

THE DAILY BEE

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. For the week ending October 22, 1892. Total circulation, 10,000.

Average circulation for September, 9,622. A few men will express disapproval of the Irvine verdict.

BRYAN will soon cease to "represent the United States."

THIS is the day of the big republican how-out in Council Bluffs.

THE populist party produces postiferous panic and profuse prostration.

STAND up for Omaha by voting against the avowed enemies of her progress.

IT is reasonable to presume that our visiting Baptists who rise in prayer are standing up for Nebraska.

SO FAR we have not been able to obtain the views of the head of the Lease family on the present crisis.

THE nearer election day approaches the more certain the election of the entire Douglas county republican ticket becomes.

IF THE voters of the First district want to share the certain triumph of the winner they will lose no time in getting aboard the Field wagon.

THE news from Arkansas is very encouraging to democrats. It is now practically assured that Cleveland will actually carry the state.

THE building in Omaha at this time is surprising in the number and value of the permits issued. It is quite a boom of a normal and healthy sort.

THE campaign in Nebraska is unique in the fact that nothing has ever been said against the private life or public record of the republican nominee for governor.

JUDGING from the furious floundering indulged in by Wayne MacFaugh he is determined to earn a right to feast on the spoils in case of the election of Cleveland.

"HELP us or we perish" is the cry that comes from the Bryan holeders. The wall pervades the First district, but the Bryan ship—crew, cargo and passengers—is doomed.

NO NEBRASKA farmer who has worked to obtain a deed to his land will vote with the party whose leaders are in many cases men who seek to impair the value of his land.

HOW can the people place in power a gang of state defamers while there are over \$50,000,000 on deposit in the banks of Nebraska, or nearly \$50 for every man, woman and child in the state.

IT WILL take more democratic boodle than the Samostes and Jacksonians can raise to save Billy Bryan in the First district. By the way, what did Bryan ever do for the democracy of Omaha?

THERE is no record of any net of Bryan in evidence that would indicate that he considered Omaha within his district before the appointment became effective. He certainly has no claim for assistance at the hands of Omaha.

THE pawnbroker is not usually regarded as the highest ornament in business or social circles, but it must not be forgotten that had it not been for the obliging disposition of that person about 400 years ago Queen Isabella could not have obtained the wisewitch which led to our discovery.

IT SEEMS that the city sealer has a suspicion that some of the coal dealers are giving short weight to their customers, but that the ordinance under which he acts does not give him authority to take a load from the scales and verify its weight. It is clear that if he has no power to interfere it is entirely useless for him to have suspicions. As it now takes nearly as much of the poor man's money to buy a ton of coal as to buy a farm, it would seem as if that ordinance ought to be amended with the utmost promptness.

MORE than 500 delegates, representing 200 Baptist churches in Nebraska, are in attendance at the twenty-fourth annual convention of that church now in session in Omaha. It is a large and important body and stands for what is true and noble in the citizenship of the state.

As in the case of the Congregationalists, who met here last week, the people of Omaha will extend a hearty welcome to its guests without regard to denominational lines. The Baptist church is strong in Nebraska and its Young People's union is an organization of great influence. It was in this state that this powerful society originated, and it is now spread all over the United States.

THE NATION'S BEREAVEMENT.

The nation mourns the death of Mrs. Harrison. Everywhere throughout this broad land the hearts of men and of women are touched with a profound sorrow, and if human sympathy can heal the wounds of those to whom the loss of wife and mother is an unspeakable bereavement, it is given them without limit. For weeks the American people sigh in the alternating hope and anxiety of those who kept devoted vigil by the bedside of the afflicted. Every report that came from the sick room was anxiously read in millions of homes. When Mrs. Harrison asked to be taken from the mountain resort, where a restoration to health was sought, back to the sunshine of Washington, there was a general feeling of gratification when her request was complied with, and a universal hope that the change would bring improvement. All this was gratifying to a degree of popular affection which no other woman since the mother of Washington has enjoyed. The extent of that affection is the measure of the popular sorrow.

