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R. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.
Sworn Statement of Circulation.

Table with columns: Date, Morning Edition, Evening Edition, Total. Rows for Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Average.

Geo. E. Tschuck, Secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Sept. 10th, 1880, was as follows:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of Sept., 1880. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Geo. E. Tschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1880, was 10,375 copies; for February, 1880, 10,200 copies; for March, 1880, 11,337 copies; for April, 1880, 13,191 copies; for May, 1880, 12,425 copies; for June, 1880, 12,526 copies; for July, 1880, 12,514 copies; for August, 1880, 12,464 copies.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of Sept., A. D. 1880. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

By all means let Gerommo be tried by court-martial. Court-martials are organized to court.

The American hog is looming. He has risen in value one dollar in two days. This makes the Nebraska farmer smile.

Amid all the confusion of European politics the one fact that stands out clearly is the impotence of English influence in the councils of continental states.

Every county convention should declare itself either for or against the submission of the senatorial issue to the popular vote. There should be no half-way business.

The frantic efforts of the democratic boodle organ to save discord in the ranks of republicans by charging treachery where there is no evidence of treachery will not pan out worth a cent.

The work of the Douglas county primaries on next Friday will consolidate the business of the canvass into a few hours. Every republican voter should see to it that his vote is recorded.

The senatorial issue is whether Nebraska is to be represented at Washington by an honest, able and fearless senator of national reputation, or whether the confederated monopolies are to fill his place by a basewood statesman.

Douglas county must see to it that her legislative delegation is of the proper caliber. The largest county in the state containing the largest city should demand only the best men to guard her interests and secure legislation required by her growth and development.

Citizens of Omaha, whose interests have been carefully guarded at Washington by General Van Wyck, owe it to themselves to see that his place is not filled by a senator ignorant of their wants and without influence enough to secure attention for their interests.

Church Howe skipped down to Lincoln on Monday for a few hours to date his home-made manifesto from the state capital so as to create the impression that he was not in Omaha Monday organizing primaries. He will be back presently with some more boodle to distribute among purchasable voters.

President John Fitzgerald, who protests that he is no orator, proposes to let a better orator speak for him. He has purchased 10,000 copies of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on home rule for free distribution among American land leagues. Mr. Fitzgerald is modest, but he promises to make a most valuable and efficient successor to Patrick Egan as president of the national league.

Mr. Farwell's idle in common. His land bill which has been proposed a chance for discussion by Lord Randolph Churchill, has already split up the organization of the enemies of home rule, and promises to create consternation among the liberal unionists when it comes up for debate. The clause which proposes to stop evictions is likely to be defeated by a very small majority, if it is defeated at all.

The attention of the people of Nebraska City is called to the affidavit concerning Church Howe's rebate bonanza at North Auburn. He secured a rebate for North Auburn stock shippers who sent their stock to Kansas City, and then robbed them of the rebate. The South Auburn stock shippers, who were working in the interest of Nebraska City, did not have any rebates. Mr. Howe for the sake of five dollars a car, which went into his own pocket, worked against Nebraska City and in favor of Kansas City.

General Van Wyck declined to talk politics in his lecture before the Catholic Knights of America at West Point, and our Cuming county dispatches note that there was some disappointment in consequence. The senator will doubtless find occasion to meet with the people of Cuming county later in the expedition to discuss the issues of the hour. His visit to West Point on Monday was one of compliance to a great benevolent organization and the senator very properly declined to introduce politics in a non-political gathering.

Church Howe as a "Middleman." In another column we present an affidavit showing up the rascality of Church Howe in his relations with the stock shippers and farmers of Nebraska county. His connections with the Missouri Pacific railroad enabled him to put up a very neat scheme to feather his own nest by robbing the stock shippers at his home.

