THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning November 5.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

—Business at the clearing house yesterday amounted to $537,567.32.

—In police court yesterday six persons were fined $5 each and costs for disturbance of the peace by drunkenness.

—Mr. and Mrs. Jas. S. Cameron desire to express their thanks to the many friends who so kindly extended their aid and contributed the many floral offerings in memory of their daughter Maud.

—The cars on the St. Mary's avenue line are now run every ten minutes, and the persons who are obliged to travel over this line find it a great convenience.

—There will be a meeting of Myrtle Division, No. 3, U. R. of K. P., Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All members are requested to be present in full uniform for business and drill. By order of the COMMANDER.

—This evening, October 5th, there will be an open meeting of Friendship lodge, No. 852, Knights and Ladies of Honor, in St. George's hall, in Brown's block. The meeting will be called to order at 8 o'clock sharp.

—Martin's installment store on Fifteenth street near Farnam was the scene of a small conflagration Monday morning. A stove, in which a brisk fire was burning, broke down and precipitated part of the coals upon the floor. For a moment it seemed as though the whole store would soon be wrapped in flames and the smoke rolled out in great volumes. Fortunately, however, the flames were extinguished with a few buckets of water. No damage was done and the fire department were not called out.

Meterological Summary for October

Following is the Meteorological summary for October as prepared by Alexander Pollock, of the signal service:

Highest barometer, 30.489; date, 23d.
Lowest barometer, 29.815; date, 31st.
Monthly range of barometer, 0.674.
Highest temperature, 84.5; date 3d.
Lowest temperature, 29.8; date, 23d.
Greatest daily range of temperature 290.7.
Least daily range of temperature, 93.22.
Mean daily range of temperature, 20.5.
Mean daily dew point, 46 5.
Mean daily relative humidity, 69.3.
Prevailing direction of wind, south.
Total movement of wind, 7125 miles.
Highest velocity of wind and direction 31, north and southwest, 7th and 8th.
Number of foggy days, 0.
Number of clear days, 15.
Number of fair days, 10.
Number of cloudy days, 6.
Number of days on which snow or rain fell, 9.
Depth of unmelted snow on ground at end of month, 0.
Dates of auroras, 0,
Dates of solar halos, 0.
Dates of lunar halos, 0.
Dates of frosts, 22, 28, 31.

COMPARATIVE MEAN TEMPERATURE.

Year.	Degrees.	Year.	Degrees.
1871	53.2	1878	52.0
1872	53.0	1879	61.5
1873	43.4	1880	49.2
1874	53.0	1881	54 4
1875	47.0	1882	57.2
1876	47.9	1883	49.4
1877	51.2	1884	

COMPARATIVE PRECIPITATIONS.

Year.	Inches.	Year.	Inches.
1871	2.06 inches	1878	0.55 inches
1872	3.89 inches	1879	3.64 inches
1873	1.82 inches	1880	3.54 inches
1874	1.45 inches	1881	4.85 inches
1875	1.16 inches	1882	5.09 inches
1876	3.69 inches	1883	5.63 inches
1877	5.86 inches	1884	

Any stove or range bea ing the name of "Garland" is warranted to be the best that can be made. The "Garland Stoves and anges" are too well known to need any endorsement from us, and we only need to call the attention of our readers to their reputation and advise them to examine into their merits. 3

Smoke Seal of North Carolina Tbac co.

FORTUNE-TELLING.

The Japanese Method Founded Upon the Calendar.

At the last meeting of the Asiatic society of Japan a paper was read by Mr. O. Korahelt on "The Tenken System of Japanese Fortune-Telling." The Japanese calendar forms the basis of the system, and by the application of certain rules to the date of a man's birth, his character can be determined. The qualities assigned to each year, month and day, each of which is represented by one of twelve letters of the syllabary, seems to have some resemblance to the characters of the corresponding animals—tiger, hare, dragon, serpent, etc. From the five syllabary letters corresponding to the year and month of conception and the year, day of birth, the chief points of a persons character are made out, the most important determining factors being the year of birth and month of conception. Then come to be considered the effect of the stars which are supposed to rule the years, months and days. For each year there are nine stars, which have their special qualities; and each man's life is to be ruled by one of them. From the mutual relations of these stars, the life relations of two given people can be made out. One very important application of the system among the Japanese is the comparison of the ruling stars of two who are contemplating marriage. Similarly, as each instant of time is ruled by a star, it can be determined whether a given year, a month, or day will be lucky or unlucky to a certain individual. The method of divination thus described was illustrated by examples, the author having worked out the horoscopes of Cromwell, Carlyle, Bismarck, Napoleon, and other historical characters. From the discussion which followed, it appears that this elaborate system can be traced back to the earliest period of recorded time in China. It is the so-called saytem of philosophy embodied in the "Yiking," the oldest of Chinese books, and if it should turn out, as is contended by some eminent Chinese scholars, that this work is not Chinese in its origin, but Acadian, then Japanese divination, would be a western product.

