THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Daily (Morning Edition) including Sunday Bee, One Year	$10 00
For Six Months	5 00
For Three Months	2 50
The Omaha Sunday Bee, mailed to any address, One Year	2 00

OMAHA OFFICE, NO. 914 AND 916 FARNAM STREET.
NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 65, TRIBUNE BUILDING.
WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 501 FOURTEENTH STREET.

CORRESPONDENCE:

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS:

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable 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.
County of Douglas. }

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Oct. 15th, 1886, was as follows:

Saturday, Oct. 9	13,005
Sunday, 10	13,075
Monday, 11	13,585
Tuesday, 12	12,800
Wednesday, 13	12,675
Thursday, 14	12,700
Friday, 15	12,700
Average	12,934

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 16th 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, 10,595 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,459 copies; for June, 1886, 12,298 copies; for July, 1886, 12,514 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. L. 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

REGISTER! Register! Register!

THE registry books are now open. Let every voter see to it in person that his name is on the voting list of his ward.

CAPTAIN RUSTIN politely asks to be excused from the sacrifice. If there are any other democratic candidates who haven't been heard from they should speak right out.

THE only chance the democracy seem to have for making up their ticket is through nominations of men who are out of the city. But the trouble is that they all seem to decline the honor with thanks as soon as they return.

A LADY who ventured to ask Church Howe for his views on prohibition at one of his public meetings, will never venture to catehise him again. His dirty reply saved him from any more embarrassing queries from ladies, but it lost him several scores of respectable votes.

MESSRS. CREIGHTON and Rustin refuse to lead the mongrel democratic ticket which Dr. Miller, as usual, pronounced the strongest nominated in twenty years. It was so strong that the two senatorial candidates held their noses and got right out into the fresh air.

THE *Herald* makes a tearful appeal to William A. Paxton to help out the party and its ticket by leading the democratic forlorn hope as a candidate for senator. Mr. Paxton is probably out of the city but when he returns he is quite likely to plead a pressure of private business.

IN a recent circular to the powers Lord Iddesleigh, England's foreign minister, proposed a united expression of sympathy for the Bulgarian government's efforts to vindicate its independence, and to maintain order. This shows England's position to be clearly antagonistic to that of Russia. The attitudes of the two countries are so extreme that a compromise is all but impossible, and neither can wholly retrace its steps without impairing its honor.

THERE is more than a fair prospect that John Baker will defeat William R. Morrison in the Eighteenth congressional district of Illinois. Baker has defeated Morrison twice before, although it was a long time ago, and probably no man in that district could do it again but Baker. He is an able man and very popular, and is making a very strong canvass. Added to this is the fact that Morrison's friends have grown lukewarm, and are not giving him the assistance of former days, either in personal service or money. Protectionists from abroad are worrying him on account of his persistent efforts in the direction of free trade, and his party friends are disaffected by the manner in which he dispensed his official patronage. He is consequently feeling very blue over his prospects, and to his intimate friends has expressed grave fears that he will be defeated. His defeat would be hailed as a signal victory for the policy of protection to American labor, and a corresponding condemnation of the policy of the administration. A marked reduction in the number of free trade democrats returned to congress would make Randall's chances good for a presidential nomination.

Pushing the Roads.

