THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION ! Daily (Morniag Edition) Including Sunday Bee, One Year.....

be Omnua Sanday Ber, mailed to any address, One Year.

OMARA OFFICE, NO. 914 AND 916 FARNAM STREET, NEW YORK OFFICE, ROSSI SA, TRUTE NE HULLING, WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 518 FOURTERNIR STREET, CORRESPONDENCE:

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Entron of the Bre. HUSINESS LETTERS: All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bas Puntaming Company, OMAHA. Draffs, chocks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Donglas, } 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. 12th, 1886, was as

îi.....

Average.......13,093 Subscribed and sworn to in my presence this 15th day of November, A. D., 1886, N. P. FEH

[SEAL] Notary Public. [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 duly circulation of the Daty Bee for the month of January, 1896, was 10,378 copies, for February, 1896, 10,595 copies, for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,492 copies; for June, 1885, 12,298 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,494 copies; for September, 1886, 13,030 copies; for October, 1886, 12,089 copies.

Geo. B. Tzschuck,
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of November, A. D., 1886. N. P. FEIL, [SEAL] Notary Public.

OMAHA's charter was too restricted for a city of 40,000. It acts like a straight jacket on a metropolis of double that number.

THE papers which enthused so hilariously over Church Howe and his canvass are now busy explaining to their readers how it all happened. They advance every reason but that of their own want of influence,

THERE are two sides to the Molfatt arrest. Suppose the police had refused to respond to the call for his removal, or suppose they had declined to interfere and Moffatt in his frenzy had struck down his own wife or Mrs. Thieman, what would have been said of the conduct of the police in that case?

It is said the president lost no friends among the Washington correspondents by reason of his attack on the newspapers in his speech at the Harvard dinner. Of the ninety representatives of outside newspapers at the national capital, the one man who was friendly to the president before his address is still tonesomely

GOVERNOR DAWES' proclamation. issued on the 11th of November, has just reached this office by ox train. The governor in very brief and in appropriate terms coincides with Grover Cleveland that Thursday, the 25th, shall be a legal holiday and a day of thanksgiving, with turkey and cranberry sauce thrown in.

THE emphatic declaration of Lord Salisbury that England intends to remain in Egypt has been gracefully accepted by France as a notification that she need no longer press her claims. France is at liberty now to turn her attention to Madagasear, which, it is claimed, is giving larger concessions to English than to French colonists. It is amusing, however, to hear a civiltzed power talking of the hypocritical methods of action of the people of Madagascar. Heathers and barbarians can scarcely be said to have a monopoly of hypocrisy.

THE serio-comic performance of crosspurposes which the Bulgarians and the ezar are playing on the theater of the Balkans increases in interest. Prince Waldemar's election by the sobranje was no sooner announced than it was followed by the report that the czar had ohosen Prince Nicholas, of Mingrelia, for the vacant Bulgarian throne. This Mingrelian prince from beyond the Cauensus would doubtless prove quite a fit instrument of Russian intrigue in the Balkans, but the Bulgarians do not want him His selection, if the repart be true, can be regarded only as an insane freak of a despot. The comedy in the Balkans is developing into a grand drama in which all the great powers of Europe will be invited to take leading parts.

As only a democrat could be elected in the New York district which will be represented in the fiftieth congress by Mr. Amos J. Cummings, the party did wisely and well in selecting that gentleman. In the profession of journalism Mr. Cummings is one of the most widely and favorably known men in the country. His newspaper career began on the Tri bune under Horace Greeley, to whose favor he commended himself by conscientions and superior work. His particular talent was for news, and unquestionably the credit is due him of having been among the first to advance and develop the news feature in journalism. When the Sun passed under the control of Mr. Dana, that sagacious and able editor selected Cummings as one of his staff. with larger privileges than he had before enjoyed. The opportunity enabled him to more fully demonstrate his superior qualifications, and he merits a very large share of the credit for the popularity and excellence of the Sun as a newspaper. He is still connected with that journal, but no longer finds it necessary to perform the arduous and exacting labor that was formerly required of him. For several years he has been president of the New York Press club and has filled the position with marked ability. He is personally one of the most genial of men, and his friends are legion. It is inferred from the attitude which the Sun has main tained toward the president that Mr. Cummings will not be found among the ardent supporters of the administration in the next congress. If he shall be as nseful as a legislator as he has been as a journalist his career in congress will be honorable to himself and to his constituThe Solid South