Mrs. Harrison represented the highest standard of American womanhood, and, indeed, of all true womanhood. To her, home had a loftier meaning than anything else under heaven, and her duties as wife and mother were above all others, save her obligations to her Maker. The story of her life is that of simple and faithful performance of every domestic function. A woman of culture and refinement, capable of meeting the highest social demands, she did not seek the diversions of society as an object of life, but rather accepted and performed what society required of her as a duty. The testimony is that none discharged this duty more worthily. Whether as a private lady in her home at Indianapolis, or entertaining as a senator's wife, or presiding over the white house as the first lady of the land—everywhere she was the same gracious, considerate, hospitable hostess—everywhere she maintained the unostentatious manners and the unaffected dignity of a true and noble womanhood.

In all these respects Mrs. Harrison was an example of which American women may well be proud, and which all women would do well to emulate. That she left the impress of her superior qualities upon the social life of her time, so far as she came in contact with it, is not to be doubted, and in her death, after weary weeks of patient suffering, marked by the tenderest care and most faithful devotion of husband and children, there is a lesson to her sex of the worth of a pure, useful and unselfish life.

ENCOURAGING TO STOCK RAISERS.

In an article on the decline of the stock business Great Britain the London Financial Times says: The order recently issued by the board of agriculture, which came into force on the 19th of September, permits the importation of sheep from the United States on vessels with cattle from that country. It will doubtless encourage a live trade in sheep, which is on the increase there, while the claim recently made by Secretary Koss, when he declared that the United States free from pleuro pneumonia, is suggestive of the entry of live cattle from the United States into our inland markets at no remote date. It seems probable that we shall soon be dependent on America for our beef, with the result that cattle breeding, which has till lately been the main prop of our agriculture, will become as unprofitable as wheat growing.

Few subjects are of deeper interest to the western farmer than that here referred to. It has been evident for some time that Europe was becoming more and more dependent upon the United States for its meat supply. Our exports of cattle, hogs and sheep have enormously increased of late and there seems to be a good prospect that they will continue to do so. It is undoubtedly true that England will soon be largely dependent upon America for her beef and for other meats. We can raise stock more cheaply than England can, and for that matter no country of Europe can compete with us. The vast areas of grazing land in the west will continue for many years to invite the enterprise of stock raisers, and with judicious management they can produce the best of meats at prices which will defy European competition. The exports of beef and pork from the packing houses of South Omaha have wonderfully increased during the past year and Chicago and Kansas City have also had a great foreign trade. The future of the meat business in the west is full of promise and the prospect of a growing market in Europe affords every encouragement to the western stockman.

AMERICAN TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

The statistics for each branch of the great textile industries have recently been completed by the census bureau. It appears from the tables presented that the increase in silk manufacture has been most striking, being 112.75 per cent in the value of the products, but cotton ranks second with an increase of 38.61 per cent and wool third with an increase of 23.39 per cent. The average increase in the textile industry is 38.61 per cent. It appears from the report, however, that wool stands first in relative importance among the textile manufactures with a product valued at \$377,768,224, with cotton products second, valued at \$297,981,724, and silk products third, valued at \$87,298,434. The increase in the total of these textile products during the past ten years has been \$192,672,631. This surpasses all previous records of growth in this or any other country.

The most interesting feature of these statistics is the great increase shown in the amount of wages paid to operators. In the combined industries referred to above the increase in wages paid has been 64.71 per cent. The total sum of \$162,365,598 was paid in these industries to 488,921 employes, making the annual average of wages to each person employed \$339.84 in the wool manufactures as against \$298.33 in 1883, \$391.65 in the cotton manufactures as compared with \$243.65 in 1880, and \$383.55 in the silk manufactures as compared with \$291.83 in 1880. These wages, it is to be remembered, are the average earnings of men, women and children. As there has been a great reduction in the prices of the goods produced in these three industries it is evident that the total production

must be vastly greater than it was ten years ago in order to make so great an increase in the value of the product.

