THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

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

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	13,340
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 10,378 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 2d day of October, A. D., 1886. N. P. FEIL, [SEAL.] Notary Public.

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

ADAM STRINGLFIN is the sole representative of the German American democrats on the county ticket. Stringlein means "little string." Adam will prove a very thin string by which to drag the German voters into supporting the conglomerate ticket.

GENERAL BOULANGER has invented a new kind of shell said to be the most destructive ever made. General Election in the United States has a counterpart which is equally annoying to candidates. It goes by the name of "shell out."

RUDOLPH FALB, a European seismologist, is trying to frighten the people by a tremendous flood in the year 6400 A. D. Mr. Wiggins ought to follow the example of Mr. Falb, and put the dates of his disasters about four thousand years from the present time. People would then have some confidence in him.

ABE HEWITT recently admitted that during his long service in congress he really had been unable to accomplish anything, and for that reason he did not care to return. There is now some talk of nominating him for mayor of New York. We question whether he would accomplish anything more as mayor of the metropolis than he did as congressman.

DOWN in Richardson county Church Howe in his public speeches praised A. J. Weaver sky high and predicted that he would be Van Wyck's successor. Here in Omaha, the Nemaha mountebank took pains to assure Senator Van Wyck that he was only bamboozling Weaver, whom he pronounced too dead to skin. Mr. Weaver and his friends must take their coats off for Howe and Van Wyck's fool friends down in Otoe will probably follow suit on the strength of his strictly confidential pledge that his entire influence will be used after the election to re-elect Van Wyck.

FOREIGN advices, confirmed in London, are to the effect that the Czar of Russia is going mad. He suffers from sleeplessness, and passes whole nights walking to and fro in his well-guarded apartments, exhibiting great mental irritation, and dictating varying plans to his secretaries for extensive military campaigns, and for settling the Bulgarian difficulty. The imperial family and ministers are greatly alarmed at his condition. Insanity appears to be spreading among crowned heads. Our rulers here have their little troubles and worries with office-seekers, but they don't go crazy. They only get mad when they are not re-elected.

SOME time since the labor organizations protested against contracts being awarded on government buildings to employers of contract prison labor. The reply of the treasury department was that the law required that the bids of the lowest responsible bidders must be accepted, and the department has no right to inquire what kind of labor was employed. Bids have now been received for the building at Baltimore, and the department is embarrassed because it has found that political capital was being made out of its decision. How to obey the law and at the same time avoid the loss of votes is the question to be decided. It is knotty, if not nice.

Gould's Candidate.

Jay Gould is already taking an active interest in the congressional campaign of this district. Not only does the Omaha *Herald* play fast and loose to choke off its own party candidate and bolster the Nemaha fraud, but proofs of Gould's interest in Church Howe are cropping out in every direction. The Lincoln *Democrat*, of Wednesday evening, has this to say concerning the canvass in those parts:

Frank P. Ireland is openly canvassing against John A. McShane. He was in the city yesterday, this paper is informed on good authority, and was a party to an attempt to bribe a democrat with cold cash to support Howe. This means that Jay Gould's railroad is distributing its boodle to secure the election of Church Howe. Who will pay that money back to Gould? The defrauded and swindled people of this district. Gould extorts money from the people by excessive and outrageous freight rates. He spends a part of it to elect one of his corrupt hirelings to congress. With him elected he will get his money back and may get more with it. But it is the essence of gall for railroad magnates to compel the people to pay the expense attendant upon the robberies of which they are the victims.

Frank Ireland is an Otoe county democrat with a railroad tag. At every session of the legislature for years he has been one of the active corruptors of democratic members of easy virtue. He is assistant attorney of Jay Gould's railroad and has been check by jowl with Church Howe in all the crooked work that has been done by the corporation managers. A few months ago he was an applicant for the position held by Mr. James E. Boyd's son-in-law. His work against McShane and for Howe may possibly get him the position. Gould is reputed to be very liberal in his political contributions. He is said to have subscribed $50,000 to the Blaine fund and an equal sum to the Cleveland fund. That ought to give him influence enough with the attorney general to make Ireland United States marshal immediately after Howe takes his seat in congress.