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M. Walthers & Co., dealers in fine confectionery, fruits, FRESH OYSTERS AND LUNCH, will keep open until 1 and 2 o'clock a. m. during election days. Open till 12 after that.

M WALTHERS & Co, n1-4t Cor. 16th and Capitol Ave.

BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES.

The Baptists of Nebraska in Session This Week.

Yesterday the first of a series of Baptist state anniversaries was held in this city, commencing in the evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The meeting last evening was that of the ministerial conference. The officers of this association are: President Rev. B. Bedell; vice-president, Rev. O. A. Holmes; secretary, Rev. A. W. Webb.

Following the ministerial conference, or rather simultaneously with it, at least so far as Wednesday is concerned, will come the Sunday school convention. The officers of this gathering will be Prof. G. W. Reed, president; Rev. J. W. Osborn, corresponding secretary; Rev. J. J. Keeler, recording secretary; Rev. O. A. Buzzell, treasurer. The sessions of this meeting will take place on Wednesday and Thursday.

The Baptist state convention will be held on Thursday and Friday. The exercises of the meeting will be varied and interesting. Hon. A. G. Hastings, o Lincoln, is president; Hon. J. B. Davis of Wahoo, and C. C. Enslow, of Alexandria, vice presidents; Rev. S. H. Draught Lincoln, corresponding secretary; Rev F. E. Hudson, Pawnee, recording secretary, and S. M. Benedict, of Lincoln treasurer.

The exercises for last evening was as follows.

Evening Sessions—7:30—Praise meeting. Led by Rev. Bedell, Peru.

8:00—Sermon. Rev. H. R. Williams, Exeter.

Appointment of committees.

B. H. Douglass and Sons' Capsicum Cough Drops are manufactured by themselves and are the result of over forty years experience in compounding cough mixtures. 6

Army Orders.

A general court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Laramie, Wyo., on the 17th day of November, 1884, or as near thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it.

DETAIL FOR THE COURT.

Major Daingerfield Parker, Ninth Infantry; Capt. Evan Miles, Twenty first infantry; Capt. James M. J. Sanno, Seventh infantry; Capt. Constant Williams, Seventh infantry; Capt. Charle A. Coolidge, Seventh infantry; 1st Lieutenant Joseph A. Sladen, Fourteenth infantry; 1st Lieut. Frederick M. H. Kendrick, Seventh infantry; First Lieutenant John T. Van Orseale, Seventh infantry; First Lieutenant Charles A. Worden, Seventh infantry; First Lieutant Charles H. Bonesteel, Twenty-first infantry; First Lieutenant Alonzo R Chapin, medical department; Second Lieutenant John L, Barbour, Seventh infantry; Second Lieutenant Charles H. Cochran, Seventh infantry; Capt. George M. Downey, Twenty-first infantry, judge advocate. The travel directed is necessary for the public service.

A general court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Douglas, Utah, on the 10th day of November, 1884, or af soon thereafter as practicable, for tee trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it.

DETAIL FOR THE COURT.

Major Edward G. Bush, Sixth infantry; Captain James W. Powell, jr., Sixth infantry; Captain Stephen Baker, Sixth infantry; Captain Daniel H. Murdock, Sixth infantry. Captain Jacob F. Munson, Sixth infantry; Captain Wm Badger; Sixth infantry; 1st Lieutenant Wm. H. Arthur, medical department; 2t Lieutenant Bernard A. Byrne, Sixth infantry; 1st Lieutenant Robert R, Stevens, Sixth infantry; 2nd Lieutenant Zerah W. Torrey, Sixth infantry; 2d Lieutenant Lyman W. N. Kennon, Sixth infantry; 2d Lieutenant Elmore F. Taggart, Sixth infantry; 2d Lieutenant Benjamin W. Atkinson, Sixth infantry; Captain Charles H. Ingalls, A. Q. M., judge advocate.

