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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, } ss.
County of Douglas. }

Will H. Koenig, cashier of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Oct. 8th, 1886, was as follows:

Saturday, Oct. 2d	13,075
Sunday, 3d	13,050
Monday, 4th	13,554
Tuesday, 5th	13,310
Wednesday, 6th	12,850
Thursday, 7th	12,850
Friday, 8th	12,840
Average	13,080

WILL H. KOENIG.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 9th day of October, A. D., 1886.

N. P. FEIL,
[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 average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1886, was 10,578 copies, for February, 1886, 10,505 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,439 copies; for June, 1885, 12,298 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for September, 1886, 13,030 copies. GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of October, A. D., 1886.

N. P. FEIL,
[SEAL] Notary Public.

Contents of Sunday Bee.

CHURCH HOWE is exhibiting photographs of his political opponent's cattle ranch. He has failed to have a photograph of his own character taken. It would break the camera.

SOME months ago the *Herald* denied vigorously that it was fighting Van Wyck. It has now dropped the mask and bangs away in its old style for a split party and a railrogue republican.

MR. BLACKBURN admits that he knew some of his school questions were ridiculous, but pleads that he asked them because he had been requested to do so. If Mr. Blackburn proposes to make himself the medium for voicing every paltry spite and attack on our school management he will find his time fully occupied during his term of office.

IT is decidedly refreshing to hear the shouts of "straight republicanism" from the lips of Church Howe's supporters. Church couldn't be "straight" anything if he tried. If he tried to be a "straight" thief one year he would be heading a reformed criminals' ticket the next with all the unblushing effrontery with which he is now posing as a straight republican.

THE way for republicans to defeat free liquor, which is what prohibition amounts to, is to defeat it through the republican party in the legislature. No other party can control the legislature in Nebraska. The talk of the democrats carrying the state is supremely ridiculous. Republicans who favor high license should bring other influence to bear upon republican candidates for the legislature and see to it that they do not commit Nebraska to the idiocy of free rum and poor whisky by tearing down high license and throwing open the doors to a general and illicit traffic in "wet goods."

IN its "swan song" the dying editors of the old *Republican* call attention to the fact that that paper was for years a voracious maw into which its owners stuffed their capital. It neglected to state that it was a no less voracious receptacle for checks for railroad printing at a high advance over the market price and that its failure as a journal was the price it paid for being the tin can appendage of a job printing office. The frank confession of the departed editors of our old railroad contemporary is another proof that public confidence cannot be attracted towards newspapers who think it to their business advantage to oppose the public interests.

ACTIVE and organized effort is now being made by the Young Men's Christian association to raise funds to begin work on their new building. The institution is one which is greatly needed in this city, and which will be invaluable when in operation to hundreds of young men strangers to homes in Omaha, and with no pleasant place to spend their evenings. The Y. M. C. A. building will contain a library, reading room, gymnasium, bath rooms and lecture hall. It will be, in short, a club house for young men devoid of all the temptations which are found in connection with many city clubs. Our business men and employers should contribute liberally towards providing a home for an association which aims to benefit unselfishly the many young men of Omaha by furnishing them pleasant and harmless surroundings and healthy recreation and amusement.

Our City Schools.

The condition of our city schools, as set forth by Superintendent James, in his annual report, published in this issue of the BEE, is most encouraging. The report shows a steady advance in attendance, a flattering increase in the total enrollment and a gratifying falling off in tardiness among the pupils. Omaha's school population, as shown by the last census, is 11,831, an increase of 629 over last year. Barely half of this number, or 6,868, are enrolled in the public schools. While this, on its face, seems a small proportion, the percentage falls little below that found in other cities. The church and private schools always draw off large numbers of the school population and many children who begun their education in our public schools are taken away to begin life for themselves before they pass the limit of school age. The average attendance itself is better than ever before, 94 1-10 per cent of the school membership being reported in attendance.

The superintendent calls special attention to the gratifying fact that corporal punishment has been entirely abolished without detracting from school discipline. The condition of the High School is also spoken of as a marked improvement over any in its history. Six per cent of the total enrollment in the schools are in attendance at the High School, an unexampled record, and which will stand the test of comparison with any city in the country.

