

HOARY WINTER did not linger in the lap of Autumn, but marched to the front at one bound. Welcome, Winter.

PROHIBITION was defeated in Atlanta, where it has been tried for a year or two. They should now adopt Nebraska high license, and enforce it to the letter.

THE Nebraska State-Journal is now published every day in the year, the publishers having commenced a Monday edition last Monday. Being always in the front, the State-Journal is bound to keep up with the times—indeed it leads the procession. Those who desire a good paper sound on Republican doctrines, should subscribe for the Journal. The Weekly is only \$1. per year.

THE town of Madrid will make a noble fight for the county seat of the new county to be erected out of the south half of Keith. Madrid is in a good location, and its people start out with a good record. They are not handicapped with the stigma of fraudulent voting. A people who will encourage, aid or abet such frauds as were perpetrated at the polls on the division question do not deserve a county seat. They should have denounced the fraud in unmeasurable terms. A pure ballot box is among the safeguards of our liberal institutions. It should be kept pure and undefiled.

IN ORDER to find out what virtue there is in that great American writ of habeas corpus, the members of the Lincoln city council decided to go to jail instead of paying their fines. They will ask the Supreme Court at Washington to investigate the case and see if they have committed contempt. Although Judge Brewer probably had no business to interfere with the municipal affairs of Lincoln on the information presented to him, it is likely the Judges will decline to investigate, and the only justice the councilmen will get will be the satisfaction of holding Brewer up to the country as a judge who interferes in local affairs without just cause. The people are on the side of the councilmen.

A QUESTION has arisen concerning the validity of chapter 28 of the session laws of 1887, permitting counties to issue bonds for the erection of court houses and jails. The whole business seems to be badly bungled, and illustrates the need of a constitutional convention. The idea that the legislature can't amend a law or a section of a law without going through a formula that a Philadelphia lawyer cannot understand is too silly to be endured by a sensible people. To test the validity of the act a friendly case has been agreed upon and was submitted to the supreme court Tuesday. It is in the nature of a mandamus on the relation of S. H. Burnham to compel Auditor Babcock to register \$5,000 jail bonds issued by Logan county. A decision may be looked for early next week. If the court decides the act inoperative the court house bonds voted by this county last fall will not be issued and Lincoln county will go without a jail for a number of years.

MR. WALLING, late chief of police and superintendent of the detective force in New York, has written a book, in which he says that the Republican form of government in New York and other large cities is a failure. He does not favor the election of city officers by popular vote. That is a conclusion many advanced thinkers arrived at long since. It is not the people, the leading citizens, who elect officers to govern the cities, but politicians backed by a gang of hoodlums. One extreme follows another. At present the city of New York is governed by the riff-raff, and a very poor government it is. When the intelligent people have a few moments to spare from their mad pursuit of wealth, there will be a change, and a different class will govern with an iron hand. Mr. Walling evidently favors monarchy.

THE President having definitely settled upon Lamar for the vacant judgeship, it is by no means certain that the senate will confirm the appointment. Lamar took a very active part in the secession of the southern states in 1861, and is still a dyed in the wool states rights man. He has improved every occa-

sion to show his unchanged views upon the questions supposed to be settled by the war. Although the President may desire to fill the supreme bench with men entertaining such sentiments, is it not the duty of the senate to stand guard at the door and not admit them? To Republicans it looks that way.

THE Democratic party of Nebraska is patiently waiting for the Republicans to espouse the cause of prohibition in this State, hoping thereby to make political capital. Perhaps there is a larger percentage of Democrats who favor prohibition than there are of Republicans, but they are like Joe Bagstock, sly, devilish sly, and want the Republicans to initiate the move, hoping thereby to reap the benefits of the disaffection that is sure to follow, and which quite likely would be sufficient to elect a Democratic legislator, thereby securing a Democratic senator. We believe we have the best law on the liquor traffic that can be devised and enforced at present. Let well enough alone and quit "monkeying" with prohibition.

AN OFF CROWD. A dispatch from Sofia says that at a secret sitting of the sabrange it was decided to impeach Karavel-off, Zean-off, Mikefor-off, Karol-off, and Orakal-off.

BUILT THAT WAY. Speaking of the probable result of the election, the Nashville American says: "Nebraska will doubtless elect a Republican Supreme Judge and two Republican Regents of the State University. Nebraska is built that way."

