## THE DAILY BEE.

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#### THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, | s. s. Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Oct. 22d, 1886, was as follows: 

 Sunday, 17.
 13,542

 Monday, 18.
 12,780

 Tuesday, 19.
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 Wednesday, 20.
 12,815

 Thursday, 21.
 12,615

Ceo. 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, 10,595 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,439 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for Sentember. 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., ISEA1; 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. FLOAT DISTRICT: E. ROSEWATER.

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

SATURDAY and Monday only remain for registration

ONLY two more days for registration. Have you registered?

Do not fail to register. Failure to place your name on the list will lose you

Every voter who favors prohibition should cast his vote for Church Howe, the prohibitionist for revenue only.

GENERAL VAN WYCK virtually closes his canvass this week. He has made it an interesting one for his enemies and won hundreds of warm friends.

A REPUBLICAN legislative delegation from Douglas county will be worth more to the opponents of prohibition than the entire democratic phalanx.

THE laboring men of Omaha will be addressed on Saturday evening by Senator Van Wyck in the Exposition building. The senator will be greeted by full house.

BEAR in mind the county hospital proposition. It should carry by an overwhelming vote. Douglas county is able to provide for the sick and unfortunate without a dollar of additional taxation.

OMAHA will see to it that she is no longer mulcted out of double taxes to support the state institutions. After paying one-tenth of all the state taxes each year, she protests against further assess-

EVERY real estate owner, every business man, jobbing and retail, is concerned that Omaha shall have a strong and able delegation in the next legisla ture. The republican legislative ticket meets the requirements.

WORKINGMEN will have able represent atives in the legislature in the persons of John Matthieson and Jimmy Young. They are mechanics of character and standing among their fellows, good citizens and honest men.

In Mr. Simeral, the republican candidate for county attorney, the young men have been honored by the choice of one of the ablest and most popular members of the young bar of Douglas county. Mr. Simeral can be safely given charge of the legal interests of the county. Honest as the day is ione a hard student and an excellent advocate he will fill the office to the satisfaction of our people. and will win new laurels in the performance of its duties.

AND now comes Church Howe and claims that he was only a lobbyist in the legislature and not a member on the floor at the time he received \$200 for railroading Pearman's claim. where was he when he pocketed \$3,000 of Nelse Patrick's good democratic boodle in a senatorial contest? Where was he when several thousand dollars of anti-prohibition money killed his own prohibitory bill? Was he only a lobbyist when Charley Branch, John Sheedy and others of the sporting fraternity raised a purse to bury his blackmailing antigambling bill?

A Sawbones Screed The cheekiest piece of work in the cam

paign comes from the hands of one "A. S. Mansfelde, M. D.," who by some mysterious dispensation of providence is able to affix to his name the title of "Permanent Secretary Nebraska State Medical Society." Mansfelde has issued a circular from Ashland directed to the dootors of the First congressional district urging them to exercise their "endeavors" for the Hon. Church Howe on the ground that the Nemaha trickster has made promises to work for the interests of the medical fraternity. "In a personal interview with him," says Dr. A. Von, Mansfelde, "he has in his characteristic promptness assured me that he will show like energy in congress, when matters affecting the medical profession are under consideration, one of which will be an appropriation by congress for the expenses of the International Medical congress to convene in Washington in September next. I am sure that your endeavors in behalf of Hon. Church Howe, irrespective of his unquestioned fitness for the place, will do great good to the cause, as well as reflect credit upon the individual voter and state, he may represent in congress."

This is a precious document. As a private citizen Doctor Von Mansfelde has an undoubted right to advocate whatever candidate he chooses for congress. But when he prostitutes his official position for the purpose of promoting the election of any man he is a fit subject for rebuke and exposure. Such action at once arouses the suspicion that Church Howe is at the bottom of the scheme and that the doctor's opinion has been paid for with a good round fee not provided for in the state society's fee list. The medical fraternity generally will resent this high-handed piece of assumption. What sort of a spectacle would be presented to the public were all the men who held official positions in the state to issue from their effices under official authority printed appeals to voters in favor of candidates 'for political honors? What honest citizen would doubt for a moment that the authors were well paid for their trouble and expense? And what reputable man will not condemn with his whole soul any candidate who will hire the paid officer of a state society to use his official position for the furtherance of such disreputable schemes?

