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All communications relating to news and off-orial matter should be addressed to the En-TOR OF THE BEI BUSINESS LETTERS! All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bes Pushishing Company, Oxana. Drafts, checks and postofice orders to be made psyable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, | s. s. Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Dally Bee for the week ending Oct. 1st, 1886, was as Tnesday, 28th 13,025 Wednesday, 29th 12,830 Thursday, 30th 12,875 Friday, Oct. 1st 12,785

Average...... Geo. B. Tzschtck,18.096 Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of October, A. D., 1886, N. P. Frit, [SEAL] Notary Public.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual av-erage daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1886, was 10.378 copies, for February, 1886, 10.595 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,439 copies; for May, 1886, 12,439 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for September, 1886, 13,030 copies. 1896, 13,030 copies, GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of October, A. D., 1886. N. P. FEIL, [SEAL]

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor-JOHN M. THAYER. For Lieut, Governor-H. H. SHEDD, For Secretary of State-G. W. LAWS. For Treasurer-C. H. WILLARD. For Auditor-H. A. BABCOCK. For Attorney General-WILLIAM LEESE. For Com. Public Lands-JOSEPH SCOTT. For Supt. Public Instruction—GEO.B. LANE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Senators: GEO. W. LININGER, BRUNO TZSCHUCK.

For Representatives: W. G. WHITMORE, F. B HIBBARD, GEO. HEIMROD.

R. S. HALL, JOHN MATTHIESON. JAMES R. YOUNG, T. W. BLACKBURN, M. O. RICKETTS.

For County Attorney: EDWARD W. SIMERAL.

For County Commissioner: ISAAC N. PIERCE.

GENERAL VAN WYCK is the preferred straight republican candidate for senater in Nebraska by a large majority as is a wholly arbitrary proceeding, in its shown by the votes and instructions of republican conventions.

THERE must be noting, job or syndicate in the sale of the valuable county poor farm property. Douglas county tax payers will insist that every move shall be open and above-board.

Church Howe's political strikers are finding hard work among Omaha workingmen. The wage workers of Douglas county do not forget the record of the Nemaha trickster on the so called "riot."

BUTLER county, through both its re publican and democratic conventions, has instructed for Senator Van Wyck. The wilting of the Van Wyck boom is not yet perceptible to unaided vision.

THE whirligig of time brings its re venges. Two years ago the state convention refused to make General Thayer chairman because of Valentine's and Church Howe's opposition. This year's convention made him governor.

HEIMROD, Young and Matthieson are names on the republican legislative ticket which will command the full party vote. Each and every one of the candidates for legislative honors are representative citizens of Omaha who may be trusted as intelligent, efficient and honest men, to work and vote in the interests of this community.

THE HERALD is again breaching the subject of the Omaha & Northern, or in other words the northern extension of the Missouri Pacific. It must not be confounded with the proposed Omaha & Northwestern, which will be apart and distinct from any of Jay Gould's schemes for local subsidies for stub feeders to his Kansas City system.

THE uprising among Gage county republicans against Colby and his gang of rowdies and repeaters has deeply wounded the tender sensibilities of the lateraitroad commissioner. The Lincoln Journal charges the wholesale bolt upon Van Wyck, who of course is made the leader of this rebellion of the decent republicans of Gage. This is not the first uprising which has taken place in Gage county against Colby and his methods. Once upon a time the whole city of Beatrice rose in their indiguant might and threatened to submerge Colby in the Blue river if he did not undo his town lot swindle. At another time, some three years ago, the whole of Gage county rebelled against the attempt to make Colby judge of the district and gave Judge Broady a thousand majority over Colby in his own county, which is republican by 1,500. Why Van Wyck is to be held responsible for the general disfavor in which Colby is held in Gage county we cannot conceive, although we do understand why Colby and Church Howe are held in such reverence in the sanctum of the Lincoln Journal. By the way, is it all wrong for Gage county republicans to boit Colby and Co. and all right for the Journal to uphold the bolt against Duras in Saline county? Duras has no flaw in his title to the nomination. There were no railroad and water works gangs voted three or four times to carry the Saline county primaries as there were down in Beatrice.