The republican gains in Virginia and North Carolina in the late elections furnish a ground of hope that in the next national contest the democratic grip upon the southern section of the country may be broken and a large breach made in the "solid South." There is perhaps no great amount of faith to be placed in the assurance of Mahone that Virginia will be found hereafter safely in the republican column. Such a prophecy would earry little weight except as it is supported by conditions leading the people of the state in that direction apart from the influence of politicians of the Malione kind. It is probable that if the future standing of Virginia politically depended upon this influence solely, it would remain unalterably democratic, and it would perhaps be quite as well that it should. There is no evidence that the Mahone element has done anything for the credit or character of the state, or that the republican party as a whole was in the least degree benefitted by the identification of that element with it. It would not be difficult to show that in both respects the effect has been the opposite. The most powerful consideration that is leading Virginia away from democracy is an industrial one, and this is operating with more or less force in other portions of the south. A great deal of northern capital and enterprise has gone into Virginia within the past two years, and it has carried a sentiment with it that is having its effect upon local capita and labor. That sentiment is that both these interests are more certain of being conserved by the republican than by the democratic party, since the one has a policy and can be depended npon for fidelity to its pledges, while the other as a party has no financial and economic policy, and because of bitter factional divisions cannot be depended on to earry out any of its promises. This was clearly and conspicuously illustrated at the last session of congress, and is likely to be again shown at the coming session if the leaders of the majority faction have not been so crushed and intimidated by the results of the elections that they will not attempt anything. As an agricultural state, Virginia can hope for little prosperity or progress, but she has undeveloped resources which if utilized in milis, factories and workshops within her own boundaries, or conveyed to markets where there is a demand for them, would add greatly to her wealth and assure to her a substantial and permanent prosperity. The movement for the development of these resources has begun, but their advance will depend a good deal upon what financial and economic policies are to prevail, or rather whether such policies are to be periodically assailed and disturbed to suit the caprices and ambitions of factional political leaders of the class which are found wholly in the democratic party. This the people of Virginia, and of other portions of the south in which industries are in process of development, are beginning to understand and think about. The natural outcome of such reflection is to weaken their allegiance to democracy. Once having got a fair start, as it appears now to

gained largely in extent and strength. The republican gain in North Carolina is probably due to a less substantial reason than that in Virginia, and must in a measure be credited to democratic apathy there. But in the opportunity it will give the republicans, with the help of the independents, to reform legislation in the interest of a freer and larger suffrage, it is of great value. If the ballot in North Carolina were relieved of the repressive influence which has hitherto been exercised respecting it over a large element of the voting population, that state would be republican always in national elections by a safe majority. This result is now rendered possible. Inroads upon democratic majorities were made elsewhere in the south, in Maryland and Kentucky for example, all of which are especially reassuring in view of the fact that the first democratic administration in nearly a quarter of a century is only half through its term.

have, this feeling will advance rapidly,

and it is reasonable to expect that it

will be found two years hence to have

Packing House Hogwash.

Dr. Miller ladles out a tub full of packing louse hogwash to democrats in which he attempts to drown Charles H. Brown and other democrats who are offensive to the demented autocrat. He prints a cock and bull story about a self-out and trade of the democratic legislative ticket in this county. He conveys the idea that the scheme to elect Boyd or Miller as a successor to Van Wyck would have carried if Brown, Martin and other democrats had not interfered. He has the impudence to assure democrats that the breaking down of the senatorial ticket was brought about by interference on the part of this paper and its editor. The hoary headed reprobate even charges that pressure was brought upon Fred Metz to induce him to withdraw, and that Charles B. Rustin got off the ticket because Jim Creighton was forced off, and that Jim Creighton was crowded off by threats from this quarter. Dr. Miller lied, and he know that he lied when he made this assertion. He know that Fred Metz publiely and privately refused to allow his name to be used in connection with the legislature, Mr. Metz served notice upon delegates to the democratic convention that he would not serve if elected. The use of Mr. Metz's name in connection with the float senatorship was an imposition, and its design plainly was to commit the solid liquor dealer vote to the democratic ticket. The open letters to Mr. Her which Dr. Miller wrote were part and parcel of this imposture.

