

THE DAILY BEE

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THE BEE ON THE TRAINS.

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THE SILVER CONVENTION.

The St. Louis silver convention did what it was expected to do. It declared in favor of free coinage. It asserted that a certificate of the government, backed dollar for dollar by gold and silver in the treasury of the United States, is a safe and sound currency.

The prospect of free coinage legislation is, however, not very promising. A free coinage bill can hardly be expected to pass the senate. The senators from the new states will unquestionably favor it, and those who represent the Rocky Mountain states and Pacific coast always have favored free coinage.

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 bullion. At present all silver is coined on government account. That is, the government purchases all the silver it coins at the market valuation for fine silver bars.

The bond election proved that the people 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 two.

MATHEMATICALLY figured out, the influence of the W.-H. in Omaha stands at six hundred and sixty-four to six thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

The breweries, flour mills, elevators and street car lines in Minneapolis have been gobbled by English syndicates. A man's life is worth one whisk of the lion's tail in that town.

BOSS STOUT ought to contribute liberally 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 emphatic "yes" for the depot and viaduct bonds. Now let them show equal unanimity in securing the Nebraska Central bridge and settle the railroad question for all time.

Two railroad bridges are better than one, railroad 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 boss banko man of Chicago, was caught in the corn squeeze, is too good to be true. It is hardly probable that a sharper of 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 congress. In fact there is little hope that he will be able to participate actively in the work of the session.

OVER seven thousand votes were cast at the special viaduct and depot election. This is the largest vote ever polled at a special election in Omaha, and indicates that a very live interest 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 positions, the candidates are infinitely superior to the democratic ticket.

ulate enterprise in this direction to an extent beyond the legitimate requirements of trade? If it were practicable to fix some limit to the number who should be entitled to receive subsidies, 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 fairness. 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 tolerate it.

The importance of restoring our merchant marine is certainly great, but there are other matters quite as important or more so. The masses of the people want relief from onerous and unnecessary tariff taxes, and this they will not get if new demands are to be fastened upon the public treasury. Advances of tariff reduction cannot consistently champion steamship subsidies.

In a recent article on the Sioux reservation the terms on which the land will be sold by the government were erroneously reported. The law provides that the land shall be sold to actual settlers only, under the provisions of the homestead 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 roadways four rods wide are established on all section lines. The settlers who entered land on the Crow creek and Winnago reservations under President Arthur's proclamation in 1885, and who were afterwards removed by the democratic administration, are granted ninety days in which to re-enter upon their claims. The consent of the Indians having been obtained, the only obstacle to the opening of the reservation is the report of the Indian commission and the president's proclamation. It is not likely that the president will issue his proclamation before spring, thus avoiding the hardships which would follow from a rush to that country in midwinter.

THE SUNDAY BEE will contain a highly interesting and gossip letter from Frank G. Carpenter. In it he commences a series of Washington letters about public men of note, society gossip, a consensus of opinion among leaders in politics and society of the national 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 anecdote, and abounding in fresh and readable fact. Mr. Carpenter is well known to readers of THE BEE. He has made himself famous as a newspaper correspondent. He ranks with the ablest writers in this country at the present time. He has made several tours of Europe and Asia and one 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 candidates for the speakership of the house, interspersed with gossip concerning their lives and public careers.

TERENCE V. POWDERLY's scheme 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 proclaim 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 heyday of its power it numbered three-quarters of a million men. Today it has about one-seventh of the number. The cause of this falling away was politics. The organization was manipulated by mercenaries for personal gain, and it went 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 silver convention on the ground that "the subject is not of such interest to the people of the state as to warrant action on my part." The animus of Hill's contemptible reply was doubtless inspired by the gold bugs of New York. That Hill should voice their sentiments and refuse representation to the Empire state in a body demanding justice to a great national interest stamps aim 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 reciprocated should occasion arise.

It might have been worse. The majority in favor of the bonds was only 6,254. The total, however, was only 7,599—W.-H.