A Noteworthy Decision. The decision of the supreme court of

Pennsylvania, that the law of that state prohibiting the store-order system is unconstitutional and void, will be regarded with serious concern by the laboring interests of other states in which a similar law has been enacted. This is notably the case in the neighboring state of Onio, where such an act covering the case was passed as recently as two years ago. These laws were enacted to do away with a system that was in practice, chiefly in the mining districts, and which had grown into a very serious abuse to the great detriment, as was claimed, of wage workers. The system consisted in the establishment of stores by the mine operators, or parties representing them, at which the operatives were required to deal, receiving orders for such supplies as they needed in Heu of cash. There was necessarily no competition, and the buyers were compelled to pay any rate of profit established by the storekeepers, which, of course, was invariably the very highest that could be obtained, or that the resources of the buyers would allow. generous share of the earnings of their them in a state of dependence amounting very nearly to vassalage. It was a system which in its very nature did violence to the true principles of trade in excluding competition, while depriving the wage worker of the opportunity and right to use his earnings to the best advantage in a free market. It was simply a scheme of tyranny and plander, and those who once became subjected to it were thereafter helpless. The mine owner dictated the amount of the employe's wages and the greedy maw of the storekeeper swallowed it down to be in large part returned to the pocket of the operator. Compliance with the system was made a condition of employment. Thus in every way the laborer was subjected conditions subversive of his independence and a wrong to him financially-conditions which put him completely in the power of the employer and held him there, unless he chose to accept the alternative of idleness and poverty by refusing to submit to an oppres

sive exaction. Yet in face of this the supreme court of Pennsylvania declares the law prohibiting the degrading and damaging system to be unconstitutional on the ground that it prevents persons from making their own contracts, that it is an infringement alike on the rights of the employer and employe, and that it is 'an insulting attempt to put the laborer under legislative tutelage, which is not only degrading to his manhood, but subservient to his rights as a citizen of the United States." The evidence regarding the store-order system is that it tolerated or permitted no reciprocity of rights, but is an arrangement wholly one-sided in its conditions and its benefits. The man who offers his labor for sale is told that he will receive for it a certain sum expressed in dollars and cents, but that he must accept pay in a form that can be utilized only in a specified way and in a specified channel, which are established in the interest of the buyer of his labor. He is not permitted to control his earnings, but simply to transfer them, on such terms as the party who pays them may prescribe. With respect to the employer of labor it character essentially hostile to the independence and the universally recognized right of the employe in the matter of controlling the proceeds of his labor. In the case of the laborer it is a choice of evil. He can accept idleness or work at the penalty which this system involves. It is not easy to conceive of anything that could be more degrading to manhood or more subversive to the rights of a citizen than a system compelling such conditions as these. Were the principle enunciated by the Pennsylvania court to become generally accepted, the great corporations of the country would find the way easy for the practical enslavement of their employes and their own matertal gain by a process of legatized robbery as outrageous as any that exists in Russia or Ireland.

Irish Malcontents. It is evident that the excellent spirit which characterized the deliberations and results of the last convention of the Irish National league does not dominate all branches of that organization. The dissatisfied element which made itself known in that body, but which was prevented from exerting any marked influence, was silenced but not subdued. From a somewhat active and aggressive force it consented, in obedience to the demand of the majority on the score of expediency, to become a latent energy, but it did not surrender its opinions or forego faith in its policy. This is the faction that believes the power of argument has been exhausted, and that recourse must be had to a sterner policy in dealing with England. It would seem that this faction is now likely to be reinforced by another which has so far lost confidence in the Irish leaders as even to question their integrity to the cause of Ireland. The active presence and apparent growth of these elements is a startling menace to the peace and barmony of the National league and to the progress of the cause it