That Railroad Project.

The position which the BEE takes on the railroad project may be summed up in a few words We want a railroad to the northwest built and operated in the interest of Omaha. We do not care where the capital comes from to build such a railroad so long as the interests of Omaha are well guarded. If the plan of having a majority of the stock placed in the hands of trustees under restricted conditions can be put into effect we should consider it as decidedly the safest and best. If Omaha capitalists cannot build the road on these conditions we should not object to its construction by outside capital. If Jay Gould wants to build the railroad under the trustee scheme we are not opposed to his so doing. What we object to in any project of which Jay Gould has supreme control is that instead of giving us an Omaha road he would give us an extension of the Missouri Pacific with Omaha as a way station and Kansas City and St. Louis as terminals. Such a railroad instead of benefiting Omaha would only make things worse than they now are. At present the Chicago & Northwestern and Burlington systems cut Omaha out of a large share of the business in her own territory by giving local points Chicago through rates while they exact local rates to and from Omaha. The Union Pacific by reason of existing pools and the private interest which Mr. Adams has in Kansas City is also operated against Omaha and in the interest of more distant rivals. A Missouri Pacific extension to Yankton might be of some advantage but would hardly justify a subsidy from Douglas county. If Mr. Gould wants to build such a road Omaha would be glad to see him do it, even though it would carry to St. Louis the bulk of the products of northern Nebraska which now go to Chicago by way of Sioux City.

In a nut-shell, a Missouri Pacific extension will not be of sufficient advantage to Omaha to justify a subsidy of several hundred thousand dollars in county bonds.

As to Mr. Metz.

IT is reported in an evening paper that Fred Metz will not accept the nomination for senator in the float district if tendered to him. This scarcely seems probable in view of the fact that Mr. Metz has so much at stake in these days of threatened prohibition.—*Herald.*

The democratic convention had no right to use the name of Fred Metz in connection with the float senatorship. He had emphatically declined to allow his name to be used, and requested several delegates to announce that he would not, under any circumstances, accept the nomination. He has served notice on the delegates to the float convention that he will not run, and if elected will not serve. This ought to be enough to satsfy the *Herald* that Mr. Metz is not in the field. Mr. Metz knows his own interest better than the parties who want to use him for political ends. He knows and has so declared publicly that a brewer or liquor dealer can be of little service in the legislative battle against prohibition. He knows that the members of the legislature from this county, whether democrats or republicans, will oppose any effort to legislate prohibition into our statute books in face of the overwhelming sentiment in this community against such a course. Mr. Metz has "a good deal at stake in these days of threatened prohibition," but he is wise enough to let parties who have no personal interest in the liquor traffic represent the interests of Omaha and Douglas county.

Our Mail Service.

It is admitted by all parties that the postoffice department is the most powerful factor in our politics, because its functions touch more closely the social and business affairs of the whole people than those of any other department of government. Whatever else the people, in mountains, plains and valleys—in great cities or little hamlets—at country cross roads, or on great thoroughfares, have to do or not to do with the government, the mail service is an intimate part of their daily lives, an essential element in their business affairs. In the conduct of this department a vast army is employed—of postmasters alone over 50,000—and hence its control by a party has long been considered the most important agency in perpetuating that party's power.

If Mr. Cleveland personally knew Mr. Vilas, in placing him at the head of the postoffice department he chose more wisely, in a party sense, than in almost any other of his appointments. If he did not know him personally, he was singularly well advised—from the party stand-point, also, for Mr. Vilas has been dominated in the conduct of his department by the single idea that the postoffices must be made to continue the democratic party in power. But in his eagerness to replace republicans with democrats everywhere, he has had little thought or care for maintaining the efficiency of the mail service. He did not consider that sweeping changes of officials everewhere, and as nearly simultaneous as he could make them, would throw the service into confusion, disastrously affect the business affairs and social concerns of the people of the whole country, and set them to thinking if it would not be wise on this account alone to return to republican rule with its sensible and business-like methods.