Securing a \$10 rebate on every car of live stock shipped from North Auburn to Kansas City, he went to the stock shippers and made them believe that he had obtained for them a rebate of only \$5. In order to get this rebate he led them to believe that all the stock must be shipped in the name of Church Howe. This was accordingly done, and in this way the wily Howe got credit for all the stock shipments. The drafts covering the rebates were accordingly sent to him, and cashing them he gave to the actual shipper five dollars on every car while he put the other five dollars in his own pocket. He was detected by accident in his robbing game, but his victims being poor men and entirely in his power did not dare to say anything. It is believed that Howe in this manner robbed the farmers of Nebraska county out of a great deal of money.

What do the farmers of Nebraska county think of such an arrant hypocrite, who has professed such great friendship for the grangers merely for the purpose of robbing them by means of all sorts of robbing devices? Is he the man whom they want to represent them in congress? Do the people of this district wish to be represented by a "middleman," who never misses an opportunity to fatten his pocketbook by acting as a go-between and betraying his own constituency?

Return of the Administration. The president's vacation will terminate to-day, and it is expected that he will resume his executive functions to-morrow. With him will return to Washington his second self, Colonel Daniel Lamont, who has been resting from his arduous duties as the chief factotum of the president, a position, it might be justly said, for which he has shown himself possessed of peculiar and superior qualifications. Nothing is more certain than that whatever fame Mr. Cleveland shall achieve as the first officer of the republic will be shared by his genial and useful private secretary. The social leader of the administration, Secretary Whitney, who during his vacation has made Lenox, Mass., a society centre, that pleasant town never having experienced before so gay a season as the Whitneys have given it this summer, is expected to return to the seat of government perhaps simultaneously with the president. The head of the war department, Secretary Endroit, is looked for by not a very numerous but select circle at Washington within a day or two following the return of the chief, and Postmaster General Vilas will probably put in an appearance at his post of duty before the week ends. Attorney General Garland, it is understood, will prolong his stay at Hot Springs, Arkansas, until the first week in October, while the date of the return of Secretary Manning is uncertain, though his "sick leave" expires on the first proximo. As to Secretary Lamar, who has on hand the preparation of an oration to be delivered at the unveiling of the Calhoun statue at Charleston in November, no calculation is made respecting his going and coming. According to a Washington paper, when Lamar wants to go away, he goes, and not even the members of his family know where he has gone until he communicates with them after he arrives at his destination; and when he wants to return, he returns, without letting any one know beforehand what his intentions are. Secretary Bayard, who has been holding the fort in his absence, will leave the capital for a season of repose, and undoubtedly the relief will be most welcome to him.

Except the calamity wrought by the earthquake, Mr. Cleveland will return from his fishing and hunting in the streams and woods of the Adirondacks to find matters very much as he left them. The "government at Washington still lives," and is working smoothly and regularly in the constitutional groove. So far as can be determined from external appearances, affairs have gone along just as well without the presence in Washington of the president and a majority of his cabinet would have been the case if they had all remained there instead of scattering to every part of the country. It is not, therefore, to be concluded that these functionaries are unnecessary, but it is a very gratifying illustration of the almost perfect character of our governmental system and of the boundless faith of the people which sustains it. Presidents and secretaries may go and come at will. The people are troubled with no anxiety respecting the welfare and security of their government so long as its constitution and laws are not disregarded or violated. Beyond addressing themselves to the labor of preparing their annual messages, the president and the heads of departments will therefore find no new demands of great importance upon their attention. If they have properly employed their vacation they ought to be able to resume their duties with abundant energy to continue them efficiently until the expiration of a twelve months shall bring another season of respite.

Its True Meaning. The Nebraska trickster may possibly secure the nomination for congressman in the First district from the republican machine. Admit it. What then? Is there a single republican politician of any experience who believes for one moment that Church Howe can secure an election? Are Nebraska republicans so hide-bound in their allegiance to convention dictates that they will throw overboard all their scruples to support a candidate whose best friends admit that his record is honeycombed with corruption? What does the urgent call of the democratic organ to democrats to assist in capturing the primaries mean if it does not mean that the democrats consider Howe the weakest candidate that republicans can nominate?