By order of Gen. Howard.

FOR SALE—A good family horse, buggy and harness. L. A. RATH, Post Office Box 30.

DIED.

SAYRE—In this city November 3rd, Anna N. Sayre, age 10 months. Remains will be taken to Nebraska City for interment this morning, November 4th.

Ladies! Pyhsicians and chemists have analyzed Pozzoni's medicated complexion powder and reccomend its use to their wives and lady friends. What better could be said of it.

Attention, Hooks.

The regular meeting of P. H. & L. Co. No. 1, has been postponed for one week, (till Tuesday, November 11,) on account of election. By order of GEO. SCHMIDT, President.
E. G. RYLEY, Secretary.

BULLDOZING REPORTERS.

What the Enterprising Young News Gatherers Have to Endure, and How They Sometimes Retaliate.

Perhaps there is no position in any profession, says the Brooklyn Eagle, where the individual judgment of the subordinate is so often made the sole arbiter of events as in the newspaper profession. A reporter may start out on his travels after some piece of news, which he knows will occur, and may accidentally run across a atil bigger piece of news which he knows will not be known to the general press or to his own paper till the next day. It is his duty, if he cannot get both pieces of news, to drop the smaller altogether and get all he can about the larger. To do this he may have to incur expense, to hire a horse, to hire a steamboat, hire assistance, to telegraph and expend money right and left, and do anything and spend almost any amount of money to get the news to his paper in time for publication in the current issue. Of course, news important enough to warrant expending $200 or even $100, must be very important and of frequent occurrence, but there are events which a good newspaper would pay $10,000 to receive full particulars of a day in advance of any other sheet. The whole system of journalism is founded on this trust confided in the judgment of the men who gather the news This is why a reporter smiles when some supercilious, purse proud old upstart asks him, "Who sent you?" or "Tell Mr. —— (mentioning the name of the editor-in-chief) from me that I will go to his office and explain all about this matter to him." The reporter smiles because he recognizes the fact that the individual in front of him has mistaken him for some kind of a thick-headed automatic scribbler whose position in his own office is akin to that of office boy. He bears this treatment with philosophy, though, and generally manages to politely make the gentleman he has called understand that the editor-in-chief doesn't know anything about the affair in question, doesn't want to know anything about it and won't listen to him if he goes down and that he, the reporter, is the man to whom the affair has been delegated and the one who has full authority to exercise his own judgment. It is extraordinary how many men and women claim to be intimate

FRIENDS OF THE EDITOR

in chief, and how often they try to use his name as a means of bulldozing the reporter, greatly to his amusement, for he knows that nothing can possibly hurt him at his office as long as he does his duty and does it well. He knows that while any man who has an actual grievance to complain of will be well treated and listened to politely, and will receive all the reparation possible at the editorial hands, cranks will be unceremoniously sat upon, and he is happy in this knowledge. He has to sit on many cranks himself, for they crop up in large numbers in his path, and are aften a great nuisance; but this is seldom done through the medium of this paper. Every fair-minded reporter recognizes the fact that it is dishonorable and cowardly to revenge his personal enmities by means of the sheet to which he is attached. He simply snubs the crank, bearing with thick-skinned philosophy anything the latter may say. Sometimes he may meet with an individual whom he has to subdue by means of his paper, but such cases are very infrequent. Here is one: A certain bibulous judge in New York City took it into his head to keep all the news from the reporter of the Times, who called at his court. The reporter got along as best he could for some time, but found that other great daily papers were getting important news which he missed every day from this court. The judge also treated him very rudely. How to punish him was a problem. He had to avoid getting his paper into a libel suit, and also had to speak only the truth in anything he might write. Finally he wrote a paragraph setting forth that "Counsel and others connected with this court were pleased to notice that Justice —— was apparently sober when he entered the court room this morning." There was nothing libelous about that, but some how the judge did not seem to like it. Next day the reporter recorded that "Judge—— was quite sober this morning." The judge raved and swore, but the reporter calmly persisted day after day in ringing the changes on his sobriety or "apparent" sobriety, and he had not proceeded far by this course before his judicial enemy tendered an apology and made friends. Another reporter who was treated rudely by a local German society, gave a list of the "prominent" people present at the aforesaid society's reception, and put a Mc or an O before each name. Next day the town was overrun with frenzied Teutons looking for the man who had published the names of Mr. McDinkelspiel or Mr. O'Heinbockel.

