TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION Daily (Morning Edition) including Sunday Bur, One Year For Six Months For Three Months The Omaha Sanday Use, malled to any address, One Year

OMARA OPPICE, NO. 314 AND 315 FARNAM STREET, NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM S., THE WAR BULLIANG, WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 315 FOUNTEENTH STREET,

All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed to the Ent-TOR OF THE BEE. BUSINESS LETTERS:

All business letters an remittances should be addressed to The He: Publishing Company, OMANA. Drafts, the ska and printing orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, EDITO:

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, s. s.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Dally Bee for the week ending Nov. 5th, 1886, was as follows: Sunday, 31. 13,000 Monday, Nov. 1. 13,700 Tuesday, 2. 12,815 Wednesday, 3. 16,400 Thursday, 4. 19,190

Average.....14,037 Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of November, A. D., 1886.

[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, the 1886, the property of the Second S 1886, 13,030 copies; for October, 1886, 12,989 copies. **G**EO B, TZSCHUCK. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of November, A. D., 1886, N. P. FEIL, (SEAL) Notary Public.

According to a prominent architect Omaha has only two fireproof buildings. According to Sam Jones, it has very few "fireproof" inhabitants. Omaha seems to be in a very bad way.

THE Hon. Jim Laird is urged to use his efforts to secure Commissioner Sparks' removal from the land office. Mr. Laird In his various encounters with Commissioner Sparks has so far come off second best. He can wisely devote his energetic efforts in other channels.

THE official vote of Douglas county has been canvassed. Every candidate declared elected by the BEE within twenty-four hours after election proves to have received a majority. Our frequently revised contemporaries, as usual, were several days later with their figures.

REPUBLICAN leaders are speaking very kindly of Henry George since that brainy and vigorous candidate fought through a political contest in New York with nearly 70,000 brawny arms at his back. Republican leaders missed their great opportunity in New York when they failed to elect Henry George to the mayoralty of Manhattan. Such a stroke of political tactics would have taken New York out of the list of doubtful states in 1888.

Dr. MILLER denounces as "a malicious slander" the charge that a heavy commission was lost when Holly's contract went up the flume, so to speak. But how about the promised stock in the Holly company which failed to materialize when Omaha flattened out the Herald and its pet water works job with such a dull and sickening thud. Dr. Cushing's letter-books tell a sad tale about the venerable reprobate who edits the Herald on a revenue reform basis and the interests of his private bank account.

THE Missouri democrats appear to be thoroughly aroused over the removal of District Attorney Benton, and the president must have learned by this time what the democrats of that state are capable of when they start on the war path. If reports from Washington can be trusted, Mr. Cleveland weakened at his first interview with Senator Vest to the extent of proposing to give Benton some other office, but the Missouri democrats will be satisfied with nothing short of his remstatement. The reference of the case to the attorney general was certainly evidence of a partial surrender on the president's part. It is intimated that a report favorable to Benton is likely to be made by Mr. Garland, in which case the president may decide to yield to the double pressure and restore Benton to the position. But Mr. Cleveland is an extremely self-willed man, and the chances are that he will adhere to the action he has taken. In which case the anti-Cleveland chorus in Missouri will become very much stronger and much more noisy.

THE purpose of the visit of Mr. Blaine to New York continues a subject of curious speculation. That it is political is generally agreed, but the difficulty that perplexes is to discover in what particular direction. The earliest report gave out that it had reference to a reconciliation with the leading organ of the mugwumps, and the latest is that the aim is to bring together the hostile factions of the republican party in New York, a condition to which would be the return of Mr. Conklin to the United States senate as the successor of Warner Miller, whose term expires on the 3rd of next March. This last conjecture is not particularly impressive as a plausible proposition. It is very likely that Mr. Blaine would not object to such an arrangement if he could see in it the promise of an improvement of his presidential chances. Anything that should give the least assurance in that direction would be acceptable to him. But it would be wholly impossible, we believe, to induce Mr. Conkling to be a party to any such plan. It may be very safely affirmed that under no circumstances would the distinguished stalwart do anything to promote the political ambition of Mr. Blame. Moreover, it is understood that he does not desire further senatorial honors. In public life he was comparatively poor, while since his retirement he has made himself rich in the practice of his profession, and now has an annual income greater than the entire salary of a full senatorial term. He could hardly hope to increase his political fame by returning to the senate, and if he did so as the result of any such arrangement as is suggested that fact would certainly not improve his future chances politically. There are few less possible occurences than a union of Conkling and

"Derents and Gibraltars."