represents. The fact of the existence of these disturbing elements was developed at a meeting of a branch of the league in New York on Monday evening. When the question of futher subscriptions of money came on for consideration it was met by a most vigorous protest, in which was embraced distrust both of the method of dealing with the issue and of the men entrusted with earrying it out. It was declared that the vast sums of money which had been sent to Ireland had been fruitless of results, that peaceful agitation had led only to pauperism, extermination and general demoralization: that the present condition of affairs in Ireland is worse than has existed before in the last hundred years, and that the time is come when some other means must be tried. The chairman stated that he would not contribute another penny to the anti-eviction fund or any form of parliamentary agitation, and explicitly charged that the funds sent to the league in Ireland were not used to aid the evicted people, but went into the pockets of the leaders. These expressions of dissatisfaction and distrust were received with approval by the branch. The displeasure to which all this bears evidence is very likely to be intensified by the tes-

an acceptable explanation from the Irish leader will certainly place him in a very

unfavorable position. Every friend of the cause of Ireland must deplore the existence and exhibition of this rebellious spirit, which in the degree that it carries discouragement to Irishmen in their native land strengthens the determination of their oppressions We believe there is neither wisdom nor justice in the dissatisfaction and distrust of these malcontents. Only the wildest folly would demand at this time the abandonment of argument for an appeal to force. What could unhappy Ireland do in a conflict of arms? What else than to become a slaughter pen for her unfortunate people? As to the integrity of the Irish leaders, we believe it is above question or reproach. They have borne themselves bravely and wisely, and it is gross ingratitude to deny them the credit they have won, or to refuse them the confidence they have shown themselves worthy of. The duty of Irishmen is to give no heed to these hot-heads, whose zeal overturns their discretion, but to In this way the mine owners got back a continue on in the course they have pursued of sustaining by their means and employes, and were enabled also to keep | their approval the able and earnest leaders, who are bearing with unflinening courage the heat and burden of the con-

Postpone It Until Spring.

Acting under the advice of General Cowin, the board of county commissioners have decided to plat and sell a portion of the poor farm property without further authorization from the people and to apply the proceeds to the construction of the proposed county hospital, poor house and asylum for the insane. The board, if correctly reported, propose to have the east half of the poor farm laid out into city lots, their value appraised by three disinterested citizens, and the lots sold at oublic auction at prices in no case below the appraised value. It is thought that the funds derived from the sale of half the property will be sufficient to erect the projected building.

On its face the proposition is a good one. The plan as outlined is that suggested a year ago by this paper when the board sought sanction for the sale of poor farm property under conditions which failed to meet with public approval, because they left the door open for inside speculation. With honest appraisement and public sale to the highest bidder, with the appraised value as an upset price, the poor farm property properly laid out and platted ought to bring the market value. Surrounded as it now is by city additions it is too valuable a piece of land for its present uses. But it will be a poor piece of policy to place it on the market this fall. The property will command fully 20 per cent higher prices if the sale is postponed until next spring. The county, which will have no use for the money this winter, can better afford to earry the land than to have speculators make the profits of holding it until the opening of spring. Plans for the new building have not vet been adopted and no contracts could be safely let for the beginning of work until the frost gets out of the ground. There is no reason why the lots should be sold this fall, while there are many good reasons why the sale should not take place until spring.

· A Munificent Gift. Even the republican press of France is forced into praises of the Due d'Aumale for his magnificent gift of the domain of Chantilly to the French institute to be held by it in trust for the French nation There is no place in France, or even in Europe, which has a more romantic his tory than has the Castle of Chantilly; and in the domain with which it is surrounded one could, in the words of Richard II., "sit upon the ground and tell sad stories of the death of kings." It is, in fact, an epitome of the art and literature of ages and even the murders, the suicides, the plots, and the intrigues which have taken place within its walls are forgotten in the thought of its priceless treasures. The munificence of this gift is made more significant by the fact that it was provi ded for in the will of the duke, which was executed last year, and that the exile to which he was sentenced has not changed his intentions. The value of the gift is more than \$12,000,000, and from the excess of revenue beyond what is needed to maintain the property in good condition, pensions and pecuniary aid are to be granted to literary men and artists, and a fund is to be established to aid those who have made literature, science or art their profession. There are few instances on record of entire a king!5 gift.