There can be no question, party feeling aside, that the postal service of to-day is the worst we have had for twenty-five years. We do not mean by this that democrats cannot make as good postmasters or postmasters' clerks as republicans, but that in the rapid and sweeping changes made politics and not good business principles ruled, and confusion was bound to result. Had these changes been made more gradually, retaining always a sufficient number of old officials to instruct the new in their complicated duties, the service would have suffered no material detriment, and more slowly but just as surely could the political end in view have been attained.

Vilas has shown himself to be simply and purely a partisan of the most virulent type, and in no sense a man of broad administrative views or common sense business methods. He has not in his appointments sought to get even the best democrats attainable, but has chosen the most active politicians with little or no regard to character or business qualifications. He has chosen thieves and jailbirds because they were efficient political strikers, and especially in the railway mail service in Indiana, has he demoralized the whole force by his bigoted partisan methods and his discharge of the best material to give place to ex-convicts and others incapable of doing anything except running primaries and stuffing ballot boxes. To this condition has our mail service come, and such it must remain while Vilas continues at its head. Meantime the public suffers. Mails are delayed or missent; the affairs of our merchants and business men are confused, and complaints lead to no improvement. Whitney's idea of "reform" and the encouragement of American ship-building was to break down the largest ship yard in the country. Vilas' idea of the same things is to refuse to American ships money appropriated for carrying the mails, and to substitute the worst elements of the democratic party for experienced and competent men in the land service, to the great detriment of all the business of the country.

The Army Promotions.

The vacancy in the list of brigadier generals by the retirement of General Joseph H. Potter has been filled by the president. General O. B. Willcox, cononel of the Twelfth infantry, changes the eagle on his shoulder strap for the star of a general officer and the infantry arm of the service is congratulating itself upon the promotion all along the line which results from General Willcox's good fortune. It has been generally conceded ever since General Potter's promotion last spring that either Colonel Willcox or Colonel Merritt, of the Fifth Cavalry, would be selectd to fill the next vacancy. Colonel Willcox had the fortune to be personally known to Mr. Cleveland. In fact when the president was governor of New York he signed an urgent application on behalf of Colonel Willcox for the brigadiership awarded to General Stanley. That Mr. Cleveland has not changed his views of the colonel's fitness for promotion is evident by the commission he now offers him. General Willcox has a brilliant army record. Born in Michigan in 1823 he entered the military academy from that state at the age of twenty and was graduated in 1847 with high honors. He was assigned to the Fourth artillery with which he served for three years, leaving it as a first lieutenant in 1850 to enter mercantile life. At the earliest outbreak of the war, General Willcox raised the First Michigan regiment of infantry and became its first colonel, serving with it until July, 1862, when he was promoted to a brigadiership of volunteers for gallant services in action. In August, 1864, he was brevetted a major general for gallant and meritorious services in the Wilderness campaign, and at the close of the war came into the regular establishment as colonel of the Twenty-ninth infantry, from which in 1869 he was transferred to the Twelfth.

General Wilcox retires from active service in April of next year, when it is understood Colonel Merritt, of the Fifth cavalry will succeed him.

Colonel Duane, who succeeds General Newton as chief of the engineers with the rank of brigadier, is one of the oldest officers in that branch of the army, having served with it continuously since 1848, the date of his graduation from West Point.

Civil Service.

The *Republican*, in speaking of the defeat of Congressman Willis for a renomination, attributes it to his success in getting Mrs. Thompson re-appointed to the postoffice at Louisville, and adds: "Civil service reform should never shine anywhere except in a platform. In operation it is a deceptive and impracticable fraud. A party in power which cannot find a sufficient number of good men in its own ranks to hold the offices, does not deserve to rule."

