THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. ROSEWATER, Entroit.

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 Nov. 5th, 1886, was as follows: Sunday, 31. 13,700 Monday, Nov. L... 13,700

Tuesday, 2 12,815 Wednesday, 3 16,400

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of November, A. D., 1886.
[SEAL] Notary Public. (SEAL) Notary Public.
Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duity sworm, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average duity 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, 12,91 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 Sentember, 1886, 13,030 copies.

Geo. B. Tzschuck,
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of October, A. D., 1886. N. P. Frit., (SEAL)

Fine proof buildings are the cheapest investment after all.

Caucus nominations will be at a discount in the coming legislature.

THE BEE touched high water mark last week with a sworn paid circulation of more than 14,000 copies.

Two state senators and half the legislative ticket were the net republican results of the last election, And they are all Van Wyck men.

Douglas county's official canvass elects every candidate of the legislature which the BEE announced as elected within five hours after the polls closed.

FRANK HURD seems to be satisfied this time that he was fairly whipped in the Toledo, O., district, and has not made the usual announcement of his intention to contest the election.

THE election of McShaue is a bad enough blow to the editor of the Herald, but the selection of any but a railroad republican for United States senator would complete the catastrophe.

OMAHA's delegation will have their hands full at Lincoln this winter. The various charter amendments will require careful study and hard work and cannot be taken up for consideration too

THE efforts of the railroads to defeat the popular vote were not entirely successful. When the returns are canvassed General Van Wyck's friends will have no reason for disappointment over the outcome.

THE results of last Tuesday's elections added at least two names to the list of possible presidential candidates-Abram S. Hewitt and Henry George. As to either of them, however, the possibility must be regarded as extremely remote.

AFTER next Wednesday and until the meeting of congress Mr. Cleveland will not be accessible to everybody. He will devote the time chiefly to the preparation of his message, and quite naturally and necessarily desires to avoid the interruptions and annoyances of people who have no public business with him. The office seeker, however, will continue to receive the usual attention.

Among the many matters of interest reported in our voluminous foreign dispatches of yesterday was that the Austrian government has decided not to await the result of experiments with different repeating rifles, but has ordered the factories to work night and day on the Manntiher repeating arm, while those at several places are working incessantly on the Werndi repeaters. This is ominous.

ATTENTION is again called to the daily abuse of horseflesh by Omaha contractors, especially where grading is in progress. The BEE is in constant receipt of earnest appeals from earnest men and women to raise its voice against this continued cruelty. It is to be trusted that an early meeting of the Humane society will be held, at which the public can be placed in possession of the facts. They should be permitted to help on the work of the organization by assisting in the employment of special agents, whose business it will be to arrest offenders and enforce the inw.

FRIDAY's dispatches state that the democrats are conceded to have a majority of two in joint ballot in the Indiana legisature. This will elect a democrat-probably McDonaid or Gray-to succeed General Harrison in the United States senate. If no further changes are made, this would leave the republicans a majority of four in the senate beginning on the 4th of March, 1887, counting Riddleberger with the republicans. New Jersey and California, however, are still doubtful, with the chances in the former, according to latest returns, a little in favor of the republicans. Advices from California are very meagre. Inasmuch as Riddleberger has voted quite as often with the democrats as with the republicans, and is, therefore, a drifting and uncertain quantity, he may as well be left out of calculation, though the turn of the political tide in Virginia may dispose him more favorably toward the republicans, As the situation now stands, the assured republican majority in the next senate will be only two. Thus the margin of either party in the next congress will be extremely small.

Hands Off. The time has come for the people of

Nebraska to call a halt to the attempted

dictatorship of the Burlington railroad

in the political affairs of this state. The managers of that road are not content with levying extortionate rates upon their patrons and subjecting them to outrageous discriminations all along the line, but they have arrogated to themselves the sovereign powers of government which belong to the people alone. Years ago, when Jay Gould attempted to convert Nebraska into a political province, there was an uprising in every hamlet and the minions of the railroad king were forced back and routed. Since Gould has retired from the control of the Union Pacific, the Burlington managers have taken his place and made his methods their own. Their system now extends into every section of the state and their political attorneys and henchmen are located in nearly every county seat. Their town site syndicate makes it its business to pack conventions and legislatures with pliant tools of the railroad, and corrupts county and town governments through favors and so-called courtesies which plain spoken people call bribery. The boidness with which this political subversion of popular government has been carried on is simply astounding. At the last legislature the Burlington lobby, headed by Holdrege and Dewees, pooled with the jobbers that hang around the state house, and by their joint efforts succeeded in pushing through the railroad commission fraud in deliance of the popular will, and saddled upon the people bills for the benefit of bogus claimants amounting to thousands of dollars. One of the Burlington attorneys acted as gobetween for the Omaha and Lincoln gamblers and the defunct candidate for congress from this district. And now the Burlington managers are actively at work to capture and control the legislature and force upon the people their own candidates for the legislature. Already their emissaries are traveling through the state to draw into their drag net newly elected members of the legislature.