Mr. James makes some recommendations of importance. He criticises severely, but quite justly we believe, the use of the present text books for reading in the various grades, as too advanced for the pupils, and suggests a change in the standard required. He also urges more stringent rules making a better attendance obligatory. The most important change urged by the superintendent is one which will make the principals of the various schools responsible for the results in their building. Mr. James urges that the power of supervising the work of individual schools, now vested alone in the superintendent, be divided among the principals and that they be made responsible not alone for the cleanliness, order and discipline of the schools, but also for the faithfulness and ability of the teachers. To supervise the system as a whole and to exercise a watchful care over each individual teacher is a burden sufficient to overtask the ablest superintendent. The experiment of manual training is, in Mr. James' view, a success. He believes the money well spent and that value has been received in the new interest excited in pupils and the actual results attained.

The year's work has been one of progress. Our school system is on a broader and more substantial basis than ever before, better equipped in all its departments, more harmonious in its workings and more satisfactory in its results. The change since Mr. James first took charge is one which no one familiar with the history of the Omaha schools can fail to notice. The superintendent has good reason for congratulating the board of education and the people of Omaha that our schools "are making a decided gain from year to year, increasing more rapidly than the growth of the city would require and reaching a higher degree in many ways" and that "the last year has been one of success in the higher and more important spheres of school work—in progress in study and development of character."

A Ministerial Censor.

The American minister to England, Mr. Phelps, has done very little in his official capacity for which he can be commended, and of what he has done much has been condemned. His appointment was a surprise, and his career has not been a source of supreme gratification to his countrymen. This gentleman has recently been the subject of criticism for having refused to present at court Mr. Thorndike Rice, the editor of the *North American Review*, on the ground that Mr. Rice had printed in that periodical an article assailing the public career of Mr. Bayard, which the minister deemed to be scandalous and defamatory. It is nearly or quite a year ago that this article was published, signed "Arthur Richmond," doubtless a fictitious name, as all efforts to establish the identity of the author were unsuccessful. The article attracted a great deal of attention at the time, and was certainly a most scathing criticism of Mr. Bayard, evidently written by some one who had made a most careful study of his career and perhaps had a personal motive in thus attacking him. But while it was to the last degree severe and relentless, impartial men would hesitate to characterize it as scandalous and defamatory. No one, however, will question the right of Mr. Phelps to so regard it, and it is doubtless also the unquestionable right of the American minister to determine whom he will or will not present at court among those of his countrymen who seek this empty honor. But in this particular case of Mr. Rice there are considerations involved which take it out of the course of the ordinary exercise of ministerial discretion, and give it both a political and personal character which does not appear consistent with the functions or privileges of a minister. In refusing to present the editor of the *Review* at court on the ground that he had admitted to the columns of his periodical an attack on a fellow partisan of Mr. Phelps, the American minister in effect proclaimed that any and all American editors similarly attacking his political friends would be thereby shut out from any courtesy at his hands. To this extent Mr. Phelps assumed a position of hostility to the right of the press to the full and free expression of opinion regarding the course and policy of public men, and an attitude of virtual censorship which it must seem to every impartial man was not warranted by his privileges nor consistent with his character as an American minister.

The objection to Mr. Rice appears to have been solely with respect to his professional action as an editor, but the effect of making a public declaration of that objection was to brand Mr. Rice as a man unworthy of recognition by the minister of his country, and consequently not to be received in good society. There is probably no parallel case of a representative of this government at a foreign court having openly insulted and ostracised an American citizen of honorable character and repute. Mr. Phelps has in no way vindicated his political friend by this unworthy and unwarrantable action, nor has he done any real injury to the object of his displeasure. But he has supplied further convincing evidence that he is a person whose narrow and undemocratic views totally unfit him to worthily represent this nation in the most important foreign mission.

"Hold the Fort" Corse.

The appointment of General John M. Corse as postmaster of Boston should receive the cordial endorsement of Mr. Moody, with whose popular hymn of "Hold the Fort" he will be forever connected. General Corse entered the army from Iowa and made himself famous by his brilliant defense of Altoona pass and its stores during Sherman's never to be forgotten march to the sea. For several days he held his position against overwhelming numbers while waiting for Sherman's relieving army and repulsed attack after attack of the enemy. At last a signal flashed far down the valley below. It was easily translated by the signal men as a message from Sherman, "Hold the Fort for I am Coming." General Corse, bleeding from the effects of a solid shot which had carried off one side of his face, bravely signalled back the historic message which is made the basis for Mr. Moody's no less famous hymn of "Hold the Fort."