Our esteemed contemporary, the Rc publican, takes as a text the rousing majority of Congressman Dorsey and preaches a sermon on stalwart republicanism in the Third district. It calls attention to the strength shown by Mr. Dorsey's republican constituency, the absence of factionalism and the union of all elements. "The fhird district," says the Republican, "is a republican Gibraltar. They do not earry personal nonsense there as far as the polls. Besides,

Local jobbers report the fall trade as well sustained. The volume of business is shown by the clearings, which they do not squabble much." If the editor of our esteemed contempofoot up a total of more than four millions for the week closing Saturday, an increase of 44 per cent over the corresponding week of last year. The Railroads and Politics. The refusal of the Union Pacitic railroad to meddle with politics in the last

ance of sustained strength in values.

rival in declining to join in once more cor-

rupting Nebraska politics. They de-

nounce the neutral attitude of the Union

Pacific as clear evidence of a secret al-

liance with Van Wyck and Rose-

water and a selling out of anti-

monopoly leaders to its old foe.

There is not a word of truth in such re-

ports. There has been no agreement,

open or secret, direct or indirect, between

the editor of the BEE and the railway

managers or any of its agents or em-

ployes. Months ago when Mr. Adams

assumed control of the Union Pacific he

announced that it would no longer at

tempt to run a railroad and a state gov-

ernment at the same time. For this he

was openly commended in the columns

of this paper, as he was for his later an-

nouncement that the changed policy of

his road would be to deal fairly and im-

partially with all its patrons. Such

a policy after the sufferings of

Nebraska under the management

of the old gang was in every

way deserving of praise. We do not

withhold it now. It has been carried

out to a much greater extent than we be-

lieved it would be. What employes of

the corporations do in their capacity as

private citizens is nothing to us At

the last election several of the leading.

officials of that road worked long and

persistently at the polls against the

editor of this paper, as they had a per-

feet right to do. The railroad in politics

is a very different matter from the railroad

employe following out his own con-

scientious will as an American citizen,

untrammelled by the orders of his em-

ployers and unassisted by corporation

This paper has he requests to make of

the Union Pacific, personal or political.

It never has had, except to demand that

the railroad as a corporation should keep

its corrupting hands from the politics of

this state and build up its own interests

by upbuilding those of the communities

which it served. If the fact that the

Union Pacific has refrained from ob-

structing the will of the people of this

state by interference with its politics is

proof of an alliance with this paper we

shall be glad to incur the same charge

under the same conditions with the Bur-

lington management. It would be a for-

tunate arrangement for the public, even

if the BEE and its editor gained nothing

The President at Harvard.

the Harvard banquet on Monday after-

noon was in some of its utterances most

commendable, while as to others it would

have been improved by their omisson, or

by their statement in different language

conveying less strongly the impres-

sion that they were prompted

by a lingering feeling of bitter-

ness. Such were the reflections upon the

course of the press, or a part of it, in the

treatment of public officials, which if not

wholly out of place on such an occasion

were presented in terms not compatible

with the spirit and sentiment which the

time and circumstances called for, and

which the president especially should

have regarded. Mr. Cleveland's dislike

of the newspapers is well known, and we

will not say it is causeless. He has re-

ceived some severe eastigations from the

press, and has doubtless bee n to some ex-

tent villified and misrepres ented. He has

just reason, also, to find fault with the

way in which his personal and private

affairs have been ruthlessly invaded and

sensationally spread before the world by

the metropolitan newspapers. But, on

the other hand, he is largely a debtor to

the press, which had a great deal to do

with building up his political fortune and

placing him where he is. Let it be con-

ceded, however, that it is the right of Mr.

Cleveland to forget the favors he has re-

ceived and remember only the wrongs

he believes have been done him, still the

Harvard banquet was not the place at

which to proclaim his grievance, and to

denounce in coarse terms the newspapers

of the country. It was a proceeding

which did not comport with the dignity

of his position, it was a violation of hos-

pitality, it was ill-mannered in the pres-

ence of many representatives of the press

wbo must share in the sweeping condem-

nation, and from every point of view it

was ill-timed and improper. After such

an exhibition of seated dislike of the

newspapers Mr Cleveland need not be

surprised if he shall hereafter find them

less disposed than they have been to treat

Omitting the unfortunate reference of

the president to this source of personal

grievance, and all else that he said on

the occasion is commendable. Especially

so is that portion of his remarks in which

he urged the duty of educated men to

take an active part in politics. "Any disin-

clination," he said, "on the part of the

most learned and cultured of our citizens

to mingle in public affairs, and the cou-

sequent abandonment of political activ-

him with favor.