Dr. Von Mansfelde's circular is a disgrace to his profession and casts discredit upon his own character and reputation. He should promptly be ejected from the office which he has attempted to use for unprofessional ends.

A Blow at Monopoly. The foes of monopoly have reason to be gratified with the evidences which come from Pennsylvania that the long reign of monopolistic corporations in that state has come to an end. For more than a generation they have had free course, and the history of their daring and reckless operations, in total disregard of the public interests and welfare and in open defiance of the laws, is a most extraordinary and impressive record of what such corporations are capable of doing when left to the unchallenged pursuit of their selfish aims. In no other state has the corruption and demoralization of legislatures, courts and public officials been carried to so great an extent as in Pennsylvania, and every promise or assurance that the power which has been able to accomplish this has been broken is to be welcomed. The platforms of both the political parties demand the strict enforcement of the constitutional provisions in regard to monopoly, and thus public sentiment on this subject has been fully aroused. We called attention at the time to the action of Governor Pattison in directing the attorney general to inquire into the course of the coal combination, with a view to legal proceedings against that monopoly should it be found to have violated the law. The result of the inquiry has not yet trans-The most recent evidence of the determination to arrest the movements of

in the direction of monopoly, is given in the decision of the supreme court dismissing the appeal of the Pennsylvania railroad and affirming the decree of the common pleas court enjoining that corporation from acquiring the parallel road, partly built, called the South Pennsylvania. The West shore road was built by the friends of the Pennsylvania road to annoy the New York Central, and in retaliation the Vanderbilts and others interested with them projected the South Pennsylvania road. The contest was proving damaging to both, and last year, as the public will remember, an arrangement was made by which the New York Central acquired the West Shore and the Pennsylvania the South Pennsylvania line. But the attorney general of Pennsylvania forbade the consolidation in that state, and this action has now been sustained by the supreme court. It is : severe defeat of the Pennsylvania corporation, since it is powerless to injure the New York Central, and cannot protect itself in its own state against the competi tion of the new road, but it is clearly in the interest of the public. The competing line will be completed, and it will prevent the Pennsylvania road from levying upon the public the exactions it is now in a position to demand. It is by far the most serious repulse this great corporation has ever experienced, and is therefore all the more significant as a warning to less wealthy and powerful corporations in the state that have monopolistic designs. Such facts are exceedingly reassuring to the anti-monopoly sentiment of the country, now largely in the ascendant and

great corporations, when clearly tending

# rapidly growing.

The man who has not yet registered for Tuesday's election has only two more days to perform this duty of citizenship. No voter who fails to see that his name is on the registrar's list before the Charlion can claim to be a good citizen, unless sickness or some other equally good cause prevents him from so doing.

The coming election is one of unusua importance. It involves the choice of a full state ticket and of a legislature which will be called upon to select a United States senator. In these two features of the the approaching contest Douglas county is interested with the entire state. But it involves something more. Next Tuesday's vote will decide the question whether a prohibitory amendment is to

are more concerned than any other section of the state. The welfare of her continued advancement of the city, all to be rendered.

Of scarcely less importance are the changes to be made in our city charter. Our city has doubled her population in a little over five years. She has outgrown the limitations of the municipal government provided. Able and honest men are to be selected to legislate in her interests and to make new provisions for her government adapted to her increased requirements and steady expansion. Every tax payer interested in the enhancement of property values, every workingman anxious for continued public improvements and employment for labor owes it to himself to cast his ballot on next Tuesday as his interests and those of the city may dictate.

To vote you must be registered. Do you propose to disfranchise yourself through carelessness in not seeing that your name is on the voting list of your

The New Packing Houses Within a few days the mammoth packing houses of Fowler Bros. will be added to the resources of the rapidly growing industrial community of South Omaha. The new packing house will be of larger capacity than any of its predecessors. Planned for both present needs and future requirements it is an evidence of the growing confidence which the great east ern packers have in the development of Nebraska live stock interests. Messrs Hammond and Fowler and Lipton are keen men of business who have boldly announced through their enterprise that the dressed meat and packing business must sooner or later be transferred in bulk to the center of cattle and hog production. South Omaha has become an important meat center. Its market is steadily improving, as its product is increasing. New railroad ta cilities are bringing it nearer to the great ranges and feeding farms, and to the counties where the Nebraska hog is busily engaged in making corn on the hoof, the most profitable product of our farmers. It is only a question of months when the Armours and Swifts will find themselves forced to compete for the Nebraska market.