The Light Vote.

state?

Will the people of Nebraska allow the

Burlington railroad to take control of the

The light vote cast in Omaha at the late election is of course used as an argument to our disadvantage by rival cities. Des Moines particularly jubilates over the showing which it remarks "effectually disposes of the ridiculous claims of Omaha" and indicates that Des Moines "has in fact as much population" as this city. Let us see.

Scarcely a half of the registered vote

was east at the last election. With a registration of nearly 12,000 voters, less than 6,500 ballots were deposited in the boxes on Tuesday. It was the lightest vote polled in years. Fully two thousand republicans stayed at home in disgust over the situation, declining to vote for a candidate whom they believed to be a corrupt and dishonest trickster and unwilling to east their ballots for his opponent. A change in the hours during which votes could be polled cut off hundreds of clerks, workingmen and laborers from a chance of voting. When the polls closed at 6 o'clock more than 500 voters were waiting their turn at the polling places. The total vote indicated nothing but the effects of bad nominations and an off year in failing to call out the republican strength. But even as matters stood, let us suppose that Douglas, West Omaha and Saratoga precincts, which are virtually a part of Omaha and should be incorported in the city limits, had cast their votes under city auspices. A round 2,000 votes would have been added to our total.

Estimates of population based on votes cast in an election like the last are worthless. There are too many elements which must be taken into consideration. Omaha contains 12,000 voters. Because half of the voting population refuse to vote the population of the city is not materially decreased.

The first important question which will force itself upon the attention of the legislature will be the organization of the two branches. The jobbers and corporation bosses will as usual make a desperate effort to control legislation by forcing upon the senate and house men who do their bidding. This includes not only officers who will pack committees, but cierks who mutilate, pigeonhole or steal bills as occasion may require. Already the old gang which has made honest legislation almost impossible are buttonholing members and writing appli-

cations for re-election or re-employment It is to be hoped that every decent and ionorable member will refuse to commit himself to the Walt Seeleys, Gad Slaughters, Pearmans, Wiggins and other vermin who every two years infest the halls of legislation. Let the tramps go to work and make an honest living. Give the state a clean bill of fare. There can be no wholesome legislation next winter as long as the political caves droppers and railrogue spies hang around committee rooms or occupy pinces on the floors of the two houses. A new deat is needed which will till the positions formerly occupied by these roustabouts with clean, honest and hardworking officials. There has been too much dirty work in the committee rooms in years gone by through the connivance of clerks and the treachery of secretaries to railroad managers. Members of the legislature should go down to Lincoln unpledged to any of the old gang and free to select the best men for the positions

at their disposal. We need a new deal.

Opposed to Reciprocity. The administration is understood to be strongly opposed to reciprocity treaties. Referring to the recent reports intimat ing a probability that negotiations for such a treaty will be entered into with Spain, a Washington dispatch says they are misleading. The secretary of state is quoted as authority for the statement that the unsuccessful experiments in connection with the treaty which was negotiated by Minister Foster have satisfied the administration that it would be inexpedient to attempt further similar negotiations. When Mr. Bayard was in the senate he was one of the most earnest in opposition to the proposed treaty with Spain, and there is no reason to suppose that his views have since undergone any change. The position which he then held was adopted by the president and incorporated in his message to congress, and it is not doubted that if the question were again presented to the administra-

tary of state would be found not to have changed their views of the subject. They do not believe, so it is said with apparent authority, in tinkering with the tariff through reciprocity treaties, and the senate is on record as occupying a similar position. A majority of the house is doubtless of the same mind, at least it is known that Mr. Morrison and most those democrats who act with him are very hostile to such treaties. It is not at all probable, therefore, that negotiations in this direction will be opened or encouraged

