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THE DAILY BEE.

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Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of Sept., 1886. N. P. FEY, Notary Public.

GERONIMO surrendered "unconditionally," with a few but important exceptions.

NEBRASKA will send a democrat to the senate about the time when Mississippi concludes to replace her bourbon delegation with republicans.

A VALUABLE volume on "Insect Life in Large Cities," has just been published. It is respectfully commended to the attention of Omaha lodging house keepers.

NEBRASKA republicans are not yet prepared to turn over the party into the hands of democrats who are boasting of an alliance with the railroad "stalwarts."

"Boss" STOUT is on the ground to visit his old pal, Church Howe. The job of capturing Omaha workmen for the contract for prison labor in getting which, Boss Stout received so much valuable aid from the Nemaia trickster.

BISHOP HOWE, of the Protestant Episcopal church, in answer to those people who claim to see in every physical calamity a visitation on account of wickedness, said in his sermon at Charleston on Sunday that when a cyclone sweeps over every church to the ground and left every bar-room standing.

A SUDDEN thought has struck the democratic boogie organ which makes the double-headed discovery that the BEE is not and has never been a democratic paper. Artemus Ward's pirate chief languished sixteen long years in a dungeon. At the expiration of that time a sudden thought struck him. He raised the window sash and escaped.

ONCE more the thrilling cry is raised by the jobbers that the editor of the BEE is a "boss" who is trying to enthrall the citizens of Omaha by assisting to elect honest men to positions of trust. No one has ever accused the boogie organ of the confederated monopolies of this kind of bossism, in which all respectable voters and taxpayers will be glad to assist.

WILLIAM WAITE WARNER, of Detroit, has been arrested by United States officers at Jackson on complaint of Post-office Inspector Parcell on a charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes. Warner claimed to publish a daily and weekly paper and to circulate from 35,000 to 60,000 copies. He would write to business men, requesting goods in exchange for advertising, receive the goods, print advertisements in a few papers, and send a copy to the advertiser. Mr. Warner has evidently been obtaining points from some of our Omaha contemporaries.

The nomination of "Colonel" L. W. Colby, of Beatrice county, for the state senate is a dead give away on the part of Gage county republicans. Colonel Colby has a record no better than Church Howe. He is a fraud of the first water. His legislative record is one of the worst ever made in the state, and his standing in his own county is so bad that he was literally snowed under the last time he ventured to appeal for support at the polls. Colonel Colby is a sweet-scented sort of a "reform" candidate. It would take reform of a hundred horse power to deodorize his own record.

In his annual message to the Mexican congress President Diaz congratulates the country that in the emergency growing out of the Cutting affair the dignity of the government was saved without arousing a conflict. He had clear ground for doing this, since without any bluster or bravado Mexico carried her point, having set at liberty her troublesome prisoner when the authorities got ready to do so, and without making any concession or surrender of any right claimed. The sacrifice of dignity in the whole proceeding was made by the government of the United States. With regard to Arrestures, who was taken out of Texas by a Mexican posse and shot, Diaz claims that he was a citizen of Mexico, and that consequently there is no occasion for controversy respecting him between the two governments. It is not unlikely that as to this affair also the Mexican president is in the right. The dispatch does not note any intimation in the message of a purpose on the part of the government to modify the obnoxious laws under which Cutting was arrested and punished, agreeably to the demand of Secretary Bayard.

At the last general assembly of the Knights of Labor held at Cleveland the general executive board of that body were instructed to appoint a committee to be known as the legislative committee of the Knights of Labor. The object of the creation of the legislative committee was to urge upon the attention of congress such legislation as seemed most desirable for the interests of labor, and which had already received the support of laboring men through their organizations; to survey on the ground the operations of congress; to note what senators and representatives were willing to abide by their pledges to the people and to report at the close of the session the result of their observations.

The report of the legislative committee has been made public and furnishes some interesting reading. It is an exhaustive review of the causes which hampered legislation on the eight bills for whose enactment 330,000 Knights of Labor petitioned so earnestly. The vote of the house and senate on these measures are carefully recorded by years and days and the absentees carefully noted.

