### THE DAILY BEE

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#### THE DAILY BEE.

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are practically unanimous for public improvement.

OMAHA cannot afford to go half way in the effort to stimulate her growth during the coming year.

IT is a mistake to say that Charley Goodrich is running for re-election. He is merely exercising for a Coulter

MATHEMATICALLY figured out, the influence of the W.-H. in Omaha stands as six hundred and sixty-four to six thousand nine hundred and eighteen. THE broweries, flour mills, elevators

and street car lines in Minneapolis have been gobbled by English syndi-cates. A man's life is worth one whisk of the lion's tail in that town.

Boss Stout ought to contribute lib-erally to the democratic campaign fund. Candidate Cushing's support of Stout's bill of extras in the legislature deserves substantial remembrance. THE taxpayers registered an emphat-"yes" for the depot and viaduet bonds.

Now let them show equal unanimity in securing the Nebraska Central bridge ecuring the Nebraska Central bridge and settle the railroad question for all

Two railroad bridges are better than one railrond bridge, and two union depots will prove of greater advantage to Omaha than one. Chicago has half a dozen depots and at least three of these are union depots.

THE report that Hutchinson, the bost bunko man of Chicago, was caught in the corn squeeze, is too good to be true It is hardly probable that a sharper o his experience was caught and pinched at his own game.

THE continued illness of Samuel J. Randall will probably prevent him from taking his seat at the opening of con-gress. In fact there is little hope that gress. In fact there is inthe hope he will be able to participate netively in the work of the session.

OVER seven thousand votes were cast at the special viaduct and depot elec-tion. This is the largest vote over polled at a special election in Omaha, was taken in the issue by our citizens.

THE republican ticket is entitled to the hearty support of every member of the party. In character, ability and general fitness for their respective posi-tions the candidates are infinitely superior to the democratic ticket.

PHIL ANDRES imagines that a little scap-grease now and then is relished by the best of men. But while Phil is lathering under the collar, Lee Helsley is coolly cultivating friends and gathe ing support in every quarter.

AT THE present writing very few people in Omaha know what Cushing has done toward building up Omaha, or where he has ever been prominent enough to be even mentioned among the mon who have helped to establish factories, mills or any other concerns that employ wage-workers year in and

THE assertion that taxation in Omaha The assertion that taxation in Oma'la to excessive has no foundation in fact. Nothing can be gained by misrepresontation. To outsiders the levy may seem very high, but when they are informed that the assessments represent formed that the assessments represent only one-fifth of the market value of property they concede that our taxes are as reasonable as those of any other western cuty. The hardship on property owners is chiefly through the special taxes for improvements that necessarily have to be made, and by which our property values have been enormorally increased. THE SILVER CONVENTION.

e St. Louis silver convention that it was expected to do. It declared in favor of free coinage. It asserted that a certificate of the government, bucked dollar for dollar by gold and sil-States, is a safe and sound currency. It affirmed that it is necessary to fully restore silver to its former place in the currency in order to replace the national bank notes that are being surrendered and to provide for the cast sums that must no vide for the vast sums that must be collected by the cancellation of govern-ment bonds during the next three years. It declared for the equal rights of gold and silver, and expressed the opinion that no nation ever had or ever will have too much of these coins. These views are to be impressed upon the attention of the country by a national committee, and congress will be memor-lalized to put them in effect by legislation. The all ver question is thus brought to the front as a leading subject of public discussion, and its importance is hardly second to that of any other question awaiting the action of con-

The prospect of free comage legislation is, however, not very promising. A free coinage bill can hardly be expected to pass the senate. The senator from the new states will unquestionably favor it, and those who represent the Rocky Mountain states and Pacific coast always have favored free coinage. But a large majority of the senate will continue to oppose this scheme. It is very doubtful whether a free coinage bill could pass the bouse. The friends of silver are largely in the ma-jority in that bely, but all of these are not favorable to free coinage. It is not certainly known that such a policy would carry in the house, though a proposal to increase the comage to the maximum amount now provided for by law, which would nearly consume what silver we produce, undoubtedly would. The effort will be to compromise upon bullion as a basis for national bank currency,