The speech of President Cleveland at

secret service money.

in consequence.

rary had been long enough in Nebraska to read and digest the political history of the Third district he would understand more about the causes which have led to its present condition. Four years ago the Third was the battle ground of Nebraska. It contained then, as it now does, as large an independent voting constituency as any in the state. But the railroad republican managers failed to appreciate what this meant, and nominated a disreputable republican for congress in the person of E. K. Valentine. Republican revolt was the result. For the first time since Nebraska became a state a republican candidate for congress was elected by a bare plurality, the votes of the democratic and independent republican nominees exceeding by 5,000 those cast for ceived a majority of over 0,000, Valentine through bolting republicans was elected by a petty plurality of 1,35?. More than 7,000 republican votes were east for Turner, the independent candidate, and 10,000 votes were polled for Munger, democrat Valentine's total vote was only 11,284. It was something of a "squabble" as shown by the returns and was carried not only "as far as the polls," but beyond it. Mr. Valentine secured his election to congress, but was buried forever as a political possibility. The medicine was strong but it cleared the republican oaganization. At the next convention Mr. Valentine's benchmen were promptly escorted to a back seat and a clean, honest and capable candidate was placed in nomination in the person of Mr. Geo. W. Dorsey.

Republicans were united, factionalism ceased. A reputable candidate polled the full party strength, and Mr. Dorsey was elected by nearly five thousand majority An excellent record of honest endeavor on behalf of the state and his constituency has now nearly doubled majority of two years ago. This is the history of 'Republican Gibraltar" of the Third district. It is an interesting one and points a moral very different from that in-

tended by our esteemed contemporary. Dishonest party methods and disreputable candidates will not do for Nebraska republicans. No district is so strong as to be a Gibraltar for the protection of fraud and corruption within the party lines. Republican revolt always follows. as it did in the Third district in 1882, and in the First in this year of grace 1886. If the republican managers in the First district learn the same lesson which those of the Third have committed to memory, this district too will be a "Republican Gibraltar" whose minority of to-day will two years hence be converted into a splendid majority for a clean and honest republican candidate.

Miller and McShane.

It is very well for the Herald to claim that it made a square and honest fight against Church Howe and in favor of McShane. The files of the Herald tell a different story even if it were not notorious that the editor of the Herald during the campaign was closeted with Howe by the hour. At the very outset Dr. Miller sought to block McShane's way to succeed by serving notice upon Edward Rosewater and the BEE that no assistance was wanted from that quarter in the campaign. Letters poured into the office from leading democrats all over the district including editors of democratic papers apologizing for the insult on the ground that the Herald was either demented or deliberately selling out to Howe. It was as well known to Doctor Miller as it was to anyone that Howe's election was an assured fact unless thousands of republicans who with the BEE resented his cadididacy, cast their votes against Howe. In spite of this fact and the insignificant circulation of the Herald among farmers, the doctor made every effort to antagonize the republican element on which McShane depended for his election. Not content with warring upon friendly republicans, he waged a bitter war upon democrats who do not train under him, but who were working with might and main for McShane's

In view of these facts, how much did Dr. Miller contribute toward the defeat of Howe? If McShane and his political friends really believe that the Herald made a square and honest fight for McShane, they are more stupid as polito be as business men.

ticians than they have shown themselves The Business Situation. Elections and the consequent excitement have had the usual quieting effect on trade during the last week, especially in the east. The grain trade has been moderately active, with little change in prices. The export demand for wheat has been fair, but not sufficiently active to advance values in the face of the large visible supply and continued free movement from the hands of farmers. The corn markets are strong because export demand is a little more active and the husking of the new crop is not realizing earlier estimates of the yield. It is generally expected that the next official estimate of the season's production will show a material reduc tion from the figures of previous reports. The labor troubles in Chicago have checked free selling of hog products for future delivery, and the markets are stronger, with pork showing an advance of 364 cents per barrel, and lard an advance of 15 cents per 100 pounds as compared with the rates current a week ago. The summer packing of hogs in the west is estimated by the Cincinnati Price Current to have been approximately 5.641,009 hogs, against 4,964,000 last year and for the twelve months ending No vember 1, at 11,940,000, against 11,425,000 for the corresponding period in 1884-85. Cotton is lower and trade quiet, and the wool market is reported duli. The jobbing distribution of dry goods is not so active as it was a short time ago. but it is very fair considering the backward season and previous activity, and stocks in all departments are under strong control. The iron trade situation