But the concluding page of the report will have the most interest for Nebraskans, and they will be particularly interested in the following paragraphs: "In regard to the senate, your committee is at a loss to express an opinion, as one of the most liberal members of that body, in conversation with your committee when they first arrived at the capital, used the following language: 'The house will yield to popular clamor but the senate will not.' The remark, as analyzed by your committee, means the enunciation of the doctrine as set forth by William H. Doxberit some few years ago, viz: 'There is one man in that body that stands at all times as a firm friend of the people. We refer to Senator Charles H. Van Wyck, of Nebraska, and we feel that the interests of the people would be advanced by his return to the senate as well as to strengthen his hands by sending other members to the senate who will act in concert with him in working for measures that will benefit the people.'

Shipped a Cog. And now it turns out that Geronimo was not captured after all; that the wily Apache surrendered as the result of negotiations with General Miles, and that the surrender so far from being "unconditional" contained express stipulations that he should be sent to his family in Florida and should not be turned over to the civil authorities.

This is very interesting when read between the lines. It leaves General Miles "aggressive campaign," "reversed methods" and "greaser contingent" out in the cold field of impractical warfare to be replaced by Crook's well tried method of punishment followed by diplomacy. When General Crook left Arizona after having sent the wives and family of Geronimo and Nateraz to Fort Marion, Florida, he confidently predicted that the frightened Geronimo and his hawks would soon be ready to sue for peace through a strong desire to be with their people. After twenty weeks of bombastic declarations of what he was about to do through a "reversal" of Crook's methods, General Miles fell back on the theory of his predecessor, and as soon as he got within negotiating distance of the Apaches made overtures for their surrender, through Indian scouts, which were promptly accepted. This is Geronimo's story, fully corroborated by war department advices.

A letter received in Washington from an army officer on duty at Fort Bowie, says that Geronimo did not surrender until he had had his life assured him. Geronimo admits that Captain Crawford's fight broke his power in January last, and he would have been glad thereafter to have surrendered on the same terms as those on which he has just given himself up to General Miles.

It looks as if General Miles' literary bureau had slipped a cog somewhere. The Lord Mayor's Proffer. It is to be regretted that the kindly feeling shown by the lord mayor of London, in proffering aid to the Charleston earthquake sufferers, should have induced expressions that will perhaps defeat the good intentions of his lordship and deprive the sufferers of a considerable contribution to the relief of their necessities. Certain London newspapers condemned the proposition, on the general ground that charity should begin at home, which of itself might have been regarded as a proper reason for objection, but when weekly papers sturgingly referred to the Charleston people as "English alms" they manifested a reprehensible spirit which the popular sentiment of this country will resent. It is understood that Minister Phelps suggested to Secretary Bayard that the proposed contributions should not be accepted, and if so the suggestion was creditable to him as an American citizen. It is very likely that had the secretary of state known the facts he would not have instructed the minister to accept contributions. We observe that the mayor of Charleston is advised by a number of newspapers not to receive relief funds sent from London as contributions of the English, and although the necessities of many people in Charleston are great and the demand for aid urgent, we are not sure that the advice should not be followed. If it be assumed that the sentiment of the newspapers reflects the popular feeling in London, there can be no question as to the propriety of refusing aid from that source. The Charleston sufferers did not ask for English alms. The proffer of aid from England was voluntary, and so far as the lord mayor is concerned was most creditable to his sympathies. Moreover, they can get along without such aid. Their countrymen are abundantly able and willing to provide for their necessities until they can care for themselves. But a contribution to this cause from the English people, whatever its extent, would if freely and willingly given be a gratifying evidence of a friendly feeling which perhaps at this time it would be well to cultivate. It is quite likely that under the circumstances the mayor of Charleston will decline English aid, and in the meanwhile home contributions ought to be made so liberally that such aid can be easily spared.

The Signal Service. Criticism of the signal service is not always undeserved, but rarely captious, although it is doubtless so regarded by the chief of the service, who is ever ready to enter the arena of controversy whenever its value and efficiency are questioned. Nobody will be so unfair as to say that the service is valueless. It has been shown to have worth, and all intelligent people understand that it is desirable and necessary, and must be sustained. But there is a fair ground of complaint that as a source of information as to what will happen in the department of scientific observation and prediction to which its work belongs it is not reasonably trustworthy, and the worst of it is there is apparently no progress making. A contemporary notes as an example of the shortcomings of the signal service that during the hot spell it was quite useless in the way of forecasting the probable duration of the spell, or of denoting its causes and conditions. There was ample and accurate information as to what had taken place in all parts of the country, but the really useful information as to what was to be almost invariably turned out to be inaccurate and misleading. Those whose interests require them to give daily attention to the weather predictions have found them to fall quite as often as they were fulfilled. The effect of these repeated and continued failures is of course to diminish confidence in the service, and it is hardly questionable that it is less generally trusted now than at an earlier period in its existence, before the popular belief that the forecasts of "Old Probs." were based on scientific principles, and certain established and reliable rules, had been severely shaken by finding the results more than half the time directly the opposite of what had been promised.