It should be well known to the *Republican* that civil service reform has nothing to do with appointments to postoffices, land offices, collectorships, etc., but only with the clerical force in the departments at Washington and the large postoffices and revenue offices in the country. As such, honestly administered, it is no fraud, but a great benefit to the public service. It is a republican measure and should receive republican support. The manner in which Cleveland's heads of departments have twisted it from its intent shows that when republicans are again in control of the government the law must be amended, but it should not be confounded with public positions beyond its scope and intent.

In reference to these latter no one expected the democratic administration to go back on the cardinal principle of its party: "To the victors belong the spoils." It is probable that a long time will elapse before either party will be educated up to the English system, which treats all subordinate offices as non-political, and therefore both may be expected to give "party rewards" while in power. But this practice should not be cited as an evidence of the failure of a law intended to apply to clerks alone, and which has fairly well withstood its severest test—a change of administration.

IF it can be established that a person really dead can be restored to life by the injection of brandy into the heart, it will possibly somewhat complicate the temperance question by showing that if alcohol is a life destroyer, it can also be made a life-saver. The case recently reported from Georgia, where a physician was called to a colored woman who had a congestive chill, is exciting considerable interest among the doctors there. The physician, on seeing the patient, predicted that she would die in ten minutes, but he prepared to give her a hypodermic injection of brandy and ammonia for immediate relief. Before he could administer it, however, the pulse had ceased to beat, the heart was motionless, the woman was dead. As an experiment he inserted the instrument into the body over the heart until it touched that organ, when he discharged a portion of its contents. In a few seconds the heart moved and the pulse resumed its beating. The patient recovered. The important question is, was she dead? The doctor says she was. It will never be known if she would have revived without the injection, and in cases of revival without the injection the proof is furnished that the patient was not dead. But doctors ought to know when people are dead, and the Georgia remedy may give chances to change many a will.

THE friends of "reform" will no doubt be pleased to learn that for some time a number of clerks of the treasury department at Washington have been engaged in compiling a democratic campaign pamphlet showing how much "reform" this administration has given to the country. The president didn't choose to have officeholders evince "pernicious activity" in running conventions, for the public could take note of that, but the same "pernicious activity" of government clerks in doing campaign work in the public offices at Washington it was thought might escape notice, as great pains have been taken to conceal the fact. Some time ago it was stated, and not contradicted, that clerks in another department were engaged in mailing campaign material. It is understood, therefore, that "reform" means that government clerks are not to be asked to contribute any part of their wages for campaign purposes, but are to be required to employ the time which the government pays them for in doing campaign work instead of attending to their legitimate duties. Democratic reform is "very peculiar."

MR. CON GALLAGHER feels very sore over the BEE's remarks about his backhanded stab at Mr. McShane and he goes out of his way into the *Herald*, as an Irishman, to protest against the BEE'S "know-nothingism." This is very absurd. What did we say to justify such talk? We merely stated that the county ticket was overloaded with one nationality, and we compared it to an "Irish stew" with a few German and American crumbs thrown in. If this convicts us of insulting the Irish as a people, we plead guilty. This paper generally calls a spade a spade, and that's why it is popular with the Irish as it is with all other classes of the community. The trouble with Mr. Gallagher is not on account of our opposition to Irishmen, but because we have disclosed his peculiar friendliness to the leading Irish-American candidate on the democratic ticket.

THE *Herald* has suddenly discovered that its silence about Howe had given its editor away, so the readers have at last been told that Howes' record is not what it ought to have been. To make sure that McShane should not profit by these feints at Howe, a very few shots are fired at the Jews and Bohemians just to make them feel pleasant towards the democratic candidate for congress.

CHICAGO packers have shrewdly inaugurated a lock-out in order to advance the price of hog products. Of course they refuse to compromise, and will continue to refuse as long as it remains to their interests to keep workingmen out of employment, and raise the price of pork and lard by restricting their production.

A SEVERE canon regarding marriage and divorce has been introduced in the American Episcopal convention now in session in Chicago, the champion divorce city of the continent. A great many people who seek divorce ought to be brought within range of a cannon, and fired from the ranks of decent society.