These are facts for republicans to consider. The struggle is now in progress to recapture congress from Bourbon control. Can Nebraska afford to offset republican gains elsewhere by the loss of one of her republican delegations? The fight of the Boss against Howe is a contest for republican success. It is a struggle for honesty in politics and for the overthrow of trickery and treachery

in the party ranks. We are ready to support any honest republican who may be nominated. But we have not sunk so low as to aid a swindler, dead beat and fraud in his ambition to stain national honors as the reward of his treachery to the party, no matter by whom he may be backed in his effort to hoodwink the honest voters of the First district.

The issue is one of victory or defeat for the republicans of the First district. Church Howe's success means democratic success. His defeat means republican victory.

Church Howe and Labor. Church Howe, the political jumbuck of the Missouri Pacific, comes out in cards through those two great labor organs, the Herald and Republican, and assures the Knights of Labor that he has always had the greatest regard for them. Jay Gould and Hoxie, who own Church Howe, have also had the highest regard for the knights consistent with the lowest wages.

Not many years back Church Howe had the highest regard for the grangers and sold them out to the highest bidder. The essence he had for the knights will not prevent him from selling them out every time he gets a chance.

He regard for the workmen of Omaha was shown down in the legislature, when he spurned and spit upon their remonstrance.

His fidelity to "the interests of labor" covers many pages of the legislative record, but it is the interests of convict labor, and particularly the interests of the penitentiary contractor, Bill Stout. He could always be counted upon to at every session of the legislature to battle for the boss contractor of convict labor, and assist in pulling his chestnuts out of the legislative fire. As the friend and champion of convict labor, Church Howe has the gall of a buzzard to assert at this late day that he has always been a friend of the laboring classes. The friendship of the wolf for the lamb and of the cat for the mouse is intense in comparison with the friendship of Church Howe for the interests of honest labor.

The Result in Maine. The incomplete returns from the Maine election are sufficient to determine the result in favor of the republicans, and under the circumstances the victory is signal and satisfactory. The weather was propitious, the political machinery had been put in pretty thorough condition, the activity and zeal of the leaders had touched a responsive chord in the people, and the vote polled is regarded by the chairman of the state republican committee as extraordinarily large for an off year. His figures, however, do not reach those of 1883, which was also an off year, while according to the press computation there will be a large reduction as compared with the vote of 1881, the loss coming chiefly from the republicans. It is pretty certain, however, that the complete returns will show no great change in the relative strength of the leading parties, so that Maine retains a secure place in the republican column. The prohibition cause will not derive very great encouragement from the result, unless its advocates are disposed to be thankful for small favors. The prohibitionists of Maine made their fight for general as well as local effect, and while they made some gain, it is entirely out of proportion to the vigor of their efforts and the extent of their expectations. Out of an estimated total vote of about 139,000 the prohibitionists may have 3,500, which, although about three times their vote two years ago, must be regarded, under the circumstances prevailing the present year, as a rather discouraging outcome.

The most considerable republican loss in any single locality was in the first congressional district, where there had been some fear of the defeat of Representative Reed. He was, however, successful by an ample plurality. Regarding the legislature, the indications are that the solid republican senate of 1881 will be broken by the introduction of three democrats, and the republican majority in the house will be reduced by a few votes; but the legislature will remain republican by a very large majority, so that the return of a republican United States senator, undoubtedly Mr. Hoar, is as sure as the sun.

The figures so far reported do not indicate, with any definiteness, the drift of the labor vote, but apparently it adhered to old party divisions except in a few localities. In one legislative district a Knight of Labor candidate, who was also supported by democrats and prohibitionists, was defeated, the republicans electing their candidate by an increased majority. Congressman Dingley, who has been a very efficient member, received the deserved commendation of his constituents in being re-elected by an increased majority.