The suggestion that the signal service should be taken out of the control of the war department and placed under scientific direction and development is not a new one, but it is likely to be urged in the future with augmented force unless the service as now managed is speedily and greatly improved. If we remember rightly an effort looking toward such a change was made at the last session of congress, but was not very vigorously pressed. One no inconsiderable difficulty is probably in the fact that the chief of the service, who is more of a soldier than a scientist, has greater solicitude for military discipline and display than for thorough scientific investigation and progress. Absolute accuracy in all cases is of course not to be expected, but it does seem reasonable to expect that the predictions of the bureau still at least be fulfilled as often as they fail.

It is reported from Washington that in the event of Mr. Manning not being able to resume his duties as secretary of the treasury he will be sent as minister to Austria, which would at once secure him a good salary and enable him to get the benefit of the health-promoting waters of Europe. It has been represented that the Austrian mission would probably remain vacant as long as Mr. Bayard is secretary of state, owing to his resentment at the complimentary remarks passed upon his conduct by the Austrian premier in connection with the Kelley correspondence. But, of course, Mr. Bayard would yield this in the interest of his colleague in the cabinet. So far as the merely perfunctory duties of the mission are concerned they could, perhaps, be as well cared for by a sick man as a healthy one, and we suppose there would be no objection to Mr. Manning on social grounds, which appears to be a cardinal consideration with the Austrian court.

The rumors current in Nova Scotia that the president has announced his intention of again recommending to congress the appointment of a fisheries commission, are doubtless new inventions born of a desire for such action on the part of this government. If Mr. Cleveland had any such purpose he would not communicate in it in a way that would be likely to get to the ears of Nova Scotians. That isn't his style.

The marquis of Londonderry will arrive in London to-day to assume the office of lord lieutenant of Ireland. If the advice of the Freeman's Journal is taken, his reception is not likely to be very cordial. Other Lands Than Ours. The situation respecting the all-engrossing Bulgarian problem has cleared somewhat during the past few days, and the threat of war for the moment has given place to a promise that peace may be maintained. How long this state of things will remain it is impossible to say with any degree of certainty, for there are still complications to be disposed of and differences to be overcome. The indications, however, are that the zeal of the press has cooled somewhat, one of the strongest of which is the fact that she has yielded her plan of proceeding alone in Bulgaria, and intends to treat the whole question on the basis of the treaty of Berlin and submit it to the consideration of Europe. Whether there is anything behind this concession will be known later, but it is probably not an incorrect inference that she was induced thereto by the attitude of Austria, that government having notified Germany that it would oppose any attempt by Russia to encroach upon the liberties of the Balkans. The response of the powers to the circular of the port, giving assurances that there will be no foreign military occupation of Bulgaria and no foreign intervention, Russia guaranteeing also to the same effect, seems to promise an amicable settlement, one of the difficulties. The address adopted by the Bulgarian sovereign is pacific in its character, and is characterized by a decided tone favorable to the independence of the country. A matter of moment soon to be determined is the choice of a ruler for Bulgaria, and in the decision of this the hand of Russia may be expected to play a leading part. There are several candidates, all of whom are understood to have Russian sympathies. The most prominent is the Duke of Oldenburg, a cavalry officer at St. Petersburg. The reigning house of Oldenburg is pro-Russian in an extreme sense, and could be relied upon to serve the interests of the czar as fully as a grand duke of the house of Romanoff. Prince Bismarck having given his consent, willingly or otherwise, to the dethronement of Alexander, may sweeten the dose to the people of North Germany by annexing Oldenburg to Prussia. Such a transaction would be in harmony with the principle of compensations, and would also imply some guarantee on the part of Bismarck that the new prince of Bulgaria should not be kicked out like

his predecessor. The retirement of Alexander is beyond recall. His authority is too badly shattered to be reinstated by a vote of the Bulgarian assembly. Two dethronements in one month cannot be cured by popular applause. The promise of Russia not to interfere with Bulgarian affairs beyond expelling Alexander, can be kept without causing an Oldenburg prince becomes his successor.