The strongest reason urged against

free coinage is the fact that it would turn over the profits on the coinage of silver dollars to the owners of builton. At present all silver is coined on gov-ernment account. That is, the govern-ment purchases all the silver it coins at the market valuation for fine silver bars. The mints do not take orders from private parties, but purchase lots of sil-ver not exceeding ten thousand ounces at their counter, paying for it in silver dollars. The silver dollar weighs four hundred and twelve and a half grains, but it will purchase four hundred and eighty grains of fine silver and leave about seven and a half cents unex-pended. Thus the government gets an apparent profit of about eighteen per cent. Really, however, since the govern-ment accepts the dollar in satisfaction ment accepts the dollar in satisfaction of all dues and demands at one hundred cents, it gains nothing by the trans-action except in enjoying the use of the "seignlorage" on all coin in circulation until it returns to the treasury. But while the gain to the government is not much under the legal tender law, it is obvious that with free collarge the owners of silver bullion would make owners of silver battion would make about eighteen per cent on all of the silver they could get converted into full legal tender coin, for although they would have to accept payment of anything due them in silver dollars at par, they would not have to redeem any more at war. Every dollar coined by the govwould not have to redeem any more at par. Every dollar coined by the gov-ornment constitutes a par liability, and that liability would remain if the coin-age were unlimited. The owners of bullion would reap the profit. This is a consideration which is likely to have weight against the proposal for free colunary. Meantime the silver question coinage. Meantime the silver question having, as it does, most intimate rela-tion to the interests and welfare of the whole people, should receive the widest public discussion and examina-

THE QUESTION OF SUBSIDIES.

The advocates of steamship subsidies have recently been less demonstrative in urging their cause upon public attention, but they are not idlo. The question is playing a part in the speakership contest, and there are other evidences of shrowd and careful preparation to bring a greater pressure upon the Fifty-first congress than ever before in behalf of subsidies. Among those who are giving their influence to this cause is the veteran financier and exthe veteran financier and ex-secretary of the treasury. Hugh McCulloch. He asserts that all of the great maritime nations have become what they are in respect of the amount of merchant tonnage affoat by giving either by subsidies or by liberal pay-ments for services, that there is no good reason to suppose that capitalists would build ships, even with free raw materials, and run them in competition with the well established and powerful foreign lines, without at least as much aid from our government as they have received from theirs, and that the restoration of our merchant marine is a matter of such vital importance to the country that he would approve any measure that would effect it. He would prefer liberal compensation for carrying the mails to direct subsidies, but if the lat-ter is necessary to induce capital to en-gage in steamship building he would

Mr. McCulloch is strongly opposed to Mr. McCulloch is strongly opocsed to the present tariff, and from time to time has given very excellent reasons for deairing a revision and re-duction of duties. But if the government were to adopt a policy of steamship subsidies, the limit of which it would be almost impossible to pre-scribe, could it safely spare any part of the revenue derived from the tariff? Who can say where subsidies would the revenue derived from the tariff? Who can say where subsidies would end if once entered upon, or what amount would in a few years be necessary to meet this demand on the treasury? The government could not justly limit its favor to certain shipbuilders. To be fair it would have to subsidize all who complied with the conditions. Is it not highly probable that a policy sufficiently liberal to encourage the construction of steamship lines would stim-

ulate enterprise in this direction to an extent beyond the legitimate require-ments of trade? If it were practicable to fix some limit to the number who should be entitled to receive subsides this question would be simplified, but this government must deal with all whom its policy should invite to invest their capital in ships with equal fair-ness. It could not confine its paternal care to a few favored ones who might be the first to ask it. Such a policy would be very short lived. Popular sentiment would

not telerate it. The importance of restoring our mer-chant marine is certainly great, but there are other matters quite as im-portant or more so. The masses of the people want relief from onerous and unnecessary tariff taxes, and this they will not easi if new demands are to be will not get if new demands are to be fastened upon the public treasury. Ad-vocates of tariff reduction cannot con-sistently champion steamship subsidies.