THE terrible calamity on the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad Thursday night points a moral in the fresh illustration it gives of how much of human woe and disaster is due to carelessness and inattention to duty. A freight train brakeman neglected to close a switch after his train had passed onto a side track, the conductor, trusting too implicitly his subordinate, did not see that the vital duty was performed, and the frightful consequence has been told in the dispatches detailing the heart-rending story of the crash, the ruin and the holocaust. More than a score of lives is a fearful penalty of carelessness and inattention, which in this case, so far as can be deduced from the statements made, was wholly without excuse. The brakeman knew his duty and had ample time to perform it, before his attention was called to the omission, but evidently his mind was not on his work. For a moment his thoughts had wandered away from the business which should have been first in his regard, and that moment was fatal. But the conductor-driven insane, it is said, by the disaster-is not blame less. His duty was even more imperative than that of his subordinate, and the exigency demanded his most solicitous attention to it. It was not a time for the extension of confidence. There was imminent peril, and unless the one thing needed to be done was done, inevitable disaster. It was a mo ment when the man in authority should have taken nothing for granted, but assured himself that the one avenue to de struction and death was closed. He also fell short in his duty and must share the responsibility. There may be a fault higher up touching those who employed men capable of neglecting their duty at such a time, and it is possible that this will appear when an investigation shall have disclosed all the circumstances of the calamity. The simple suggestion it makes to every man whose duty involves in any degree the interests and safety of others is, that he cannot devote himself too watchfuily and sedulously to every detail of his duty, and to those who have the employment of men for such business it urges the necessity of the utmost care in selecting those who are entirely cap-

able and trustworthy. GOVERNOR HILL, of New York, very rarely opens his mouth in public without giving out something in rebuke of the administration. He made a speech at Newark, N. J., Thursday night, and took occasion to make a thrust at the civil service rule of the president with respect to public officials participating in politics. He remarked that there were no civil ser vice rules to prevent his speaking to the audience, and if there were he should be tempted to break them. The dispatch doesn't state what sort of reception this home thrust received, but it is safe to conclude that it found hearty approval It reflected the very nearly uni versal democratic sentiment that the policy of Mr. Cleveland in putting a curb upon the political rights of democratic federal officials is a serious wrong and damage to the party, and that the officials who submit to it are cowards. It is because Mr. Hill holds this view and bravely proclaims it that he is popular with the masses of the party in New York and in all the region to which the political influence of New York extends. And Mr. Hill understands his advantage and knows how to improve it.

THE citizen who does not register is

lost as a voter. Register early. Other Lands Than Ours. Official circles in London and at all the continental capitals accept as an absolute certainty that war in the east will open in the spring. In a recent circular to the powers Lor4 Eddesieigh expresses hopes that there will be a normal and peaceful issue to the crisis. He also proposes a united expression of sympathy for the Bulgarian government's efforts to vindicate its independence and maintain order. To this none of the powers has yet replied. Prince Bismarck will do his utmost to avert war. Amongst other considerations he knows that a conflict between Russia and Austria would be the signal for a panic on the German be submitted to the people of Nebraska. | bourses which would cause the ruin of

In this issue Douglas county and Omaha thousands. But even Bismarck may prove powerless to disperse the war clouds which seem gathering so thickly schools, the value of her real estate, the in the Balkans. The Bulgarian sobranje, or general assembly, is now in session have a vital connection with the verdict | for the purpose of electing a ruler in spite of the announcement that Russia considers it illegal and will refuse to recognize any of its decisions. Foreign dispatches state that it is possible that the choice of the majority will fall upon Prince Waldemar of Denmark, but that he is not likely to accept the situation. If he were to become Prince of Bulgaria he might at no distant date find himself opposed to his own brother, the King of Greece, and this together with the insecurity of the Bulgarian throne, renders the position hardly a tempting one for Prince Waldemar. The name of Prince Bosopetrovic. cousin to Prince Nikidta of Montenegro. is also mentioned, but he is thought to be impossible as a prince of Bulgaria for the same reasons as the Prince of Montenegro himself. There is a third candidate in the person of Duke John Albert of Mecklenberg-Schwerin. The duke is now in his thirtieth year. He is brother of the Grand Duchess Vladimir of Russia. Of the two branches of the Mecklenburg the reigning family north of the Danube is of Schlavonic origin. Duke Albert holds the rank of captain in la suite in a hussar regiment of Prussian guards. His family not being wealthy some provision would have to be made for him in case of deposition. It is believed that Germany would not be unfavorable to his election and that Russia holds his candi-