The opposition of the government to Parnell's bill is said to have increased in bitterness since the alterations were made in that measure, and there have been contradictory reports as to the position which Mr. Gladstone will take regarding it. The radicals, it is understood, will support the bill on the ground that if nothing is done to relieve the tenants, whose situation is represented to be growing every day more deplorable, social disorder in Ireland will go from bad to worse. The government will insist that the debate on the supply bill be concluded before a day be granted for a discussion of Mr. Parnell's bill. In the present temper of the parties it is not probable that the house will be progressed before the end of the month. The closing days of the session are expected to be exceedingly animated and of uncommon interest.

The appointment by the British government of a royal commission to investigate the monetary question is a matter of some considerable moment. Its first effort was to advance the price of silver. The make-up of the commission is such as to indicate at once that the investigation, so far as it goes, will be thorough and free from any monometallic bias, and that the present government is disposed to adopt any measures that may seem practicable for the establishment of a stable ratio between the two metals. It is stated that while the members of the commission are not known as bimetalists they are almost without exception men who recognize the evils of the existing situation, and will not permit previously-formed opinions to stand in the way of the formation of such conclusions as may be indicated by the facts that may be brought before them. It is mentioned as a significant fact that the chairman, Mr. Balfour, is a man who recognizes the evils resulting from the estrangement of gold and silver, and yet is not committed openly to any plan for improving the situation. It is another significant fact that Mr. Harcourt, the secretary of the Indian finance department, has been selected as a member of the commission.

Denmark's domestic troubles have become serious, and may venturate in civil war. This state of things has been brought about by the poverty of the people, produced by business depression, and the squandering of much of the revenues of the state by the government in the support of gendarmes. A large part of the people are opposed to these soldier-police on principle, believing that the government intends to use them in oppressing the peasantry. This opposition is heightened by the dullness of trade and the impoverishment of the gendarmes themselves. Denmark is one of the smallest of the European states, containing only 1,134 English square miles of area, and 1,489,259 inhabitants, being a little larger than Maryland, and about as populous as Indiana was in 1880. In fact, it may be said to exist only on the sufferance and because of the mutual jealousy of its bigger neighbors. Germany has for years cast a longing eye on Denmark, and more than once since she wrested Schleswig-Holstein from the Danish government in 1864 has the existence of that nation been imperilled because of the ambition and aggressiveness of the Prussian portion of the German empire. A revolution in Denmark just now might be fatal for that country. In fact, the acquiescence of Russia in the annexation of Denmark by Germany may yet turn out to be part of the price of Germany's assistance to Russia in the Bulgarian affair.

Religious persecution reigns in Russia. The czar proposes to re-establish unity of faith by forcing into the pale of the Greek church Polish Catholics and Lithuanian Protestants. Jews are driven out of the country. The governors of Poodolia and Ukraine, not content with closing every public office to the Jews, are now shutting them out of other occupations. The lawyers of the provinces are ordered to dismiss all Jewish clerks, that is, the majority of their employees—within two months. The same order is to be issued in the southwest provinces, where Russian Jews are gathered as in an immense glisto. A South Carolina democrat has been elected against the Lutherans, who form the great majority of the population. The governor of Estonia interdicts the sale and circulation of any religious journal not of the orthodox faith. Lutheran pastors are forbidden to criticize or discuss any actions or doctrines of the Greek church. In the province of Wilna excitement is great, and new evils are feared. Is it any wonder that disturbances should arise?

The fact that Germany is most of the time casting new cannon and making more guns does not of itself imply that another war is imminent. An immense military establishment necessitates the maintenance of a large force of soldiers and gunnery to correspond. But as the government has just now contracted for 1,500,000 rifles, sufficient for a larger mobilization of troops than has ever yet been ordered, the natural inference is that the next European war, whenever it does come, is expected to beat all previous records in its magnitude.

He Got the Important Facts. Chicago News: The new reporter who had had experience as a rural correspondent, but had not been in the city for long, had been the facts of a very important murder—a man shot.