From every point of view the victory is gratifying, and the republicans of Maine are to be congratulated on the interest and fealty to which the result bears testimony. Their example and success will have a good influence generally.

England's Civil Service. Americans who are wont to believe that the civil service of their own country is the only one accessible to corruption, and persistently cite that of England as an example of that high integrity which they desire to see attained here, may have their minds somewhat disabused of this notion by recent developments in England. It has been a long time since anything was disclosed in this country, involving prominent officials, more infamous than the ordinance scandal which is now exciting English society. So far as the facts developed in connection with this scandal have gone, they show that among the shareholders of the firm of Armstrong & Co., which supplies the British government with most of its arms and munitions of war, are many of the high military and court officers who have to pass in the ordinance supplied the army and navy, and it appears that these persons have been acting in collusion with the firm in swindling the government by furnishing inferior arms. Several fatal explosions of late, resulting from the inferiority of the guns, led to an investigation, which disclosed the fact that a great deal of work furnished by the firm and sent to the arsenal was criminally bad. Every day adds new features to aggravate the scandal, and the public feeling is one of growing indignation which the government will be forced to regard.

The appointment of a commission of inquiry with a view to effecting a sweep-

ing reform in the civil service, a movement initiated by Lord Randolph Churchill, is a most direct imputation against the honesty and economy of England's civil service. Churchill is said to entertain the belief that there are too many head officers in all the departments, and that furthermore the services are reckoned with jobs. He will therefore insist that every vacant job in the department shall be thoroughly investigated, and it is said that he expects as a result of such investigation to save millions of pounds annually to the public treasury. Certainly the aggressive energy of Lord Churchill could assert itself in no more worthy direction than this, and he undoubtedly has a much better chance of obtaining honorable distinction and lasting fame in this way than by expending his efforts for the defeat of the liberal policy in behalf of Ireland.

Meanwhile, those people who are prone to laud England's civil service as the highest product of human wisdom in this direction, and to deprecate that of the United States as a nursery of corruption, will do well to reflect on what has been and is likely to be developed in England.

The Business Situation. The close of another year brings additional evidence of brightening trade prospects. The crop reports from the great agricultural states of the west give assurance of an abundant harvest. Money is easing up in the east, and the demands of western bankers have diminished. The slowness of bondholders to redeem the 3 per cent, is evidence of the abundance of loanable capital. The distribution of merchandise of all kinds continues fairly active, and the movements of traders reflect a general feeling of confidence in the improved conditions and prospects of business. The week's reports from leading trade centres show sustained activity in all branches of the jobbing trade, and a general improvement in business at retail. The frequent duplication of orders to manufacturers and their agents indicates that there has been no overtrading by interior merchants in the preparation of stocks for the fall season, although purchasers in leading times have been in a larger scale than for several years past. Distributors' stocks, however, had been previously much reduced, and in most lines there was room for a large addition to supplies at the outset of the present season. The character of the general jobbing trade of the past fortnight has confirmed the hopeful forecast of local and interior dealers, and if the fall business continues as it has begun there will be little for complaint in any quarter. The failure list is decreasing in the United States, but keeps fully up to the average in Canada.

Omaha reports increased business, as shown by its clearings, which average more than 70 per cent over those of the corresponding week of last year.