The Business Situation. The autumn trade is expanding stead ily and satisfactorily. Throughout the west the assurances of the harvest have stimulated orders and the distributive movement has fully realized the expectations, which were formed earlier in the season Local jobbers report heavy mail orders, and the increasing tonnage of the railroads and large bank clearings show that the fall business has opened with a rush. Detailed reports from the various trades show a careful and confident feeling. Iron is active and prices are firm. The fall production of furnaces and mills is being absorbed and the promise of trade most encouraging in all departments. The wool market has been less active, owing in part to the stiffening views of seliers The market is very strong, and higher prices are confidently anticipated before the close of the year.

Cotton has been in good demand for export, and the inquiry for home consumption has been moderately active. Prices are generally tof a cent higher than they were a week ago, and the statistical position of the market continues strong. The cotton goods trade is fairly active and values are unitormly firm, with stocks under good control. Print cloths have advanced 1-16 of a cent per yard under a brisk demand and exceptionally small supplies, and several makes of bleached and colored staple

fabries have been fractionally advanced. Wheat prices declined # to 1# cents per bushel early in the week, but have since recovered to within ; to ; cent of the level of quotations current a week ago. The market is weighted by accumulating stocks and by the discouragement of speculative confidence by the continued apathy of foreign buyers. The majority of traders regard wheat as cheap, and as likely to rule higher rather than lower during the balance of the erop year; but the market wants for a renewal of timony of Mr. Wolff regarding the dis- export demand and a halt in the growth courtesy shown him and his mission by of stocks to give an upward impulse to

Mr. Parnell, which if it should not receive values. English buyers have not bought freely at any time this, season, and the continental demand, which was the mainstay of the export trade during August, has been comparatively light for several weeks past. The large purchases by French shippers were due in great part to the prevalence of wet weather on the continent between the closing weeks of July and August. Since the latter date the weather has been highly favorable, and the French crop has been harvested in much better condition than had been anticinated French markets are now drawing a considerable supply from home sources, which is supplemented by the frequent arrivals of cargoes bought in this country during August; hence the present Iull in demand from that quarter. Corn prices have declined 1 to 14 cents per bushel as a result of free offerings and a continued lack of supporting demand either from shippers or speculators.

Dr. Edward Aveling, the representa

tive of English socialists, who came to this country a short time ago with the intention of lecturing on socialism, is not having an altogether delightful experience. His first rebuff was at the bands of the theatre managers, who refused to honor his claim as the representative of a couple of obscure weekly London papers, and the persistence of the doctor in this matter caused him to be generally ridiculed by the newspapers. His next set-back was from the Manhattan club, to which he had been invited by a member who desired to reciprocate courtesies shown him by the doctor in London. The officers of the club, however, decided that they could not properly entertain a person holding the views of Dr. Aveling, and the member who gave him the invitation was required to withdraw it. He failed also to find that congenial companionship among the socialists of New York that he had expected, and having announced his purpose to visit Chicago and lecture, the press of that city has warned him, in view of his having condemned the sentence of the anarchists, that he will not receive a cordial welcome there, and that it will be well for him while visiting that city to be on his good be havior. Thus, the experience of the doctor has been of so discouraging a nature that he must be by this time pretty nearly convinced that socialism is not at a premium in this free land.