PLANS OF THE NIHILISTS.

How they Hope to Enlighten the Masses and thus Free Russia.

Nihilists do not call themselves by that name, writes a correspondent. They call themselves revolutionists. Nihilism is a word invented by Tourgeneff in one of his novels, to signify utter absence of belief, and the coin he minted having been current all the world over. Russian revolutionists are compelled in some measure to acknowledge it, but while acknowledging, they protest. There was, I believe, once a class of pessimists in Russia who professed to have no faith whatever, but they were not militant revolutionists, of whom Tourgeneff knew little or nothing, for he was exiled before the movement began. I do not suppose the people we call Nihilists are orthodox Christians, but the Sclavonic races are religious and emotional by nature, and it is not in the nature of things that men should suffer and fight and die for a cause without believing in something immaterial and divine Nihilism, in its present development, is essentially a religion—a religion which demands from its votaries an all-pervading faith and an unlimited capacity for self-sacrifice. A nihilist who does not possess the constancy of a martyr and the courage of a hero is of no more use than a soldier in petticoats, armed with a broomstick.

The ordinary work of a Russian revolutionist is not, as some may suppose, making mines, fabricating dynamite and murdering police spies. Being the work of propagandism it resembles in some respects the work of Christian emissaries in pagan times, or of Huguenot pastors after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The great hinderance to reform in Russia lies even more in the ignorance of the people than in the tyranny of the government. All the educated classes, except employes of the state, are either potential or actual revolutionists or, as we may say, reformers; but the masses, though terribly oppressed and taxed almost to death, are, as yet, ignorant of the source of their sufferings and the possibility of improvement. When things go wrong they lay the blame, not on the Czar, upon whom they look, or rather have looked (for they are slowly waking up to a perception of the truth), as a sort of demi-god, but on his agent or representative.

The real object of the Nihilists is to enlighten the masses, to show them that without political revolution there is no possibility of amendment, and convince them that the proudest of all blessings is freedom. Could the masses be won over to the cause, the position of the government would be untenable, for if the peasantry, who are now the basis of h's power, were to fail him, the Czar would be forced to grant some sort of reform, which must end in the establishment of representative institutions. Why the czar does not spontaneously concede reform is a question with which, as also with the motives and deeds of the terrorists, I shall deal in another letter.

As it is, the government not alone refuses to make concessions, but treats as a felon every man who ventures either to find fault with their proceedings or hint a doubt that the Czar is not the wisest and best of earthly rulers. Public meetings are not allowed, the press is more than fettered—it is throttled—and open agitation is simply impossible. A youth of 19 has been hanged for posting a 'revolutionary' placard on the wall, and a lad of 17 sent to Siberia because his brother was hanged for a public offense.

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THE INDULGENT UNCLE.

He is Engaged in Restoring Spotted Benjamins to His Extravagant Nephews.

From the Milwaukee Journal.

A short, stout man, with bald head and busy, rushing manners, was standing in the back room of a West Water street second-hand store, surrounded by a motley assemblage of overcoats. All sizes, shapes and styles were there represented, from the surtout of past times to the ulster of the present day, reaching in value from $15 to $75. "I got these overcoats in my business," he said, bowing profoundly as the reporter came in, "and I am going to get rid of them in my business, if I can. Every year I have to overhaul this line of goods, or they would naturally accumulate on my hands. I have about 100 coats here and I am careful about overloading, for fear that there would be a glut on the market. Lord bless you, if I didn't draw a line somewhere, I would have more overcoats than would clothe the king's army in Flanders. Where do I get them? From their owners. The owners of these coats are my nephews, and I am their indulgent and careful uncle. In the spring the fancy of most young men turns to a new suit of summer clothes, opera boxes, champagne suppers and what not. I am older than they and have been longer in the business so that I have ready 'rino.' I lend them money and they lend me their overcoats, which are useless appendages in summer, They only pay me ten per cent a month—that's all I assure you—so that if they lend me the overcoat for ten months I get my money back. If they don't leave the coat ten months, or if they don't pay the interest I lose my principal, but I have the overcoat. Thus these nephews of mine abuse my confidence, and my bald head is brought in sorrow to the grave."