dature in reserve. Russia evidently holds the whip hand and the prophets who have been industriously proclaiming for a week or two past that her attempts to set at naught the will of the people of Bulgaria were destined to end in failure are likely to find out that they were in error. Germany and Austria are also to declare that the election of the sobranje was illegal, and force the plucky little province to submit to Russia's demands. In compensation for this aid from the government of the two kaisers the czar promises not to intervene in Bulgaria. As Russia will probably gain all it asked through intrigue and dissimulation, there will scarcely be any reason for her to resort to any expensive and hazardous means to accomplish her ends.

The sensation of the week in England has been Lord Churchill's speech at Bradford in which the foreign policy of the ministry was cautiously stated. The tory leader intimated that England would protect her interests in the east against any charge that Russia and the powers might think proper to make. On the other hand, he asserted that England was not the only power interested in the Balkan states and on that account it did not feel called upon to take up the sword alone to oppose Russian aggrandizement. Lord Churchill touched very tenderly on the Irish question, assuring his hearers that there were no serious disagreements among cabinet ministers as to the Irish policy to be pursued. As no definite Irish policy seems yet to have been formulated the announcement was meaningless. Events in Ireland may force the government before long to disclose their hand. Evictions are increasing and there is said to be more than the usual amount of want and poverty, especially in the western part of the country.

A typical Trish landlord is now being brought into prominence in the person of Lord Clanricarde. His immense estates were acquired in the good old times, partly by court favor, partly by robbery from the Celtic owners. The Clanricarde of 1842, perhaps the most notable of the house, by his treason to his friends and his loyalty to Ormonde, helped to bring to naught the Catholic confederation, the most hopeful organization of Irishmen prior to the national league. Hence the present bearer of the title is strictly in line with the family tradition when he is found among the bitterest enemies of his country. Lord Clauricarde is a consistent absentee, He has visited his Trish property once in his life. He draws \$150,000 every year from a people sunk in poverty, which he spends in luxury and vice in London and on the continent. No man could more completely decline to do any of the duties which humanity imposes upon the property-owner, if the law does not. He is an enemy of the people. With this man the National league will try conclusions this winter. Clanricarde means to evict relentlessly the tenants on the Galway estates. The league, in its struggle with such a landlord, must have the sympathy and support of every right feeling man. After all, there is a line where the rights of property stop and the rights of manhood begin. A system which grinds the white slaves of Galway into want and wretchedness and disease that one man may gild his vices is inherently wrong.

The completion of the Mery & Oxus railway to a point near Sarakhs, gives Russia a most valuable road for the trans portation of troops and supplies to the Afghan frontier. The czar has been trying to induce the Ameer of Bokhara to ealist Russians in his army, and Russian officers disguised as merchants have been inspecting the passes between Badakshan and Northern India. These movements show that Russia has by no means ceased to extend her influence in the region ad-joining the Indian frontier, and to en gage in characteristic latrigue there since the Afghan boundary dispute was temporarily settled.

The situation of the French ministry under M. de Freycinet is not unlike that of the Gambetta ministry just before its fall. The ministry has not a trustworthy majority in the chambers, nor has M. Clemenceau, its chief rival. The latter can annoy the ministry indefinitely, and at any moment, by a coalition with the conservatives, can overthrow it, but no radical ministry could live a week. The situation paralyzes the ministry and con fuses the chamber of deputies. Its chief peril lies in the temptation to secure popularity by some rash movement in European affairs, and to this the reported policy tends of opening the Egyptian question by a toint note addressed to England by France, Russia and Turkey This was the game which Gambetta's rivals were induced to play in Tonquin and Madagascar, and it came near to ruining the republic. Yet it was not so risky, by far, as an intervention in the vexed eastern question.

Keep It Before Republicans.