by the present administration. There are obvious reasons justifying the exception made in the case of the proposed treaty with Mexico. That country is hardly to be regarded as bearing the same relation to the United States, commercially, as other foreign nations. It is a neighboring republic, closely linked with us by business interests, which from the natural force and conditions of territorial propinquity must increase in extent and intimacy. It is quite impossible that two countries territorially united as are the United States and Mexico can maintain a policy of commercial hostility without disregarding and damaging their mutual interests. But with respect to this proposed treaty, the opposition in the present house of representatives is so strong that there does not appear to be the least probability that the necessary enabling act can pass. Regarding the arrangement just effected between the government of the United States and that of Spain, relative to trade relations with Cuba and Porto Rico, while necessarily reciprocal in its character, is so only in a limited degree, and was necessary to prevent unjust and damaging discriminations against American vessels. Negotiations are now in progress with a view to a more clearly defined and permanent arrangement that will obviate future complications and difficulties similar to those which recently disturbed the commercial relations of the two countries. In respect to this matter the administration must in fairness be credited with having shown more spirit than with regard to any other of the matters of controversy with foreign nations, the result being prompt and satis-

factory. It is undoubtedly the fact that without reference to political divisions the people of the United States are not favorable to reciprocity treaties. The general view seems to be that they are a sort of alliance which may become entangling, while the facts of experience do not approve them. Our reciprocity treaty with Canada was not to the advantage of this country, and suggestions for its renewal have not been favorably received by our people In the position the administration is understood to occupy on this subject, it is, therefore, undoubtedly in accord with the general popular sentiment.

The Country's Foreign Commerce. The last report issued by the treasury lepartment in regard to the country's exports and imports, gives gratifying evidence of a rapid increase in our foreign commerce. The figures are for the month of September, but with these are included the statistics for the three quarters of the current year ended on the 30th of that month. The total value of the imports for that period, stated in round figures, was a little in excess of \$198,000,000, which was an increase of 67,000,000 over the amount for the corresponding period of the preceding year. The exports during the same time were to the value of nearly \$486,000,000, a gain of \$11,000,000 over the corresponding period of 1885.

An exhibit is made of the increase or lecrease in the chief articles of export during the third quarter which is not without interest. This shows that there was a decline in the value of exports of agricultural implements, cattle, sheep, breadstuffs, iron and steel manufactures, hops, sole leatner, crude and refined mineral oils, beef, bacon, lard, butter and cheese, spirits of turpentine and wood. There was an increase in the value of exports of hogs, books, maps, engravings and other printed matter, wheat, wheat flour, carriages, horse cars and steam railroad cars, eoal, raw and manufactured cotton, turs, steam engines, oileake, oileake meal, hams, pork, refined sugar and leaf tobacco. There are some instructive suggestions, doubtless, to be derived from this showing, as for example in the reduced demand for agricultural implements and iron and

steel manufactures. It is noted as another interesting fact liselosed by the report that Great Britain and Ireland import from this country as many cattle as they do from all other countries, and of wheat flour, fresh beef pork products and raw cotton they take greater amount from the United States than from any other country. In the products of the dairy we are far behind other countries in the amount sent to Great Britain and Ireland, but as compared with some years ago we have made marked progress in the exports of these products. Although for the year thus far the balances of trade, as shown in the excess of imports over exports, is slightly against us, the value of our foreign commerce for the nine months, amounting to the grand total of nearly a thousond million dollars, must be regarded as highly satisfactory and reassuring.

A Book of Great Interest. Of all the books written concerning the ate war perhaps the most interesting one is that of Admiral David D. Porter now being issued. He has written a "Naval History," treating exclusively of the part that the navy took in the conflict. Every page is full of interest. Few people know that the engagement at New Orleans was the grandest naval battle of any time. There are many things in its pages that even well informed persons will learn for the first time. It will be widely read.

Isn't it about time for builders to un derstand that something more than brick outside walls are needed to make a fire proof building? A loaded shell is scarcely ess proof against the flames than a large structure filled with lath and studding. plank and veneering. Fires rarely start on the outside of buildings. The spark which lights a conflagration generally begins its work where it finds fuel on which to feed.

THE Herald threatens that democrats will force prohibition upon the state as a piece of "good politics." This will be pleasant news to "my dear Mr. Her," whom the editor of the Herald bombarded so vigorously during the campaign. Can

tion by congress the president and secre- it be possible that "Mr. Her and others" declined to contribute with sufficient generosity to the democratic campaign fund?