"Don't your nephews ever get their overcoats out?" asked the reporter.

"Sometimes, but not often. You see, the men who pawn their overcoats are the transient population—the birds of passage who flit restlessly from one city to another. I have a rule that if there is more than a month's interest due, the owner loses his right in the coat. Then I sponge it up and sell it for half its original value. As I only advanced one-quarter of its original value in the first place, less the first month's interest at 10 per cent, I make handsomely by the transaction. That's what pawnbrokers are for, you know. Every man must do his level beat in his business, or he is no good. My business is to charge usury and collect it, too, and the moment I get a character for neglecting my business I may as well shut up shop."

Here a young man with blue hands and a general air of pallor came in and presented a check, and flug down a $10 gold piece. The pawnbroker took down a saffron-hued overcoat from a pigeon hole and passed it out, and then returned the money remarking that he wouldn't charge anything for a little thing like that. After the young man had gone out the pawnbroker said: "The young man is a good fellow. He spouted his overcoat last February, during a very cold snap, and gave the money to a poor devil who broke his leg and had a family on his hands to support. I'm no hog."

"How much do you advance on overcoats?"

"About twenty-five per cent of their value. The amounts range from $4 to $20. No, I never had a sealskin overcoat in my store. I wouldn't have one for fear of the moths. Ever have any stolen goods? No, sir: I don't keep a fence."

"Are the boys getting their coats out to-day?"

"Seventy-five coats have been taken out during the past three days. Some of them have to put up their rings and jewelry in order to do it. Overcoats are necessities now, and jewelry a luxury."

The Pride of Ancestry.

New York Sun.

"You Americans," said an Englishman to a young lady, "have no ancestry to which you can point with pride."

"That is very true," she assented. "Most of our ancestors came from England, you know."

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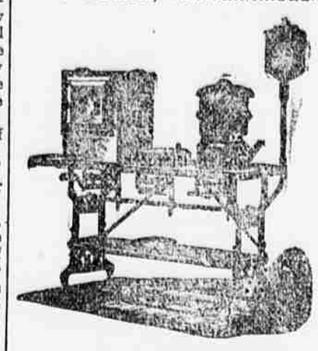

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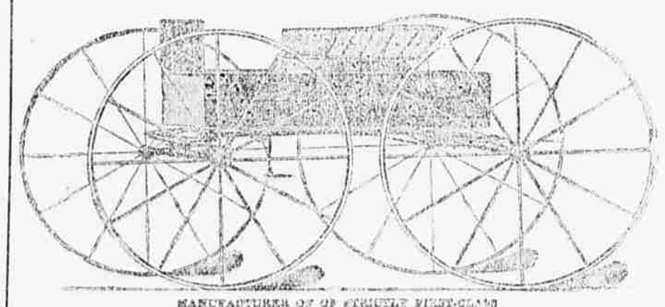

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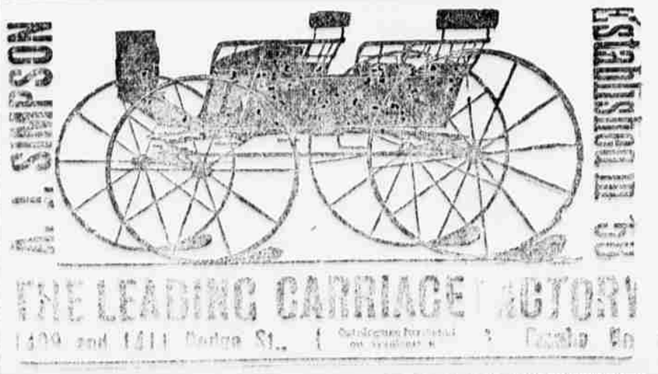

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