Yes, indeed, it might have been a good deal worse. If "Tax-payer," "Freeholder," "Vox Populi" and "Fair-play" had only kept up their frantic and hair-raising appeals for independence, and the W.-H. had flung a few more double-loaded 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 McShane upon the office of county treasurer? His training has been in the handling of horses and mules, but nobody 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 desirable for the city for many good reasons.

THE fabled wire trust attempts to pose as a public benefactor. The trustees declare that the sole object of the combine is to "keep the price of wire

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 resolutions in force is not stated, but an advance of prices has been decided upon, to take effect the first of the year.

There are thousands of republican voters who honor Cushing for the honesty of his utterance on the saloon question, and they will cast their ballots for him next Tuesday.—World-Idler.

"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.

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

If Canada and Cuba desire to become really great they must throw off the monarchical yoke and join the sisterhood of republics. At present they are the dumping ground for official baronages who have no interest in common 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 not a very large or influential figure in European politics. A clever sort of man with no great genius for government, Humbert is not a dominant factor in his kingdom, and it is very likely that he has as little knowledge of what the great powers 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, Russia and the great 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 decree a great war in every generation. About so often, mankind, totally regardless of their own interests, will fall to slitting one another's throats. Speaking on his own authority, he says that the king of Italy regarding what may happen in Europe are of little value, but 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 appear to be favorable to a continuance of peace.

There are signs of an attempt at an effective coalition among the more rational of the followers of the Orleans family in France and the conservative republicans. Approaches from our side and the other have been made, and the negotiations between the leaders. The difficulties surrounding such an arrangement are very great, because practically the Orleansists can hardly go far in this direction without surrendering their distinctive political character. It is hardly within the range of possibility that "Philip VI." will be elected king of France. He can over become the king of France, as a monarch would be the principles that the professors. The greater the concessions his party may make, the more impracticable the establishment of any throne becomes. The whole spirit of the Orleansists, so far as the princes are concerned, is alien to democracy, and the only way in which democracy may be introduced into a monarchy must not only prevail but advance in France. In the recent canvass preceding the election of the present chamber, the intrigues of the Count of Paris with Boulanger hurt his cause very much, for they tended to show that while he had no sympathy with real democracy he was ready to ally himself with an adventurer and would-be dictator under the guise of a democrat. The only real hope of such a coalition as we have referred to lies in the chance that a respectable number of Orleansists may be ready to give up the idea of a monarchy and definitely accept that 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 engaged in a most excited presidential canvass, which lately culminated in a revolution in San Jose, the capital. The candidates were Esquivel and Rodriguez. The former was president of the Costa Rica congress, and when General Bernardo Soto, the president of the assembly, came to the time ago, from the active administration of his office, Esquivel became acting president in his stead. Last August the charge that he was using his place to forward his election in favor of himself to call President Soto, who accordingly resumed office. Affairs then went on more quietly; but soon the local market commenced to boom, and a sudden armed uprising, early in the present month, they compelled his withdrawal and put in his stead Dr. Duras, a wealthy physician who had served under him a short time as minister of public works, during the autumn, and had then resigned. This was a popular demonstration of Esquivel's power in San Jose. Since, outside of the capital, in the country districts, Rodriguez was known to be the stronger, the report immediately following that he had triumphed in the general election, became entirely credible. But it is all a strange experience for Costa Rica. Her population, tranquil yet progressive with her health, strength and power, has 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 at length received its reward. The treaty struck with King Menelik practically es- tablished the Red Sea route over Abyssinia, and it has been formally announced. Italy will not please Russia, which has all along resented Italian designs on Abyssinia, partly because they were disliked by the French, and partly because of the affinity between the Coptic church and the Greek. It will not please France, whose opposition to much humbler pretensions on the part of Italy was lately announced through M. de Procyon. Even England must wonder whether she was wise in evacuating Massawa and leaving its custody to Italy, whose fortunes has soon favored. It is in fact less than five years since Italy established herself at Assab Bay and Massawa. England's overthrow of King Theodore, and conquest of Abyssinia in 1869 under Lord Napier, had substantially been confirmed, in practical form, to the release of the European captives and to the influence she possessed over her native ally, Prince Kassal of Tigre, who, after Theodore's death in battle at Meqdad, had been crowned as King of the Red Sea, when he returned for her courtesy is offering to help England

emboss the Sudan she was allowed to take the place of England at Massawa, while the latter concentrated her strength at Suakin and on the Nile, soon seemed to move into the interior, with results in the highest degree satisfactory to her.