ENGLAND is constantly reminded for

how little she counts in the polities of Europe. Her wishes go for just nothing in the settlement of the Bulgarian ques tion, and Turkey refuses to give any weight to her offers of support against Russia. In fact the emissaries of Russia are a controlling influence in Constantinople, and the czar is as powerful there as in Sofia. Much of this collapse is due to the English invasion of Egypt. That has permanently alienated France, who cannot forgive herself the blunder of refusing to join the attack on Arabi Bey. It has alienated Turkey, who was thus deprived of the actual suzerainty over an important Moslem country. And it has broken the moral force' of England's opposition to Muscovite ambitions, by showing that England could steal as unscrupulously and under as many lying pretences, when she thought the safety of her Indian empire was at stake, as any Muscovite on the road to India or to the Bosphorus. If the principle that "my neighbo." rights are limited by my fears," is accepted in international politics, there is no iniquity for which an excuse cannot be found. And it was this maxim which prompted the bombardment of Alexandria, and the exile of the only leader the Egyptian people had to look up to. Not one of the advantages expected has resulted from the false step in Egypi. Her Indian empire has been weakened by the alienation of the sultan, who is the Caliph of her Moslem subjects. She has lost armies, generals and credit in the Soudan, without restoring quiet or bring ing back the province to Egypt. And she as not a friend left in Europe, unless it e Italy, which will be her friend if there is anything to be got by it.

DR. MILLER has made a personal disclaimer to the editor of the BEE that he received any pay for his temperance lecture at Lincoln, to which reference was made in last evening's edition of the BEE. The doctor assures us that he footed all the bills on that occasion, including the cost of the hall. We cheerfully make the correction which the doctor asks for, although our efficienal informant on this Zatter was a prominent citizen who had a business interest in beating prohibition and who professed to have been a contributor to the fund. We take it that Dr. Miller in this case was misrepresented t ous.

MR. SIMERAL has been for years one of the most faithful workers among the young republicans He is a lawyer of ability and experience, a hard student and an honorable and high minded gentleman. His nomination was a compliment to the young men of the party, which they will appreciate by rolling up a rousing majority to safely land him in the seat of the county attorneyship.

MR. BLACKBURN has propounded series of questions on public school management which read like a section of the Longer Catechism.

Jachne's Sentence Affirmed. ALBANY, Oct. 4.—The court of appeals has handed down a decision confirming the sen tence of the lower court in the case of ex-Aiderman Jachne, who was ponvicted on the charge of bribery in the Broadway railroad franchise. Judge Andréw Wrote the decision in the Jachne case. Judge Rapallo wrote its senting opinion of 5,000 words in which Judge Earl concurs.

Cattle Quarentine. ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5 .- A. Santa Fe, N. M. special says: Governor Ross, of New Mex ico has issued a proclamation to cattle in-spectors of the territory authorizing them to prohibit the importation of cattle from dis-tricts in the south and east of the United States where contagious diseases exist.

A Match Between Sprinters. PITTSBURG, Oct. 5,-George Smith, of this city, champion 150 yards sprinter, has been matched against Kittleman, the California ilyer, for \$1,000 a side and the championship of the United States. The date of the race or place of meeting has not yet been settled.

Speaker Carlinie Renominated. NEWPORT, Ky., Oct. 5.—The democrats of the Sixth concressional district this morning minated by acclamation Hon. John G.

Cedro is a new town on the Skagit Washington Territory, It contains shingle mill, store, etc.

Keep It Before Republicans.

The republicans of the First district should ask themselves whether a man having such a record as that of Church Howe has any rightful claim upon the support of any decent republican. Leaving out of question 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 exist-

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 bands 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 pool-pooled 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 '76-77, contain the indelible proofs of the trensonable 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 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 Ne braska House Journal of 1877. The following extract makes interesting reading: "I, Church Howe, a member of the legislature of Nebraska, now convened by procla mation 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, Gilham, Hayes, Kennard, Knapp, Pepoon, 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 legisla ture, 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. We simply ask what right a man with such a record has to the support of any republican.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Justin McCarthy is to deliver over on hundred lectures in this country. E. P. Roe, who, some people fancy, is th

greatest novelist of his day, is going to California to live for a year or two to come. Ben Folsom, Mrs. Cleveland's loquacious cousin, is to become, it is said, the Washington correspondent of some New York daily.

Mr. Gladstone has two cousins in Ohio-W. and D. Gladstone, millers, who reside at White Plains, that state. They are American citizens.