SHREWD Irish American politicians do not hesitate to say openly that the democratic ticket is overloaded with one nationality. They must be careful not to breathe their suspicions in the neighborhood of the *Herald* office if they hope to escape being charged with "know nothingism."

THE Knights of Labor have re-elected Mr. Powderly as their master workmen. The enemies of organized labor who predicted a volcanic eruption at Richmond during the session have been badly disappointed.

CHICAGO does not believe in doing things by halves. That is the reason she is so mad at Mr. Neeld for stealing half a million instead of a million.

MR. FERGUSON, the democratic candidate for county attorney, has no advantage over Mr. Edward Simeral in ability, honesty or efficiency.

Autumn Leaves.

Harper's Young People.

Crimson and scarlet and yellow,
Emerald turned to gold,
Shimmering there in the sunbeams,
Shivering here in the cold;
Waving farewells as the tempest
Ruthlessly tears them apart,
Fluttering, dancing and rustling
As hither and thither they dart;
Recklessly sailing the rapids,
Lazily swimming the pools,
Playing "I spy" with each other
Under the puffy toadstools.
Wreaths for the walls of her dwelling
Each neat little housekeeper weaves,
And there amid delicate fern sprays,
Nestle the bright autumn leaves.

Keep It Before Republicans.

The republicans of the First distric 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 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 pooh-poohed 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 treasonable conspiracy, and no denial can stand against evidence furnished by his own pen. Briefly told, the history of this plan to hand over the country to Tilden and democracy is as follows:

In 1876 Nebraska elected Silas A. Strickland, Amasa Cobb and A. H. Connor presidential electors by a vote of 31,916 as against a vote of 16,954 cast for he Ti lden and Hendricks electors. After the election it was discovered that the canvass of this vote could not take place under the then existing law before the legislature convened. The electoral vote had to be canvassed in December at the latest, and the regular session of the legislature did not begin until January. In order to make a legal canvass of the electoral returns, Governor Garber called a special session of the legislature to convene on the 5th of December, '76, at Lincoln, for the purpose of canvassing the electoral vote of the state. The democratic effort to capture republican electoral votes is historic. Tilden's friends, notably Dr. Miller, had been plotting for the capture of one of the electors from Nebraska, and it is also historic that a large bribe was offered to one of the electors, General Strickland. The call of the legislature broke into the plan of the plotters, and they found a willing and reckless tool in Church Howe. When the legislature convened at the capital, Church Howe filed a protest which may be found on pages 6, 7 and 8 of the Nebraska House Journal of 1877. The following extract makes interesting reading:

"I, Church Howe, a member of the legislature of Nebraska, now convened by proclamation of his excellency, Governor Silas Garber, for the purpose of canvassing and declaring the result of the vote cast in Nebraska for electors for president and vice president of the United States, hereby enter 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 his 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—29.

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 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.

No Lecture Engagements.

Chicago Times.

The anarchists are interesting speakers, but they are making no lecture engagements for the coming season.

Always in the Front Rank.

Kansas City Times.

Chicago sends another gentleman of leisure to Canada, and adds to her brilliant record of sensational business failures. This makes the second championship Chicago has won this season.

Boodle vs. Votes.

Philadelphia Record.

One of the irregularly nominated candidates for mayor of New York is backed by men holding over a $1,000,000,000 of capital; another by over 30,000 promised votes. It will be interesting to note which of these two—Simmons or George—comes out ahead in the final race.

THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY.

The Detroit Stove works are sending their stoves all over Europe.

A silk manufacturing concern has started up in Chicago with a capital of $100,000.

The textile manufacturers and work people are delighted over the excellent trade prospects.

Some very large steam engines are being made. One New Hampshire firm has just put in one 100-horse-power engine.

The Rochester Tumbler company, of Pennsylvania, offers $4,000 in prizes to its employes for the best work during the coming year.

A glass bottle factory is to be established in Atlanta, Ga. There is a large local demand in the south which this enterprise expects to supply.