These figures ought to be very suggestive to the American workman. They prove conclusively that industries which rank among the most important in the United States are growing with great rapidity, that the wages of their operatives are increasing, and that the prices of their products are steadily falling. The poor man is especially interested in the growth of our cotton and wool textile industries. He has to buy the products of these mills, and he has every reason to congratulate himself upon the fact that they are flourishing, and that while they are reducing the cost of the goods which he must buy, they are at the same time enlarging the field of American labor and bettering the condition of their employes. The more of home industries is not merely an advantage to the manufacturer—it promotes the interests of the workman by making a market for labor, and by cheapening the commodities which he is compelled to buy.

THE SAME HERE.

Ex-Senator Hill of Colorado, in an open letter to the voters of that state, gives among several reasons for republican success "that the credit and reputation of Colorado will be injured beyond all calculation should the Weaver ticket be successful." Simply as a business proposition, says Mr. Hill, "I am of the opinion that the election of the Weaver ticket in Colorado would inflict an injury upon our credit from which it would require years to recover." Can any practical man doubt that populist success in Nebraska would have the same damaging effect upon the credit and reputation of this state that it would have upon Colorado? The conditions in the two states are very much alike, that is, both must depend for their development upon outside capital and upon attracting population from other portions of the country. What ever would repel these from the one would be equally effective in repelling them from the other. Nebraska has already had enough experience to warrant the conviction that populist success would seriously injure the credit and reputation of the state. Everybody who has given intelligent attention to the matter knows that the new political movement has retarded the progress of Nebraska and been a check upon its prosperity. The damage done here has not been as serious, perhaps, as in Kansas, chiefly for the reason that the superior capabilities of Nebraska offer stronger inducements to investment and settlement, but no well-informed man will question that this state would have gained more largely than it has done in the last two or three years had it not been for the danger of the success of the new political movement. That danger is still present, though it is diminishing, there is every reason to believe, as the day of election approaches, but until it is swept away by a defeat of the populist party so complete as to leave no chance for the demagogues in that organization to do further mischief will Nebraska realize that degree of progress and prosperity which ought to be hers. There could be no stronger proof of the generally high esteem in which the capabilities of Nebraska are held than the fact that notwithstanding disparagement and misrepresentation, the menace of prohibition and the equally great danger from the new political movement, she has gone steadily forward in material development, and it is surely a fair and reasonable inference that if these obstacles to progress were removed, the advance would be much more rapid than it has been. Regarded from a purely practical standpoint there cannot be a reasonable doubt that populist success in Nebraska would inflict incalculable damage upon the state, affecting not one or two but all interests, from which it would require years to recover. The experiment already had should be sufficient.

A JUSTIFIABLE SELFISHNESS.

"When we deal with foreign nations," said Senator Manderson in his speech at Hebron, "we want to get more than we give." This is the republican position, but it is the reverse of the position taken by the democracy in this campaign. It is one of the most surprising things in political history that a party claiming to represent the people and to speak in behalf of their interests should not only favor a policy by which a competing nation would gain a great advantage, but should also accuse its opponents of equal indifference to the "brotherhood of man." It should be remembered that the first duty of any nation is self-protection. Nothing could be more absurd than the pretense that it is incumbent upon the American people to make laws that will favor the manufacturer and the wage earner of Great Britain. So far as we have observed no republican journal or orator has rejoined over the depression that has been caused in England by the enforcement of our protective policy. The facts have been referred to for no other purpose but to show that free trade is not the rich blessing which its democratic advocates in this country claim it to be. It is true that we want to get more than we give when we deal with foreign nations. England has been trying for more than a century to get more than she gave in her commercial dealings with us, and it has been openly declared in parliament that the true policy for England was to crush out every American industry in its infancy in order that competition might be rendered impossible. It is not proposed by the advocates of protection that English industries shall be throttled, but only that the American manufacturer and wage earner shall be taken care of. If that means a heartless disregard of the "brotherhood of man," the free traders are at liberty to make the most of it.