The years 1886 and 1887 are to be great years for Nebraska in the extension of her railroad systems into and across a score of counties in the state. It is an aggressive era in railroading. The days when corporations could parcel out territory and meet the requirements of their patrons or not, as they saw fit, have passed. Five systems are now competing for the transportation of Nebraska produce, and pushing to divert to their own lines the profitable traffic of our farmers and merchants. The Burlington which has already gridironed the South Platte country with its rails long ago crossed the river and is now far on its way in northwestern Nebraska towards the Wyoming line and the Black Hills. The Northwestern holding in its grasp the valleys of the Elkhorn and Niobrara has struck southward and entered Lincoln while it is pushing a spur westward from its main line at Scribner across the counties of Dodge, Colfax, Platte and Boone. Its invasion of Burlington and Union Pacific territory is being met by retaliatory construction by each of these lines, the first of which is striking northward towards Dodge county from Wahoo with a view of tapping the counties between the Elkhorn and the Platte, while the latter has already begun construction of a line from North Bend to Stanton, whose future extension northwest is only a question of time. South towards the Kansas line the Rock Island road is reaching into Nebraska to claim her share of a traffic which the allied pool lines of the Northwestern and Burlington have proved to be so lucrative, while Gould's Missouri Pacific, which already occupies a commanding position in eastern Nebraska, is making preparations to push northward to Yankton and the Dakota line. But none of these extensions are what Omaha desires most of all, a direct line into her nearest trade territory. The Burlington and Northwestern find it to their interest to divert traffic across the river and haul it 500 miles to the lakes. The Missouri Pacific has its terminus as many miles to the south and works for the long haul in that direction, and the Rock Island when its extensions finally reach our trade territory will carry out the same policy. Omaha's interests lie in the direction of a road built with Omaha capital and operated in the interests of this city. There can be no other final solution of the problem.

Criminal Conspiracies.

During and since the trial and conviction of the anarchists in Chicago, Milwaukee and New York, the people all over the country have had their attention specially directed to the laws on conspiracies, and doubtless it was a surprise to many to learn that, while these socialist and anarchist crimes were new to this country, our law makers had had the forethought to provide for their punishment should these enemies against society, after being driven from their own countries, attempt to continue their work here. The punishment adjudged by the courts in New York and Milwaukee is now being administered, and has not been appealed from. The sentences passed in Chicago will doubtless be appealed to the supreme court, and if there sustained, the unfortunate men will hang, thus proving that the laws made before any such crimes had been committed here are nevertheless effectual for their punishment.

But in another field of conspiracy our law makers have also been provident, yet, although these crimes have often been committed, the laws to punish them have rarely been invoked. We refer to combinations of capitalists to control the production and so determine the price of the necessaries of life. Such combinations are no less conspiracies against the people because they aim at extortionate profits, than if they aimed at destruction of life and property. The crime differs only in degree, not in kind. For years the "pooling," or combination system has been spreading, until in one shape or another it pretty nearly touches all the social interests and conditions of life. So far as it affects only the output of nails or iron or whisky, the poor are not made to suffer, except by depriving a portion of employment, and as to whisky, all restrictions on production are a public benefit. But when great coal companies combine, as they often have, to greatly restrict the output by reducing the days or hours of work, or by closing mines altogether, they not only take food from the mouths of miners, but enhance the cost of living of every laboring man within the field of their operations, whatever his employment may be.

Notwithstanding there has long been a law against such combinations in Pennsylvania, another agreement has recently been made by mine owners to restrict output and thus enhance the price of coal at the approach of winter. The court of quarter sessions of Philadelphia decided in 1881 that "all combinations to increase the cost of anything bought and sold are criminal conspiracies," and as such are punishable under the law. This decision makes the law very comprehensive in its effect, and if general would punish "corners" in grain in Chicago and stocks in Wall street. The supreme court of Pennsylvania has also declared that a combination to control the output of coal and to determine prices thereof to be illegal as against public policy. Here is one state, at least, with law enough to protect the people against extortion in the necessaries of life, if it was only enforced generally and as often as the offences were committed.

In Chicago the milk men have a combination which, by levying a tax of over 13 per cent on the members of the union, greatly restricted the supply during the summer months, and now they have just agreed to add a further tax of more than 36 per cent during the winter. In their own language, they have received $500 per day more for the amount of milk they have allowed to come into Chicago than it would have sold for in the absence of any combination. And in order to secure the additional levy, which, on the same basis, will amount to nearly $2,500 a day or $900,000 a year, they openly urged the destruction of the milk for a time rather than allow its sale at less than the union price.