Senator Don Cameron writes his name in hotel registers, preceeded and followed by a heavy dash, "J. D. Cameron." Being a very modest man, the prefix or suffix of "Senator" is very repugnant to him, and he hit upon the dashing expedient to head off ambitious hotel clerks, who persistently disregarded his requests to leave off all appendages to his

Secretary Bayard is now accused of rudeness in addition to his many other shortcomings. Recently a delegation visited his office to discuss grievances suffered at the hands of the Spanish government, and after a short talk the secretary abruptly turned his back upon the visitors sent to him by the president, and, without the ordinary formallty of parting, invited the delegation out of his office by commencing to write a letter. "Roscoe Conkling," said a Maiden

jeweler the other day, "has a broad mind, He is not only a great lawyer, but his general in-formation is great. He has a great many chains and charms, and he calls them all keepsakes. He asks questions about the jewelry business which prove that he knows what he is talking about. The other day when he ordered a pair of sleve-buttons, he rew a diagram owing just the size and llickness be wanted them made. No jew eler could have drawn it more clearly or more correctly.

Logan's Mistake.

Senator Logan says the country is on the erge of rain. Senator Logan makes the mistake of supposing that he is the country

The Latest Scientific Onestion.

St. Louis Glabo-Democrat.

"When will the earth stop revolving?" is the latest scientific question. We should say such an event is likely to take place at about the same time that the democratic party shall begin to carry out its promises of reform. Miss Cleveland Not Dismayed.

St. Louis Post-Dispute Edgar L. Wakeman, formerly connected

with the Current, is now solourning in a Mas-

sachusetts Gypsy camp, but Miss Cleveland

s not dismayed by this fearful example of a

man who tried to run a literary periodical in in Chicago. Temporary Postponement. "Dan'l, said the president, as he peered out of the window this morning, "Dan't, I say, are not those the same faces we left here

"The hands are stretched out for something just as they were before?"

over the plain?"

with and disperse them!"

"Precisely, sire, "Dan'l, order the cohorts to gather forth-

when we started to chase the antelope

"But, sire, they are legal voters." "Well, Dan'l, then we will begin on the letters. The conorts may finish their break-

The "Surrender" of Geronimo,

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, It is to be hoped that in accepting the surrender of Geronimo and his fellow murderers, General Miles did not guavantee them immunity from trial or punishment for their many notorious crimes; but if he did do so, it does not become the authorities at Washington to complain of his action. He had no precedents for doing otherwise. There has never yet been an instance where a captured Indian has been held responsible in a legal and practical way by the government for offenses committed against white men, and General Miles may very reasonably have supposed this policy to be a fixed one, Geronimo and his gang of robbers and assassins ought to be put to death; but if General Miles has agreed to save their necks, he has the uniform course of the government in such cases to plead in defense and excuse of his conduct, at any rate.

When the Woods Turn Brown.

Lucy Larcom.

How will it be when the woods turn brown, Their gold and their crimson all dropped down And crumbled to dust?

Oh, then as we lay Our ear to earth's lips we shall hear her say, "In the dark I am seeking new gems for my crown,"
We will dream of green leaves when the

woods turn brown.

Never Drink During Business Hours. Moderate drinkers engaged in pursuits calling for judgment and acumen, and who use liquors during business hours, end, with scarcely an exception, as financial wrecks, however successful they may be in withstanding the physical consequences of their indulgence. Thousands who retain their health and are never ranked as victims of intemperance loose their property, wreck their business, and are thrown into bankruptcy because of tippling habits during business hours. These men are not drunkards, and only lose observers can detect the influence of strong drink in their deportment; but nevertheless liquor gives them false nerve, makes them reckless, clouds the judgment, and soon involves them in bad purchases, worse sales, and rumous contracts. Sooner or later it is shown that the habit of tippling during business hours is a forerunner of bankruptcy Let every such drinker review his ness transactions for a series of years and answer whether this statment is not true.