Give the American a Chance.

From the bulletins that are so frequently issued by the news wavers of the two national political committees we learn that there is now a desperate rivalry for the favor of foreign-born voters. The bright young man who grinds out the typewritten claims at Mr. Carter's headquarters informs the public that the recent speech of Mr. Blaine has created a regular stampede in the ranks of the Irish red prairie and that the sons of Erin are now pouring into the republican

party by the thousands. The manipulator of the typewriter at democratic headquarters is so confident of success that he has written Mr. Harrity's young man is emphatic in the belief that Blaine is a back number, and that his influence with the Irish vote is nil. Instead of a general immigration of such democrats to the republican party we are informed that those few Irishmen who have been attracted to the republican ticket are so thoroughly disgusted with Mr. Blaine's demagogic performance that they have decided to express their disapproval by voting for Mr. Cleveland. So it is this sharp contention confined to the Irish-American voter. We gather from the same sources that a similar result will be accomplished among the social forces to the German, Swedish, Bohemian, Hebrew, Russian, Polish and Scandinavian vote. The fact not disposed to stir up race prejudice. It has no special objections to the extraordinary efforts that are being made to control the vote of those who happened to make their initial appearance in foreign climes, but it would inquire in a sneer and subdued manner as to what is being done by the national committee in regard to the American voters. There are no special pleas being made to the Hill and the John Smith and all outward appearance is that the plain American voter is a most inconsequential individual in the present campaign. It may be well to ask the question whether it should be the case in a country where the campaign orator has so much to say about patriotism.

A WORD WITH THE OLD SOLDIER.

O'NEILL, Neb., Oct. 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: Has it ever occurred, I wonder, to the old soldiers who are parading under the banner of Weaver and Field and keeping step to the tune of starvation and calamity, there is not a word or line in the national platform of the old soldier, who has sacrificed to carry comfort or consolation to the soldier's soul or pensions to his needy pocketbook? On the subject of the soldier their platform is as silent as the tomb and unresponsive as a mummy. No recognition whatsoever of the noble services and unparalleled sacrifices of the hero and patriotic hero who sprang to the defense of their country and through rivers of blood, disease-breeding swamps and the heathen immito and torture of religion, man preserved his honor, vindicated the principle of human liberty and established for the happiness and government of future generations one provision of the constitution, the care of abandoned, and let us hope, eternal. Not one word of sympathy and encouragement, no one promise of assistance and support in the hours of need and days of decline of the man with the armless hand, the legless pants, the crippled limb, the blind eye, the maimed physique, who left his home, his family, his all, to fight his country's battles and maintain his country's honor. No one word of aid to the struggling widows and orphaned children of the country's defenders who lost their lives in defense of the nation's flag. Was over the helplessness of the old soldier, who has so strongly exemplified as in this instance? Why even the old democratic party with its loud and its sincere sympathy, never dared to ignore the righteous and humane demands of the union soldier. The country has never before witnessed such studied neglect of the old soldier's interests and conceded rights on the part of a political party bidding for national recognition. Following the platform is a resolution which makes a pointed allusion to the soldier and his pension rights, but it is hollow and without heart, and in its preamble discredits the old soldier's services and the national platform. Supply a fifth wheel to the independent cart, a useless and purposeless attachment, a stub thrown to the wind, and the old soldier's interests and the American people an unparadise insult to the men who wore the blue. To the who were present at the convention and watched the proceedings, however, as was the writer, it was no surprise that the soldier was ignored and relegated to the rear of the most important feature of the gathering was the southern representation, composed mainly of ex-rebel brigadiers, and a few of the country's miscreants, who didn't count to any alarming extent. The paradox of presenting the rebel—General Field—on a pension platform, was too much for the old soldier. They could do no violence to their feelings long enough to march around the hall to the tune of Yankee Doodle provided it was accompanied by the tune of Dixie, but pension platform never never do. At this the southern seces drew the line, and the result was that the soldier and his pension are made a side issue—an outside issue. They bring up the rear, and outstraced by this notice of the world: "This is no part of the platform."