is strong, but there is a pause in new ity to those who have but little regard for business owing to the fact that makers | the student and scholar in politics, are are asking higher prices, while consumnot favorable conditions under a governers, having bought freely, are in a posiment such as ours." The manifest growth of a disinclination among tion to hold off for a few weeks and await developments. Capacity is closely the educated class of people sold up in all departments except nails, to engage in the struggles and conwhich are accumulating both at milis and tentions inseparable from politics. in warehouses. There is a large amount shown in the fact that in nearly all the of business in prospect that gives assurlarger communities the political power is in the control of the uncultured elements of society, ought to arrest the attention of the intelligent and patriotic citizen as perhaps the most serious menace to our system of government if allowed to continue. In most of the large cities of the country the management of political affairs is given over to the demagogues and irresponsible charlatans who have influence with the rabble, and these elements elect congressmen and public officials, exerting an unwholesome and deelection was so unusual as to excite commoralizing influence upon polities and through all the channels of municipal, ment. For the first time in many years state and national government. At inwhen a legislature and the selection of a tervals, when political demoralization United States senator hung in the balance, a great railroad corporation in this has reached the intolerable point, the state declined to dictate the men for better elements come forward and effect whose election its strength should be a change, but their distaste for the work thrown and the measures to whose pasit involves does not permit them to consage it pledged the votes and efforts tinue in it, and very soon the rabble regains control. Any one at all familiar of its employes. In Douglas county, and with politics knows there is necessarily we believe elsewhere, the people were much about it that is obnoxious and reallowed to conduct their own primaries, carry on their own conventions and pellant to natures which do not enjoy elect what candidates seemed best and heated controversy and conflict, and can proper without interference from Union not enter into the scheming and chica-Pacific managers, bosses or section men nery which are a part of it. But It is charged that this new departure, every such citizen ought to be able to convince himself that he has a which ought to be a source of gratificapatriotic duty to perform whenever tion to every honest voter, is due to a there is a demand for his suffrage which secret contract between the editor of the should supersede every other considera-BEE and the Union Pacific railroad. The Burlington organs are particularly tion; that he is one of a great army every amazed at the brazen effrontry of its great soldier of which is as much bound to do

> culties which indifference and neglect have permitted to grow and multiply. WHILE other cities are putting their telephone and telegraph wires under ground, Omaha is increasing the forests of masts and poles, which disrigure her streets and form dangerous obstructions whenever a fire breaks out in the city. Our blocks are now literaly fenced in with wire fences, from ten to fifty wires deep. Some day we shall pay dearly for a costly leniency in this matter.

his part in the peaceful battle at the ba -

lot box as if he were clothed in the uni-

form of his country and required to meet

a foe in arms. And if the better element

of society pursued this course, if the pro-

fessional and industrial classes and the

substantial business men of every com

munity were found giving regular and

earnest attention to their political duty

most of the more serious evils of our po-

litical system would disappear, and poli-

ties become less distasteful and less de-

moralized. There may come a time when

the importance of this matter will press

more urgently upon the classes which

now largely disregard it, and when it will

be less easy to remove the evils and diffi-

SAM JONES thinks we pay too much attention to terrestrial real estate and too little to lots in a celestial clime. Mr. Jones is welcome to Omaha, but when he attempts to depress real estate values to boom those in riva! communities he is going too far. Five hundred real estate brokers will decline to attend his meetings.

operations in South Omaha to-day. South Omaha promises to be one of the best hog markets in the west during the coming winter, with a strong demand and a steadily remunerative prices for ship-According to Sam Jones money is

The two new packing houses start

what makes the religious mare strike a two-forty gait. Mr. Jones has a frank and open way of combining business with religion which leaves no one in doubt concerning his position.

King Caucus will not be enthroned at the coming session of the legislature. That can be taken for granted.

KINGS AND QUEENS.

The empress of Austria now gets up at 4 a. m. and walks ten or fifteen miles. King Otto of Bayaria is suffering from a violent attack of insanity. The worst is ex-

Kaiser Wilhelm is economical. He uses a second time nearly all the envelopes of the documents addressed to him. Queen Marie, mother of Bavaria's two Innatic kings, visited Otto the other day, but

he failed to recognize her. Prince Carl of Sweden is such a beauty that his photograph is found on every toilet article used by Stockholm women.