"I am short a cheek bone and an ear, but am able to whip all h—l yet.

JOHN M. CORSE."

Mr. Moody's hymn has softened down somewhat the rugged diction of the doughty soldier's dispatch, while preserving entire General Sherman's message of encouragement. Whatever pious thoughts might at times have wandered across John Corse's brain he had no inclination at that moment to express them. His missing cheek bone and ear forced themselves more on his attention than a needed divine assistance. But for all that the signal waved from the heights of Altoona made the brave Iowa soldier famous in religious song and military story, and gave to the great revivalists one of the most stirring of their many singing choruses.

General Corse, still "short a cheek-bone and an ear" will now "hold the fort" of the Boston postoffice for several years to come. If he shows as much grit as an office holder as he did as an officer he is likely to prove himself able to "whip" all the Satanic forces which civil service reform and party jealousies may be able to muster against him.

Two Religious Conventions.

Religious interest during the week has centered largely in the two great conventions in session at Des Moines and Chicago. The American board of foreign missions of the Congregational church has been sitting at Des Moines and wrestling with the doctrine of probation after death. The general convention of the Episcopal church, in session at Chicago has been chiefly concerned with the question of mooted changes in the Book of Common Prayer.

In the Congregational body the opponents of the Andover doctrine, that probation after death is not unscriptural, seem to have been in the majority, but the question will come up again this week at Chicago in the national council of Congregational churches. The Congregational missionaries have reported that their work among the heathen is greatly retarded because of the veneration in which their ancestors are held by these benighted people. This makes them unwilling to accept a religion which teaches that millions who have never heard the gospel are irretrievably lost. The Andover school urge upon the church that by holding out hopes of probation after death, thousands who now, out of respect for their fathers, decline christianity, could be brought into the fold, and they insist that there is nothing in holy writ which prevents the holding of this comforting belief. Their opponents, on the other hand, advance the argument that if the heathen are to be saved without missionary work there is no necessity of sending missionaries, and hint that if the new doctrine wins they will drop their contributions for missionary work into the boxes of more orthodox denominations.

The Episcopal body at Chicago will be largely interested in the question of Christian unity. There has been a growing desire among Episcopalians for some years to promote, if possible, a closer union of Protestant churches. Evangelical alliances composed of all churches have met and found that as between many of them the disputes were few and immaterial. But Episcopalcy has been charged with ambitious motives in seeking this unity, because it will not yield its prayer book, its form of worship nor the vital principle of the apostolic succession. There is no probability that it will ever do so entirely, but the movement for modifications of the prayer book and the evident desire for a closer union with other denominations, are steps which are noted with interest by the religious world.

The Indians of Alaska.

Lieutenant Schwatka, of the New York *Times* Alaska expedition, in a recently published letter gives some interesting facts regarding the habits and character of the Indians in South-eastern Alaska, which shows that there is a great deal of human nature in the aborigines of that far-away region. "Thlinket" is the name of the large tribe inhabiting this portion of the territory, but it is divided into many sovereign clans, each, of course, having a distinguising name and other evidences of a distinct individuality. Great care is taken to maintain social and caste lines, and these clans are divided into sub-clans of aristocrats, the middle class and plebeians. They take their names from the birds, beasts and fishes, and the quality of the "social set" is indicated by the name it bears, which, doubtless, also shows the popular estimate of the character of the bird, beast or fish. Thus in one clan the Cinnamon Bears were the highest of the high castes, the Crows were of a less elevated grade, while the Wolves and Radrus were low caste. These clans occupy determined geographical areas, and deadly encounters are frequent among them, any little infringement upon the rights of one clan by another being sufficient to bring on a savage conflict. Among the Yakutats, the most important of the clans, with which Lieutenant Schwatka was chiefly associated, the highest of the high castes is the dogfish family, to which the chief belongs. He found these, as indeed he did others of the tribe, very shrewd at driving a bargain, and when he desired to secure guides and packers for his journey to Icy Bay he found a good deal of dickering necessary. He says: "As soon as I made a proposition to my would-be guides and packers, I was surprised to find that they belonged to a stronger league than the Knights of Labor or the trades union, for they asked a per diem that would have made any laborer in the United States stand on his head with joy to receive. Finally a few were found, probably of the "scab" order, who underbid the figures first asked, and competition being thus opened the required guides and packers were secured at the "regular" rates. There is one regulation or law among these Indians which might be observed to advantage more generally than it is among civilized people, and that is that the consent of a squaw is needed by her husband to conclude any arrangements that he may want to make, unless of a very trivial and immediate nature, and even then the woman can undo the contract. From what Lieutenant Schwatka says of the Alaska Indians they are evidently in nowise inferior to their brethren of other portions of the continent.