Here we recognize an important field for the Knights of Labor to occupy. Let them especially inquire into the laws relating to criminal conspiracies in every state. Where there are no such laws let them bring the influence of their powerful organization to bear to secure their enactment; where such laws exist, but are defective, let them procure their amendment, and then let them, through a special committee in each state, vigilantly enforce these laws through suits in the courts against all offenders. No one can do this so well as the Knights of Labor, and in no way could they render greater service, not only to their own members but to all the people. The determination and persistence in this line of action which they have shown in other ways, would smash many an odious monopoly, and as the benefits of their action would extend far beyond their own order, it would secure to them a public sympathy and support that would be especially valuable to them, that they have always sought to enlist, and which in no other way could they so surely attain.

Registration Opens.

The registrars in the several wards have opened their books and will sit from now until the day before election to list the names of regularly qualified voters. The law of Nebraska requires all voters in cities of the first class to list their names and residences prior to the election under penalty of losing their vote. The failure to register, disfranchises the voter, unless excuse is given which proves acceptable to the judges of election.

Every voter of Omaha should see to it that his name is on the registry list of the ward in which he lives. He should register early and note whether his name appears in the published list. If it does not, he ought to learn the reason why. At the last election many voters who neglected to register or who counted on seeing their names on the books because they had registered a year before failed to vote at all. Their ballots were refused at the polls and their affidavits of residence were not accepted for the good reason that their own negligence had disfranchised them.

There has been too much laxity about this matter of registration right here in Omaha, and the judges of election are only performing their duty when they decline any affidavits of voters except those based on sickness as an excuse for not registering. For this reason a personal visit to the ward registrars whose places and times of session are published will be necessary. Do not depend upon some friend to see that your name is on the list. Make sure yourself that you will have the right to vote on the 2d of November.

Other Lands Than Ours.

Much excitement has been created in European circles this week by the disclosure of the fact that Russia and Turkey are acting in complete concert on the Bulgarian question. On Wednesday Gadban Effendi, the Turkish representative, informed the Bulgarian ministry that he has been instructed to act in concert with General Kaulbars, the Russian agent, whose arrival at Sofia, Gadban Effendi announced he would await before making for Turkey definite proposals to Bulgaria, strongly advising the ministry, however, in the meantime, to concede the Russian demands and postpone the meeting of the great sobranje to elect a successor to the Bulgarian throne. As soon as Gadban Effendi's information was received a special cabinet council was held to consider what he had presented. The result of this council was that Gadban Effendi was informed that the Bulgarian government would no more brook Turkish than it would Russian interference, but would resist both, with the comforting conviction that any misfortunes likely to overtake Bulgaria would never compare in seriousness with the retribution awaiting the infatuation of Turkey. This disclosure of Russian intrigue with her old enemy was a startling revelation to the Bulgarians which has not been decreased by the massing of Turkish troops on the Bulgarian frontier. The report was current at Sofia that the czar had made an arrangement with the porte, the czar guaranteeing the integrity of the sultan's dominions, reducing the Turkish war indemnity, and obtaining permission to garrison and fortify the Dardanelles and to occupy Bulgaria with Russian and Roumelia with Turkish troops. Such an arrangement would be of course out of the question. It would be an open violation of the treaty of Berlin which guaranteed the independence of the Balkan principalities and as such would be resented by Europe.

***

Meantime as the election of a new prince approaches the excitement increases. The Bulgarian regency have published a decree convening the sobranje or great national assembly on October 27 to select a successor to Alexandria. Russia and Turkey have each protested against the session, and officially urge its indefinite postponement on the ground that the delegates chosen are unfriendly to the czar, and that no candidate for the throne has as yet been selected by the great powers. Paris dispatches assert that the three empires have come to an understanding that Russia shall not occupy Bulgaria, and that Austria and Germany shall not recognize either the regency or the prince elected by the sobranje without the assent of Russia, while advices from Vienna deny Austrian knowledge of any such concession to Russian dictation. The crisis is evidently approaching which will determine the peace of Europe for the next six months or until the disappearance of the snows from the Balkans places Russia in a position to move her armies toward the gateway of Turkey and the goal of her ambition.