Ex-Khedive Ismail Pasha, of Egypt, has been consulting Dr. Metzger, of Amsterdam, Holland, about his health, which has been failing lately. The king of Holland is an admirer o

American institutions. He heats his palace at Asterdam with an American base burning coal stove, and he has his eye on a tin egg poacher. Queen Christina of Spain has won for her self the enthusiasm of the people by pardon-

ing Villa Campa, and his comrades and wiping out Cuban slavery. She is no longer the American woman to them, but their monarch's mother. King Theebaw's state chariot has lately been exhibited in London. It is of the pat tern used in Europe a hundred years ago.

and it is liberally coated with sheet gold, inlaid with bits of glass. Within there is only room for one person. The members of the royal family of Swe den frequently take part in improvised dra-matic performances, in the Palace theater. The other day "Handet" was performed, the crown prince executing the role of the prince of Denmark and his sister, Princess Alex-

andra, that of Ophelia. The emperor of Morocco is a great lover of velocipedes, only the royal foot must not touch the treadles. | Re has slaves for this purpose when he goes out for his rambles in the palace gardens. He has just ordered a velocipede broad enough to hold a comfort-able bed, on which mis majesty reposes while

The king of Italy is thinking seriously of constructing an hotel for his oldest son, the prince of Naples, and to give him his majority. It it be thought that the prince is rather young to be emancipated, it may be remarked that the new hotel will not be incished for a long time, especially if the work goes on as slowly as the construction of the Victor Emmanuel monument at the Pantheon.

Empress Augusta, of Germany, baying the slaves take the exercise.

Empress Augusta, of Germany, having some time ago set the example of rewarding faithful servants who had served for forty years in the same family by the conferment of a golden cross, the duke of Saxe-Altenburg has now instituted a similar decoration for servants who have faithfully served for thirty years in the same family. It consists of a silver cross, bearing on the obverse the number 39, with the inscription, "For faithful services"; on the reverse the ducal chiffre, ful services"; on the reverse the ducal chiffre, with crown; and it is to be worn on the breast attached to a green-white ribbon.

His Only Vice.

Chicago Herald. Cousin Ben Folsom, who has just been appointed consul at Sheffield, England, has

written poetry. This, however, is believed to be his only vice, and should be excused along with the other errors of youth.

Why He is Sent Abroad. It now comes to light that Cousin Ben Fol-

som writes poetry and the reason for sending him abroad is clear.

Whipped Again.

Reswell G. Horr is whipped again in the Eighth Michigan district, so, for two years at least, his so-called humerous yawps will not be heard in the halls of congress. We presame he will take a hideous revenge upon the public by returning to the lecture platform. We pity the public that it has never been able to make Mr. Horr understand that it has had enough of him.

It Made a Difference.

"Gentleman just called to see you, but was in a hurry and had to go," said the private secretary as the railroad president returned from lunch. "What did be want?"

"A pass to Chicago." "If he returns, refuse it."

"He has just been elected to the legisla-

"Oh-ah-why didn't you say so! Run out and see if you can't find him, and tell him I'll willingly pass his whole family to San Francisco.'

November.

Sophie L. Schenck in Brooklyn Magazine. The year is waning! Solemn sounds are Among the branches of each wind-toss'd tree; Brown looks the grass; no floral gems we see: Forsaken nests by winds alone are stirr'd, And not by wing of bird.

The skies took cold-wind-driven clouds send by, White fitful gales whirl sere, dry leaves away; Fair once, like friends who come to us one day.

Cresp to the heart, bring love-light to the eye,

Then droop and fade and die. Yet, while winds chill and summer joys de-

A host of other pleasures now doth come; Brothers and sisters scattered, all come home. Thanksgiving cheer abounds, while fond smiles start.

As heart responds to heart. Then, curtains down, around the fire we To sing and jest, to romp and laugh and But while the fun goes round, each heart can

"November brings Thanksgiving. Lord, we bless Thee for our happiness!"

"OLD BOB JONES." The Originator of the Term, "Drunk as a Biled Owl."

Just before the late war between the states there died in the city almshouse of Lynchburg, Va., a man of line education, brilliant intellect, and varied accomplishments. He was a recognized authority in grammar, geography, arithmetic, his-tory, and religion. He was upwards of six feet high, straight as an arrow, and had long black hair, and a flowing beard hat reached to his waist. His hair was black and glossy as the raven's wing, but an utter disregard for the simplest rules of cleanliness precipitated premature old age and death in the almshouse. His enmanship was like copper-plate, and is knowledge of men remarkable. He never forgot a name, a face, a kindness, or an insult. He was universally known as "Bob Jones."