Can it be, Mr. Editor, that the old soldier does not know when he is insulted? Is it possible that when he is knocked down, jumped upon and stamped into the earth, figuratively speaking, that he does not know it? Or has he become so manumitted that he is willing to submit himself to any indignity that his southern brothers may heap upon him, and forego all the well-earned privileges which he has before him, and be scorched by a grateful people? I do not believe that ever inference is correct. It is my firm belief that the old soldier, as a body, will not only rebuke this present insult at the polls on the 8th of next month by casting their ballots for the party which has so ungenerously held them in grateful remembrance and suited earnest action to professions by liberal pension laws. That they will stay by the old republican party—the only party of principles and progress asking for the suffrages of the American people today. The party which was so ungenerous to the soldier and is now being made the target for the shafts of southern malice and English free trade enmity and envy.

One of our country's historic devotion to the land of our nativity or adoption is to be upheld and encouraged, the insults toward the country's soldiers must be rebuked and the country's honor maintained. The old soldier should and die. Therefore, let the old soldiers, their sons and all grateful citizens, stand by the old soldier that ever responded to any country's call. It is due to American dignity and American love of patriotism. CLARENCE SULLIVAN.

LOOTED LEVITY.

Detroit Free Press: She (hastily)—The fire is going out. He—Well, I hope it will bring some coal back with it. Atchison Globe: Tell a man that he writes an interesting letter, and he will begin to dream of the night when he will be able to get a word out of his mouth. New York Weekly: Think—I hear the cabinet are going to strike for shorter hours. Think, you sometimes sides—Why, goodness, their hours are not over forty minutes long now. Somerville Journal: Casting is very exciting sport, but, like some other amusements, it has its drawbacks. Philadelphia Record: I'm taking the pledge, but I don't intend to keep it, as the burglar remarked while pillaging the pawnbroker's shop. Chicago Inter Ocean: Sit down—Do you notice that the water is falling into the street? Chicago News: The only change he has to get is a word about his married life. Chicago News: "Did Mr. Pimpernel dance with you?" "That's what he called it."

Philadelphia Times: Concerning women that don't intend to keep it, as the burglar remarked while pillaging the pawnbroker's shop. He, meaning that she would her thanks, replied: "Why, thank me as all others thank; thank me with your lips."

There was an awkward pause, and then he said: "Hark!" Record suddenly along as fast as a race horse. For she came up and stood a foot apart. "Looked down and said, with a blush, 'Well, why don't you take your thanks?'"

LITERALLY CONSIDERED. Chicago News Record: "How can I ever thank you?" she had sighed. As I took the ring he gave her in her dainty finger tips. He, meaning that she would her thanks, replied: "Why, thank me as all others thank; thank me with your lips."

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AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION

Preparations Made for the 8th Journey to Indianapolis. POSTPONED THE FUNERAL SERVICES. Will Be Held at Washington Thursday Morning and at the President's Old Home Friday—Cabinet Members to Be Full Hearers.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE. 515 FORTY-SEVENTH STREET. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25. Preparations for the 8th journey to Indianapolis kept the official household at the executive mansion busy today. To the president and his family it was a day of rest, of much needed rest. The president is much exhausted with the anxious waiting and waiting of the last two weeks. The cares of the sick room and grief have almost prostrated Mrs. McKee while Mrs. Dimmick, the faithful watcher by the sick bed, is completely exhausted. Partly for this reason and partly because it seemed difficult to make the necessary preparations by Wednesday morning, the president determined this morning to postpone the funeral services here until Thursday morning and the services in Indianapolis until the morning of Friday. The president's brother will be here from Kansas City by that time and all the members of the cabinet will be here to attend the funeral services. During the morning the president saw and the members of his cabinet who called, and Rev. Dr. Hamlin, who will conduct the services Thursday morning.