> The Next State Legislature. The election returns from throughout the state are at last all in, showing the complexion of the next state legislature to be as follows:

First District—J. L. Linn, r.
Second District—T. J. Majors, r.
Third District—C. A. Holmes, r.
Fourth District—Paul Schmincke, r.
Fifth District—J. M. Hi g'ns, d.
Sixth District—G. W. Lininger, r; Bruno
Ezschuek, r. Tzschuck, r. Seventh District—J. E. Campbell, d.

Seventh District—J. E. Campbell, d. Ei hih District—Henry Sprick, r. Ninth District—J. E. Shervin, d. Tenth District—Frank Fuller, r. Eleventh District—H. E. Bonesteell, d. Tweifth District—A. M. Robbins, r. Thirteenth District—C. D. Casper, d. Fifteenth District—J. K. Vandemark, r. Sixteenth District—J. K. Vandemark, r. Sixteenth District—R. E. Moore, r; S. W. Burnham, r.

Sixteenth District—R. E. Moore, r; S. w Burnham, r.
Seventeenth District—C. J. Wright, d.
Eighteenth District—C. R. Keckley, r.
Nineteenth District—J. H. Stirling, r.
Twentieth District—J. H. Stirling, r.
Twenty-first District—L. W. Colby, r.
Twenty-second District—W. H. Snell, r.
Twenty-third District—D. C. Calkins, r.
Twenty-fourth District—R, G. Brown, r.
Twenty-fifth District—J. N. Walbach, d.
Twenty-sixth District—W. H. Conger, r.
Twenty-seventh District—G. D. Meikl wenty-seventh District-G. D. Meikle

hn, r. Twenty-eighth District—J. R. Heartwell, r. Twenth-ninth District—L. A. Kent, r. Thirtieth District—J. P. Lindsay, r. Thirty-arst District—C. H. McNamar, r.

Total-Republicans 25; democrats 8, First District, Richardson—J. C. Yutzey, r. William Fenton, r. M. A. Vench, d. Second District, Nemaha—T. J. Alexander, r. S. W. Mclirew, r. Third District, Johnson—Ellis, d. Fourth District, P.

Fourth D strict, Pawnee-James A. Cope r. Fifth District, Pawnee and Johnson-C. H. Norris, r.
Sixth District, Otoe—J. C. Watson, r. N.
Overton, r. G. C. Underhill, r.
Seventh District, Cass—F E White, d. J.
C. Gilmore, d. N. M. Satchell, r, Edwin

Jeary, r.

Eighth District, Sarpy—A. P. McKenna, d.
N. nth District, Dou las—W. G. Whitmore,
r. George Heimrod, r. John Mathieson, r.
J. R. Young, r. P. Garvey, d, C. J. Smyth. d,
D. Knox. d, Phillip Andres, d.
Tenth District, Washington—W. Tyson, d,
J. Cameron, r.

. Cameron, r. Eleventh District, Burt-W. S. Craig, r James Latta, d. Twelfth District, Dodge—J. Gamble, d, H.

Thirteenth District, Cuming-J. H. Bartt, r. Fourteenth District, Madison—C. N. Eiseley, r. Fifteenth District, Stanton and Wayne-

A. B. Slater, r. Sixteenth District, Dakota—H. Baird, r. Sixteenth District, Dixon—J. lighteenth District, Cedar and Pierce-G. , Keiper, d. Nineteenth District, Knox-W. L. Tur-Twentieth District, Holt-A. L. Tingle, r. Twenty-first District, Antelope-J. R.

Twenty-second District, Boone-John eters, r. Twenty-third District, Platte-J. J. Suilivan, d. G. G. Bowman, r. Fwenty-fourth District, Colfax-H. C.

Russell, r.
Twenty-fifth District, Platte and Colfax— Twenty-fifth District, Platte and Colfax—John W. Fuchs, d.
Twenty-sixth District, Butler—G. W. Lord, r. Matt Miller, d.
Twenty-seventh District, Polk—Hurst, anti-monopoly republican.
Twenty-eighth District, Polk, Merrick, etc.—G. M. McConaughey, r.
Twenty-ninth District, Saunders—Charles J. Harrison, d., Thomas Simanek, d, W. J. Bently, d.

Bently, d.
Thirtieth District, Lancaster—J. L. Caldwell, r. J. Shamp, r. I. M. Raymond, r. J. Dickinson, r. H. J. Liesveldt, r. G. W.