"Who was the man?" asked the chief. "I didn't know his name." "Who shot him?" "I don't know." "What was the cause of the shooting?" "I didn't learn."

"You got the facts of the case, did you?" "Yes, the important ones. I learned that the pistol was a self-acting revolver of the bull-dozing pattern, 32 caliber."

One little pun-head, bitter, taken at night before going to bed is often sufficient to move the bowels and remove all the impurities of the system. The editor will astonish you. Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Pills.

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. Leaving out of account his corrupt methods and notorious venality we appeal to republicans to pause and reflect before they put 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-poo-hoed or brushed away by pronouncing it one of Rosewater's malicious campaign slanders.

The records of the legislature of which Church Howe was a member in 1877, contain the indelible proofs of the reasonable 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 16,954 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 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:

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 my solemn protest against such act, denying 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 the state by 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—Ambrose, Baird, Blanchard, Bryant, Calkins, Carns, Chapman, Colby, Dawes, Garfield, Gilman, Hayes, Kennard, Knapp, Peppoon, Powers, Thummel, Van Wyck, Walton and Wilcox—20.

Those voting in the negative were: Aten, 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 196 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 with such a record has to the support of a republican party? The democrats may be still in his debt although they claim to have paid him in full on a cash basis for services rendered.

Stirs Up Their Bile. Dawson County Herald. Senator Van Wyck's appeal to the people of Nebraska, and challenge to his competitors, stirs up the bile of the opposition, but none of the champions of the rail rogue policy dare accept the challenge. They meet it at long range with bare bodkins, laugh at the appeal as nonsensical and ridicule the constitutional and statutory provisions upon which it is based as an assault upon the prerogatives of the states and opposition to the constitution of the United States. The argument, that the privilege of expressing preference for United States senator is unconstitutional, is certainly arguable. We imagine that the same argument was used by wire pullers and rail rogue workers of half a century ago, when certain wise men saw that the safety of the country required that the power of appointing the electoral college be taken from the legislature and given into the hands of the people. Of

course the "ignorant masses" don't know who is best calculated to run the state, and legislators are ever eager to manipulate the people themselves. The constitutional amendment regarding the electoral college saved this country from becoming autocratic and aristocratic half a century ago, and the method of electing the American house of lords to-day, is drifting us back in the channels we then escaped. Let the United States constitution be amended so necessary to make Van Wyck's idea legal, but in justice to the people, in honor of our republican institutions, and in compliance with our state laws let the ballot be spread, and the future electors, if they be honest, patriotic men, confirm the choice of the people whether it be Van Wyck or Jay Gould.

MAZEPPA A FACT. The Discovery of a Portrait From Life Recalls the Story of the Unlucky Cossack.

Philadelphia Times: A portrait of Mazeppa painted from life has been discovered at Kief, in southern Russia, and is being engraved by the Russian aesthete, Demetry Kowkosky. It will surprise nearly every one who hears that Mazeppa was a real, living man who could sit for his portrait—like a figure like a purely mythical being, like Bellerophon or like one of the Amazons. He is associated in our minds, altogether, with the entire present world of the circus ring, with bareback riders and trained horses. Indeed, he may be said to resemble a centaur, for he and the fiery steed can hardly be thought of apart. Yet he was a real man and cut quite a figure in his part of the world 200 years ago. This portrait probably represents not a swaggering youth, with curly hair and budding manhood, but a grizzled warrior of Russian uniform and decorated with military orders.

John Stephanovitch Mazeppa was a Cossack, who made successful war upon the savage Tartars who desolated the southern coast of the Black and Caspian. This so recommended him to Peter the great that he invited the Cossack to his court and covered him with honors and gifts, but when Peter died he was banished to Siberia. Under Charles XII., he betrayed the Russian and went over with his followers to the enemy. Peter defeated them both and drove them into Turkish territory, where, hearing of the capture of Mazeppa, his former relentless master, Mazeppa killed himself. He had before this hidden all the treasures which he had amassed in his wars and the gifts and honors he had received from Peter, under Charles XII., he betrayed the Russian and went over with his followers to the enemy. Peter defeated them both and drove them into Turkish territory, where, hearing of the capture of Mazeppa, his former relentless master, Mazeppa killed himself. 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