brown in from Red Oak to fix the saloon men in Broatch's interest. Nat found a reception among the men who know him that was too chilling and he has returned. He got wind that Bob Kneebs was coming to town, so Nat folded his tent.

A DARK LANTERN COMBINE.

Turning the Light on Omaha's Spoils Distributors.

Sioux City Tribune.

There has just been unearthed in Omaha an A. P. A. conspiracy that is enough to make one almost lose faith in our civilization. It appears, and the evidence is in the shape of the signatures of the conspirators, that A. P. A. council 125 established in connection with the other councils a dark-lantern order some time ago for the express purpose of controlling local politics and political appointments. A committee and then a subcommittee was appointed, when the word was passed along the line that no man need expect office in Omaha by appointment or election unless he filed his application with the subcommittee. That is to say, a man desiring appointment to a public office or desiring the nomination for office at the hands of the republican party must first get the consent of the subcommittee. If the subcommittee was satisfied with the applicant's record, and he would commit himself in writing to do certain things for the "good of the order," the subcommittee would authorize the applicant to go ahead. It appears that the A. P. A. has had control of the city council for some time and that no appointment by the mayor could reach confirmation until the A. P. A. subcommittee gave its consent. The present republican municipal and county tickets were made up by this subcommittee. The Bee prints two pages of facsimile applications of candidates for nomination by the republican convention, and also pledges of candidates to submit their official purpose to the subcommittee for its approval before they act. In other words, a dark-lantern A. P. A. committee proposes to run Omaha and Douglas county.

Shorten the Campaign.

Minneapolis Journal (rep).

There is no necessity whatever for a long campaign in '96. The issues are well made up, they are thoroughly understood by the people, the educational work has been done and the people would be ready to vote tomorrow if the tickets had been nominated. Under these circumstances it would be a great calamity to the country to have it torn up by a four of five months' campaign, just when business is beginning to revive and struggling industries are beginning to feel the effect of returning confidence and strength. * * * The business men in the country have it in their power to exert such an influence through the representatives of their respective states in the national committees that they will not dare to disregard public interests in this particular, and it is to be hoped that the movement which the Cleveland chamber has inaugurated will be endorsed here in Minneapolis and throughout the country by the business and commercial bodies.

Book Habit in Public Men.

Philadelphia Record.

Senator John M. Palmer, too, is writing a book, which, to judge by the few extracts given in advance to the public, is free from partisan or factional venom, and should, therefore, be a valuable addition to the library of national politics. The increasing book habit in our public men is one of the most promising phases of contemporary literature; and even when marred by eccentricities of a splenetic nature its productions are not without value in laying bare the hidden springs of political movements and the inception of events that in their outcome go to make up history.

Chew, Boys, Chew!

St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

It is an extraordinary instance of the perversity of human intelligence that just as the farmers all over the country have turned out an immense crop of potatoes, the hygienic writers must needs announce that the potato is less nutritious than has been previously supposed, and that it is, in fact, rather indigestible than otherwise. The probability is, however, that the complaining millions of men who have hitherto relied on the succulent tuber as a main article of diet will go on eating it just the same.

THE PRETTY WAITER GIRL.

Somerville Journal.

She has such dainty, winsome ways,
As she prepares my place,
That, though the waiting time be long,
The minutes seem to race.
She is so neat, and trim, and nice,
And has so fine an air,
She lends unwonted romance to
Prosaic roast beef rare.

Her slender fingers I admire,
As she lays down the check,
Or spreads a napkin on the cloth,
To hide a tiny speck.
Surely by Nature she was meant
For one of Fashion's queens;
And yet her tedious life is spent
In serving pork and beans.

I spoke of this to her one day,
Told her how fair she seemed,
And asked her if she'd be my wife,
As I had often dreamed.
But she, alas! at once declined
To make my life a heaven;
For she gets fifteen every week,
While I get only seven.

MIRTH IN RHYME.

Detroit Free Press.

Now the lordly "gobble, gobble"
Of the proud Thanksgiving bird,
In a pleasing wobble, wobble,
Through the pumpkin vines is heard.

Indianapolis Journal.

'Tis not the man of fine-wrought mine,
Who yanks along the ship of state,
But rather he who time can find
To help the boys make up the slate.

Detroit Tribune.

The rose is red, the violet blue;
Both are sweet, likewise you;
Ere I proceed, please answer this:
"Bloomers are?" or "bloomers is?"

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Sweet Indian summer sings its song
Where burning fevers dwelt;
And the apple dumpling comes along,
To fill a want long felt.

Chicago Times-Herald.

Among the many people
Who brighten up our lives,
First ranks the spinster lady
Who writes "Advice to Wives."

St. Louis Republic.

The careless world full well believed
He led a model life,
And yet he had a thousand faults—
Known only to his wife.

San Francisco Examiner.

No ear of sow can genius make
Into a purse of silk;
Nor yet the water slops and chalk
Create the best of milk.

Richmond Dispatch.

"Have you seen service as a soldier, sir?"
His honor asked the petty larvener;
"Oh, yes," the culprit said, with show of tears,
"I was on pick-it duty many years."

Washington Star.

Once more the genial candidate,
Both gracious and astute,
Puts up his campaign promises
In packages to suit.

LEADING SPECIAL FEATURES.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

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Fifth installment of Robert Barr's new novel, which was begun four weeks ago and which has been received with such favorable comment—The story is beautifully illustrated with artistic sketches and is of entrancing interest.

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Frank G. Carpenter interviews the senator from Illinois who gained a national reputation as the chief promoter of the interstate commerce act—He tells of his boyhood and how he came to go into public life—A story with a lesson.

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First of a series of articles by General Nelson Miles, major general in command of the United States army, telling of incidents and episodes in his own career—This article deals with the campaign against the Sioux in the latter part of 1876 and the spring of 1877—No reader should miss these valuable contributions.

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A budget of the latest and most timely news of the building and loan associations—A subject in which every American citizen who hopes to own and live in a home of his own some day is vitally interested—Growth of the institution in different parts of the country.

IN WOMAN'S DOMAIN:

Fashions in winter frocks for fashionable women—Tissue paper novelties for lamps and candles for table decorations—Description of the bridal gown to be worn by Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt at her coming marriage with the duke of Marlborough—Mrs. Barney Barnato, wife of the English Kaffir millionaire—Fashion notes and news of noted women.

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Commencement of a continued story in five parts by Walter Camp, the famous Yale coach, entitled "The Substitute," dealing in the incidents of foot ball during the hero's college days—A story particularly appropriate just now—Other good reading for the children.

ROUND ABOUT ON WHEELS:

Patents for machines that are said to be the latest improved bicycles and tricycles—More about the bloomer and the bloomer girl—Caution about the danger of bicycle thefts through an organized band of thieves who operate with bicycles alone—What the local wheelmen are doing.

SPORTS DURING AUTUMN DAYS:

Comment on the important events of the week in professional and amateur sporting circles—Events in the foot ball field—Gossip with the gun and rod—Interesting grist of live sporting news.

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY:

Society livens up—Informal entertainments becoming more frequent—Receptions and weddings continue the features of social life—Movements of Omaha society folk—Guests from abroad visiting in Omaha households.

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