Egglesston, r.
Thirty-first District, Seward—Henry Bick, d, N. Wallenwaber, d.
Thirty-second District, York—N. V. Harlan, r, J. L. Wilson, r.
Thirty-third District, Fillmore—J. A. Dempster, r, J. R. Ballard, r.
Thirty-fourth District, Saline—J. E. Fishburn, r, B. H. Hayden, d, M. F. Franz, d.
Thirty-afth District, Gage—J. N. Fuller, r, C. G. Gafford, r, John Wardlaw, r.
Thirty-syth District, Inference, W. J.

Thirty-sixth District, Jefferson—W. J. Pemberton, r, W. H. Diller, r. Thirty-seventh District, Thayer—F. M. Wetherall, r, F. E. Roper, d. Thirty-eighth District, Nuckolls—R. M. Alken, r. Thirty-night District, Webster, D. D. V. Thirty-ninth District, Webster-D. P. New-

Fortieth District, Franklin-O. G. Balley, r. Forty-first District, Franklin and Webster -A. J. Kinney, r.
Forty-second District, Clay-W. S. Randall, r, William Newton, r.
Forty-third District, Hamilton-A. W.
Agee, r, A. E. Wilsey, r.
Forty-fourth District, Merrick-Franklin

weet, r. Forty-fifth District, Hall-James Ewing, r. Forty-sixth District, Howard-Jens Wil-

helmsen, r.
Forty-seventh District, Adams—A. V. Cole
r, H. C. Minnix, r.
Forty-eighth District, Buffalo—H. C. Andrews, r, S. W. Thornton, r.
Forty-ninth District, Valley, etc.—Norton Franc, r. Fiftieth District, Sherman, Custer, etc.— L. Cannon, r. Fifty-first District, Kearney-O. Abraham-

Fifty-second District, Harlan-B. M. Simms, d.
Fitty-third District, Harlan and Phelps—T. H. Marshall, r.
Fifty-fourth District, Furnas—W. E. Bab-Fifty-fifth District, Red Willow-S. L.

Fifty-sixth District, Frontier, etc.- W. W. Fifty-seventh District, Dawson-G. W Fifty-eighth District, Lincoln, etc.-John Treacy, d. Fifty-ninth District, Cheyenne, Keith, etc. -W. H. McCann, r. Total—Republicans, 60; democrats, 39; in-

NEBRASKA JOTTINGS.

dependent republican, 1.

Election Notes. Merrick county east 226 prohibition Bridge bonds were defeated in North Platte.

The cowboys did some tall voting in Cherry county. Burt county's vote for Van Wyck was nearly unanimous. Otee county had 350 prohibition votes

out of a total of 3,454. Platte county gave North a complimentary majority of 700. Colfax county gave Van Wyck 801 votes ou! of 1,567 votes cast. Burt county cast 1,620 votes, of which

,032 were for Senator Va2 Wyck. The Plattsmouth Herald Says day was cold and dark and dreary." Schuyler precinct cast 265 preference votes for Van Wyck, all republican. George Dorsey's popularity in the big Third was unabridged by Webster. to have collapsed owing to the silure of the railroad to pass through it. Most of

Dorsey captured Merrick county, the home of his opponent, by 105 majority. "We met the enemy and he got a good many of us," says the Lincoln Journal. Seven voters in Weeping Water de clared for Van Wyck for congressman. In Union precinct, Dodge county, Van

Wyck received 127 out of 150 votes cast. Senator Van Wyck received 962 votes in Cass county, and two-thirds majority A Nemaha paper sums up Howe's de-feat in line words—"Hated at home, de-spised abroad.

Lincoln east 3,600 votes, Hastings 336, Grand Island 1,064, Beatrice 949 and Nebraska City 768. Bowen is to be the county seat of Sioux ounty. So says the returns of a special election of the 4th inst.

It is rumored down in Plattsmouth that Sam Chapman was elected judge. His opponent will not contest. The report that Howe did not carry

Nemaha is a campaign canred. He got 200 majority out of a possible 800. Cass county rudely Strode over the political corpse of a senatorial aspirant and commissioned him to remain in the

The Weeping Water Republican whispers to its Omaha namesake that the job is too complete all over the district to

Church Howe has a surplus stock of stereotyped platforms for sale chean without rebate. His address at present is unknown.

John E. Shirwin, a prominent slaugh ter house democrat, was chosen senator in Dodge county. He is also a candidate for "my son in law's boots."

The candidate for sheriff in Dawson county ogled the voters of Plum Creek with several barrels of fine apples. It is

probable he's cored a victory. B. I. Hinman, one of the braniest dem ocrats in the state, is elected to the senate from North Platte, which drives another nail in the packing house bar'l. The Nemaba Granger intimates that Church Howe will be sent to the legisla-ture to avenge his defeat. It is said S. W.