He was a native of Campbell county, and lescended from one of the first families of the state. He inherited a handsome fortune, which by some hocus pocus was spirited away, and from that time he became a vagabond, without a penny or a friend. He wandered aimlessly through all the counties contiguous to Lynchburg, seantily dressed, and an utter stranger to soap and water. He boasted that he had been in every jail in Virginia, and was especially severe in his denunciations of Liberty, in Bedford county, which cor-poration he christened "Dogsboro." He aid the authorities there always arrested him for vagrancy after breakfast, forgot to give him his dinner, and released him

before supper.
On one occasion Bob, who had just been released from jail, called at the house of a wealthy resident of Bedford and asked for something to eat. He knew he was not welcome, and that the lady of the house was rarely, if ever, in good humor. To his surprise he was cordially received, the reason being that the proprietress expected Bob to do some much needed work in her garden. Bob seated himself at the table and "asked a blessas follows:

ing," as follows: The Lord be praised while woman's For 'tis now and then;

We'll eat our diet in peace and quiet— In the name of God, amen! He finished his dinner with celerity and escaped through a rear door. There was a heavy frost, and poor Bob, friendless, penniless, and disconsolate, must have felt lonely indeed, with nowhere to lay his head. Finding that a herd of logs had made their beds in a grove near the house he had just left, he turned in with them. He was just beginning feel comfortable when a negco with an ax opened the skull of a hog lying by his side. Bob simply said, "Nigger, mind which hog you hit!" The darkey dropped his ax and ran, and Bob shouldered the slaughtered hog and placed it on the

porch of the owner. Bob was nearly 70 years old before he surrendered to the inevitable. He had slept in the woods and in open fields; had discussed every question with all sorts of people; and had been exposed to all kinds of weather with no clothing to speak of, and seldom, if ever, received a kind word of encouragement. During all these long years he had swallowed every description of intoxicating bever-ages ever invented, and never closed his yes when sober if it could be avoided. It was he who invented the inelegant phrase: 'Drunk as a biled owl.'

Shortly before the city authorities found it necessary—in the interests and for the sake of humanity—to take charge of Bob, Sergeant Oney of Liberty, wading knee-deep in the snow, discovered an object, covered with snow, sitting on the court house steps. It proved to be Bob Jones, wearing a linen coat and no shirt. He remarked that he was comfortable, and was simply attempting to make medical, legal, reientific and historical diagnosis of Dogsboro, and its future prospects, if it had any; and when he wanted assistance he would ask for it. Before sunset, Bob, gloriously drunk, was in the Lynchburg fail. How he got there is not known. His remains were there is not known. His remains were interred in the old Methodist cemetery on the hill, and very few persons could find his grave to-day. Bob never had but one enemy, and he was the most formidable-himself.

Postoffice Changes In Nebraska and Iowa during the week ending November 6, 1886, furnished by Wm. Van Vleck of the postoflice depart-

Established, Grant, Keith county, Robert M. Young, postmaster.
Discontinued Cleoria, Sherman county; densburgh, Saunders county; Greer. Richardson county; Summit, Greeley

ment:

Postmasters apppinted: Adrian, Keya Paha county, J. S. Carnaban: Burton, Keya Paha county, Lyman Crandali; Custer, Frontier county, Oliver P. Kibben, Pekin, Keya Paha county, Louis slobodisky; Tuckerville, Custer county, Philip McKean.

Postmasters Appointed—Ingersoli, Dalias county, B. J. Ingersoli: Swan Lake, Emmet county, Mrs. S. D. Smith; Varley View, Harrison county, Millard H.Griffin.

EVERYWHERE. SHADOWED

The Perils That Surround Express Messengers.

A RATHER REMARKABLE CASE.

Disappearance of a \$50,000 Package -The Suspended Messenger is Trailed Day and Night by a Detective.

There is a story that until to-day, says

the St. Louis Globe-Democrat of a re-

cent date, has never been told by the

press, and will show still further the

perils that hang around an expressman,

and that is the strange disappearance of

a \$50,000 package, which was shipped

from New York to Chicago, in a sealed safe, the non-appearance of which, when the safe was opened, has placed several men in awkward positions that they will only be relieved from when the mystery which now surrounds the affair is cleared up. The two men specially involved in the affair are John G. Wilson and Mites H. Jackman, who were, until the loss of the money backage, check clerks in the Chicago United States and Pacific express office. As this story has most to do with Wilson, a short history of his career may not be amiss. He was born in Cannonsburg, Pa., in 1851, and came west with his parents soon after the war, settling on a farm five miles from this Not liking farm work he applied to the agent of the United States express company, at Moberly, for a position. It was given to him and for years he gave perfect satisfaction to his employer. His position was a trying one, as he was compelled to be up all day and about half of the night, but he never complained and was always ready to do his duty. At the end of that time he was given a run as messenger, and in the next two years ran between Moberly and Ottumwa, St. Louis and Kansas City, and was finally appointed messenger on the Chicago & Alton route, and took the first express run from Kansas City to Chicago over that road, After running into Chi-cago for some time be was given a position in the office there as money check clerk, which position he filled to the satisfaction of the company until the disappearance of the \$50,000 on the 28th day of March, 1886. The money was checked n and out of the office by four men-Jackman, Wilson, French and Stewart. On week days, from 6 to 10 a. m., all would be on duty. After that two only would have to stay. On Sundays two were sufficient to attend to the checking, and Jackman and Wilson were on duty Sunday, the 28th of March last, Jackman was sitting in a pen at a table writing up the delivery book for the Monday morn-