The republicans of the First district should ask themselves whether a man having such a record as that of Church Howe has any rightful claim upon the support of any decent republican. Leaving out of question his corrupt methods and notorious venality we appeal to republicans to pause and reflect before they put a premium upon party treason and conspiracy against its very exist-

Ten years ago, when the republican party was on the verge of disaster, and every electoral vote cast for Haves 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 cap ture 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 will ing 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 fol-

lowing 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 Haves and Wheeler having received a majority of the electoral votes were entitled to their seats. This resolution gave rise to a very lively debate which lasted two days. Church Howe asked to be excused from voting when it first came up and was so excused. On the final passage of the resolution the record [page 376, Senate Journal 1877,] shows the following result: Yeas-Ambrose, Baird, Blanchard, Bryant, Calkins, Carns, Chapman, Colby, Dawes, Garfield, Gilham, Hayes, Kennard, Knapp, Pepoon, Powers, Thummel, Van Wyck, Walton and Wilcox-20.

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

During the same session of the legisla ture, Church Howe's vote on United States senator for the first three ballots is recorded as having been cast for E. W. Thomas, a South Carolina democrat. pages 198 and 208 Senate Journal.] All this time Church Howe professed to be a republican independent, republican on national issues and a temperance granger on local issues. We simply ask what right a man with such a record has to he support of any republican.

## PROMINENT PERSONS

Senator Edmunds has been in public life thirty-one years. John Roach is said to have a cancer in his

throat similar to that of General Grant. Chief Justice Waite is a great walker, and he sneers at the Washington street cars. Ex-Senator Bruce (colored) owns a fine

plantation in Mississippi and is worth over 8100,000. Ex-Secretary Hamilton Fish is entirely re covered from the effects of the paralytic sheek of last summer.

General Roger A. Pryor still wears his hair long and still earries himself like a soldier, but he is noticeably stouter and dresses less like a Virginian and more like a Broadway man. Rosa Bonheur will paint a picture of the

mustang which was recently sent to her from this country, and in so doing will take the advice of the giver, "Make the most of the moments when it sleeps." Mrs. Mark Hopkins, widow of one of the

four original tounders of the Pacific railroad,

the richest woman in California. Her fortune is estimated no \$40,5000,000. She divides her time between San Francisco and Great Barrington, Mass. Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, one of the most

prolific producers of the trashy novels of the . day, left a snug fortune of something more than \$300,000. She was always an indus trious worker, but one who lived in a gener ous and hospitable way; besides her charities

were unbounded. Mme, Nilsson's reported marriage to Count Miranda is off, if the New York Town Topies is correctly informed. It seems the prima donna preferred to remain first lady to playing second violin to an adventurer, though he had a charming daughter. At the same time, as she is not averse to a little gamble now and then, she thinks it better to pay for her own chips than to provide them for her part. own chins than to provide them for her part-ner, who, it is well known in Paris, has mixed much with the kings and queens of Baccarat.

## He Is Always With Us.

The entire continent is devoting its energies to constructing the deadliest known engines of modern warfare. And yet no inventor has yet discovered an efficient foolkiller.

### In a Terrible State of Mind.

Chicago Times, The ezar must be in a terrible state of nind. He lives in constant fear of assassins, never goes out unless strongly guarded, and has just killed an officer of his household whom, in his timidity, he suspected of a design upon his live. It is about as pleasant business being a Russian czar as it is being a Chicago anarchist.

### The Tennessee Campaign.

It appears that Alfred Taylor, the republican candidate for governor of Tennessee, is also running for state senator. His brother Robert is also an aspirant to the United States senatorship, should be fail to be elected governor. It is probable that Robert can capture both places, and that Alfred may be hosen president of the state senate and elected governor to fill the vacancy.

Ever Onward. Lather G. Riggs in Somerville Journal. Life was never meant for dreaming, Asking how or questioning when, With faint resolves and merest seeming

Duty calls for earnest men. Only faint souls stand and ponder, Shrinking as with palsying fear, Prone in truant paths to wander While the straight road lies anear,

Doubling always makes men weaker: But the true and earnest seeker Knows no failure or no fall.