Charles B. Rustin was a thousand miles away from Omaha when he was nominated. The convention had no right to use his name in the convention, and his refusal to run was in no way brought about by outside influence. Mr. Rustin could not have been hired at any price to go to the legislature, and Dr. Miller knew that fact as well as we did. There was no pressure brought by anybody, leastwise anybody connected with the BEE, to drive James Creighton off the ticket. His nomination, in view of McShane's candidacy, was pronounced a blunder, and liable too add many votes to Church That, doubtless, was the reason why Dr. Miller, who hates him and all the other Creightons, was gratified at his candidacy. The only protest made was before Creighton was nominated. Mr. Creighton was doubtless anxious to run.

nomination was generally regarded as highly improper for the additional reason that as a member of the Creighton-Murphy Co., the leading contractors of publie works, he was in no position to give us a charter which might clash with his private interests. To sum up, the democratic senatorial card house fell to pieces because it was built that way. It would have been the same way with the republican ticket if the candidates had been nominated against their own wishes and

without their own consent. The essence of the packing house hog wash which spatters all over the Dougias county democracy is the fact that the scheme of the brokers in federal patronage has peen frustrated by the election of McShane and the defeat of the monopoly democratic candidates for the legislature. The defunct firm finds itself politically bankrupted by the November land slide, and Dr. Miller has gone almost crazy over the result.

The Decay of the Comstock. Deep mining has ceased on the great Comstock lode. The news comes from San Francisco that all operations in the lower levels of the bonanza mines have been ordered stopped, and the water which has been fought for more than eight years by its mammoth pumps has been given undisputed sway in the deserted workings. There is more importance in the announcement than is apparent at the first glance. The six year from 1878 to 1878 were the years of plenty for the Nevada mine owners on the Comstock. During this period more than \$200,000,000 worth of precious

metals were dug from the mines on the great lode. These were the palmy days of Virginia City and the San Francisco stock market, during which the Fairs and Mackeys and O'Briens heaped up the colossal fortunes which brought the name "bonanza king" into the vocabulary of wealth. Money flowed in the mining camps almost as freely as the water in the lower levels of the mines themselves. Work was plenty and wages high. Prosperity blossomed as if its bloom was to be perennial. But in 1878 the ore bodies on the upper levels began to fail. Believing that the veins were mexhaustible the shafts were sunk deeper and deeper. The ore body was followed far down into the bowels of the earth. But with further pry-

into her secrets nature ready to do battle. Excessive heat was encountered which compelled artificial ventilation to make work tolerable. Floods of water poured into shafts and wings. Enormous pumps, maintained at great expense, were required to hold the water in check. For a time the battle against nature was successful. Mining was continued and large amounts of ore were raised to the surface and marketed. But it proved a losing game, after all, scarcely paying expenses, and leaving dividends quite out of the question. Finally the pursuit was abandoned Three companies maintained the pumps and one refusing any longer to pay its share of the expense of keeping machinery in motion the others have suspended work and deep mining on the Comstock is buried beneath the subterranean floods which ebb and flow in the heart of the bonanza lode. The abandonment of the lower levels means the abandonment of the Comstock at no late day. It means a prompt reduction in the silver production of Nevaca and a corresponding decrease in the output of our American mines. The low price of silver has atready caused a suspension of mining operations in other sections of the west Perhaps the silver problem is in process of quiet solution by means which lie outside of congressional discussions and legislative votes. The cause which has

value of silver. Got Them On the List.

so largely appreciated the relative value

of gold may yet operate to decrease the

ratio of the two metals by enhancing the

Within twenty-four hours after the polls were closed the B. & M. managers were confidently informing their friends that Van Wyck was certainly defeated. They have since found a number of reasons why they should modify their enthusiasm and reverse their estimates. Official returns changed the complexion of affairs very largely and brought with them the defeat of several legislative tools which the monopolies had confidently counted on. First news is not always reliable, as the political managers of the allied corporations have discovered.