***

The situation in Ireland, which may be described as a suspension of hostilities, although a few landlords continue to evict, is an overwhelming argument in support of the justice and need of Mr. Parnell's land bill which the government so contemptuously rejected. Many landlords, particularly those not burdened down with debt, are making the 50 cent reduction in rent which was proposed in the Parnell bill. This would certainly not be granted by the owners of large estates if in their opinion their tenants had the money to pay up. No narrow partisan spirit ought to complain of this as a means of getting through the season when rent falls due. In a large sense it makes no difference who has the credit of making concessions to the Irish peasantry. It is enough to know that their position is being recognized. The royal commission now at work in examining the land question both in Ireland and England will find that the liberal party had a very just conception of the difficulties of the situation, and it now seems impossible for parliament to come together next winter and to adjourn without attempting to legislate in a more statesmanlike spirit than in former years. The tillers of the soil in the agricultural districts and the owners of the soil must be one and the same class before farming can prosper.

***

The people of Denmark are aroused over the sentence of imprisonment of one of their editors for breaking the provisional law of 1885, which was proclaimed by the ministry without the sanction of the Rigsdad. The attack by the gendarmes last month upon the peasantry of North Jutland has had the effect of increasing the excitement against the Estrup ministry, which established the body of uniformed police against the will of the folkething, or lower house. Many peasants have been arrested by these hired soldiers, editors imprisoned and liberal meetings dispersed, and the rage of the people at the interference of an irresponsible ministry with freedom of speech, and the press threatens to bring matters to a crisis. Finding that the present governmental system will not prevent most important decrees from being proclaimed over their heads by the king and the Landsthing, the leaders of the Folkething are now struggling for a change to a more truly parliamentary system of government. Thus far, however, they are unsuccessful. They see gendarmerie established against their votes to awe the people, and now the imprisonment of editors under a law which they had believed unconstitutional is sustained by the highest courts. Unless concessions are made by the king and the conservatives it is not impossible that the people will be driven to feel that their only remedy is revolution.

***

A revolution in Mexico of no mean proportions is considered by many who are in a position to know the facts as imminent. Just what the plans of the revolutionists are cannot be learned at present, but the popular opinion is that they include a scheme to consolidate the adversaries of the present administration and create a new political party, or, in other words, forcibly overthrow President Diaz. A new congress is then to be elected and a new constitution formed. Many friends of President Diaz, it is said, are among the agitators of the scheme, and it is their intention to make the president the dictator of the republic for the term of ten years so that sufficient time may be had to give the new plan a fair trial. The leaders of the proposed revolution reside in the southeastern states, and it is thought that its adherents will revolt in a short time against the present government and attempt to inaugurate the new plan.

***

Senor Sagasta, who is forming a new Spanish ministry, is a dynastic liberal, supporting the bourbon regime, with liberal principles. Sagasta's last ministry terminated in 1883 because he would not consent to Martinez Campos' proposition to proclaim martial law over several provinces where insurrectionary feeling was manifested. He is a practical man and a good manager.

THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY.

A good many New York builders are trying to re-establish the ten-hour system.

The Buffalo workingmen have established a labor lyceum and expect to make it a feature of the city.

The New York clothing trades section are protesting against the manufacture of clothing in the state prison.

The bar-tenders of New York have formed a union of 400 men. They are demanding $3 per day and ten hours.

The Fall River manufacturers used 206,641 bales of the last season's cotton crop, or 43,819 bales more than during any former season.

The silk manufacturers of Italy have formed a syndicate for the control of the silk industry and silk culture in the interest of higher and regular prices.

Reports from the Pacific coast seem to indicate that the Chinese are returning to their homes in larger numbers this year than usual; a ship will sail this week with 350, and and another ship load will go next month.

Labor is in demand in shops and mills supplying railway appliances. The railroad companies are the heaviest buyers of products of iron, steel and lumber, and their orders at the present time are at least double the volume at any preceding date.

A British Chinese consul writes home that "our sheetings and cotton-piece goods are utterly unfit, whether in yarn, in length, in make or width, for the ordinary clothing worn by the millions. 'Americans,' from the point of view of the Chinese dealer, is synonymous with excellent.'"