Copper tube manufacturers will be interested to know that there is a new process just patented in Birmingham, England, for making seamless copper tubes.

A Boston mechanic has just invented a machine for cutting leather lacings by machinery, which have hitherto been cut by hand. Each machine turns out the work of ten men.

Instead of a falling off in the demand for labor on account of the approaching close of the building season, there is an increasing demand for it, skilled and unskilled, in all industrial branches.

American makers of agricultural implements are pushing their business with such activity in foreign countries that the British consuls are compelled to write letters of an alarming character to their government.

Paper manufacturers have for years been casting about them for some new material for paper making. The use of peat is now an accomplished fact. A machine has been made that can turn out three tons an hour.

The leading authority in New York says that there is a general expectation that the revival of trade will be distinctly marked through the coming autumn and winter. Mechanics and workingmen take great comfort from these statements, because heretofore they have used up in winter what they saved in summer.

New York builders and architects report unusual activity in real estate throughout the city. They have a bureau of information, by which buyers of property can obtain valuable information at small cost. Building is very active in Brooklyn. During September permits were taken out for 401 buildings, which will cost over $2,000,000. Building activity is reported throughout New York state and material in consequence is reported firm in price.

German industries of all kinds are prospering out of proportion to comparative countries. The cloak manufacturers have placed enormous orders for cloth in Berlin, and prices for material are 20 per cent higher than last year. The woolen goods industries of Germany show a decided improvement. Worsted yarns have advanced 40 per cent, and German wool is so scarce that Hungarian and Russian wool has to be used. German hosiery is giving our Philadelphia manufacturers a good deal to worry over, and German iron, steel and hardware are making themselves heard far beyond the limits of the empire.

Manufacturers in several states have increased their labor force since the first of the month. Some of the favored branches are: locomotive and car building, coal mining, foundry and machine-shop work, and the textile industries. The building trades are crowded, and a great deal of new work is coming up. The season will be very late, and the winter will be an active one for both inside and outside work. The building of houses and the extension of shop capacity will continue actively, not only in the larger cities, but, according to the testimony of architects and builders, it will continue in the smaller towns and villages.

The silk manufacturing interests are highly pleased over the unexpected development of the home industry. Manufactured silk goods have declined from $34,000,000 in 1884 to $26,000,000 during the past fiscal year. Raw silk imports increased 40 per cent. in the same time. The decrease in the value of imported silk goods was 38 per cent., in ribbons 52 per cent., and in braids and bindings the same. Sewings and twist production has increased from 12 to 15 per cent. The trimmings made in home markets suit them much better than imported goods. Many new mills have been built and numerous extensions have been made.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

John Dillon, the noted comedian, is doing the interior towns.

The contract has been let for building a large hotel at Central City.

Robbers cracked the trunk of Harvey Potter in Scotia, securing $45 and an old gun.

The Alma Times has changed owners and colors, and is now dealing out democratic fodder.

Plattsmouth dudes are growing painfully sallow in the glare of paste diamond collar buttons.

The new German Evangelical church at Turkey Creek, Pawnee county, which cost $2,000, was dedicated last Sunday.

A Nebraska farmer crossed the river to Sioux City and lost a roll of $1,700. It was found in a car and returned to the owner. The finder was rewarded with $100.

A correspondent intimates that the itch for office will culminate in considerable "scratching" November 2. The dear people will rasp the ambition of many a callow youth and matured worker.

The council of Nebraska City has granted the Missouri Pacific permission to cut down the grade of Main street to bring it to a level with the track. The right of way will cost the company from $60,000 to $70,000.

The firemen of York, "in solemn meeting assembled," fired a vigorous set of resolutions at the Fremont lady who called it "A Drunken Tournament." An engrossed copy of the resolves will come in handy for "curl papers."

O. W. Hutchinson, an engineer of thirty years experience, was presented with a gold headed ebony cane by the Wymore division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on the occasion of his departure for Douglas, Wyo., where he has established a commission business. Mr. Hutchinson has another handsome cane that was presented to his great grandfather, and has been in the Hutchinson family 139 years.