But the strength which General Van Wyck's canvass developed has only spurred the political attorneys railroads to greater efforts. They are now working desperately to undo as far as possible before the legislature meets the work of the people at the polls. Several important con ferences have been held during the past week to map out the legislative and senatorial campaigns. Following out Jay Gould's historic statement that it is cheaper to buy a legislature when elected than to spend large sums of money in electing one to suit yourself, the corpor ation corruptionists are laying their plans to secure the favor of the new members who cannot yet be counted upon to fall into the ranks with the old gang. Railroad agents are skurrying over the counties to see how the political land lies. The official returns are being earefully scanned to eneck off the doubtful men. In a few weeks the pass books will be drawn upon for the preliminary "touchers" and the freight office will be visited to see if a few "slight re bates" cannot be placed where they will do most good. The old system of corpor ate corruption is once more to be put into operation in the hope of securing the old results. Every member elect to the legislature is now an object of interest to the railroads. The political attorneys have got them on their list. The public has got its eye on these corporate Koko's

There is gratifying promise that the strike of the packers at Chicago, the most formidable in the number of men involved, if not in the interests at stake, since the memoraple railroad strikes of 1877, is at an end. It is so if the men engaged in it who owe allegiance to the Knights of Labor obey the mandate of Mr. Powderly instead of following the counsels of George Schilling and some other chronic agitators whose business seems to be to make and maintain trouble. It appears from the order of Mr. Powderly directing the Knights of Labor in the strike to refor what purpose we can't divine. His turn to work, that their going out was in | Prince Albert Victor of England is under-

policy of the organization on the eightnour question, and is evidently regarded by the chief master workman and his associate officials as a violation of the requirements of the order which should have been well understood.

Without considering the merits of the issue, the firm stand taken by Mr. Powderly in maintaining the authority of the organization of which he is the head over its members cannot be too heartily commended. "We must have obedience and discipline," is the language with which Mr. Powderly concludes his order, and to assure the men that he was not trifling he directed that if they refused obedience their charters should be taken. This is a more decided position than the chief master workman had ever before assumed, and it will undoubtedly prove peneticial, not alone in the present instance, but as a check to rash action hereafter on the part of members of the Knights of Labor who have a grievance, and who may be disposed to yield too readily to counsellors outside of the order. If the organization is to be maintained and strengthened, and to be made a useful power in the interest of labor worthy of the public respect and confidence, there must be obedience and discipline among the members. No organization can be permanent or useful in which these most essential requirements are wanting.

Marshal Cummings Once More. The Moffatt case is made the excuse for another demand all along the line for the head of Marshal Cummings. The details of Moffatt's arrest are portrayed in glaring colors, and passion and prejudice are roused by flaring editorials which have as their only object and purpose the removal of the marshal. The election is over and we have no political axe which Mr. Cummings is in positson to sharpen. We have no disposition to shield the marshal from responsibility which belongs to him. Nor do we propose to gloss over any wrong done by the police in the treatment of Mr. Moffatt. If marshal Cummings is in anyway to blame, personally or officially, in the Moffatt case he should be promptly suspended or removed. If, on the other hand, this concerted howl against him is merely due to political spleen and a renewal of the many attempts to get rid of him under some pretext, we do not propose to lend a helping hand. From a standpoint of common justice, we fail to see why Marshal Commings should suffer from the indiscretion or cruelty of a policeman over whose actions he had no control at the time. We do not propose to revamp the whole story. Suffice it to say that we know the marshal was not present consulted when the arrest was made, nor had he anything whatever to do personally with the removal of Moffatt to the station or from the station to the hospital. The arrest was made between three and four o'clock in the morning and the marshal had gone home at midnight. But from every direction comes the cry: "Remove the marshal; take off his head, anyway." Somebody must be punished, and Cummings is just the man to pacify the mob.

We submit, in all candor, that Cummings is no more to blame than Mayor Boyd or the city council. The mayor. under our wretched system, appoints the police and the council confirms. Out of the thirty-six policemen on duty, all but were appointed by Mayor Boyd. these policemen are brutes, ignoramuses and sots who is to blame. Marshal Cummings or the mayor who picked them and forced them upon Cummings and the city? Perhaps one-half of the police were appointed by Mr. Boyd at Pat Ford's request, but Pat Ford is the londest in his demand for Marshal Cumming's head.