In a recent article on the Slour reser ration the terms on which the land will be sold by the government were erroneously reported. The law provides that the land shall be soid to actual set-tlersonly, under the provisions of the homestond law. In addition to the fees provided by that law, purchasers must pay one dollar and a quarter per acre. If any land remains unsold three years after the act has taken effect, it will be sold at seventy-five cents per acre, and at fifty cents per acre after five years. The rights of honorably discharged union soldiers and sailors are not abridged, except as to the payment of purchase prices. Public rondways four rods wide are established on all the section lines. The settlers who entered land on the Crow creek and Winnebago reservations under President Arthur's proclamation in 1885, and who were afterwards re-moved by the democratic administration, are granted pinety days in which to re-enter upon their claims. The con-sent of the Indians having been ob-tained, the only obstacle to the opening of the reservation is the report of the ludian commission and the president's proclamation. It is not likely that the president will issue his proclamation before spring, thus avoiding the hard-ships which would follow from a rush to that counter in mid-inter. that country in midwinter.

THE SUNDAY BEE will contain a highly interesting and gossipy letter from Frank G. Carpenter. In it he commences a series of Washington letcommences a series of Washington let-ters about public men of note, seciety gossip, a concensus of opinion among leaders in politics and society of the na-tional capital. He will interview from time to time the great men of the day, and his sketches will be brim full of solid information, engaging nucedote, and abounding in fresh and readable fact. Mr. Carpenter is well known to readers of THE BEE. He has made bimself famous as a newspaper corres-pondent. He ranks with the ablest writers in this country at the present time. He has made several tours of Europe and Asia and one tour around the world. Mr. Carpenter has resided in Washington for ten years and is thoroughly familiar with everything pertaining to public affairs. In his first Washington letter Mr. Carpenter presents personal sketches of the candi-dates for the speakership of the house, interspersed with gossip concerning heir lives and public careers.

TERRENCE V. POWDERLY'S scheme to combine the farmers and Knights of to combine the farmers and Knights of Labor into a vast non-political organization is a grand one in architectural design but impossible to execute. It is easy to plan and preciaim great things — another to put them into effect. No one but a visionary could hope to keep politics out of such an organization. This was clearly shown in the Knights of Labor In the Audust its reserved. of Labor. In the heyday of its power it numbered three-quarters of a million men. Today it has about one-seventh men. Today it has about one-sevents of the number. The cause of this failing away was politics. The organiza-tion was manipulated by mercenaries for personal gain, and it wont to pieces on the rocks of jealousy and ambition. The interests of the farmers and the knights are not such as can be readily cemented, even if it were possible to keep the disturbing factor of politics out of the councils. It is safer for both to operate separately, and thus reduce the chances of dissension and disaster.

GOVERNOR HILL declined to appoint delegates from New York to the St. Louis sliver convention on the ground that "the subject is not of such interest to the people of the state us to warrant action on my part." The animus of Hill's contemptible roply was doubtless inspired by the gold bugs of New York. That Hill should voice their sentiments and reluse representation to the Empire state in a body demanding justice to a great national interest stamps nim as a small-souled official, incapable of looking beyond the confines of his own state. His indifference to the great industry of the west will be heartily re-ciprocated should occasion arise.

It might have been worse. The majority in favor of the bonds was only 0,254. The total, however, was only 7,589—W.-H.
Yes, indeed, it might have been a good deal worse. If "Tax-payer," "Freeholder," "Vox Populi" and "Fairplay" had only kept up their frantle and halt-raising appears for independence, and the W.-H. had flung a few more double-leaded thunderbolts into the

down, diminish the cost of production reduce the cost to consumers, and make increased profits for themselves." Just when the trust will put its good resolu-tions in force is not stated, but an ad-vance of prices has been decided upon. to take effect the first of the year.

Tunne are thousands of republican voters

World-Herald.
"Thousands of republicans" going to bolt Lininger for Cushing! This would be very startling if it were true. But will our visionary contemporary please inform us what Cushing has uttered since his nomination excepting silver dollars over the saloon bars.

Mn. Cusming is making a very bid for the saloon and high-five vote, while his double-barreled organist is trying very hard to got temperate and religious republicans to bolt Lininger on the strength of Cushing's pledge to keep the saloons hermetically scaled on Sunday. In the game of "now you see it and now you don't," Cushing is an expert.