The iron trade continues fairly active and firm. Cotton is reported from tide water as in fair demand but without speculative activity. The wool market is much stronger owing to the advance at colonial auctions in London. The grain markets have been comparatively sluggish, and the price changes as compared with this time last week are of minor importance. The full movement of wheat supplies at interior points and the accumulation of stocks have tended to check any decided advance in prices, but have been insufficient to depress them in view of the favorable prospects for legitimate trade and the popular feeling that values are to rise higher than during the previous crop year. The rise in the price of silver in London adds several cents per bushel to the cost of India wheat laid down in Liverpool and will operate to the advantage of exporters in this country. Last week's allotment of wheat showed a decrease of 1,000,000 bushels, notwithstanding the recent large shipment from American Atlantic ports. This is a remarkable fact, as it indicates a falling off in other countries than the United States. There is said to be a prospect of a reduction in the French tariff on grain imports on account of the increased requirements of that country during the coming year, but the rumor is not confirmed in the cable advices of the trade. Exporters have not been active buyers this week, but the sales for shipment have been fair. The September report of the National Department of Agriculture shows a better yield of both spring and winter wheat than was expected a month ago, and indicates a total product of 80,000,000 to 90,000,000 bushels in excess of that of 1888. Corn prices are a shade lower than last week, owing to the free movement of supplies from the interior and the dull general market. The condition of the corn crop has declined from 81 in August to 77, and indicates a yield approximating 1,600,000,000 bushels. The feature of the provision trade is the continued strength of meats, which are advancing under a good consumptive demand.

Current Topics. The federal government has expended \$5,514,515 in Washington territory since its organization. These workings in the negative were: Atone, Brown, Covell, Ferguson, Hinman, Holt, Church Howe and North-8.

During the same session of the legislature, Church Howe's vote on United States senator for the first three ballots is recorded as having been cast for E. W. Thomas, a South Carolina democrat, [pages 198 and 208 Senate Journal.] All this time Church Howe professed to be a republican independent, republican on national issues and a temperance granger on local issues. His temperance and grange record we leave for another chapter.

We simply ask what right a man has to vote for a man who is the support of such a party as that of John H. Emery, who is still in his debt although they claim to have paid him in full on a cash basis for services rendered.

Too Bad He Hasn't the Authority. Chicago Times. If General Miles had the authority to settle with Gerommo there would be a settlement which would last for some time.

Spiritual Times. St. Louis Post-Dispatch. The people who are prone to take the saunter out of politics should not forget to take the dust storm along with it while they are in the good work of purification.

Credit Due to Crook and Miles. The American. The capture of Gerommo by General Miles is good news, as it puts an end to two years of almost uninterrupted war with the Ananches on the southwestern frontier. Great credit is due, first to General Crook and then to General Miles, for the vigilance with which they have followed up these last two years of our red enemies, who have had the advantage of the proximity of the Mexican frontier in their unholy warfare.

Not Going to Denver. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. A republican majority of 18,321 in Vermont in an official canvass does not indicate that the "grand old party" has any thought of retiring from business, or that the people are disposed to be patient under the burden of democratic rule.

Repeating Itself. Chicago Mail. History does repeat itself. Enzard got left by the Ma, down once before, and severely left, too.

Keep it Before Republicans. Before the republicans of the First district commit the party to the support of Church Howe, they should ask themselves whether a man of his record has any rightful claim upon the support of any decent republican. Laying out of question his corrupt methods and notorious wrongs we appeal to republicans to pass and reject before they cast a premium upon party treason and conspiracy against its very existence.

Ten years ago, when the republican party was on the verge of disaster, and every electoral vote cast for Hayes and Wheeler was needed to retain the party in power, Church Howe entered into a conspiracy to deliver republican Nebraska into the hands of the enemy. This infamous plot is not a mere conjecture. The proof of it does not rest on surmise or suspicion. It is not to be too precisely brushed away by pronouncing it one of Rosewater's malicious campaign stand-offs.

The records of the legislature of which Church Howe was a member in 1877, contain the indelible proofs of the treasonable conspiracy, and no denial can stand against evidence furnished by his own pen. Briefly told, the history of this plan to hand over the country to Tilden and democracy is as follows:

In 1876 Nebraska elected Silas A. Strickland, Amasa Cobb and A. H. Connor presidential electors by a vote of 31,916 as against a vote of 16,924 cast for the Tilden and Hendricks electors. After the election it was discovered that the canvass of this vote could not take place under the then existing law before the legislature convened. The electoral vote had to be canvassed in December at the latest, and the regular session of the legislature did not begin until January. In order to make a legal canvass of the electoral returns Governor Garber called a special session of the legislature to convene on the 5th of December, '76, at Lincoln, for the purpose of canvassing the electoral vote of the state. The democratic effort to capture republican electoral votes is historic. Tilden's friends, notably Dr. Miller, had been plotting for the capture of one of the electors from Nebraska, and it is also historic that a large bribe was offered to one of the electors, General Strickland. The call of the legislature broke into the plan of the plotters, and they found a willing and reckless tool in Church Howe. When the legislature convened at the capital, Church Howe filed a protest which may be found on pages 6, 7 and 8 of the Nebraska House Journal for 1877. The following extract makes interesting reading: "I, Church Howe, a member of the legislature of Nebraska, now convened by proclamation of his excellency, Governor Silas Garber, for the purpose of canvassing and declaring the result of the vote cast in Nebraska for electors for president and vice president of the United States, hereby enter a solemn protest against such act, deeming that the governor has power to call this body in special session for any such purpose, or that this body has any authority to canvass or declare the result of such vote upon the following grounds:

First. This legislature now convened having been elected under what is known as the old constitution, has no power to act in the premises, the new constitution of the state having been in force since November, 1875."

The second and third clauses deal with technical objections, and are somewhat lengthy. The concluding sentences of this precious document are as follows: "For the foregoing reasons I protest against any canvass of the electoral vote of this body, and demand that this my protest be entered upon the journal." (Signed) Church Howe, member of the legislature of Nebraska.

The democrats did not respond to the call of the governor and there was barely a quorum in the senate, while there were several to spare in the house of which Howe was a member. The protest entered by Howe was doubtless prepared by the Tilden lawyers in Omaha and Howe had the glory of being the sole champion of Sam Tilden. The legislature ignored Church Howe, spread his protest on its record and canvassed the electoral vote in spite of it.

When the legislature convened in January, 1877, the presidential contest was at its height in Washington. Church Howe had changed places from the house to the senate. Early in the session, a resolution was introduced expressing the conviction on the part of the senate that Hayes and Wheeler having received a majority of the electoral votes were entitled to their seats. This resolution gave rise to a very lively debate which lasted two days. Church Howe asked to be excused from voting when it first came up and was so excused. On the final passage of the resolution the record [page 376, Senate Journal 1877.] shows the following result: Yeas—Amrose, Baird, Blanchard, Bryant, Calkins, Carns, Chapman, Colby, Dawes, Garfield, Gilham, Hayes, Kennard, Knapp, Peppoon, Powers, Thummal, Van Wyck, Walton and Wilcox—20.

Those who voted in the negative were: Atone, Brown, Covell, Ferguson, Hinman, Holt, Church Howe and North-8.

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HOWE HE LOVED THE GRANGER

The Congressional Candidate from Nebraska Shown Up in His True Light.

Acting as a "Middleman," Howe Robs Them of Half of Their Rebates.

Church Howe's love for the granger is shown up in the affidavit below. Acting as a "middleman" he obtained a rebate for the North Auburn stock shippers, and so arranged the transaction that he was enabled to pocket one-half of the rebates without the knowledge of the shippers, to whom the whole of the rebates rightfully belonged. In this way it is believed that he has swindled the stock shippers and farmers of Nebraska county out of several thousands of dollars. The matter is not generally known in Nebraska county, as his principal victims were afraid to squeal when they found it out, because they feared he had the power to ruin them. The citizens of Nebraska county in particular and the people of this congressional district generally will no doubt read the following affidavit with a good deal of interest, although it will not surprise any one very much, except perhaps Church Howe himself, who thought the matter could never be made public:

COURT OF DISTRICTS, 1st DISTRICT, STATE OF NEBRASKA, 1880. George L. Shives, now living in Omaha, being duly sworn, deposes and says: In February, 1880, I went to North Auburn, Nebraska, as agent and operator at that place for the Missouri Pacific railroad company. While I was located at North Auburn, there was sharp competition between the stock dealers at that place and South Auburn, the latter buying in the interest of the Nebraska City Packing company, while the former were buying for the Kansas City market. Church Howe was a resident of North Auburn, and in order to secure a drawback or rebate on the shipments from North Auburn, to be paid over, as he assured them, to the shippers, that rebate amounting to \$10 on each car, Church Howe, in order to secure any concessions from the Missouri Pacific, said that it would be necessary to have the shipments shipped as consignment on his name, and that the rebates would be drawn in his favor in the shape of a draft payable at one of the Anihura banks. Mr. Howe although having arranged for a \$10 rebate, told the shippers that \$5 would be paid to them by the company. The shippers all agreed to Mr. Howe's arrangement. Shipments were sent forward at the rate of fifteen to thirty-five cars per month, and when Church Howe turned over to the shippers \$5 per car, while the actual rebate was \$10 per car. Shippers continued to ship at a loss on eight cars out of ten, and they frequently came to me and complained that they would like to know how they could not get some further concession, claiming that they were losing money, a fact which they substantiated by their books. They also complained to Hastie, who told them that the rebate was all the concession that the railroad company would make. Howe, at the expiration of each month, would come to my office and secure a statement of the number of cars shipped, and put it in his pocket and walk off, and fix up the matter privately and send it in to the general western freight agent at St. Louis. It would be a check for ten dollars per car, so that a draft might be drawn in Howe's favor for the amount of rebate due on the month's shipments, and mailed to him through the United States mail. In the month of July, 1880, through some error in the local treasurer's office, I received from the local treasurer, D. S. H. Smith, a draft in favor of Church Howe, and I gave the same to said draft called for \$10 on each car shipped during the previous month. I saw at once that the actual shipper of the stock was the previous month, John Hastie, was being robbed by Church Howe, and I consequently called Hastie into my office and had an interview with him as he was one of the interested parties, and advised him that he was receiving \$10 per car instead of \$5. Hastie exclaimed, "My God, he has been robbing me for months while I have been shipping hogs at a loss on eight cars out of ten."

I held the draft and wrote to the general western freight agent explaining the matter in detail. I received a reply from the general western freight agent not to pay the draft, and I told Church Howe that he would have to make good to the proper party. Hastie would have instituted suit against Howe at this time, but for fear that Hastie would crush him I advised him to wait until I had received a letter from the general western freight agent. Mr. Emerson, saying that my work had given satisfaction and that I had no perfectly right in regard to the thieving practices of Howe. With the change of superintendents I was finally transferred to Bull City, Kansas, as agent and operator, and I believe that Church Howe at that time had a bonanza in the rebate business at North Auburn.

I have reason to believe that John Ginter, another shipper, was served in the same way by Howe, and it may be that every car of cattle, hogs, etc., from North Auburn was treated in a like manner. I believe that the farmers and shippers of Nebraska county and vicinity, who are now losing thousands of dollars from the stealings of Church Howe.

If anybody wants confirmation of any statement given above he can write to John Hastie or John Ginter, at North Auburn, or L. A. Emerson, now general freight agent of the Missouri Pacific at St. Louis.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, 1st DISTRICT, DOUGLAS COUNTY, 1880.

Before me, a notary in and for Douglas county, state of Nebraska, came George L. Shives, who is the identical person whose signature is subscribed to the above affidavit, and solemnly swears that the facts stated in this statement are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Some Important Points for Their Information. An inquirer asks me, says a writer in the Philadelphia Call, for some information about the prices paid for contributions. I cannot give any specific answer to him as so many depend on the enterprise and purse of the publisher, the fame or genius of the author, and the length and character of the contribution. A general rule, however, is the one of what I infer was in the mind of my inquirer. Serials bring from \$100 all the way up to \$2,000, the latter in exceptional cases and for a limited number of copies. Single articles, including surrender of copyright, newspapers pay from \$5 to \$10 for short sketches; the magazines pay more; some publishers pay by the completed article, some by the number of words, and a few by the number of words. Some publishers pay when the article is accepted, others when it has been used; some fix the price, others expect the author to fix it.