The canvass of the votes cast for Judge in the 10th Judicial District made at Lincoln this week, shows that Hamer received 9886 and Green 5690, Hamer's majority 4,196. The district is the largest in the State, not only in territory but in population. Douglas county with four judges cast 14,450, while this district cast 15,576 votes. Comprising ten counties, the district is 280 miles long and has a larger population than any other district, yet one judge does the work. We call attention to these figures to prove that Judge Hamer cannot possibly be so slow as was charged by the opposition press during the late campaign.

Who ate turkey Thanksgiving? We had quite a severe snow storm yesterday. E. N. Keeler has finished husking corn. James Cooper is baling hay at the Braugh homestead.

Wm. Duval is again among us. He is just down from North British America and gave a very interesting account of the whale fisheries in the arctic regions.

Isiah Beam and daughter are contemplating a trip to North Platte to-morrow. Mr. Myers has his store in running order now.

H. B. Brown and F. G. Haller are hauling baled hay to Wallace. E. F. Beckwith has taken a claim in Hayes county and will move there soon.

The literary was a failure last Wednesday evening owing to the bad condition of the weather. James Cooper and wife went to Hayes Centre Thanksgiving.

Agustino Campi is fattening a bunch of sheep for market. The spelling school has been postponed.

Wm. Flemming has finished his stable it is 20x57. In one end he keeps his horses in the other his cow and uses the centre to tie Murray in when the boys come to see the hired girl.

About last yesterday was good for was to punish old style tobacco as no one wanted to go out of doors. Almost all of our farmers are done husking corn and the general complaint is "Did not turn out as well as I expected."

Mr. Brewer has reached a depth of 100 feet and has not struck water yet. He thinks he will go on through and see what kind of a country they have on the other side of the globe. TENDER FOOT. Nov. 27, 1887.

folks. Bill is a good one and generally pleases every body. Constable Lee is kept pretty busy looking after mortgaged property. Our corn crop is light this year. Potatoes a fair crop. Wm. McMichael planted one half bushel from which he dug twenty bushels. They are of the early Kansas variety and are beautiful.

Green thinks there surely was a mistake about all the precinct officers being elected contrary to his good advice. The Wellfiet people had a big shooting match Thanksgiving. G. RANGER. Medicine, Nov. 25, 87.

Mugwump Curtis on Cleveland. The bitterness and personality of a presidential election were almost surpassed in the late contest over the district attorneyship of this city. But a painful incident the significance of which does not appear with the election, and which will have important results hereafter, was the participation in the local controversy of the president of the United States and mayor of New York.

The masterly and crushing letter of Mr. Schurz to the mayor must have been exceedingly mortifying to that gentleman as it was satisfactory to the most intelligent and patriotic sentiment of the community. The folly even of supposed official interference in elections was memorably demonstrated. Mr. Schurz states that in 1882, when Mr. Cleveland was elected governor by an overwhelming and unprecedented majority, which was designed as a rebuke of supposed executive interference. Yet it was never shown that President Arthur, although naturally interested in the success of his secretary of the treasury, took any steps to secure it. Had he written to Mr. Folger, a perfect irreproachable public officer and private citizen, such a letter as president Cleveland wrote just before the late election to Mr. Fellows, it would have been justly resented as a most unbecoming and undignified interference with the election of the executive.

President Cleveland's letter is, we believe, the first instance of such an act in a local election, and the democratic councillors who advised it, and the president in yielding to their advice, have greatly shaken the public confidence in the executive good sense. The letters of the president and mayor have illustrated still stronger than before the necessity of separating the municipal government from partisan controversy—a movement in which the support of the president and mayor might reasonably have been anticipated.—Harper's Weekly.

A Costly Canal. NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The alarming reports which are accumulating concerning the Panama Canal, and the fact that DeLesseps is making another effort to secure another loan in order, as he says, to partially open the canal and use the receipts toward its completion are beginning to cause considerable anxiety in financial circles, both here and in Europe. The questions are now being asked on all sides: "What has become with all the money that has been subscribed?" and "Does the amount of work so far accomplished account for the amount of money expended?"

The Herald sent a reporter to interview Senor Luis Tanco, son of the Columbian agent, in order to have the above questions answered, if possible, from an authoritative source. After reading over the expense account to June 30, 1886, which amounted to \$157,000,000, Senor Tanco said: "Many of these items are simply enormous, and out of all proportion to what they should be. For instance, there is the Panama railroad. It could have been bought for a much smaller sum than \$18,055,088. The canal company paid \$250 per share when it was quoted at \$50."