come really great they must throw off the monarchial yoke and join the sis-terhood of republics. At present they are the dumping ground for official barnacles who have no interest in com-

mon with the people. OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. The assurance recently given by King Humbert of Italy, that European peace will not be disturbed, does not carry very great weight. The fact is that the king of Italy is weight. The fact is that the king of Italy is not a very large or influential figure in European politics. A clevar sort of man with no great genius for government, Humbort is not a dominant force outside of his own kingdom, and it is very likely that he has as little knowledge of what the great nowers intend as the least among European rulers. Indeed the time has not come when Italy may be ranked as a great European power. The question of war or peace does not lie with that kingdom. Germany, France, England and Russia are the great war powers of the European continent. It is for them to say when there shall be an explosion of gunpowder, and even they are powerless in the presence of the march of events which seems to diccree a great war in every generation. to decree a great war in every generation About so often, mankind, totally regardles regardies of their own interests, will fall to slitting one another's throats. Speaking on his own authority, the views of the king of Italy regarding what may happen in Europe are of little value, but it may be, under the circumstances in which he spoke, that he had authority from a source worthy of respect. The European situation is certainly not at present threatening and the conditions all an pear to be favorable to a continuance of

There are signs of an attempt at an effective coalition among the more rational of the followers of the Orleanist family in France and the conservative republicans. Approaches from one side and the other have been indicated at the press and there are reports of scrious negotiations between the leadors. The difficulties surrounding such an arrangement are very great, because practically the Oriennists can hardly go far in this direction without surroundring their distinctive political character. It is hardly within the range of possibility that "Philip VII."—as they still fondly call their leader—can ever become the king of France, no matter bow liberal may be the principles that he professes. The greater the concessions his party may make, the more impracticable the establishment of any throne becomes. The whole spirit of the Oriennists, so far as the princes are concerned, is allest to democracy, and it is reasonably clear that democracy must not only prevail but advance in France. In the recent canvass preceding the election of the unique of the necessary than of the orient character in the recent canvass preceding the election of the uniques of the and the the conservative republicans. Apmust not only prevail but advance in France. In the recent canvass preceding the election of the present chamber, the intrigues of the Countof Paris with Bouianger burt his cause very much, for they tended to show that while he had no sympath y with real democracy he was read to ally humself with an adventurer and would-be dictator under the guess of a democrat. The only real hope of such a coalition as we have referred to lies in the places that a reasonable number of the control ies in the chance that a res lies in the chance that a respectation number of orientists may be ready to give up the idea of a monarchy and definitely accept that servative republic.

of a conservative republic.

Little Costa Rica, in area next to the smallest of the Central American states, and in population the smallest, has for many months been eagaged in a most excited presidential canvass, which lately calminated in a revolution in San Jose, the capital. The candidates were Esquivel and Rodriguer. The former was president of the Costa Rica congress, and when General Bernardo Soto, the president of the republic, withdraw, some time ago, from the active administration of his office. Esquivel became acting president in his stad. Last August the charge that he was using his place to forward his election induced him to call back President Stoto, who accordingly resumed office. Affairs tion induced him to call oace President Solo, who accordingly resumed office. Affairs then went on more quietly; but soon the Rodriguer party complainen also of the attitude of President Solo, and at length, by a sudden armed uprising, early in the present month, they compelled his withdrawal and put in his stead Dr. Duran, a wealthy physician who had served under him a short time as minister of public works, during the autures and had they resigned. as innister of punits works, during the au-tume, and had thou resigned. This was a practical demonstration of Rodriguer's power in San Jose. Since, outside of the capital, in the country districts, Rodriguer was known to be the stronger, the report imme-dustely following, that he had triumphed in the general elections, became entirely cred-ible. But it is all a strange experience for the general elections, became entirely credible. But it is all a strange experience for Costa Rica. Her population, tranquit, yet progressive and industrious, has not for many a year seen a long summer of such excited politics, still less a coup d'etat; while the triumph of an opposition candidate against one who receives the support of the government is also unusual.

The enterprise of Italy on the Red Sea has "Freeholder," "Vox Populi" and "Fairplay" had only kept up their frantic and hair-raising appeals for independence, and the W-H had flung a few more double-leaded thunderbolts into the arena, there might have been 15,000 for the proposition and about fifteen votes against it. It was an awful narrow escape.

WHAT particular claim has Jim Mc-Shane upon the office of county treasurer? His training has been in the handling of horses and mules, but no-body has ever suspected him of ability to manage the finances of any large institution that has more than a million a year to disburse. If he becomes city treasurer he will have to depend entirely almost on deputies and that is not dealrable for the cityfor many good reasons.