The National Balance Sheet.

The statement of the treasury department showing the population and balance sheet of the nation at the close of the last fiscal year, makes a most gratifying exhibit. The official estimate placed the population of the United States, on June 30 last, at 58,420,000, so that by the end of the current fiscal year, it is safe to say we shall be a nation of 60,000,000 people. We have now a larger population than any European nation except Russia, and if the ratio of increase of the past twenty-five years is maintained, this country will in less than two decades be abreast with the Russian empire in the number of its people, while in respect of all the conditions that render a nation prosperous, happy, and truly great, we shall be very much farther in advance of that country than we now are. Since 1860 the increase of population has been at the average rate of about one million a year, though if the estimate of the treasury is correct, that average has been somewhat exceeded during the past six years, the growth in that time according to the estimate being a little over eight millions. In this brief period the accession exceeded the populations of more than half a dozen European countries, and is equal to the combined population of Greece, Servia, Switzerland and Denmark, while our new population since 1870 equals that of Spain and Portugal combined. These facts show that the United States is marching steadily forward to the achievement of its great destiny, with no abatement of the speed and vigor of its progress, and suggest future possibilities that offer a feast for the imagination.

Showing Up Inconsistency.

An interesting interview had by Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, with the president, is reported from Washington, in which it is said the senator told Mr. Cleveland some plain truths reflecting unfavorably upon his consistency in the matter of restricting the rights of federal officials in connection with politics. The Louisiana senator is especially concerned about the cases of the customs officials and the assistant postmaster at New Orleans, who made themselves conspicuously active in congressional conventions, in violation of the president's "advice" to such officials to be seen and heard as little as possible in such matters. It is stated that the senator having defended the action of the offending officials, the president declared that if he found there had been any violation of his order immediate removal would follow, whereupon Mr. Gibson with more truth than discretion, informed Mr. Cleveland that he regarded his action in proceeding against office holders in Louisiana for mingling in politics, while permitting those in New York to do so, as inconsistent.

There is not a shadow of doubt that the president has knowingly permitted and in all probability urged, the political efforts for strengthening the administration in New York which it is certain Mr. Manning and Mr. Lamont have been quietly but none the less zealously engaged in during the past few weeks. Particular reference is said to have been made by Senator Gibson to the conference of a few days ago in New York City between the collector, the secretary of the interior, and the president's private secretary, which is believed to have had reference to the political situation, although of course an entirely different purpose will be claimed for it. But besides this circumstance it is pretty well known that both Mr. Manning and Mr. Lamont made good use of their vacation in endeavoring to repair the administration fences in New York. It is true that all this was done without publicity. These gentlemen did not visit conventions and make an exhibition of their zeal. But it is not to be supposed that their work was on that account any the less earnest and effective, and hence should not be regarded as any less offensive. If the principle enunciated in the order of the president is sound it must apply to all forms of political action, and not simply to that which is done openly. Every one who is at all familiar with the methods of politics knows that for the most part the most effective work is that which is carried on secretly and insidiously after the manner that Mr. Manning and Mr. Lamont have been pursuing.

The pretense of great virtue made by the administration in this matter, as shown in the case of District Attorney Delany, nominated for congress in General Bragg's district, the Louisiana cases, and a few others, does not appear to very good advantage when viewed in the light of what the friends of Mr. Cleveland have been doing by the "still hunt" process in New York, certainly not without his knowledge. It is exceedingly lenient to characterize this sort of double-dealing as merely "inconsistent."