Another question arises. Suppose Cummings is removed, can we expect any better police protection as long as the present police force and the system under which it is maintained are allowed to continue? Who will accept Cummings' place for four months unless he has other designs than police discipline? Instead of hammering the marshal who is tied hands and feet, beset on all sides by spies and malicious enemies, let us strike down the system that makes our police inefficient and prevents all discipline. We can effect this only through a change in our charter and by the creation of a police commission that will place the police force on a civil service basis and do away with the tracing of ward councilmen in police appointments.

HENRY WATTERSON has been very unwisely referring to Minister Phelps as "a shappy little Yankee." Henry has evidently no idea of visiting London again. After such a blander he wouldn't stand a ghost of a show of being presented at

THE statue of liberty stands in the New York harbor with unlighted torch. There is no money to supply the light. Here is the grand opportunity of Tom Ochiltree's life time. The red headed liar of the Texan pampas could be put to no better use.

NEW JERSEY polled a heavy prohibition vote and there was a heavy democratic plurality as a natural result. Prohibition agitation plays directly into the hands of the enemies of regulation of the liquor traffic and defeats itself in consequence. If there is to be a county in the state

without a railroad twelve months from

now, all signs fall! Nebraska will see

more railroad building in 1887 than she has witnessed in any one year of her his-Ir is to be hoped that the discussion of the proposed charter amendment at the council room to-night will draw out a full attendance especially of members

CHARTER amendment will be discussed to-night in the council chamber. There should be a large turnout of business men and tax payers.

elect of the legislature.

the winter.

KINGS AND QUEENS,

Emperor William has given 100 marks to ward the fund for the Scheffel monument. The crown prince of Russia is threatened with consumption, and has gone to Malta for

Queen Victoria will receive from the farm ers of the Cape Colony a robe, dolman and fan of ostrich feathers as a jubilee present. The king of Portugal recently bestowed upon the king of Spain three military orders and his Royal Babyhood was so delighted

that he tried his best to swallow them,

disregard of the heretofore announced going a course of garrison instruction at Aldershot. He has reached the grade of junior subaltern of the Tenth Hussara.

> Emperor William has gone boar hunting. Now if he wants some good sport let him come over here and go gunning for a few bores who drop in to see the editor a minute. The sultan of Turkey is immensely tickled with American comic papers. When one of his courtiers purloins a joke, however, the sultan rings a chestuut bell and the offending oker dies.

The czar is much annoyed by the newspaper comments regarding the killing of that adjutant. He wishes peopl e would mind their own business and not discuss every little thing he does.

King Kalakana personally draws annually from the enfeebled treasury of Hawaii the sum of \$50,000, a large portion of which he invests in gin and poker. Other members of the royal family are pensioned at about \$60, 000 a year, and \$20,000 is paid for the king's household expenses.

Prince Carl, of Sweden, is six feet high and 21 years old, the favorite of the royal family, with broad shoulders and a face of classic type. His photograph is found in every window, on bottles of cologne, boxes of face powder, packages of candy and everythin z else that will catch the eye of the vomen of Stockholm, who adore the handsome young prince. He is democratic in his nanner and a favorite of the people.

Refers to the Mugwump. Rambler,

"Whence, what, where?" is the title of a new scientiac work. It should treat of the origin, nature and destiny of the mugwump ern cattle ranges. Snow is reported four

A Popular Title. Judge Tourgee has for the subject of his

title is exceedingly popular with most lecture Too Many Varieties of Wine, Boston Record. George W. Childs gave M. de Lessens so many kinds of wine at his luncheon that the

grand old man felt ready to put a canar through the Rocky mountains.

By a Large Majority. Chicago News "Teddy" Roosvelt has sailed for England to bring back a bride. She is a ward of a millionaire named Carew. We expect he with

Grover to Harvard.

What do I care for a double-L. D.? It's only a harmless college degree, Of not a bit of use to me. Go hang it up on a willow tree! I cannot pull an able oar, Nor knock a first prize ball, And cloves, and clubs, and rings and bar, do not know at all; am sure

carry that ward by a good majority.

ough for met What do I care for a double-L. D.?