Grew, member-elect, will resign for this purpose. Springbank, Dixon county, claims to be the banner republican precinct in the state. Out of eighty-one votes east, only seven were democratic. Not a ticket was

The Wahoo Independent heads it, "A Wiggins Earthquake; Howe Buried so Deep the Recovery of H's Remans is Doubtful," "We're licked; that's all there is of it."

A vest-pocket voter in Lincoln dropped a Howe railroad pass into the ballot box instead of a ticket, and did not discover the mistake until a train conductor in-vited him to pay his fare.

In Bloomington, Franklin county, only 11 of 90 republican votes cast were straight, while 42 of the 50 democratic tickets voted were straight. The Jeffer sonian disciples vote as they drink.

The Ohio bassoon, planted in Bradshaw, York county, for the sole purpose of abusing Senator Van Wyck, did the work so effectively that the voters of the precinct endorsed the senator by over two to one.

The petty, jealous fight of the railroad organs, backed by Governor Dawes, against the regular republican nom nees in Saline county, resulted in the election of Fishburn and Duras, both Van Wyck men, to the legislature.

A single ray of light and satisfaction penetrates the clouds of editorial gloom, in these parts. McDonough, of the O'Neill Tribune, was elected to stay at home by a fraction less than 10,000. After a busy life his feet swell.

An anti-Van Wyck paper in O'Neill went into convulsions of joy over a report that Center precinct gave Van Wyck only 39 votes. Matthews' happiness was short-lived. The figures show the senior senator received 200 votes in the pre cinct.

"Carry the news," says Justice, of Bloomington, "to our sister counties in misery. Franklin county has unloosed the chains of oppression which have bound her sons of toil for the past fifteen years, and they are to-day a free people on the road to prosperity. The talk of boodle in the First district

is like the callow clash of poverty com-pared with the mellow hand of alluence that pressed palms with Lincoln county on election day. The veracious Tele graph, of North Platte, states that \$376. 497.63, good democratic money, made voters howl in that vicinity. They howled for more.

Nemaha and Gage counties were flooded with bogus telegrams, Tnesday, stating that Howe had been killed by four roughs in Omaha, followed by others that he had not been killed, but was seri ously hurt. The report was literally true him with lead pencils. The telegrams,

however, did not create a stampede. Down in Otoe county there was an in teresting contest for the office of commis sioner. William Campbell and Eugene Munn, the candidates, have been chums for years, pulled out of the same bottle swapped varns between corks for Neither desired the office and their electioneering methods were affectionate. Mr. Campbell, when spoken to politically, always referred to Mr. Munn as his nearest and best friend, a man who has had experience in county matters, a representative farmer, and well qualified to fill the position, and usually closed with the statement that if they wanted a good and efficient officer Mr. Munn should elected. Mr. Munn always referred to Mr. Campbell in words of praise; told had known him for the twenty-five years; what a first-class citizen he had been, and how acceptable he would be as a commissioner. In fact, each electioneered for the other.

Nebraska City has organized a canning

company. A creamery company has been organ ized in Wisner. Hog chotera has broken out near Brad-

shaw, York county. Madison succeeded in spiking county seat last week. The new Catholic church at Wymore was dedicated last Sunday. Three engines were wrecked on the B

& M. near Hastings last Tuesday. The St. Joe & Grand Island road will be extended southwest from Hastings. Papillion claims to have lain out \$30. 00) in building improvements this year.

Methodist Episcopal church meets in Tecumseh on the 16th. A substantial new school house has been completed in Gothenburg. It is two stories high, 36x48, with a tower fifty feet

The ministerial association of the

B. & M. surveyors are said to be camping on the outskirts of Schuyler, and the town prophets predict great things. The total valuation of Dodge county is

\$3.644.987.45. This will not the state \$27,701.30, and the county \$67,425.60. The Trumble farm near Papillion was sold last week to the Lincoln land company. Great expectations have been sown by the sale.

posed prohibition paper to be started at Long Pine. Inspiration will be furnished by an artesian well. The Rock Island road has laid out two new towns in Pawnee county and three

The Advance is the name of the pro-

in Gage-Steinauer and Lewiston in the former county, and Virginia, Hamilton and Ellis in the latter. Callaway, the new town started in Cus ter county a few months, ago, is reported

the buildings have been moved to the rail road, half a mile distant. The York cannery turned out 120,000 cans of tomatoes and 111,000 cans of corn this season. The demand for the product has exceeded the supply and the company propose to double the capacity of the plant for the next season.