OMAHA has never done such general grading as she is doing this fall. The streets in every direction are torn up by the improvements under way. The entire plateau from Dodge street to Cuming and from Sixteenth street west beyond the hill, are being brought down to established grade and placed in a condition for paving when it may seem desirable. The paving operations including Farnam, North Sixteenth, Saunders, Capitol avenue, Jackson, Tenth, Twentieth and Cuming, have all been in the line of extending well traveled thoroughfares and making dry and substantial cross streets between those already improved. Sewering, too, has been continued where most needed. The public improvements of 1886, while not so showy perhaps as those of two years ago, are none the less important. They have been for the most part judiciously distributed and the burdens which they impose on the taxpayers, cheerfully borne. Under Omaha's excellent system of distributing the cost of paving, guttering and sewering over a term of years, property owners are given ten years to pay for the cost of improvement while their property at once feels the effect in enhanced values. The overwhelming sentiment in favor of a continued extension of public improvements in Omaha is largely due to the knowledge that they pay handsomely and do not bankrupt taxpayers.

NEBRASKA high license law is a prohibitory law. It gives prohibition in every community where license is refused. It throws upon liquor sellers the burden of proof to show that the county in which they do business is in favor of license. Without the sanction of the licensing board all liquor selling is illegal. There is not a town or village in Nebrasa to-day which cannot have absolute prohibition if its people desire it. Any other style of prohibition is valueless. No license means free license and the elevation of the drug store on the ruins the saloon.

POLITICAL POINTS.

A grand political platform is that of Charles R. Jones, editor of the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer, who proposes to run for congress solely on the declaration of his ability to terrace the state capitol grounds with a two-mule team, at an expense of $1,000, there having been appropriated $150,000 for the work.

The democrats in Pennsylvania have just nominated a candidate for congress for the eleventh time who has never yet been elected.

The mayor of New York city receives a salary of $10,000.

Mr. Parnell knows a thing or two about campaigning. He contested sixty-seven districts with $20,000.

General Sickles has so vivid a recollection of Gettysburg that he refused to stump Pennsylvania for the democratic ticket.

Texas republicans don't believe in wearing themselves out unnecessarily. The chairman of their state committee has been sojourning in the north, and no campaign work has yet been done.

Congressman Wilkins, of Ohio, estimates the democratic majority in the next congress at twenty-five.

Roswell P. Flower is urged to run for mayor of New York city.

Chas. S. Wolfe, the prohibitionist candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, continues on the track also as a candidate for the state legislature. There is very little danger, however, that he will be elected to both offices.

General Gordon has no opposition for governor of Georgia, and made his whole campaign before the convention.

Congressman Van Schaick of Wisconsin steadfastly refuses to accept a renomination, having given his wife a promise to that effect.

Wm. Walter Phelps has been renominated for congress, but there is still talk of making him the republican candidate for governor of New Jersey.

Howe Doggerel.

Omaha Truth.

I'm a prohibish, I am;
Howe are you?
The temperance vote to catch,
That will do;
But when my price they name,
I'm high license, all the same,
For I go in for the ducats;
That's my game!

I'm a granger, too, I am;
Howe are you?
And I wear a seedy coat
When 'twill do
For to catch the granger vote;
Then I quickly change my coat
And a monopolistic lawyer—
Is not very far remote.

I'm a demo-republican-crat,
That I amee;
Can be greenbacker, too,
"Allee samee!"
Whichever one will suit ye;
For I'm only after booty,
And any way to get it
Is my plan.

I'm a labor man, I am;
Oh, you bet!
For I have the labor vote—
Now to get.
So I'll throw Boss Stout aside,
And the labor hobby ride—
(If it don't throw me)
Into congress like a trooper—
If I'm let.

Couldn't Decently Refuse.

Chicago Times.

General Miles appears to have conquered Geronimo, not by force of arms but by kindness. The old cut throat couldn't decently refuse to surrender when offered such extremely handsome terms.

Rivalry of Western Cities.

Chicago Ledger.

"The education board of Minneapolis has excluded the Bible from the public schools."

"What for?"

"There was too much about St. Paul in it."

High License a Sure Remedy.

Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

Nothing has been more clearly demonstrated than that high license tends to restrict the evils connected with the traffic by lessening the number of saloons and placing the business in more responsible hands. Until public sentiment can be educated up to the point of enforcing prohibitory laws high license is the most practical and effective method of regulation and restraint.

They Were Used.

New York Sun.