Then gird about you strong endeavor, Ever onward while you may; Keep your trust and hope forever, While God's linger points the way,

### FIELD, FARM AND ORCHARD.

Cattle Feeding Experiment. On Oct. 15, at the regular weighing of eattle on the farm of the University of Illinois, a lot of six choice steers, averageing a few days less than 30 months in age, and 1,603 pounds in weight, were found to have made an average gain of 89 1-6 pounds in forty-five days (from Sept. 1) and of 274 pounds in the last sixteen days. A lot of four good steers, averaging a little over 30 months, and 1,455 pounds, had made an average gain 150 pounds in forty-five days, and of 584 in the sixteen days. A lot of twenty-five steers of poorer quality and probably not much less age, averaging 1,118 pounds, had made an average gain of 118] pounds in the forty-live days, and of 44 pounds in the sixteen days.

The lot of six have been on full grainfeed during all the summer and last win-ter—four of them also during the preceding summer. The lot of four were well fed last winter, but had no grain from May 1 until August 15—on full feed since September 1. The lot of twentyive, with one exception, were purchased in the spring and summer, and had been poorly fed during the winter. Since August 15 they have had the same treatment as the lot of four. The average gain of the twenty-four purchased, since June 12 when most of them were bought has been 2421 pounds.

These cattle have all been on pastures and have been fed corn in the car, averageing about one half bushel per steer daily. They are fed three times a day— generally from the wagon as it comes from the field. The lot of six best steers have not had so good pasture as the others and have eaten a little hav. Pigs "follow" all the cattle and pigs have grown rapidly from the corn left undigested by them. The variations in the rate of gain are partly explained from the poorer quality and smaller size of the larger lot of steers and from the longer feeding and much higher degree of fat ness of the lot of six. ing these cattle are in accordance with our experience year after year on the university farm, which seems to show that, under present conditions in central

1. Increase of weight in cattle is most cheaply secured by pasturage without any grain during the best part of the

2. Feeding whole corn in the autumn months to cattle on the pasture is the most economical method of fattening cattle. The feeding is done with the labor. When hogs follow the cattle there is very little waste. The manure is all saved and distributed without cost. While comparatively low prices are to be expected for cattle marketed in autumn or early winter, a fair profit has been made annually. Even with prevailing exceptionally low prices, sales have been made (for November delivery) of most of the cattle purchased last spring at a price which gives fairly satisfactory pront.

3. After three or four months of full grain teeding a considerable decrease in rate of gain may be expected.

4. Apparently from 80 to 88 months are the most profitable ages at which to sell cattle fattened on this system-unless those of a little greater age can be bought at a price which gives no profit to the grower.

5. It is not profitable to feed grain to yearling steers on good pasture if it is designed to keep them another year and fatten for the general market, 6. Calves reared on skim milk, with ad-

dition of some meal, may make entirely satisfactory growth and beef animals of good quality. A high grade shorthorn steer now on the farms weighs 1,470 pounds, at a few days over 29 and with less than two months' full grain feeding. He has gained 185 pounds in the last forty-five days. The four steers recently put on grain

average 153 pounds less than the six which have been kept on full feed—or, comparing them with the four of the latter lot, of like breeding and almost exactly the same age, the difference in average weight is 172 pounds. Two steers of the lot of six, which were not grain-fed in the summer of 1885, lack the pair only 115 pounds of the weight of their mates which were full fed that sum-

Pure bred or grade Ayrshire, Hereford, Holstein, and shorthorn cattle, from some "common" stock, are in these lots, but not in sufficient number able one to dogmatize as to merits of the The heaviest cattle are blood Holsteins. The greatest weight is 1,785 pounds for a steer not quite 31 months old. The steer of best quality is a three-quarter Hereford. A pure bred Ayrshire weighs 1,525 pounds at 3: months. The steer of best form is a pure bred shorthorn, but a local trouble has reduced his weight 200 pounds or more. G. E. Morrow, Professor of Agriculture. University, Champaign, Ill.