News for the Army. The following army orders were issued today: The order for the examination of Captain Thomas P. Quinn, Fourth Infantry, by the army retiring board at Governor's island, is revoked. The extension of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability of Captain Quinn is further extended six months on account of sickness. The order of appointment granted First Lieutenant Carter P. Johnson, Tenth cavalry, is extended three months. Leave of absence for two months, to take effect from the date of his discharge, of the following names is granted to the following named officers: First Lieutenant William W. Webber, Tenth infantry, October 17; Second Lieutenant Harry H. Handberg, Sixth infantry, about November 17; Second Lieutenant George D. (George D.) Hovey from light battery A to battery L; First Lieutenant Edward H. Carlin from battery L to light battery A; Lieutenant Cattin will join the battery to which he is transferred. First Lieutenant George S. Young, Seventh infantry, now on leave of absence, will rejoin his company. The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant George T. Bartlett, Third cavalry, is extended one month. The following assignments to regiments, of officers recently promoted, are ordered: Cavalry Lieutenant Colonel George A. Purinton (promoted from major) to the Tenth cavalry, to date from October 20, vice Wilcox, retired; Major Alexander S. B. Keyes (promoted from captain Tenth cavalry) to the First cavalry, to date from October 20, vice Purinton, promoted. He will report by telegraph to the general commanding Detroit. Captain Thaddeus H. Heman to a detachment of the Tenth cavalry, to date from October 19, vice Lounsbury, appointed regimental adjutant. He will join his proper station. Captain Thaddeus H. Heman, Tenth cavalry, will report to Raleigh and report in person to the governor of North Carolina for temporary duty in connection with the militia of that state.

Miscellaneous. A. Bartlett of Iowa is at the Johnson. The Baltimore Sun says among the districts where the campaign is being watched with special interest in Washington is the First Nebraska, where Representative Bryan is fighting for re-election.

The Common Sense System. The system of protection has been called by some writers the American system. This is a mistake. It is no more peculiarly American than eating dinner or wearing clothing. It is the recognized common sense system and practice of nine-tenths of civilization, and, like every other well established system, it is based on a necessary reason. In this, as in other matters, the universal consensus of the race is the only safe guide.

The Achievement of the Century. Chicago News Record. To annihilate 900 miles of space, to bring the human voice over a throat of copper wire, and to place in personal and contact with your fellow man, 1,900 miles away—this constitutes no slight achievement for a civilization which twenty-five years ago had not

even heard of a telephone. It is another triumph which science appropriately presents to mankind as her souvenir of the present civilization.

P. O. Headland of Holdrege came in this morning and is stopping at the Millard. He attended the rally at Valley last evening and says that it was a corker. Seven democrats came out openly and announced that they would support the republican ticket and some of the people's party followers have renounced their allegiance to the fallacious doctrine of the populists.

Hon. J. C. Allen, secretary of state, came up this morning from Lincoln, and in speaking of the congressional fight in the First district said that the two meetings held in the capital Monday evening, addressed respectively by the republicans and democratic candidates, were a fair sample of sentiment in Lincoln. Judge Field spoke to an audience of about 1,400 people at the Lansing, while Mr. Bryan talked to a crowd of 775 democrats in Bohannon's hall. Mr. Allen said that Bryan's course in getting up his meeting in Lincoln, and drawing away from the one previously arranged for by Judge Field, would do the democratic nominee incalculable damage in Lancaster county. It was of the opinion that the move to raise funds in Omaha to help Mr. Bryan's campaign would not surprise any of the people in the First district who were fully posted as to the situation and the desperate straits to which the democrats had been driven by the rapidly increasing hopelessness of their nominee's chances for election, but he said that the public had been given an opportunity to see that the democrats were admitting among themselves that Bryan's chances were hopeless and that money alone could save him, while it was doubtful if even that could stay the tide that was so resistably setting in favor of the republican nominee.