Handsome is as Handsome Does.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Miss Mary Anderson has subscribed $2,500 for the relief of the Charleston sufferers. This places the distinguished actress $2,480 ahead of the president of the United States as a practical sympathizer with a most unfortunate American community.

His Soul Goes Marching On.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Augusta, Ga., Chronicle complains that the people of the north "have set up a horsethief, a murderer and a mad fanatic named Brown as a demigod and a saint as well as a martyr." We presume the Chronicle alludes to the heroic and splendid old Puritan who figuratively took slavery by the throat at Harper's Ferry and put it in the way of certain and speedy extinction. The memory of that grim, unselfish, triumphant crusader for freedom is still tenderly cherished by good and patriotic people, as our Georgia contemporary asserts; or in other words, "his soul goes marching on." Did any man ever show equal courage and faith on the other side of the slavery question?

Hope.

Rufus J. Childress.

Star of the heavens, with none around it
So firmly and steadfastly set;
Where first primeval darkness found it
'Tis beaming yet.

Light of the world—the true and only
For weary, sweet, expectant eyes—
World of ourselves, where each lives lonely,
And lonely dies.

Lamp that an unseen hand hath lighted
High o'er the breaker and the wave:
By forlorn, shipwrecked mortals sighted—
A guide to save!

Dear heart, for home and loved ones yearning,
Glad we descry and call it blest!
Forever by the haven burning
Where we have rest!

When we had seen with face uplifted,
Had we not known our home was there,
Whither, whither would we have drifted
In our despair?

Still burn and beam for man and mortal,
O star whereon his soul relies!
A quenchless beacon by the portal
Of Paradise!

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 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 the Tilden and Hendricks electors. After the election it was discovered that the canvass of this vote could not take place under the then existing law before the legislature convened. The electoral vote had to be canvassed in December at the latest, and the regular session of the legislature did not begin until January. In order to make a legal canvass of the electoral returns, Governor Garber called a special session of the legislature to convene on the 5th of December, '76, at Lincoln, for the purpose of canvassing the electoral vote of the state. The democratic effort to capture republican electoral votes is historic. Tilden's friends, notably Dr. Miller, had been plotting for the capture of one of the electors from Nebraska, and it is also historic that a large bribe was offered to one of the electors, General Strickland. The call of the legislature broke into the plan of the plotters, and they found a willing and reckless tool in Church Howe. When the legislature convened at the capital, Church Howe filed a protest which may be found on pages 6, 7 and 8 of the Nebraska House Journal 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—20.

Those voting in the negative were: Aten, Brown, Covell, Ferguson, Hinman, Holt, Church Howe and North—8.

During the same session of the legislature, Church Howe's vote on United States senator for the first three ballots is recorded as having been cast for E. W. Thomas, a South Carolina democrat, [pages 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.

Another Oleo.

San Francisco Alta.

Now that oleomargarine has been shelved we propose to start a crusade against oleomilkerine.

They Ought to Have Passes.

Chicago Herald.

One reason why there is complaint in the west over Geronimo's conditional surrender is that it appears to have been accompanied by a guaranty of free transportation to Florida. Many citizens of Arizona and New Mexico think that if this savage is to travel on a pass, the men who want to chase him should be similarly favored.

Jay Gould's Taffy.

Chicago Times.

Jay Gould knows how to get on the right side of Kansas City, a town that until lately has wanted to hang him for knifing its business by cutting rates against it. He said to a reporter: "If you live a natural life, you will see Kansas City a larger city than Chicago." But this must be taken with the same degree of allowance as a Gould pointer on the stock market, and Kansas City should be warned against such attractive taffy by the experience of St. Louis with this Wall street sharper.

MRS. CLEVELAND.

How a Little English Girl Who Asked to Visit Her Was Received.

Washington Republican, Oct., 14: An accident occurred at the white house Tuesday which shows the manner in which Mrs. Cleveland extends hospitality and the matronly kindness which inspires her action when little children visit her.