An Omaha physician perpetrated a joke, evidently a chestnut, at a supportable recently. His wife laughed so heartily that a chunk of unmasticated food dropped into her throat and rested there. Fortunately it was dislodged in time to prevent a funeral, and the doctor has become a grave and sad-eyed man the shadow of a melancholy humorist.

Tom Ishman and Swan Askroot, resi dents of York, quarreled over the rela tive merits of a royal flush and four aces with forty-nine cents in the pot. They slipped out of doors, and proceeded to settle the Hoyle conundrum according to the code of Sullivan. Ishman, however was loaded for blood; he drew a villain

ons-looking knife and made a slash at Askroot's bread basket. A frightful wound was inflicted. The sheriff took the pot and Ishman, and the doctor took

charge of the victim.

Mike Hartigan and Joe Conner, pillars of legal and business life in Plattsmouth, caressed each other on a train near town the other day, and astonished a few spec-tators with a go-as-you-please gouge. Hartigan has been Howe's chief mouthpiece and boodle man in Cass, and Connor is supposed to have furnished the inspiration for the opposition. The suggestion by Mike that Joe was no good was sufficient inducement for the to climb the former's frame and chaw his neck. The fertility of expression and agility displayed by the combatants were lost in the rumble of the train, and history is silent as to the victor and the damage inflicted,

Gems from the Rockies.

Yesterday afternoon a BEE reporter boarded the Pullman sleeper, Bogota at Fremont and found comfortably housed there, the members of the Denver council whom the local municipal officers expected to receive at the U. P. depot. They were getting their overcoats and grips in readiness for disembarking and were in that particularly happy frame of mind which is generally the possession of people who start out to have a good time, and who succeed in having it. At first sight, they presented a very propossessing appearance, and subsequent acquaintance established the fact that they are all hearty, good-natured and intelligent gen-

The car in which they travel as already mentioned, is the Bogota, one of the most beautiful Puliman sieepers on the road. It will accompany them on their thence to St. Louis, and finally to Kan-sas City, from which last named point they will return, by way of the Kansas Pacific to Denver.

The party comprised the following gentlemen: O. L. Smith, one of the supervisors and

chairman of the republican central committee of Arapahoe county, Col., and one of the firm of Collyer & Stoddard, leading printers of Denver. He is a gentieman of polite address with a ravishing pair of "Dundrearys" and a shiny tile. He is accompanied by his son, a bright little lad of about twelve years, who bears the initials of his father.

D. Packard, of the firm of Packard & Wilson, insurance men. Mr. P. is one of the leading supporters and the manager of the Denver base ball club, and has just returned from Leavenworth, where he has been looking for players for the next Walter Conway, a mild-mannered gen-

tleman, with pounds of common sense, also a member of the republican county central committee, and foreman of the blacksmith shops of the Denver & South Park railroad, '
D. P. Hattield, foreman of the machine shops of the Colorado division of the U.

P. road, which are located in East Den-A. W. Hogle, a young-looking gentleman with a lightly grey mustache and ruddy countenance. He is chief of police of Denver chief of police of Denver and bears the honor of his position with

commendable case and dignity. Samuel T. Inman, sergeant of the police, a big, broad-shouldered gentieman, with rather a long grey beard and a set of intelligent and kindly features. This is the gentleman who saved the life of Old Solomon, one of the Larimer street pawn brokers by wrestling a six-shooter from the assassin, T. J. Whitlock, after he had killed a Chinaman in he store and wounded Solomon's cierk. Whitlock is now in the pen in Canyon

City.
P. P. Egan, a well rounded, florid-featured, good-looking gentleman who fills, with satisfaction, and credit himself, the important tion of boiler inspector of Denver. The party reached the depot at about 5:20 in the evening, and found waiting to receive them Chairman Bechel of the council, C. F. Goodman, chairman, and Messrs, Lowery and Bailey, of the committee on arrangements, together with Messrs. Goodrich, Cheney, Ford, Schroeder, Dailey, Manville and Lee, members of the conneil besides Marshal Cum. mings, and Chief Galligan of the fire de-

They were escorted to carriages and driven to the Millard house, where they will make their headquarters, and where hey partook of an excellent supper, for which lavish preparations had been made for their special accommodation in the

After supper eigars were passed around and the members of both the home and visiting councils were given an opportunity to renew the acquaintance which they had so pleasantly tormed on the oc-cusion of the visit of the former to the

Later they went to the exposition building and listened with considerable atten-tion to sam Jones, who was holding his first revival meeting in the city.