OPENING THE PACKAGE. The practice was to check in the mes sengers' loose money and packages first. and afterwards check the scaled safes. Having got through with the messengers ne proceeded to give his attention to the sealed safe by tirst examining the seal, which appeared to be all right; then he jerked it to see if the wire was unbroken, then unlocking the safe he pulls the safe open, breaking the wire and laying the contents bare. It is the custom in putting up a sealed package to have all small packages of money tied up in a bag, and the way bills are put up in the same way with two slips of paper on which all way bills are registered; money way bilts on one and valuable package way bills on the other. The slips were cheeked first to see if the right number of way bills were there, then the small packages were bulky money packages were loose in the safe with the valuable packages. As Wilson checked down the money way bill before him, he saw entered a package of \$50.000. Thinking it must be a large one he turned to and looked in the safe. seeing anything that looked like a pack age of money, he stepped back, and look ing up met the gaze of Jackman, who, at tracted by Wilson's step-back, had just ooked up from his work

ing delivery, while Wilson was checking

in the messengers' runs.

'What are you looking for, John?' "Nothing much; only a \$50,000 package and, if it is one of those large ones, from the looks of the safe, I do not think

t is in there; if a small one it should have

been in the bag.'' To explain Jackman's next remark it will be necessary to go a little further into the details of the business. The New York office puts up a through sealed safe for Chicago and another scaled safe for the Buffalo and Toledo route, which is opened by the messenger on that route at Buffalo, and after using the safe on his route he reseals it for Chicago, putting in what matter he has gathered on his run. This second safe was also in the ear. Jackman, in answer to Wilson's re-mark, said: "Perhaps it is in the other

While this conversation was going on the agent, Mr. Wygant, came into the office and walked up stairs. Hearing him, Wilson turned, with a view of telling him of the shortage, but the thought struck him that he had not looked in the other safe, and knowing that Wygant would come back that way he did not call him but proceeded to check up what was left and then checked the other safe. when it was not found in the next safe Wilson did not worry, as both money and valuable packages had been short before and turned up all right, but waited the return of Wygant, going on with the usual work. After some time Wygant eturned and he was then informed of the shortage.

After some conversation, examining the seal and looking about the pen, Wygant sent a message to New York asking what they knew about the package Wilson, on going to dinner Sunday noon, to let him know if any dispatch came from New York. French did not get to the room until 11 p. m. Wilson asked him if any answer had been returned to the telegram. Receiving no for his a swer he then began to worry, and laid awake the best part of the night, only falling asleep in the small hours of the morning. On account of the loss of sleep be overslept himself, and when he did awake found that it was 8 o'clock, too late to go to the office for the early rush He woke up Baker, the messenger who roomed with him, and told him that as he was so late he would not go to the office at present, but for him to get up and they would go to the hotel for break fast, which they did. After breakfast Wilson started to the office, and on his way met French, who told him that We gant was anxious about him and wanted to Enow why he had not got down to the office sooner. French also told him that a telegram had been received from New York saying that the package had been put in the sate, was 7x10 inches in size, and had been placed in the right hand They went to the office together, and Wilson explained his absence to Wygant. Then began interviews, questions asked and answered. ent Shepherd and General Superintendent Cone took a hand, and finally Pinker ton was called in and the story was gone over with again, and finally Wilson and Jackman were suspended.