Several days ago Mr. Milton Stuart, in company with his brother and little daughter, Ettie, arrived in this city from his home in Liverpool, England, and stopped at the Riggs house. The girl, though having seen but ten summers, is a very intelligent juvenile traveler, and took great interest in seeing the sights of the capital. But she had a great desire to see the wife of the American president, and, not knowing how her object could be accomplished determined to make a personal application for the favor. She kept her peace and composed a letter to Mrs. Cleveland, in which she said she was a little English girl, and that, as her mother had been presented to the queen, she wished to meet the first lady of this country, and hoped she might be given the privilege before she crossed the ocean again. This she mailed with some misgivings as to the answer she would receive, but was destined to be greatly surprised and delighted. Tuesday morning the answer came, and when the envelope was marked "Executive Mansion" was torn open the missive within told her that Mrs. Cleveland would be very pleased to have her come to see her that afternoon. Little Miss Ettie bustled about very busily, and, with remembrances of descriptions of the formal receptions which the queen gave, made quite an elaborate preparation for the great event and went over to the white house. She told the usher who she was, and a card bearing her name was taken in to Mrs. Cleveland. What was her surprise, on being shown in, to be received in about the same manner she would have been welcomed by her mother. Little Ettie was given a warm hug and a kiss, and told she was very welcome, indeed. She was quite dazed at this, but it was only a preface to more graciousness to follow. Her hostess entered into conversation with her freely, and took great interest in hearing all about the child's home and home folks. She was then shown over the white house and given the unusual privilege of being introduced into the private apartments of Mrs. Cleveland, where she was entertained with every expedient that could amuse her. She was shown pictures, flowers, and told about everything. In this way two hours were consumed, and when the little English lassie went back to her hotel she carried with her two photographs of Mrs. Cleveland, with her autograph on each, and a picture of the president, together with many wishes for her good fortune.

She recited the incidents of her visit rapturously, and her father was so pleased by the honor bestowed on his daughter that he forthwith cabled the circumstances to his wife in Liverpool, who in turn communicated it to her circle of lady friends, all of whom united in sending a return message expressing their appreciation to Mrs. Cleveland for the favor she had shown the little English girl, and assuring her that she would henceforth occupy a large place in their affections, and that they would always think of her with the same love they bore their sovereign. This telegram Mr. Stuart embodied in a letter which he mailed to Mrs. Cleveland, and which also expressed his own gratification at the hospitality tendered his little girl.

ILLUSTRIOUS BOOK AGENTS.

Napoleon, Washington, Grant, Blaine, and Many Others.

Washington Post: "It may not be generally known," said Colonel W. F. Morse to a Post reporter yesterday, that "Napoleon Bonaparte when a lieutenant, unemployed in Paris—and too honorable to duplicate his pay accounts—took the agency for Boulanger & Co., the noted publishers of the Pont-Neuf, for a work entitled 'L'Histoine de la Revolution.' He tried to secure the whole department of La Vendee, but he was only given a suburban Parisian arrondissement. In the Louvre can be seen to-day the little canvasser's outfit of the great Emperor and the long list of names which his assiduity secured.

"George Washington, while surveying Fairfax county, in his youth, was a book agent. The work he canvassed for—a copy of which is now among the relics of the Patent Office—was Bydell's 'The London of Stoke-on-Trent Square, and American Savage; How He May Be Tamed by the Weapons of Civilization.' Washington sold over 200 copies, in and around Alexandria, Va.

"General Grant, subsequent to his resignation from the army, before his venture on the Dent farm, took part of the territory of a general agent of Putnam's to dispose of Irving's 'Columbus.' Rutherford B. Hayes footed it all over southern Onio, when a mere lad, getting subscriptions for 'Baxter's Lives of the Saints.' James G. Blaine began life as a canvasser in Washington county, Pennsylvania, selling a "Life of Henry Clay.' Daniel Webster paid his second term's tuition at Dartmouth by acting as local agent in Merimac county, New Hampshire, for 'De Tocqueville's America.' Longfellow sold books as an agent, Bismarck, when at Heidelberg, during a winter vacation, having his allowance cut short by his father, the Baron, canvassed for Blumenbach's 'Aufgeschichte die Wesseigung in der Speigeleisen.' Jay Gould sold books as an agent. Mark Twain, Bret Harte, James Blackie, James Lackinston, Thomas Kelly (men who afterward became well known as authors and publishers), had their first association with literature as humble canvassers.