Liquor acts on the brain in the same manner as chloroform or ether, producng a stimulation which affects cool hought, followed by a depression correponding to the amount of the dose What man would expect to succeed in usiness if he were accustomed to take while at work, even very slight whith of ether, chloroform, or langhing-gas and keep himself all the time, more or less, under such beclouding influences? Such a man, even if able to preserve his health would grow reckless, loquacious, and soon prove no match for a clear-headed rival. Liquor is an indispensable ally wherever victims are systematically fleeced, and its effects are seen also in the rivalries of legitimate business. professional gambler keeps a free bar, out never drinks himself when at the table; and, while a soher, clear-headed honorable merchant, dealer, or operato would not endeavor to ply his rival with iquor, he would gain great advantages from the latter's self-sought indulgence Aquor shows its victims not only in saloons and gambling dens but about boards of trade and stock exchanges and in every live of business requiring a clear, cool 1 Moderate drinkers who attempt to do business with even slightly excited brains are the men who are all the time making losses and going It is to the thousands of moderate

irmkers who are never seen intoxicated or overcome with Equor that our remarks especially apply. These men decline to become teetotalers, but they can easily adopt a habit of total abstinence during ousiness hours. Let them imitate at least the prudence of gamblers and prizefighters, who never drink while at "work." They can soon satisfy themselves such a policy will "pay." Abstaining from liquor until after business hours, and beginning the day without an "eye opener." they will soon be able to appre-ciate the results. Following such a rule a moderate drinker ought to come to the duties of the day with an unclouded, unstimulated brain, and be able to discharge them to the best of his natural ability. needed temperance reform is one that will persuade business men to abstain whofly from tippling during working hours, as success in business absolutely depends upon it. If they do not possess enough power of self-denial to keep from tippling during business hours, the they retire from business the better for them, for they are on the sure road to

Magazine Writers.

E. P. W. in Chicago Tribune: The best and most prolific magazine writers are eldom able to realize \$800 a year from their writing. Only a very small proper tion of manuscripts submitted are accepted, and the prices paid are not high. The newspapers pay better in proportion for the same class of work, and have the advantage of being prompt and reliable which cannot alwas be claimed for the magazines.
A certain very famous monthly in the

east (to illustrate the inferior prices which magazines pay) wrote to a popular journalist in Chicago, asking him for a short humorous sketch such as he wrote twice a week for the Tribune. They offered to pay him handsomely, and he sent them mule.

one of his characteristic sketches such as e Tribune paid him \$15 for. After for \$2.20 from the munificent journal plevated literature. The humorist such but no apology came from the self-satijed editors of the magazine, who ev. dently deemed themselves affronted.

It seems almost incredible that a vari number of magazines have the audacity to accept and publish manuscripts for which they pay nothing whatever. It is sking others to fill their larder, to chop their wood, to build their houses. The practice is tollowed by a large proper ion of the semi-religious magazines which, however, have among them some most honorable exceptions—and a protest from a contributor will bring righteous and reproving reply. pear to think it almost sacrilegious to de sire pay for any article written for the magazines published in the interest of the churches. Why not expect the plum-ber who lays their gas pipes to give his time and wares for nothing or the carpet merchant to cover the church floor gra-tuitously? The fault is that there is a lack of appreciation of ideas. ply is greater than the demand, why so also is the supply of cranberries greater than the demand, and yet no one expects to have them for nothing on that account. honest plan is take the marketable ideas. pay what they are worth, and reject the anmarketable ones.

The plan which many of our most reputable magazines have of paying upon publication is also a burden placed upon the writers. As well might a man borrow money without paying interest, or a man purchase a suit from his tailor and agree to pay for it when he put it on and then hang it up in his closet for an indefinite number of years. In case of the destruction of the manuscript by fire or any other catestrophe the loss would not be made good to the writer. It is the habit of magazines to keep manuscripts after acceptance from three months to six or eight years before publication. If all periodical publications followed this plan of paying for articles only when printed the outlook for magazine-writers would

be a sad one. The whole practice places literature in wrong light. It makes it assume an attitude of humility, whereas its attitude should be a proud one. It makes it appear as if a publisher conferred a great favor by accepting an article, while in truth he confers no greater favor than the woman does to the merchant when she buys a bolt of bed-ticking for him. If a manuscript is available for use it is as much merchandise as anything else offered for sale from which profit can be made by the dealers.