"How is it none of my contributions are ever used?" asked a would-be contributor of an editor.

"You must be mistaken. Do you write on one side of the paper only?"

"Certainly."

"Then it's all right. We write our editorials on the blank side. Never be afraid of your contributions not being used."

A Fair Offer of Exchange.

Boston Courier.

Jones—Ha? old fellow, how are you? Just heard that you had gone into the newspaper business.

Smith—Yes, just bought a country paper.

Jones—That so? Good enough. Why, I guess you can give me an occasional puff, then.

Smith—Certainly. What are you busy with now?

Jones—I'm in the clothing business—ready-made clothing.

Smith—Ha! Then I guess you can give me an occasional pair of pants.

Jones—Well, I dunno about that. It costs money to manufacture clothing, you know.

Smith—That's true, and it costs nothing to manufacture newspapers.

Then they part.

SUNDAY GOSSIP.

"I BELIEVE I had the honor of bringing to Omaha the first stove-pipe hat ever seen in Nebraska," said an old timer. "I never wore the hat but once and that was on my wedding day. Soon after landing in Omaha I disposed of it for four dollars. A Nebraska City man, who was to be married, sent up to Omaha for a stove-pipe hat, and a general search of the city proved that mine was the only one in town. I accordingly let him have it. The probability is that he never wore it after his wedding day. It is likely that that hat did duty at other Nebraska weddings in those early days."

A NEW sidewalk ought to be planted around the Planters house. We suggest that a petition be sent to Cousin Ben Folsom or to President Cleveland.

"IF the street car folks don't propose to convert their system into a cable car line," said a passenger in one of the bobtail vehicles the other day, "I hope they will give us larger cars and heat them. I am tired of riding in refrigerators during the winter. The heating of the street cars would be a big improvement which would be appreciated."

THE foundations that are being laid this fall for half a dozen or more big buildings will give the building boom of 1887 an early start in the spring. Among these structures are the First National bank, the Merchants' National bank, Paxton's building, Ramge's building, the city hall, and the new hotel at the corner of Tenth and Farnam. The aggregate cost of these six buildings alone will be in the vicinity of $1,100,000.

A HIGH-TONED English tourist and his wife were among the passengers in a Pullman car en route from Chicago to Omaha the other day. The Englishman sized up the crowd and patronizingly said to his wife, in rather a loud tone: "Well, by Jove, they appear to be quite respectable people in this car." He soon repeated the observation, adding that he was surprised. An Omaha man couldn't stand it, and turning around to him, said: "What in h—l did you expect to find in a first-class American car?" The Englishman was completely subdued, much to the gratification of the passengers.

DURING one of the early territorial legislatures of Nebraska, A. J. Hanscom, who was a leading member, had in his hands a bill which some of the wire-pullers wanted changed slightly. Mr. Hanscom, however, remained firm and would not listen to them. "Hanscom, consider your constituents," said one of them. "Constituents be hanged," replied Hanscom; "I own them; I bought and paid for every one of them."

GENERAL THAYER'S nomination for governor brings up the recollection of the most exciting campaign that ever took place in Nebraska. Reference is had to the senatorial campaign of 1870. Thayer was then in his prime—a perfect picture of health, vigor and soldierly manhood. His burnside whiskers were as black as jet and so was his hair. He was as erect as a West Point cadet just from the academy. Dr. Miller called him the Bengal tiger, because he was always ready to spring upon his political enemies and give them a lively shaking up. Thayer had been in the senate four years. When Nebraska became a state, Thayer and Tipton were elected senators. They drew straws for the long and short term. Thayer got the four year term and Tipton the two year term. Thayer was the most popular man in Nebraska at that time. The workingmen, and particularly the republicans, fairly idolized him. No man ever had a more devoted following. The only things that his enemies could bring against him at the time were that he hailed from Massachusetts, wore kid gloves, was the intimate friend of Charles Sumner, and would not associate with everybody.