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 already has nearly all of the more desirable portion of Africa. She occupies the entire region of the small Dutch republics, the Orange River Free state and the Transvaal Republic—and it is thought that she will absorb these within a few years. She is about to come to a rupture with Portugal concerning territorial possessions in southern Africa, and is only watching for a pretext to seize all Portugal's acquisitions there. But her greatest power is the possession by England of the entire territory from the Cape of Good Hope up to and including the great 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, except where Italy has taken hold. In addition to what she now has, Portugal can be conceded to Italy, and France will be satisfied with the unconditional annexation of Tunis and the power to seize 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 control of the government of Serbia through the agency of Prince Peter Karageorgovich, 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 success seems to be assured.

THE NEW BRIDGE. Terms Upon Which Douglas County is Asked to Vote \$250,000 in Bonds. The proposition to build the county bridge, \$250,000 in aid of the Nebraska Central railway 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 follows: "The Nebraska Central railway company proposes to build a double-track steel railway bridge across the Missouri river at some point yet to be selected above the present bridge, and south of the city of Omaha, a city of Omaha—provided the county of Douglas will donate to the company two hundred acres of land (valued at \$250,000) and 5 per cent twenty-year bonds of the county, to be delivered to the company on the completion of the bridge ready for operation on or before June 22, 1892.

The bridge is proposed to be built under an act of congress entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Missouri river at or near the city of Omaha, Nebraska," approved June 22, 1888. And the act provides that the bridge shall be built in full and completed as desired to use the same, upon equal terms.

"In case the construction of the bridge is not begun before June 15, 1890, or the bridge is not completed before June 22, 1892, 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, provided further, that said bonds shall be delivered to the said Nebraska Central railway company, its agents, successors, and delivery to said company by the county of Douglas, and taken in writing by the effect that the principal depot of said railway company, its general offices and principal machine shops, which shall be located and maintained within the corporate limits of the city of Omaha, Neb., and that a violation of the terms of said undertaking by the said Nebraska Central railway company or its successors shall render said Nebraska Central railway company or its successors liable to the said county of Douglas for the full amount of said bonds and the interest thereon.

"By order of the board of directors of the Nebraska Central railway company. J. H. DIXON, Vice President. GEORGE C. HANCOCK, Secretary."

The distillation of absinthe is becoming an important industry in France, says the Philadelphia Dispatch. The upper leaves and twigs of the wormwood plant are macerated with hyssop, cayenne, citrussene, anise, funnel, haidane and other vegetable substances, and the decoction is 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 alcohol, is an optional and dangerous abuse, 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 chartreuse. A fabulous sum was recently paid for the secret of the Grande Chartreuse, 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.

Several years ago a Boston merchant failed in business, owing many thousands more than he could hope to pay. He was a prudent man, of health, strength and strict integrity, says the Boston Budget. 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, but his fortune unexpectedly smiled upon the bankrupt, and his efforts to recover himself and repair his loss, wealth were crowned with success. He remembered his debt, and outwaded though it was, determined to pay it. He sought out his creditor's children, and, relating the circumstances, inasmuch as they had received 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. He now made known for the first time, after he has been long in seclusion. It is fair to presume that other obligations were met in like manner.

Col. Henry H. Higginson, of the firm of Lee, Higginson & Co., is the son of this man, who paid to the children the debt he owed their father.

Discovered a Dynamite Plot. Press, Nov. 23.—During the session of the lower house of the Hungarian diet today, Baron Kasz informed the chamber that the opposition had discovered a plot to assassinate Herr Tisza, the Hungarian prime minister, by the use of dynamite. 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 Official Elated Over the Fugitive's Recapture—A Bold Burial—Lincoln Notes.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1025 F STREET, LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 29.