A Mixed Affair. Detroit Free Press: In August, 1864, when Kilpatrick struck the Atlantic &

Macon railroad at Jonesboro and other points, I was attached to Armstrong's origade, of Jackson's division of confederate cavalry. The federal raider struck Jonesboro late one afternoon, drove out the militia stationed there in small numbers and applied the torch to four-fifths of the town. Next morning, as they came up to Lovejoy's station, our division, which had been widely scattered the day before, were massed and ready for a fight. Our infantry had been fighting and falling back for an hour, when we moved into the fight, two thirds of the command being dismounted, My own regiment was dismounted to support one of our batteries, and while lying in a ravine just behind the guns were taken in flank by a charge of the Fourth Michigan cavalry. I admit that we were badly rattled at the onset, some of the men breaking for the cover of the wood a few hundred yards away, and being subered as they ran. A cavalry-man rode straight at me with uplifted saber, and I haufed up my musket to shoot him off his horse. At that time my regiment was armed with rifles, shotguns, carbines, revolvers, sabers and swords. A few men had carbines and sabers toether: all others depended on or don alone. Those who had muskets did not have, except in stances, sabers; those who had sabers had neither muskets nor revolvers. Not over one company in the regiment were as well equipped as the federals. I had an infantry musket, bayonet attached, and when I sought to fire on the cavalry man at close range the charge would not Then as he rode me down, explode. defended myself with the wounding him in the hand and flinging his saber to the ground. I had the advantage and he saw it and gracefully surrendered and came down off his

During this time there was fighting all around us. A part of our men used the rayine for a rifle-pit and could not be dislodged, and the cavalry were galloping hither and thither through the smoke. isked my prisoner what command he be longed to, and he answered the Fourth Michigan. Bullets were zipping about us like angry bees, but I could not take him to the rear for the simple reason that there was no rear. Rebel and Yank were mixed up like beans in a bag as far as I could see. I stood holding him by the arm with one hand and hanging to his horse with the other, when two Yankee cavairymen came riding up. My man appealed to them, and as they raised their sabers at me, I surrendered as a prisoner

"Watch your chance and run him into our lines, said one of the men to my captor, and both rode off at the call of

The Yankee now had his saber and my gun, and as his horse became restive he could give me but little attention. He asked me what commend i belonged to, how the fight somed to be going, and rather depended on my honesty not to run on. He had just suggested moving along the ravine when a dismounted Johnny, who was dodging about in the smoke, came upon us. He took in the situation at a glance, and inside of a minute 4th Michigan was again my pris-My friend took the saber oner. mounted the horse and rode away, while got my musket back.

"You'll probably be recaptured again," said to the blue coat as we walked side

by side up the ravine.
"Very likely," he replied, as he walked
on ahead and ducked every two seconds

We had proceeded not over a hundred yards when a crowd of about twenty cavalrymen, nearly evenly divided as to friend and foe, came surging down upon us as they cut and slashed. We were both knocked down in a jiffy, and I got a cut on the head from a horse's foot which left me unconscious for a quarter of an

When I rallied the fight was over, the federals having flanked us and passed on As my captor and prisoner was not found on the ground the conclusion was that he escaped to his own lines. I have always hoped so, for he seemed to be a fairly good fellow.

Brokers Can Box.

Cincinnati Sun: Howell Osborn, the son of the late "Charley" Osborn, who was for years Jay Gould's broker, and who was worth \$7,000,000, is one of the best hoxers on the stock exchange, and now that he is to retire with an income of \$100,000 a year, granted him by his mother on condition that he leave Wall street, he may have more time to perfect himself in his favorite science, which he has studied under gole professors. In fact, Wall street brokers hire broken down prize fighters to instruct them in the manty art, and some of these worthies actually visit the street and give lessons o their patrons there. It is not safe for a Sixth ward rough to insult some rather dudish-looking brokers, there is dauger of their letting go their right with the force of the hind limb of a displeased