The enterprise of Italy on the Red Ses has at tength received its reward. The treaty struck with King Mesales practically establishes an Italian protectal establishes and italian protect. This will not please "Hussia, which has all along resented Italian designs and the same of the affinity between the Coptic church and the Greek, It will not please France, whose opposition to much humbler pretentions on the part of Italy was lately amounced through M. de Propolact. Even to the handling of horses and mules, but no body has ever suspected him of ability to manage the finances of any large in extendition to much humbler pretentions on the part of Italy was lately amounced through M. de Propolact. Even the handling of horses and mules, but no body has ever suspected him of ability to manage the finances of any large in extendition to much humbler pretentions on the part of Italy was lately amounced through M. de Propolact. Even the handling of horses and that is not tendent the finances of the affinity between the Coptic church and the Greek. It will not please france, whose opposition to much humbler pretentions on the part of Italy was lately amounced through M. de Propolact. Even the handling of horses and that is any and the finance of the affinity precision, and if the seven the Coptic Chick an

subdue the Soudan she was allowed to take smoone the Soudan she was allowed to tak the place of England at Massovah, while the latter concentrated her atrength a Suakia and on the Nile, soon schemed to move into the interior, with results in the highest degree satisfactory to hor.

The South African empire is not a dream, but is fast taking shape in the minds of intelligent men in England. Circumstances every day point out its perfect feasibility. England stready has nearly all of the more desirable portion of Africa. She occupies the entire region at the south end of the continent, excepting the two small Dutch requires. region at the south end of the continent, ex-cepting the two email Dutch republics—the Orange River Free state and the Transvaal republic—and it is thought that she will ab-sorb these within a few years. She is about to come to a rupture with Portugal concerning territoriel possessions in southern Af-rica, and is only watching for a pretext to rica, and is only watching for a pretext to seles all Portugal's acquisitions three. But few obstacles provent the possession by England of the entire territory from the Cape of Good Hope up to and including the arrest lakes. She is able to secure it all without having to fight any other European power. Germany can be conciliated by giving her the territory further north, excent where taly has taken hold. In addition to what she now has, Tripoli can be conceded to Italy, and France will be satisfied with the unconditional aniexation of Tunis and the power to selec Morocco without interference from any of the great powers, thus giving her ample territory for North African colonies.

The Russians are still scheming to get con-trel of the government of Servia through the agency of Prince Peter Karageorgovitch, and, though a plot to seat the latter on the throne is said to have been frustrated by the arrest of some of the conspirators, its ultimate suc-cess seems to be assured.

#### THE NEW BRIDGE.

Terms Upon Which Douglas County is Asked to Vote \$250,000 in Bonds. The proposition to bond the county for \$250,000 in aid of the Nebraska Central rail-

way company will be voted on at the regular city election Tuesday, December 3.

The proposition made by the officers of the company to the county commissioners, upon which this question is to be submitted to a vote of the people of the county, is as fol-

vote of the people of the county, is as follows:

The Netraska Central railway company proposes to build a double-track steel railway bridge, and south of the north line of the city of Omaha-provided the county of Douglas will donate to the company two hundred and fifty thousand (\$250,000) dollars of 5 percent twenty-year bonds of the county, to be delivered to the company on the countletien of the bridge roady for operation on or before June 21, 1892.

"The bridge is proposed to be built under an act of concross entitled 'An act to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Missouri river at or mear the city of the act. Provides that the bridge were the Missouri river at or mear the city of the act. Provides that the bridge less that the construction of the bridge is not begun before June 15, 1890, or the bridge is not completed before June 22, 1872, the company shall not be entitled to receive any of said bonds, even though the proposition should be carried by vote of the electors.

"And, provider further, that and bonds shall be delivered to the said Norbaska Central way company, its agents, successore or assign, only upon the execution by said

"And, provided further, that said bonds shall be delivered to the said Nobraska Central rallway company, its agents, aucossors or assisns, only upon the execution by said Nobraska Central rallway company or its successors, and delivery to said county of Douglas of an undertaking in writing to the effect that the principal depot of said rallway company, its general offices and principal machine sliops, when built, shall be located and maintained within the corporate limits of the city of Omaha, Nob, and that a violation of the term of said undertaking by the said Nobraska Central rallway company or its successors shall renter and Nobraska Central rallway company or its successors the company of the consors shall renter and Nobraska Central rallway company or its successors to the full random of said bonds and the interest between the country of said bonds and the interest

to the said county of Douglas to the full amount of said bonds and the interest thereon.