"How do you account for that?" "That is something that no fellow has yet accounted for."

What are the other items you consider as being much above what they should be? There are many of them. Take the Central Hospital at Panama. The idea of paying—or at least charging—\$5,000,000 for it, besides \$1,400,000 for another hospital and Colon, a total of \$7,000,000 for hospitals, and \$405,000 for a sanitarium at Taboga, together with \$4,800,000 for a pharmaceutical staff, which brings the total up to \$12,705,000 to look after the health of the personnel of the road, is more than preposterous. Then there are more than \$2,700,000 for servants, \$600,000 for stables, \$5,250,000 for the building which comprises the manager's office, private residence, etc., \$8,400,000 for offices in New York, Paris, and Panama; \$2,000,000 for indemnity—that was the cost of entertaining the guests who were invited to accompany M. DeLesseps to Panama to inspect the canal during a week's sojourn—and \$2,000,000 more for an indemnity to contractors, which it seems to me could or should have been avoided.

What do you think will be the total cost of the canal when finished? I don't think it will a dollar under \$500,000,000. "How do you account for the small profits of the Panama Railroad since it has passed into the hands of the canal company?" "I can not account for it. If any one can, nobody does. It used to pay dividends of from 12 (in 1878) to 34 (in 1881) per cent. Now the dividends are only 2 per cent,

ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1887,

McEVOY, THE JEWELER,

will receive his Holiday Goods consisting of Fifty Thousand Dollars worth of

DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THESE GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT PRICES UNPARALLELED IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY.

and this notwithstanding the fact that it has earned of late as much as it ever did.

THE NICARAGUAN CANAL. On the last day of the November, a party of forty engineers sailed from New York for Greytown, Nicaragua, to undertake the survey of a canal across the isthmus. This is strictly an American enterprise, and the surveying party is sent out by the Nicaragua canal construction company, the headquarters of which is in New York city. The concessions to this company were ratified by the Nicaraguan government as late as last April, and include an exclusive canal and railroad privilege for ninety-nine years, with a right to continue in control for the same period if the company so elect. The seaports at both ends are to be common to all nations. The company is to receive lands in alternate sections along the route, aggregating in all about 900 square miles. It was stipulated that surveys should begin within one year after the ratification of the contract, and should be completed within a year and a half, and that \$2,000,000 on construction should be expended during the first year of actual work. Engineers of reputation in this country have coincided in opinion as to the practicability of the route, which has been a theme before the public for a number of years. General Grant, during the two terms of his presidency, having examined the project with great care, became one of its warmest advocates, as likewise Admiral Ammen, who had thoroughly familiarized himself with the subject. The route contemplated is 170 miles from sea to sea, lying through the San Juan river, which forms the canal for a distance of forty miles to Lake Nicaragua, an inland sea of nearly miles in the direction of the canal, making an existing water communication of 130 miles, and leaving only 40 miles of dredging and other means of excavation to complete the work. Fourteen miles can be done by ordinary dredging, while machine work can do the balance. It is stated that the discovery of the practicability of the estuary of the San Francisco river, near the Caribbean sea coast, two years ago, will still further shorten the distance requiring actual excavation by a number of miles. Admiral Ammen asserted that this discovery would add 50 per cent to the commercial value of the route. The estimated cost of the canal is \$65,000,000, a large amount being figured into the cost of lockage made necessary by the position of Lake Nicaragua, which is 110 above sea level. It is also thought by engineers that the work will be completed within six years. The Panama project is practically dead. Little, if any, work is being done upon it. It is hopelessly in debt, and the stupendous amount of money still required to push it forward, it is safe to say, is utterly beyond realization. If the American route and its cost have been truthfully presented by its projectors, there is scarcely a doubt but it will be sustained by American capital

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Senator Ingalls, president pro tem of the senate, has telegraphed all the republican members of the senate to be present at the opening of congress. The object of this summons is to refer to the committee on elections the credentials of David Turpie, senator from Indiana, before that gentleman is allowed to take the oath of office and his seat. Turpie's credentials are irregular in form. They lack the signatures of the speaker of the house of representatives of Indiana, the clerk of the house, and the secretary of the state. Green Smith, who signed the credentials as presiding officer of the joint convention which declared Turpie elected, subsequently declared Turpie elected, subsequently declared Turpie elected, subsequently declared Turpie elected.

and be the eventual water channel of the world's commerce between the Atlantic and the Pacific.—Omaha Republican.