Iowa Items.

Last week a patriotic farmer donated a sack of red peppers to "fire the hearts" of the old soldiers encamped at Ottumwa.

A government prisoner escaped from the jail at Missouri Valley on the 10th inst., and a reward of $500 is offered for his capture, dead or alive. When last seen he was shackled and handcuffed.

Iowa as a state ranks tenth in population, second in the number of acres of improved land, fourth in her coal product, first in the production of creamery butter, second in live stock on farms, first in production of corn per capita, and first in the yield of corn per acre.

In Iowa 955 women own and direct farms, 18 direct stock farms, 5 own greenhouses, 90 manage market gardens, 13 serve as county superintendents, 37 manage intermediate institutions of learning, 125 are physicians, 49 are registered pharmacists, 5 attorneys at law, 10 ministers, 3 dentists, 110 professional nurses, and 1 is a civil engineer.

Scott county has a school population of 15,448—7,709 males and 7,739 females. The county employs 203 teachers. Last year 7,862 pupils attended the public schools in the county—this year 7,963. The average cost last year was $2.02 per pupil, and this year it is $1.91. There were 103 frame school houses in '85, and this year there are 104; the number of brick is 11 and stone 7. The value of school houses last year was $419,780, while this year it is $424,890.

Dakota.

One hundred and fifty students are enrolled at the Brookings agricultural college.

A large swarm of hornets gently marred the pleasure of the audience at a matinee in Yankton last Saturday afternoon. After the first attack the hall was cleared quicker than the cry of fire would have done it.

The Indian women of Lower Brule agency have a sewing circle which meets every week. They have made articles of different kinds which have been sold, and during the past year they have realized $100 for their labor, which has gone towards purchasing a bell for their new church now being built at St. Albans.

One of the principal business blocks of Spearfish, with most of its contents, burned October 9; loss, $68,000. The principal sufferers are James Redner, hotel; Zaellner Bros., clothing; T. H. Coleman, saloon; Zerfling & Hill, stationery; Blackwell & Leppla, saloon; Elmore & Lamkin, livery; Peter Decker, beer hall; Henry Williams, boots and shoes.

The lawyers of Buffalo Gap are made of the timber out of which cemeteries are built. In a recent case Judge Reno decided against the client of a legal terror. The latter expressed his sorrow at having forgotten to bring his 45 calibre argument, but if his honor would remain on the bench for twenty minutes he would agree to amend the decision of the court and erect a void in his interior. The court declined to grant the motion.

Buffalo Gap on Saturday night and Sunday was converted into a veritable Red Gulch by seven bad cowboys from outside and one bad girl who belongs there. The celebration was opened by "a national salute" fired in a saloon by the cowboys and the enthusiasm was unabated until the marshal ran in two boys and the girl, so that the people could get through the streets and go to church.

The police of Rapid City bear a striking resemblance to the ruby jims of Omaha, especially in boozing ability. One of the former, loaded to the guards with snake buttons, pulled his gun on a tenderfoot barkeeper who stuck a straw in his cocktail. The bullet shattered a mirror. The fragrant nosegay of justice then turned to the pianist and persuaded him to dance to his own music. The latter punishment was applauded throughout the town, and the cop's promotion followed.

Utah and Idaho.

Idaho has twenty-six newspapers.

John Q. Cannon, son of the missing apostle George, has been hauled up again for practising polygamy.

The product of the Utah mines for the past nine months amounted to $4,246,158, of this the Ontario produced $1,273,964.

A deposit of blood agate, containing stones large enough to be sawed into slabs and mantels, has been found in Utah, near the Grand river.

The banks of Salt Lake city report the receipt for the week ending the 6th inst., inclusive, of $86,428.83 in bullion, and $85,582.71 in ore, a total of $172,012.54.