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Pipe laying has commenced in Ne braska City.

One tailor and four newspapers man age to "suit" the people of O'Neill. The peace purveyor of Albion has de clared war on gamblers and tiger dens Frank Noolan, the Loup City suicide vho shot himself on November 1, died of blood poisoning on the 11th.

Loup City is struggling under a load of gambling dens, and an enlarged and secure jail is a prime necessity. Capitalists from Burlington, Ia., will

reopen the First National bank of Blair under the old name and charter. A prospective vacancy in the North Bend postoffice has started a lively war among the harmonious spoils hunters of

A load of wood will secure the Omaha Herald and a local paper at Ainsworth for six months. How the mighty have tumbled.

The ladies of Atkinson are about to organize a society for the prevention of kissing—kissing anybody but the members thereof

Ephraim Bastron fell under the stone train in the Louisville quarries Saturday and was crushed to death. Bastrom was

thirty years of age. Friday was a field day for the thumpers

In Ainsworth and the judge's court was kept active assessing the damages done to the peace and dignity of the village. A Mr. Massey has purchased a small siece of ground near Ponca which he is using for running down slim holes about t thousand feet long to tickle the bowels of the earth for oil or gas.

The coroner's jury which investigated causes of the death of John F O Brien at Palmyra, declared that the cause of his death was the result of being thrown from his buggy by a runaway

Two hundred and fifty Sioux Indians, in charge of an agent of Buffalo Bill, passed through Rushville, bound for New York last week. They will make things hum in Gotham these coming winter even-

Willie, the, eleven-year-old boy of George Fulton, of Columbus, had his right hand drawn into a power corn sheller on Friday, literally grinding off the hand and forearm above the wrist. The arm had to be amputated. Clark Puffer's fish pond at Talmage

was drained last week for the purpose of investigating the growth of the Gor-man carp planted there three years ago. The fish were found in excellent con dition, many of them weighing nine

Two members of Fremont's crack team of tiremen were the victims of news paper pictures last week, and within forty-eight hours two charming young adies married them out of sympathy, Oh, woman, thou art a jewelled judge of of hose-ry.

G. F. Shepard, a ranchman northwest of Madison, is a disciple of the dehorn-ing process. Of 108 head of cattle treated in this way he says all are doing well and are as harmless as so many sheep. He further remarks that what seems a cruelty does in reality cause very little pain and no injury to the animal.

Iowa Items. Muscatine has invested in a system of

Hog cholera continues emptying the

pens in Grundy county. The police of Cedar Rapids run in 112 peace breakers during October. Davenport, Des Moines and Rock Island

are bidding at a lively rate to secure the location of the proposed Rock Island An attempt is being made to organize chapter of the White Cross army by Bishop Perry at Davenport. It is a move ment in the interest of purity among

Some fool burgiar cracked the safe of the Manson Journal, looking for riches. A quantity of proof paper and a delinquent subscription list were the items of

reasure in the safe. Judge J. H. Macomber, at the conclusion of his term at Storm Lake last week, was presented with a handsome gold headed cane, Senator Robinson making the address in behalf of the Buena Vista county fair.

Leon Dugan and wife, of Chicago, young couple, arrived at Cedar Rapids from Chicago on the 3d. He proposed to invest his wife's \$485 in business. He carried the purse, and on Sunday night,

while ostensibly out for oysters, was in reality on his way back to Chicago. He was brought to Cedar Rapids on day again. He had \$350 of the money left. A brother of his arrived also, but his sensible wife says the rascal must be punished. She says she was married a year ago, but the officers believe it a case of runaway. She is pretty, bright and

Dakota. A \$2,000 hotel is going up at Madison. Rapid City rejoices over the successful operation of the electric light plant. The Northern Pacific machine shops at

Fargo employ seventy-five hands. Owing to the drought in North Dakota, tree seeds are a scarce and dear article. A new pork packing house will be in operation in Pierce by the first of next

The progress of Custer county is shown n an increase of 471 votes in one

Rapid City papers are calling for the bouncing of all Chinamen from the town before Thanksgiving.

Wyoming. The Cheyenne & Northern will reach Bordeaux this year.