"By order of the board of directors of the Nebraska Contral ratiway company,
"H. H. Dixon," Vice President.

"Grionau C. Barnum, Socretary."

The company proposes to build a bridge that will cost at least \$1,000,000, and to expend three times that amount in depot and terminal facilities.

It proposes to eroct a depot that will accommodate all of the lower roads that wish to enter Oranha, and to furnish them an outlet into the state by means of the Bell. line.

The bonds, it voted, will be void if work on the bridge is not commerced before the 18th day of June, 1800, or if the bridge is not competed by June 23, 1802.

Distillation of Absinthe.

Distillation of Absinthe.

The distillation of absinthe is becoming an important industry in France, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. The upper leaves and twigs of the wormwood plant are mucerated with hysop, caimus, citronelle, anise, funnel, badiane and other vegetable substances, and the decection thus obtained, after having been distilled, is treated with alcohol, sweetened and colored. Absinthe is a powerful but destructive nerve stimulant, which may be valuable in cases of exhaustion or extreme fatigue, but like chloral and opiom, it is laable to abuses, which, in the aggregate, far outweigh all the benefits which are derived from its legitimate use. Other profitable industries peculiar to southern France are the distillation of essential oils from wild aromatic plants, the manufacture of perfumes from cultivated flowers, and the preparation of preserved fruits by the process of crystallization. Each has been built up in its separate locality, and become practically a monopoly. The same may be said of the manufacture of the celebrated liquors, benedictine and chartesuse. A fabulous sum was recently offered to the monks of La Grande Chartesuse, not for the secret of the manufacture, but for the right to use the original labels and bottles which are the guaranty of the genuineness and purity of the liquor.

An Honorable Merchant.

An Honorabis Merchant.

Several years ago a Boston merchant failed in business, owing many thousands more than he could hope to pay, with no assets but health, strength and strict integrity, says the Boston Hudget. Among his creditors was a brother merchant to whom he owed \$11,000, which in course of time was charged to profit and loss and probably forgotten. Some years afterward the creditor died, and all evidence of the debt died with him, his children having no knowledge of it. But fickle fortune unexpectedly smiled upon the bankrupt, and his efforts to recover himself and regain his lost wealth were crowned with success. He remembered his dobt, and, outlineed though it was, determined to pay it. He sought out his receiving the amount of the debt, with compound interest, paying them upward of \$40,000, exacting but one condition, that the fact should never be mentioned publicly, and it is now made known for the first time, after he has been long in his grave. It is fair to presume that other obligations were met in like manner. Colosed Henry L. Hugginson, of the firm of Lee, Hugginson & Co., is the son of this man, who paid to the children the debt he owed their father. An Honorable Merchant

Discovered a Dynamite Plot.

PESTE. Nov. 23.—During the session of the lower house of the Hungarian due to-day.

Baron Kasse informed the chamber that the opposition had discovered a plot to assessinate Horr Tissa, the Hungarian print minister, by the use of dynamits. They had, however, succeeded in frustrating it.

## THE HISTORY OF HARRY HALL

A Young Man on Whom the Gods Smiled in Vain.

HE LOVED THE PATHS OF SIN.

Governor Thayer and the Penitentiary Officials Elated Over the Fugitive's Recapture-A Burgiary-Lincoln Notes.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAIN HEE, 1029 P STHERT,
LINCOLN, Nob., Nov. 29.

Harry Hail, the robber and murderer of many allases who oscaped from the state pennearly two years ago and who was recaptured at Provo, Utah, as noted by The Brief Miss morning will doubtless again don the his morning, will doubtless again don the tripes tonight or tomorrow. Such precau lous have been taxen that a second s next to impossible. Warden flopkins gave t out before leaving for his man that if Hall escaped him he would never return to the

city.
There is an unwritten chapter in Hall's

There is an unwritten chapter in Hall's life that at this time may be of interest.

The murder and robbery for which he wead convicted and seateneed to the state penitentary for ille, was not his first orime, as has been so repeatedly stated. A few years ago he was arrested in Andrew country, Missouri, on the charge of murder, and sithough his guit was clearly proven he escaped on the plea of insantly and after secaling a season in an insane asylum he was pronounced cured and regained his liberty. Shortly after this be game to Nebraska and in 1822 committed the crime for which he was serving sontence prior to his oscape.