As showing the losing strength of the populists in Red Willow county, Mr. Allen showed a letter that he had just received from a personal friend of his old home in Nebraska, stating that although Judge Hallard, a populist orator imported from California, had been here for ten days and consistently advertised to speak at that place, he had been compelled to give up and look up his indignation and the speech that he had intended to deliver in that place, because he could not get an audience together to listen to him.

Rev. G. Tate of Hastings is at the Millard. He leaves this morning for Exeter, where he will speak today under the auspices of the republican state central committee.

Stand by Your Colors. San Francisco Chronicle. The republican candidate for the vice presidency in his letter of acceptance points out the fact that republicans in every state of the union must stick to their colors or run the risk of losing the United States senate. The republican majority in the upper house is a narrow one, and two or three democratic gains might wrest its control from the protection party and end the present policy.

THE BACHELOR'S EXCUSE. Bachelor's Journal. I live alone. And I must own that I enjoy it more than that way. They all seem sweet to me; but, alas! I find. I do not seem to have a friend. I love them all, brunette or blonde; tall or petite. They all seem sweet to me; but, alas! I find. But, as I've said, I am not well. And my friends, I wish I shun. For maidens fair, they all seem sweet. And why should I adore but one?

A HINT FROM PARIS. European Edition New York Herald. A House Dress. Skirt and corsage of this white or cream muslin, with a dotted mauve floral design and a narrow gold border. The opening of the corsage embroidered with gold. A belt made out of piece of narrow gold lace.

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WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE. 515 FORTY-SEVENTH STREET. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25. Preparations for the 8th journey to Indianapolis kept the official household at the executive mansion busy today. To the president and his family it was a day of rest, of much needed rest. The president is much exhausted with the anxious waiting and waiting of the last two weeks. The cares of the sick room and grief have almost prostrated Mrs. McKee while Mrs. Dimmick, the faithful watcher by the sick bed, is completely exhausted. Partly for this reason and partly because it seemed difficult to make the necessary preparations by Wednesday morning, the president determined this morning to postpone the funeral services here until Thursday morning and the services in Indianapolis until the morning of Friday. The president's brother will be here from Kansas City by that time and all the members of the cabinet will be here to attend the funeral services. During the morning the president saw and the members of his cabinet who called, and Rev. Dr. Hamlin, who will conduct the services Thursday morning.

News for the Army. The following army orders were issued today: The order for the examination of Captain Thomas P. Quinn, Fourth Infantry, by the army retiring board at Governor's island, is revoked. The extension of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability of Captain Quinn is further extended six months on account of sickness. The order of appointment granted First Lieutenant Carter P. Johnson, Tenth cavalry, is extended three months. Leave of absence for two months, to take effect from the date of his discharge, of the following names is granted to the following named officers: First Lieutenant William W. Webber, Tenth infantry, October 17; Second Lieutenant Harry H. Handberg, Sixth infantry, about November 17; Second Lieutenant George D. (George D.) Hovey from light battery A to battery L; First Lieutenant Edward H. Carlin from battery L to light battery A; Lieutenant Cattin will join the battery to which he is transferred. First Lieutenant George S. Young, Seventh infantry, now on leave of absence, will rejoin his company. The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant George T. Bartlett, Third cavalry, is extended one month. The following assignments to regiments, of officers recently promoted, are ordered: Cavalry Lieutenant Colonel George A. Purinton (promoted from major) to the Tenth cavalry, to date from October 20, vice Wilcox, retired; Major Alexander S. B. Keyes (promoted from captain Tenth cavalry) to the First cavalry, to date from October 20, vice Purinton, promoted. He will report by telegraph to the general commanding Detroit. Captain Thaddeus H. Heman to a detachment of the Tenth cavalry, to date from October 19, vice Lounsbury, appointed regimental adjutant. He will join his proper station. Captain Thaddeus H. Heman, Tenth cavalry, will report to Raleigh and report in person to the governor of North Carolina for temporary duty in connection with the militia of that state.