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The legislature of those days was made up of fifty-two members, twenty-seven being a majority. Douglas county had eight memmembers, or nearly one-third of the vote necessary to elect. It was generally conceded that if Thayer carried Douglas county nothing could prevent his being elected. The whole fight against him therefore was centered in Omaha, and the republican primaries of the fall of 1870 were the most fiercely contested of any that have ever taken place in Nebraska. They were held on a Friday, and that day became known as Black Friday in Nebraska politics. The sum of $36,000 was thrown into the six wards of the city on that day. Thayer's backers, with Augustus Kountze at the head, spent $20,000, and Saunders, who was Thayer's opponent for the senatorial brogans, spent $16,000. A political saloon keeper named George Taylor took $600 from the Saunders fund, and then worked for Thayer. The followers of Thayer carried the primaries, and a double-header was the result.

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The Saunders faction nominated a high-toned ticket, headed by Joe Millard. The Thayer ticket, which was called the regular republican, was made up of the following candidates: Senators—Fred Metz and I. S. Hascall; members of the house—L. S. Reed, T. F. Hall, E. Rosewater, John Ahmanson, John Ryan and John E. Myers. The Saunders bolter republican ticket, as it was called, had the support of the Omaha Tribune, a paper which was afterwards consolidated with the Republican. By a shrewd move Saunders had secured the appointment of a personal friend, named Tweesdale, as editor of the Republican, and Balcombe, the owner, who was a friend of Thayer, did not have the courage to support the regular ticket. With the Republican on the fence and the Tribune against them, Thayer and his candidates had nothing else to do but publish a paper of their own, which they did in Redfield's job printing office. This paper only lived through the campaign. It was printed in several languages—English, German, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Bohemian, etc. It had more editors than are today employed on all the Omaha dailies combined. The democrats believed that they had a walkaway with the republicans divided in the middle, and they put up a very heavy ticket with John A. Creighton at the head, with a very respectable class of high-toned bourbons as his companions. To everybody's surprise the democratic ticket and the Saunders ticket were beaten. Thayer carried the day by over 400 majority. This almost unexpected victory for Thayer was chiefly due to his popularity with the masses of all parties. Hundreds of democrats voted the Thayer ticket.

"We downed them in great shape," said a delegate from the democratic state convention. "The packing house crowd, headed by Jim Boyd and Dr. Miller, are good democrats in full accord with the doctrines of the party. They believe in the good old Marcy doctrine that to the victors belong the spoils. The convention from first to last was run and controlled in the interests of the Boyd-Miller wing of the party, and every nomination made and committee appointed was the result of their dictation. In fact, the other fellows scarcely showed their heads, and their leaders were kept in the background as much as possible. In the appointment of the state central committee the friends of J. Sterling Morton were very carefully placed on a back seat, and of the whole number not more than three or four can be said to belong to the slaughter-house wing. While there is a probability of a democratic congressman being elected from Nebraska, Boyd thought it wise to so arrange matters that, in case Church Howe should pull through, the entire machinery of the party in the state should be in full accord with his views. With Charley Ogden on the congressional democratic committee, Boyd, member of the national committee, and Dr. Miller running the democratic organ, and a packing-house member on the state central committee in nearly every county, the packing-house crowd will be able to claim that there is no factionalism in the Nebraska democracy—that everything is lovely and that everybody dwells in harmony—and then they are the simon-pure representatives of simon-pure democracy."

ASTRO-METEOROLOGISTS.

Honoring a Citizen of Omaha—Earthquakes and Their Causes Discovered by Montreal Scientists.

MONTREAL, Oct. 5.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—The central committee of the Astro-Meteorological association met for the first time this season on October 1. President Prof. Walter H. Smith presided, and after routine a number of new members were nominated, there being a considerable increase of interest in planetary meteorology at Montreal lately, owing chiefly to the very correct forecasts of Prof. Smith.

An informal discussion as to the probable officers for 1886-7, whose election will take place in November, elicited the fact that President Smith would be re-elected unanimously, and that Mr. G. F. Sest, of Omaha, now a member of the council, would, in all probability, be invited to accept a vice-presidency. His recent article on "Earthquakes," printed a short time since in the BEE, as well as his known devotion to astro-meteorology, are the principal reasons for Mr. Test's advance.

Communications on special subjects were received and read from Vice Presidents Manrill and Heatwole, of Illinois and Virginia, after which the president made brief reference to the rapid strides with which the science of astro-meteorology was advancing under the auspices of the association. While on the subject, he deprecated in the strongest terms the nonsense sent out from Ottawa by the man Wiggins, who, he said, had done more to bring planetary weather science into ridicule than its most bigoted opponents.