The singular fact is demonstrated that, while the most rapid cannon shots scarcely attain a velocity of 600 meters a second—over 1,500 miles per hour—meteorites are known to penetrate the air with a velocity of 40,000 or even 60,000 metres per second, a velocity that raises the air at once to a temperature of from 4,000 to 6,000 degrees cent.

In the scull race for the championship of the world between Beach and Hanlon, in Australian waters, the former won the race by two lengths. The contest was an exciting one, and witnessed by thousands of spectators.

A GOOD OX.—Mr. James Marsh, of Aten, Neb. after an experience of four years, in using and selling Chamberlain's Pain-Balm, says: "It is the best and most reliable liniment ever produced." A fifty cent bottle of it will accomplish more in the treatment of rheumatism, lame back or severe sprains, than five dollars invested in any other way. A great many cases have been cured by it, after being given up as hopelessly incurable. It promptly relieves the pain in all cases. Sold by C. W. Price and F. H. Longley. No one is well equipped for a journey without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. In an emergency its value cannot be overestimated. Sold by C. W. Price and F. H. Longley.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the adulterated low test, short weight alkali or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 Wall Street, New York.

Land Office at North Platte, Neb., November 29th, 1887. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver U. S. Land Office at North Platte, Nebraska, on January 29th, 1888, viz: Frank Krueger on Homestead Entry No. 7401 for the west half of the northeast quarter and the east half of the northwest quarter section 24, town 10, range 50. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Carl Stave, G. Sawatzke, E. Braunman and M. Elias, all of Wellfleet, Nebraska. Wm. NEVILLE, Register.

NOTICE OF ELECTION. Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 12th day of November, A. D. 1887, in North Platte Precinct No. 1 at Keith's block, Precinct No. 2 at court house, Precinct No. 3 at office of George Russell, Precinct No. 4 at office of W. C. Elder's house, Ready Island precinct at Union Pacific Railway Depot, Deer Creek precinct at district school house, Fox Creek precinct at F. G. Schick's house, Medicine precinct at W. C. Elder's house, Red Willow precinct at R. Schofield's house, Russell precinct at C. J. Miller's house, Wells precinct at O'Fallon's house at the Union Pacific Railway Station, Hardwood precinct at John Pratt & Co's ranch, Hall precinct at Hall school house, Garfield precinct at Garfield district school house, Cottonwood precinct at district school house, Nichols precinct at Union Pacific Railway Station, Whitler precinct at postoffice, Precinct No. 10 at the following residences, Mylander precinct at C. Mylander's residence, Wells precinct at O'Fallon's house, Walker precinct at F. L. Moore's residence, Morrow Fall precinct at Watta postoffice, Ticklam precinct at central school house, Greenwood precinct at John McAllister's residence.

U. S. Land Office, North Platte, Neb., November 21st, 1887. Complaint having been entered at this office by Ludwig Pabs against Jane Robinson for failure to comply with law as to Timber-Culture Entry No. 5550 dated December 4th, 1885, upon the N.E. quarter section 30, township 12, range 30, in Lincoln county, Nebraska, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the contestant alleging that said Jane Robinson has failed to break or cause to be broken five acres and failed to cultivate any part of said tract as required by law up to this date; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of January, 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said entry. Witness my hand and seal this 21st day of November, 1887. Wm. NEVILLE, Register.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at the county clerk's office up to two o'clock p. m. the 19th day of December, 1887, for lease of the poor farm for one year from March 1st, 1888; said farm embracing the southeast quarter of section 14, town 13, range 51, with improvements thereon; eighty acres in cultivation, and for care, custody and maintenance of all papers which may be placed on said farm during said year. Bidders will be required to specify: First, the amount of cash rent they will pay for said farm for the year mentioned. Second, the amount per week they will charge the county for the board and care of all paupers of the age of ten (10) years and under, and also of the age of over ten years; also the amount to be charged per week for the care and nursing of such paupers as may be sick. The commissioners reserve the right to reject all bids.

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E. B. WARNER, Funeral Director, Keeps constantly in stock Metallic and Cloth Draped Caskets, complete line of Trimmings in White and Black, Gloss White Caskets, Wooden Coffins of all sizes, Shrouds and Shaws. Telegraph Orders Promptly Attended to. Open Day and Night. ENBALMING A SPECIALTY.