Miscellaneous. A. Bartlett of Iowa is at the Johnson. The Baltimore Sun says among the districts where the campaign is being watched with special interest in Washington is the First Nebraska, where Representative Bryan is fighting for re-election.

The Common Sense System. The system of protection has been called by some writers the American system. This is a mistake. It is no more peculiarly American than eating dinner or wearing clothing. It is the recognized common sense system and practice of nine-tenths of civilization, and, like every other well established system, it is based on a necessary reason. In this, as in other matters, the universal consensus of the race is the only safe guide.

The Achievement of the Century. Chicago News Record. To annihilate 900 miles of space, to bring the human voice over a throat of copper wire, and to place in personal and contact with your fellow man, 1,900 miles away—this constitutes no slight achievement for a civilization which twenty-five years ago had not

even heard of a telephone. It is another triumph which science appropriately presents to mankind as her souvenir of the present civilization.

P. O. Headland of Holdrege came in this morning and is stopping at the Millard. He attended the rally at Valley last evening and says that it was a corker. Seven democrats came out openly and announced that they would support the republican ticket and some of the people's party followers have renounced their allegiance to the fallacious doctrine of the populists.

Hon. J. C. Allen, secretary of state, came up this morning from Lincoln, and in speaking of the congressional fight in the First district said that the two meetings held in the capital Monday evening, addressed respectively by the republicans and democratic candidates, were a fair sample of sentiment in Lincoln. Judge Field spoke to an audience of about 1,400 people at the Lansing, while Mr. Bryan talked to a crowd of 775 democrats in Bohannon's hall. Mr. Allen said that Bryan's course in getting up his meeting in Lincoln, and drawing away from the one previously arranged for by Judge Field, would do the democratic nominee incalculable damage in Lancaster county. It was of the opinion that the move to raise funds in Omaha to help Mr. Bryan's campaign would not surprise any of the people in the First district who were fully posted as to the situation and the desperate straits to which the democrats had been driven by the rapidly increasing hopelessness of their nominee's chances for election, but he said that the public had been given an opportunity to see that the democrats were admitting among themselves that Bryan's chances were hopeless and that money alone could save him, while it was doubtful if even that could stay the tide that was so resistably setting in favor of the republican nominee.

As showing the losing strength of the populists in Red Willow county, Mr. Allen showed a letter that he had just received from a personal friend of his old home in Nebraska, stating that although Judge Hallard, a populist orator imported from California, had been here for ten days and consistently advertised to speak at that place, he had been compelled to give up and look up his indignation and the speech that he had intended to deliver in that place, because he could not get an audience together to listen to him.

Rev. G. Tate of Hastings is at the Millard. He leaves this morning for Exeter, where he will speak today under the auspices of the republican state central committee.

Stand by Your Colors. San Francisco Chronicle. The republican candidate for the vice presidency in his letter of acceptance points out the fact that republicans in every state of the union must stick to their colors or run the risk of losing the United States senate. The republican majority in the upper house is a narrow one, and two or three democratic gains might wrest its control from the protection party and end the present policy.

THE BACHELOR'S EXCUSE. Bachelor's Journal. I live alone. And I must own that I enjoy it more than that way. They all seem sweet to me; but, alas! I find. I do not seem to have a friend. I love them all, brunette or blonde; tall or petite. They all seem sweet to me; but, alas! I find. But, as I've said, I am not well. And my friends, I wish I shun. For maidens fair, they all seem sweet. And why should I adore but one?

A HINT FROM PARIS. European Edition New York Herald. A House Dress. Skirt and corsage of this white or cream muslin, with a dotted mauve floral design and a narrow gold border. The opening of the corsage embroidered with gold. A belt made out of piece of narrow gold lace.

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