James to the was a bright young fellow. Daring to the carpet.

James to the was a bright young fellow. Daring to the carpet.

James to the control of the co

expresses gratification at the capture.

A Smooth Burglary.

The smoothest jor of safe cracking ever known in this city came to light this morning. Last night or the night before the dry goods attere of J. & D. Newman, 1927 O street, was successfully entered by burglars. Wednesday evening the store was closed at the regular bour, and as yesterday was Thankegiving day it was not opened again until this morning, whom it was discovered that the safe had been cracked and \$300 in cas stolen. Investigation disclosed that the burglars secured entrance through the back door of the basement and to the first floor of the store room through the side door that leads down into the basement. A hole was drilled through the object the plate which holds the cambination, and then with the aid of a nuoca and mallot the door was possible the concents of the safe were found unfouched. Officer Malvin is on the case, but as yet he has secured no cite that promises to lead to the capture of the gulity parties.

Governor Thayer went to York today. His visit has to do with the appointment of a judge for the Sixth judicial district. Secretary Garber and wife spent Thanks-giving at ited Cloud. The secretary, how over, will be at his desk again on the mor

row.

C. H. Holmes, eleck in the office of the state board of transportation, is ecjoying a day or two's vacation and is with parents and friends at Boatrice.

George S. Barney and wile of Box Hatte county are the guests of Secretary Gitchrist and family. They expect to return home tomorrow.

City News and Notes.

Christian F. Damrow died yesterday afternoon at his residence, 1255 P street, after a lingering illness. Mr. Damrow has been a resident of this city since 1565 and engaged in the morchastile business. He leaves a wife and five children. The funeral will probably take place tomorrow.

Mr. Charles Sieck came to this city, three or four weeks ago, accompanied by a lady whom he introduced as his wife. He ascured omtory ment at the Nebrasia plaining mills, and all went well until yesterday, when a Mr. Heaupre appeared upon the scattering and the second of the second

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When she become dies, she chang to Cont When she had Children, she gave them Con

\$2,000. One night last June she fell into an open dirch at the vorume of Ninth and T streets, which was not protoched even by ardmary ight signals. Premature child birth resulted, and she austained other injuries that keeps her conflued to the room most of the time,

The untried criminal cases in the district court have been continued until the Fatragary term which demonsters on the district

court have been continued until the February term, which commences on the 4th of the month. The law decket will be called on next Monday, and causes will be pashed with all possible dispatch.

It is extent us a fact that Thanksgiving day was the only legal holiday in the history of the city that a marriage decase failed to law.

Another Victory for Edison OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 29 —The minister of ing the petition of the Royal electric com-pany of Canada for the cancellation of a natent for the Edison incandescent lamp owned by the Edison electric light company

# SICK HEADACHE

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE

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SCOTT'S

**- MULSION** 

Hypophosphiles of Line Seat RAS BEEN PERFORMED OVER AND OVER AGAIN. PALATABLE AS MILE. EN

LIEBIG Company's EXTRACT OF MEAT.

CANDLE

Soliter States on Liebig's signature as shown.



THE STANDARD LIGHTING CO.

AMERICAN FAMILY SOAR

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To the Stockholders of the Ogsialia Land and tattic Company, Notice is hereby gives that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Ogsialia Land and Cattle company, will be held at the Land and Cattle company, will be held at the on Wednesday, December 1th, 150 man, Noble of Cattle of the Wednesday, December 1th, 150 man, Noble of the Noble of the Wednesday, Nov. 18-to Dis. Jones France, Reporter,

Notice to Contractors.

Besied proposals for furnishing material and creeting a two story brick court house, with stone bassenent, at Corning, Adams coustry, lows, will be released up to moon, Thursday, Iwas, will be released up to moon, Thursday, Iwas, proposition of the moon of the proposition of the hundred object, to secondary each old as a for set of the proposition of the proposition of the hundred object, to secondary each old as a for set of the proposition of the proposition of the hundred object, to secondary each old as a for set of the proposition of the proposition of the hundred object, to secondary each old as a for set of the proposition of the hundred object, to secondary each old as a for set of the proposition of the proposit