Merinos in South America. Vermont Merino breeders seem to have scized the opening in the great wool-pro-

ducing countries of Uraguay and the Argentine Repulie of South America a ntroducing the American Merinos it o The flocks of these vast and forther regions, once they are well imbued with the blood of the American Merino, the pure descendants of the once famous flocks of Spain, will easily compete with the wools of Australia, which owe their fineness to Silesian and Saxony Merines not now so acceptable as the better sta ples of the pure Spanish. Australian breeders some few years ago commenced importing American Merinos to improve stock of that island continent, but the groundless cry of "scab" was raised by interested parties and the importation stopped. The Uruguayans and Argentimes thought differently, and easiers breeders are reaping the benefit. In the years to come the broad pastures of South America will be enabled to sen vast quantities of superior wool into the markets of the world to be worked no into clothing. Meanwhile here, as farming districts become more and more thickly settled, crosses of mutton sheep will be more and more the rule. These sheep cannot be kept in great flocks as can the Merino.

Seasonable Hints and Suggestions. White fowls when dressed for market do not show pin-feathers marks as do the black breeds. This is a point in their favor which is worth considering.

When the hurry of farm work ceases in autumn there are many opportunities to make improvements, for which the season is favorable and the time propitious The liberal use of dry dirt will as ist in

removing the pungent and offensive ours of the cow stable. Once a week a good sprinkling of a solution of copperas will also prove beneficial. Well-drained and deeply tilled land stores warmth to such an extent as to pro-long the season of growth and obviate risks of frost that otherwise might reduce

profits of cultivation materially. The sow that has a litter of pigs re quires plenty of water. Her food should be sloppy, but pure water should be provided also. She should also have a mees of grass or cut hay, steamed, with shorts (middlings) twice a day. Only a small

allowance of corn meal is necessary, Fowls are so provided that they can grind any kind of food eaten. Grinding the food for them is therefore not necessary, unless for the purpose of feeding a mixture of variety that cannot be given them in any other shape. They should always have plenty of gravel for grinding purposes.

The first thing to do before storing corn in the crib is to have the crib ratproof and well protected against betting rains. Rats will destroy more grain than the most liberal estimate allows of loss, and the crib should be so protected as to prevent them from getting in through inv source

Sheep effectually keep down the woods and harsh grasses. They are as beneficial to some pastures as the pruning kmfe is to the orchard. They will cat anything that is green and tender, and young briers, weeds, bushes and other growth are consumed, thereby saving the farmer much labor, while by their droppings the prepare the field for the plow.

In storing away garden seeds place them in woolen bags, with a piece of gum camphor in each bag, and also dust the seeds with insect powder. These methods will protect the seeds against insects, which destroys many kinds, such as peas, beans, etc. All seeds should be kept in a dry place, and an examination of them should be made several times during the winter.

Frozen poultry is often sent to market. Such fowls should be dry picked. The method is to pack a layer of poultry in a case and allow it to freeze before putting in the next layer, and so continue until the case is full. Then nail on the lid and keep the case where the poultry will not thaw until market is reached, as alternate freezing and thawing is injurious. The different kinds and sizes should be separ-

The crossing of breeds should be done carefully. Attempts have often been made to establish permanent flocks of sheep which possessed the qualities of both races, but without success. The results of those who have had experience in sheep breeding by crossing any mutton ceptions, have failed to realize their expectations, and have sacrificed their flocks or bred back to extirpate the foreign blood infused into their Mering

In many cases fall plowing can be practiced to advantage. When the surface soil is too shallow it is best deepened by fall plowing, which permits the portion turned up from below to be mel-lowed by frost before a crop is planted upon it. The work can be done at any convenient time as long as the ground remains open. The furrows should be rather narrow, not thrown too flat, an ample means for the exit of water should be provided. Shallow working in spring with cultivator, disk or spring-tooth harrow will often be found sufficient to tit fail-plowed land for spring crops.

From R. H. Bixby, Edgewood, Ia.: Dr. J. H. McLean's Tar Wine Lung Balm is the leading cough remedy here. It was difficult during the past winter to keep a supply. In a case which came under my notice it effected a permanent cure of asthma of several years' standing.

## An Unauspicious Beginning.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning Judge Stenberg swore in the new poundmaster, James Hennessy. In administering the oath the Judge took occasion to give Hennesya warning about avoiding the troubles which had swamped his predecessor, Hurley. Hennesy promised to perform his duties faithfully, avoiding as far as possible any unnecessary quarrels. An hour later he appeared in police cour and wanted to swear out a warrant for the arrest of a man named McDonald The latter, he charged, had abused him violently while he was taking in some stray cattle on South Thirteenth street and had tried to get him into a fight. The warrant was issued.



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