Dan Voorhees as a Tear Compeller.

Chicago Herald: "I see that Dan Voorhees is making quite a reputation as the defender of men who kill the destroyers of their homes," said an Indiana democrat who was stopping at the Grand Pacific one day this week. "Well, Dan is getting to be a good one in this sort of business. When he went down to Greenville, Tenn., to defend Captain Johnson, who killed Major Henry, he came pretty near drowning the old backwoodsmen who were on the jury. They cried and moaned and made up faces all through his speech, and when it came time to bring in their verdict they nearly choked to death with emotion. Dan even got the old judge a bellering. Of course the prisoner was acquitted. Now I see that Dan has been retained to defend young Hazeltine, the Stevens Point lawyer, who shot and killed Banker Morse, the alleged destroyer of his happiness. The tragedy occurred some time last spring and attracted considerable attention in northern Wisconsin, where the principals were well known. Its dollars to walnuts that when Dan gets to talking about angels and firesides and that sort of thing the jury up there will just cave in at the chest and acquit the prisoner without leaving their seats."

Recognition Was Mutual.

San Francisco Wasp: "No," said a homespun vineyardist in a Sacramento saloon the other night, "I guess I won't join you; fond of a little game of poker, too—but I guess you'll have to play with somebody else." "What's the matter?" demanded the horny-handed granger who had proposed the game; "I take as many chances as you do, don't I?" "Well, I don't know about that," replied the fruit-grower, thoughtfully; "I notice, stranger, that you have a good deal of hayseed in your beard." "Well, a man who works hard in the hay field all day can't help that, I s'pose," growled the honest agriculturist. "Yes, but you said you were from down Yolo way; now, you see, they don't grow hay down that way—nothing but alfalfa, don't you know; you ain't made up exactly right, Jim." "Well, I'm derned if it ain't Jack Peters!" exclaimed the granger, taking a good look at the grape-raiser; "shake, old man!" And 'Frisco Jim shook hands with the other distinguished member of the "follow-the-races" delegation, and they went off, arm-in-arm, to look for suckers from the cow counties.

ONE OF FIVE WHO WERE LYNCHED.

A Girl's Reward for Taking a Thief Out of the Noose that Was Strangling Him.

Up to last May the Salmon river country in this territory and the eastern counties in Washington, writes a correspondent from White Bird, Idaho, were overrun by a desperate gang of horse and cattle thieves. So numerous were the desperadoes, and with such skill did they pursue their operations, that it was not until the settlers organized and prepared for a vigorous campaign that any headway was made toward the breaking up of the outlaws. In the month mentioned the vigilantes fought and captured one party of thieves in Asotin county, Washington, and, after lynching them, pressed on in hot haste after others of the band, who were heading east toward the Salmon river country. These fugitives were overtaken near here a few days later forced to surrender, though they did not yield until they had been surrounded and starved out by a regular siege. Once in captivity, it was learned that there were seven of them, mostly young white men of American birth. The vigilantes organized a court and tried the prisoners in due form, the result being a verdict of death as to five of them, the other two being held for trial before the regular authorities. When preparations for the lynching had been made it was nearly dark, but the few settlers near the scene had gathered and were silent witnesses of the proceedings. Thieves and lynchers were alike strangers to all of them, apparently, and they offered no objections. The doomed men were taken with their horses to convenient trees and there hanged with their own lariats.