Harry Hall, the robber and murderer of many aliases who escaped from the state penitentiary two years ago and who was recaptured at Provo, Utah, as noted by The Bee this morning, will doubtless again don the stripes tonight or tomorrow. Such predictions have been taken that a second escape is next to impossible. Warden Hopkins was out before leaving for his man that if Hall escaped him he would never return to this city.

There is an unwritten chapter in Hall's life that at this time may be of interest. The murder and robbery for which he was convicted and sentenced to the state penitentiary for life, was not his first crime, as has been so repeatedly stated. A few years ago he was arrested in Andrew county, Missouri, on the charge of murder, and although his guilt was clearly proven he escaped on the plea of insanity and after spending a season in an insane asylum he was pronounced cured and his liberty.

Shortly after this he came to Nebraska and in 1883 committed the crime for which he was serving sentence prior to his escape. Harry Hall was a bright young fellow. During his boyhood his educational attainments were especially fine and he is thoroughly well educated. He is a master of telegraphic shorthand and book-keeping, and an expert penman. It is said that he is fitted to fill any business position in the catalogue. He is a shrewd and bold and liable to deceive even the most careful and experienced. He was reared in Kentucky and to this it is said he attributes his downfall. His father, Dr. H. J. Hall, of St. Joe, Mo., is a man of great wealth and influence. It is reported that Harry was the pet and idol of his mother, and that her influence in matters relating to her father was powerful. His boy provoked a rupture that ultimately led to his separation. In any event Mrs. Hall lives with her parents in Pennsylvania, where the doctor continues to practice his profession at St. Joe.

Harry's proclivities as a bookkeeper attracted Warden Hopkins' attention soon after he was committed to the pen, and he was placed at the head of the clerical work there. In time he became a favorite with the warden, and was sought by Warden Hopkins for the pen hall. He was retained in a large capacity. He was the trusty of the institution, and was a prime favorite with every attorney who visited the place.

During these years frequent efforts were made to secure his pardon. January 4, the day before his escape, Dr. H. J. Hall, ex-Congressman Craig and Bishop Worthington of St. Joe visited the governor and made a special plea in his behalf, but failed to secure his pardon. The governor thought it proper for which he was convicted and sentenced too atrocious to warrant intervention on his behalf. It is to this it is believed that his chances for pardon were given up. In the minds of most people acquainted with the surroundings it is now thought that the warden's confidence in Hall was hopeless and that escape was the only way to freedom. He that as it may, the trusty walked out January 5, 1888, on a trivial excuse, and successfully baffled every effort to effect his capture until now.

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"Since Hall's escape a reward of \$400 has been kept standing for his capture. The state offered \$300, and C. W. Mosher, president of the Capital National bank, has, too, expressed gratification at the capture.

A Smooth Burglary. The smoothest job of safe cracking ever known in this city came to light this morning. Last night or the night before the dry goods store of J. & D. Newman, 1027 O street, was successfully entered by burglars. Wednesday evening the store was closed at the regular hour, and as yesterday was the closing day, the doors were not opened until this morning, when it was discovered that the safe had been cracked and \$300 in cash stolen. Investigation disclosed that the burglar had entered through a hole in the 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 door of the basement which holds the combination, and then with the aid of a punch and mallet the door was opened. Except the cash stated the rest of the contents of the safe were untouched. Officer Malvin is on the case, but as yet he has secured no clue that promises to lead to the capture of the guilty parties.

State House Jottings. 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 Thanksgiving at rural Cloud. The secretary, however, will be at his desk again on the morrow. C. H. Holmes, clerk in the office of the state board of directors of the spinning, day or two's vacation and is with parents and friends at Heaton. George S. Barney and wife of Hor. Butte county, and the guests of Secretary Garber and family. They expect to return home to-morrow.

City News and Notes. Christian F. Damrow died yesterday afternoon at his residence, 1326 P street, after a lingering illness. Mr. Damrow has been a resident of this city since 1868 and engaged in the mercantile business. He leaves a wife and five children. The funeral