Sometimes a publisher's system for fixing valuations is a little puzzling. On one occasion a friend of mine sent me a poem and a sketch to the publisher, and both were accepted and paid for. The poem cost him hours to perfect it—and a dull headache besides. The prose article was short, snappy and hardly cost him an effort. The publisher paid for the poem and the sketch, but the subdivision wasn't. From the laborer the poem cost him (and I presume the publisher) to have read: "\$7.50 for the poem and \$2.50 for the sketch." But the publisher went by quantity and made no allowance for my friend's headache.

Talking about the publishers, some funny things sometimes happen, and some rather inconsistent ones, too. It suggests that editors should be as truthful as they can be, all the time, and that they should be as fair as possible in their dealings with the same publisher. They each received a letter, and they compared them, but suppress names, and leave you to help the editors out of the scrape as best you can.

Mr. Jones—We return your jingles. They are excellent, but we have a surplus of them from all quarters. Yours respectfully, JONATHAN PRINTMULL.

Mr. Brown—Enclosed find our check (\$50 for an article) and some other contributions of that character and would be pleased to have more at your leisure. Yours respectfully, JONATHAN PRINTMULL.

"Oh, well," says a man, "Brown's jingles had merit in them, while Jones' hadn't."

Of course—but the editor prevaricated nevertheless. A gentleman called with a poem at the office of a certain journal. The editor read the poem in his presence and handed him a slip in payment to be presented to the bookkeeper. Though quite a Bohemian in the gentleman was astonished at the receipt, and said so. Other editors had pigeon-holed his manuscript, promising to let him have their opinion when at leisure. Sometimes they did not, and sometimes they didn't. The payment was long delayed and stilted when it came, etc.

Well, if turned out that the editor had been entirely too devoted to his work, and that he had been too busy to do more than three poems a week at him; he intruded when he was most busy; he read his productions aloud to him; he almost got into his lap and almost kissed him; he told him only that the editor wouldn't submit to it. The publishers were separated from him by only an iron railing and were as much annoyed as the editor. "You must show us what you follow," they said. Well, he sat down on him, and there was a sudden shut-off.

Young writer, the loss often you interview the editor, the better. But think all the more of you. You can reach him through the mails, and if you send him a good thing he'll appreciate it. If you include a stamp you'll hear from him. If your letter to him is crisp, don't call him a journal a valuable one, or quote the papers for which you have written, or enumerate the articles. That will not help your chance of being used. He must know of the delay and write later every other day about it.

Know What He Was Talking About. Arkansas Traveler. An Arkansas justice of the peace who had had a quarrel with a couple, turned to a man and said: "I don't believe that the woman will serve and obey him." "I don't know," some one replied; "she seems to be a very amiable woman." "I don't think she is," replied the justice. "Why so?" "Because she used to be my wife."

A St. Paul physician, who thought that the great majority of workmen were inclined to be anarchists or socialists, says he was much surprised after he had told a laboring man, sick with a fever, that he had followed up these last two years of our red enemies, who have had the advantage of the proximity of the Mexican frontier in their unholy warfare.

Not Going to Denver. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. A republican majority of 18,321 in Vermont in an official canvass does not indicate that the "grand old party" has any thought of retiring from business, or that the people are disposed to be patient under the burden of democratic rule.

Repeating Itself. Chicago Mail. History does repeat itself. Enzard got left by the Ma, down once before, and severely left, too.

Credit Due to Crook and Miles. The American. The capture of Gerommo by General Miles is good news, as it puts an end to two years of almost uninterrupted war with the Ananches on the southwestern frontier. Great credit is due, first to General Crook and then to General Miles, for the vigilance with which they have followed up these last two years of our red enemies, who have had the advantage of the proximity of the Mexican frontier in their unholy warfare.

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