Just as the desperadoes had been left dangling there was a commotion in the vicinity of the place where the two prisoners who had been spared had been left bound, and all hands dashed thither to see what the trouble was. It was found that the two thieves had made an effort to escape, and that their guard had fired a few times, but no damage had been done. When the excitement which this affair had caused had died out it was after 8 o'clock, and the men went into camp where they were. Early the next morning the vigilantes with their prisoners started for Washington territory, and the people hereabouts, some of whom had remained all night around the trees where the lynching had occurred, prepared for the burial of the victims. Some one finally suggested that one of the men must have got away, as he was sure that five were lynched, whereas only four were found hanging. As to this there was a difference of opinion. Several men were prepared to swear that there had been only four, while others were equally positive that there had been five. The four dead men were buried beneath the trees where they had met death, and save by a few the dispute as to the number of victims was forgotten.

One man, an old fellow, living some distance from here, who had a daughter, a wild and dissolute girl, had heard of the missing man, and as the girl was missing also he had his suspicions, but he kept them to himself. Later on, when the Oregon and Washington papers were received, it was discovered that the report in circulation on the coast was that five men had been lynched here. This set the people to talking again, and by midsummer all hands were prepared for the tidings which were received from Arizona to the effect that Jenny Filger, the old man's missing girl, was in Tombstone in company with Charley Ham, one of the men that the Washington lynchers in their report at home had declared they had executed. In the course of time, through the medium of men who had come from the south, the whole story leaked out. The girl had been in town on the day of the lynching, and, recognizing in Ham an old acquaintance, she watched for an opportunity to save him. Creeping up as near to the scene of execution as possible, she waited until the main body of lynchers beat a hasty retreat, and then, slipping up in the shadow of the trees, she drew a knife and quickly cut the lariat by which Ham was hanging. Then seizing him and the rope as well, she made off before the confusion had subsided. She dragged the limp body a few rods into the bushes and when her strength gave out she did her best to revive him. At first this seemed impossible, but after a time he gained consciousness, and with a little vigorous exercise was ready long before midnight to flee the country with her. They struck the railroad track and made their way south, finally bringing up in Arizona. Once there they made no secret of their escape, and when they met an acquaintance from here they sent their compliments to all. On hearing this explanation old man Filger swelled up with pride and said:

"Jen always was a good little girl, a little bit wild, perhaps, but a good one nevertheless. She's a Filger, sure enough. I'm proud of her."

Her exploit had passed into local history and had ceased to be the topic of discussion when word was received here the other day that she had been killed in some small mining camp in Arizona. At first the story was not believed, but yesterday a paper was received containing a brief item to the effect that an abandoned woman named Jennie Filger had been attacked by a drunken and jealous male companion and beaten to death, though she made pitiful appeals for mercy, and that the man's name was Charley Ham. Old Filger heard the news with set lips, and, after saying, "Jen didn't have no chance, evidently," walked silently away.

Kill the Cat.

The Persian: A father on the occasion of his son's marriage gave him a little special advice. "You are going to be married, my son, and you will wish that your wife will be quiet and submissive to you in all matters. Follow the advice I now give you. Procure a cat, and one night after you marriage so arrange that the animal shall be in the sleeping-room at the time when you and your wife retire to rest. You will go to your room as usual, and on entering it you will pretend to be very much surprised and annoyed that the cat should be found there, and you will draw your sword and slay it. Your wife, of course, will be terribly frightened; and, from the sight of the slain cat and a hint from you that she will fare likewise if she is not very careful over herself, you may depend on it that she will be the proper, dutiful wife that she should be."

Thrashing by Electricity.

Liverpool Courier: A novel application of electric power has just been made on the estate of the Marquis of Salisbury, at Hatfied. A Gramme machine, driven by water power half a mile distant, has been attached to a thrashing machine, and the result is stated to be highly successful, a regular, rapid and noiseless power being obtained, together with a great saving of cost. To effect a temporary stoppage of the machine, if necessary, it has been arranged that the current from the leads can be turned from the Gramme machine into a cluster of Swan lamps, so that a short break in the operations does not necessitate any communication with the source of power of stoppage of regular working, while at the same time it gives warning to the men when the current is running.