SHADOWED DAY AND NIGHT Pinkerton told Wilson in just so many words that he was the thief. Wilson went to Peoria to visit relatives, and while there discovered that two men were watching him. He went home to Moberly and the detective came with him. Where ever Wilson was there was the detective. ison knew he was a detective and so

did every one else. They were on good terms and remained so until last month when the detective was ordered else where. One day, shortly after the de-tective left, a gentleman registered at the Merchants hotel, Moberly, by the name of Pierce. It was soon noticed that he was taking a great interest in Wilson's friends told him it the man was following him, day Wilson stepped up to and told him that he knew who he and that he wanted him to stop following him; if he wished to know what he was doing he could accompany him wherever he went, but he would not suffer him to follow him. Pierce never acknowledged that he was a detective, but accepted the ofler, and now they are great friends. They go to choir meetings and sing in the choir. Pierce is a fine singer, and the young ladies designate him as "Mr Pierce, Wilson's detective," The question is, how long is this to last, and who is paying for the detective? Wilson can not get anything to do because of the cloud hanging over him. No one who knows him thinks for a moment that he has anything to do with the disappear ance of the money, but some one must be sacrificed. Has Pinkerton got detectives tracing up the men who made up the scaled safe? Is he watching the messenger who carried the safe? Is he watching every man who had anything to do with any sealed safe that went out of New York on that day? The package might have been put into a safe going to some other point and there would be no check on the man who found it. that the perils that surround an expressman are very great.

A WILFUL BRIDE.

Count Rhedey's Stormy Courtship. Two centuries ago, Sir John Sobieski. the family of Rhedey to the dignity of counts. A direct descendant of the nobleman who first bore the title to-day tigures as the hero of a romantic but dis-honorable tale. In the course of twenty decades the family lost its importance and wealth, and the present scion, to earn his daily bread, learned the lock-smith's trade His mother, whose "light Italian hand," to the herror of the gentry and aristocracy, brought her before the Berlin courts more than once, to answer the charge of theft, was little honor to the name she bore. Her son, inherit ing the maternal vices offset by few virtues which once were the distinguishing qualities of his ancestors, at the court of the Polish kings, was also con-victed of larceny and condemned to six months's imprisonment. freed from the same, he shook the dust of the Prussian capital from his feet, and fled to Hungary, where, by the influ ence of his name and ignorance of his antecedents, he became superintendent of a large estate in the possession of Count Karolyi. While in this position he became acquainted, a few months ago, with Baron Ladislaus Podmaniszky, one of the wealthiest of the neighboring noblemen, whose daughter was the beauty of the region. The spirits of his ances-tors whispered ambition in the count's ready ear and hopes of retrieving lost fortunes fired his soul.

He quickly feli in love with the pretty baroness as the first step in the fulfilment of his desires. His appearance and man ners, despite his earlier history, were in his favor, and his suit was rewarded with the promise of her hand. The engagement was published on the 4th of last June. But on July 7 the baroness, accompanied by her family and betrothed husband, started for Slavonia, where she had purchased the immense estate of She at once invested Count Kaptol. Rhedey with the superintendence of the property. This displeased the members of her family, and brought an avalanche of troubles upon the head of the unsus-pecting groom. Baron Gabriel Rhedey, chief of a Hungarian branch of the Prussian family, published a declaration accusing the count of an unlawful assumption of his name, and branding him as a "false Demetrius." The Poc manicszky family, excited by the insinu ations, demanded a refutation from the prospective son-in-law, which the latter, however, completely ignored. Their suspicion confirmed by this omission, the baron announced the engagement broken, and compelled Ruedey to leave Kaptol, at the same time placing his daughter under strictest guard. Rhedey remained in the neighbor-bood, however, till the baroness succeeded in cluding her sentinels; when, reunited, the pair fled to Budapesth. The relatives, not expecting this, sent word to the infatuated couple, as soon as their whereabouts were known to celebrate the marriage without further delay, that no further disgrace might tarnish the name. The two repaired to the church, and standing before the altar were about to receive the bishop's blessing when a Berlin dispatch shocked the latter with the assertion that Rhedev already had a wife in Berlin, which prevented his "entering matrimony on such a reckiess and producal scale." The reiterated as-sertions of Rhedey, who has a perfect and indisputable right to his noble title, that he had been divorced from his for-mer wife, availed nothing, and the baroness was taken back to Kaptol and

placed again in confinement. But through the connivance of an old servant, a correspondence was continued with Rhedey, whom she still passionately oved, informing him of her uncomforta ble situation and begging the intervention of law, she having attained her majority. A suit was the consequence which summoned the family to Budapesth, where the truth of the daughter's asser-tions was proved. She again declared er intention to protect Rhedey and deed him the estate to keep him in her neighborhood. While waiting in the museum park, during the course of the trial so vital to his interests, Rhedey was surprised by a policeman, who conveyed him to prison as a "dangerous individua against whom charges rested in Berlin. On the following day he was banished from the city, and accompanied by the baroness and detectives, set out for Berlin, where the finale of the adventure is awaited with interest,

The Prince of Wales has set the fashion of wearing wide and curly brimmed hats in England.