This morning the visitors will be shown the northern part of the city. In the afternoon they will be taken to the hun-dred places of interest in the southern quests of Mayor Boyd at the wonderful performances of Kellar in the opera house, after which a banquet in their honor will be tendered them at the Millard. To-morrow they will leave for Chl-

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12th Street, bet. Howardand Jackson, Omaha Nebraska.

The ball room at Tuxedo Park, de signed by Bruce Price, is probably the handsomest of its kind in this country. It is unusually large, is octagonal in sizpe, and has an inlaid hardwood floor, the various sections of which were bent and not cut or stramed, and which alone cost over 2,000. The domed ceiling is tinted from a delicate yellow at the top or center of the dome to a deep blue at the cornice. The ceiling is glazed and the panels of the dome contain large dedgus of renaissance ornament in sienna

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MOST WONDERFUL SURGERY.

Heroic Treatment of a Patient in a New * York Hospital.

ALL THE INTESTINES REMOVED

And a Tumor Cut From Within the Abdominal Cavity-The Sufferer's Queer Hallucination

and Final Death,

NEW YORK, Nov., 4 .- [Correspondence of the BEE.]-A furiously delirious negro died in Mount Sinai hospital. That institution is a Jewish charity, but its benefactions know no color line. The black man had for several days prior to his death almost constantly insisted that only his skin and bones remained, and that all the rest of him had long before been taken away to be buried. It was a curious halfucination, and yet not altogether unreasonable. His wild belief was based on something remarkable-nothing less than one of those wonderful surgical operations that are nowadays undertaken in desperate cases. The doctors of Mount Sinal had taken out his intestines, put them into an artificial abdomen made out of a rubber short and some hot towels, and left them there until through with investigating, cutting and sewing, when they turned him inside in and outside out again. His trouble was a tumor on one of the arteries. Dr. William P. Fluhrer, visiting surgeon to Mount Sinai and Bellevue hospital, who performed the operation, had the man prepared for it by giving him a thorough scrubbing with soap, and keeping the abdomen covered with towels wet with a weak solution of carbolic acid. After putting the patient under the influence of other, the surgeon made an incision extending six inches downward along the middle of the body. A sheet of this rubber was placed over the abdomen, a slit cut into it from one side, and the small intestines were drawn from the abdomen through the slit and bunched upon the sheet, which was then

quickly folded over them, holding them as if in a bag. To keep them warm they were covered with towels out of a warm solut on of carbolic acid. A ligature of fine silk thread had been prepared by boiling it two hours in car-bolic acid, and then soaking it during the operations in a weak solution of the acid. With two pairs of forceps, the operator tore a slit half an inch long in the lining of the back of the abdominal cavity, directly over the diseased artery. There the tumor was found to be of the shape and size of a man's fist. With a

blunt curved needle the surgeon passed the silk ligature around the artery three-fourths of an inch from the tumor, where it was firmly tied and the ends cut short. The intestines, which had been kept in their artificial cavity about twenty minutes, were then trans-ferred to their natural resting-place and the wound was closed by stitching the abdomen lining together with cat-gut and the skin with silk. It was then dressed

with rubber tissue and iodoform, over which were placed layers of sublimated gauze and borated cotton.

The patient awoke after having been kept insensible two hours, and at first he gave indication that he would recover For the first five days he was given hypo-dermic injections of morphine to quiet restlessness. On the first day he was allowed to eat cracked ice, then to drink milk and lime water, and on the fifth and sixth days to swallow milk and and sixth days to swallow milk and small quantities of whisky. The heating of the wound progressed favorably, but the acute inflammation began telling on him. He lost his strength rapidly and on the seventh day after the covertion be died. Dre after the operation he died. Drs Fluhrer and Purroy believe that he would have recovered if his system had been

otherwise sound. Now, with this operation in view, the reader may think it perfectly reasonable that the negro should, in his delirium, have imagined that his interior had been robbed of all contents; but the fact is that he never knew the nature or extent of what the surgeons had done to him. It was deemed best not to inform him as to the liberties taken with him while he was under etherization, and he simply knew that an operation of some sort had been performed. The interesting scientitic question therefore arises, how a hallucination so evidently caused by the there such a thing as physical memory, wholly aside from mentality?
D. M. WHITROW, M. D.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, OCTOBER 10th, 1886

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