The metal shipments out from Salt Lake City for the week ending Saturday, October 9, inclusive, were eighteen cars of bullion, 456,837 lbs.; five cars of ore, 258,000 lbs.; ten cars copper ore, 274,700 lbs.; total, thirty-three cars, 990,437 lbs.

The September yield of the Bellevue, Idaho mines was: The Minnie Moore, forty-four car loads of ore; the Queen of the Hills, twenty-four; and the Overland, two. Averaging each car load at sixteen tons, and the value of ore at $100 per ton, this makes a total of about 1,120 tons, valued at $112,000.

Montana.

Deer Lodge is determined to have waterworks, and a company with $25,000 is being organized to see that she gets there.

The forest fires in the Yellowstone National park have extended over the boundary and reached the Clarke's Fork mining district.

The Knights of Labor have endeavored to lease the coal mines of the Northern Pacific coal company at Timberline, but they have been unsuccessful.

The output of the Drum Lummon for the month of September was $134,070.87. The amount of ore crushed was 3,050 tons, and sixty stamps in the two mills ran twenty-seven days.

The Rocky Mountain Telegraph company has been incorporated to build and operate lines in various portions of the territory and surrounding states and territories. Capital stock, $500,000.

The big irrigating ditch now under construction in the Miles City vicinity will not be finished until next spring. It will be twelve feet wide, twenty-six miles long, water 15,000 acres of land, and cost $100,000.

A stockman in an interview with the Miles City Journal says although the grass in the open range is almost non est, the broken country and bad lands are plentifully supplied with good grazing, in spots. The lack of water this summer has in a manner prevented cattle from seeking these localities, thus leaving the season's growth virtually intact.

The Pacific Coast.

A whale fishery station is to be established at the west end of Vancouver Island.

Large deposits of oxide of antimony and silver are said to exist in Woodside canon, Nevada.

Over 15,500,000 pounds of fruit have been shipped over the Vaca Valley railroad during the present season.

During September 5,385,000 feet of lumber was shipped from Puget Sound ports, and 18,675 tons of coal.

The passenger movement for September over the Pacific system of the Southern Pacific company was as follows: Eastbound, 4,669; west-bound, 4,307; total, 8,976.

The feed on the live stock ranges of eastern Nevada and western Utah is exhausted, and cattle raisers are forced to the alternative of either purchasing hay to winter their bands or shipping them to grass.

The rivals of the Standard Oil company in the east have succeeded in establishing a market in California. Some time ago the railroads gave the Standard people such rates as to give them a practical monopoly of the coast trade, but the opposition oil men secured a favorable rate over the Canadian Pacific, and now land oil in San Francisco at less cost than the Standard.

A strange fatality among fish in the Truckee river has been puzzling local scientists of Reno for several months. The flesh of the dead fish was found on examination to be thoroughly cooked. An investigation of the cause of this phenomenon led to the discovery of a spring of boiling hot water bubbling from the center of the stream near Reno. This discovery explained the strange fatality. The fish in passing over that portion of the river bed where the spring is located are scalded and their flesh cooked in the boiling water.

The Farmer's Vote is the Most Important.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The farmer's vote is, beyond all comparison, the most important vote in this country, and it is more of a native vote than any other. At the last census 17,392,099 persons were reported as engaged in various employments, of which 14,744,942 were males of all ages. Of these 7,075,683 were engaged in agricultural pursuits as farmers, farm laborers and stock raisers. Nine-tenths of these people were natives of the United States, so that it is clear that the farmer vote is fully one-half of the whole cast. Of persons engaged in professional or personal services there were 2,712,943 males, while 1,750,893 were engaged in trade and transportation and 3,205,124 in manufacturing and mechanical industries. Even in this state, which manufactures on so large a scale, out of 1,538,264 persons returned as employed in various pursuits there were 375,313 engaged in agriculture, and it is a well-known fact that a majority of the counties are controlled by the agricultural vote. Therefore, when our statesmen cultivate them at fairs, conventions and in other ways, they show themselves to be wise in their day and generation and to have proper views of the needs of their constituents as well as of their own.