The subject of "Earthquakes" was then taken up and essays read from Messrs. Manrill, entitled "The Charleston Earthquake;" H. M. Simons and Alex. M. Moore, of Charleston, on "The Local Phenomena Attending the Tremors," and Mrs. Fulton, of Montreal, who considered them from an astro-meteorological standpoint. Mr. Test's communication to the Sunday BEE was read to the meeting by Treasurer Austin, and highly commended. President Smith followed with an able essay, illustrating his subject and theory with diagrams, after which the meeting adjourned to reassemble on November 5.

CHURCH NOTICES.

To-day's Services at the Different Churches Throughout the City.

Presbyterian church, corner Dodge and Seventeenth streets. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. W. J. Harsha. Sunday-school at close of morning worship. Young people's meeting at 6:45 p. m.

North Presbyterian, Saunders street, Rev. Wm. R. Henderson, pastor. Service at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at noon. Young people's meeting at 6:30 p. m. At the evening service the pastor will deliver the third lecture in the series to young men. Subject, "The Young Man in Professional Life." Strangers made welcome at all the services.

Trinity Cathedral, corner Eighteenth and Capitol. October 10, sixteenth Sunday after Trinity. Holy communion 8:00. Morning service 11:00. Evening service 7:30. Men's bible class, 9:30. Sunday school 3:00. Strangers welcome to all services. All seats free at the the evening service. E. T. Hamel, acting rector.

St. John's church, (Grace chapel) corner Twenty-sixth and Franklin streets. Services at 11:00 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Rev. Wm. Osgood Pearson, rector.

The Rev. Alex Thompson will lecture at Boyd's opera house to-day at 11 o'clock. Subject, "The Why and the Wherefore of God's Commandments." No charge and no collection.

German Lutheran church, 1005 South Twenteenth street. Service every Sunday 10 a. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m. E. J. Frese, pastor.

Seward street Methodist church, on Twenty-second and Seward streets. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Chas. W. Savidge, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p m. Seats free and all will be welcome. Sabbath school at 2:30 p.m.

Southwest Presbyterian, Twentieth and Leavenworth streets. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. J. N. Boyd. Sabbath school at 3 p. m. Young people's meeting, 7 p. m.

Castellar Street Presbyterian, Sixteenth and Castellar. Rev. J. M. Wilson, pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school, 3 p. m. Young people's meeting, 7 p. m.

First Baptist church. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. N. A. Reed, D. D., will preach morning and evening. Sunday school at 12. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Farewell to the pastor at the church Tuesday evening.

St. Barnabas church, Nineteenth and California streets. Services at 11 a. m. Rev. W. F. Weeks, Enosburgh Falls, Vt., preacher and celebrant. Sunday school at 12:30. Evensong and sermon at 4 p. m. by the Rev. Mr. Hamel. Special choral service. Seats free. John Williams, rector.

Swedish Evangelical Lutheran, corner of Cass and Nineteenth streets. Divine service and preaching by the pastor, E. A. Egogelstrom, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m. Tuesday evening, prayer meeting, and Thursday evening preaching. Scandinavians are invited to attend all the meetings.

Unity church, No. 413 North Seventeenth street. Service at 11 a. m. Rev. W. E. Copeland, pastor. To-morrow the congregation and Sunday school unite in a choral service appropriate to Harvest Sunday. The church will be decorated with fruits, grains and vegetables. Sunday school scholars are requested to be at the church by 10:45 a. m.

St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Mission, K. P. Hall, Saunders street, near Charles. Rev. Geo. H. Schnur, pastor. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m. Church services and preaching by the pastor at 7:30 p. m. Bible meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Every one is cordially invited.

St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Sunday school meets every Sunday at 3:30 p. m. in Cosmopolitan Hall, 1531 South Thirteenth street.

W. C. T. U., Buckingham, Twelfth and Dodge streets. Gospel services tonight at 7:30 conducted by Dr. A. W. Hartapee. Prayer meeting Tuesday evening at 7:30. Ladies' prayer meeting Thursday at 3:00 p. m. Band of Hope at 4 p. m. The Reform club holds its business session at 7:30 p. m. Thursday. On Saturday evening at 7:30 the public entertainment conducted by the Reform club will be held. All, especially young men without a church home, are invited.