Up to last Friday cattle shipments from Douglas had aggregated 277 cars, or 6,094

Governor Baxter agrees with President

Cleveland is designating November 25 as Thanksgiving day, Governor Baxter stepped in and Gov-

ernor Warren stepped out of office at 2 o'clock p. m. last Thursday. Deep snows are reported in the north-

feet deep on the Sweetwater and Deer Creek divides. A family named Asbury, consisting of a husband and wife and six children, from Kansas, is believed to have perished in the Rattlesnake range during the late ecture this winter, "Give Us a Rest." The

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

It is not only in Chicago that policemen have a hard time of it. During the last trimester 48 Paris policemen were hurt in one way or another, while on duty,—28 in making arrests, 14 in stopping runaway horses, 3 at lires, and three more in killing mad dogs.

Our civil service reformers often de mand that the consular service be made a regular career, and they point to Europe as proof of the excellence of their theories. But all continental countries do not agree with them. In Belgium, for instance, where there are 430 consuls, only about thirty are, so to speak, professional consuls.

The chancellor of the German Empire receives as salary 54,000 marks; the secretary of state, 50,000; the private counsel-lor, 20,000; and all three have their lodgings furnished by the state. The Ambassadors to France, Austria and Turkey, each receive 120,000 marks; those to Russia and England, 150,000; the Ambas-sador to Italy, 100,000. The German consul general to the United States receives 53,000 marks.

The Panes are divided on the question of raising new land and sea fortifications around Copenhagen. The government has prepared a project and asked the opinion of the emment Belgian engineer. General Biralmont, as to its utility. General Biralmont thoroughly approves the plan of the Danish government, but the opposition in both chambers is against the project and promises to combat the bill when it is presented to the Danish parliament.

The amount of exports in Italy from January 1 to October 1 of the current year was 737,696,000 francs, an increase of about 82,000,000 over last year during the same period. The importations amounted to 1,048,000,000 francs, an increase of 13,201,000 tranes since last year. These totals show an excess of importations over exportations amounting to over 310,000,000. The increase of 82,000,000 in the exportations is due principally to and oils (60,000,000) and (20,000,000).

The Belgian papers have been discussing pro and con the recent emigration to the United States of many of the work men of the manufacturing districts around Charleroi. The Journal Bruxelles says that there is a plethora of hands in Belgium just now, and that emi gration is natural and beneficial to those who go and those who stay at home Belgian workmen are found in different countries in Europe. They are very numerous in the parts of France borderng on Belgium, and Rouen and Paris are full of them. And what is more, they are considered excellent workmen.

The second French surgical congress has just closed its sessions in taris. In Germany, this annual reunion of surgeons from all parts of the country, has been a standing custom for the past fifteen years. The French have been slow to follow this example. Dr. Demons, of Bordeaux, was the first to suggest such a congress, in March, 1884. The idea was immediately taken up, and, in the following spring, the surgical congress met in the Paris school of medicine, where the second one has just been held. The num ber of delegates was larger this year than last, and the papers more interesting and varied, so that the institution of at annual meeting of surgeons may now be considered as acclimated in France. fore separating, it was decided that the next congress should be held in April, 1887, and not in the autumn, in order that foreign surgeons could more easily be present.

Here are some interesting particulars about the Paris population: The density of the population diminishes in quarters between the Seme and the oulevards, while it increases in the outying wards, especially in the northern cction. The increase of this density is still more marked and more rapid in the buourban communes. On an average, Paris counts 29,000 inhabitants for every rectare (about two and a half acres) whils the rest of France has only seventy-two. And yet, the density of the Parisian population, reduced by the enlargement of the streets, the increase of public parks and squares, is less to day than it was in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries it is below that of Berlin, Venice and Genoa. The Independence Belge, the leading

Brussels newspaper, has been writing on American politics. It declares the re-publican party has its candidate for 1888-Mr. Blaine, of course. His plat-form is a very simple one. It contains but a single plank—a higher tariff. No country has ever protected so carefully s various industries as the United States It would seem that if protection was really a check on excessive competition and the disturbance of trade, that Ameri can manufacturing interests ought not to have been affected by the recent commer-cial crisis. Turning to Mr. Cleveland, the Belgian editor finds that the president has not done all that he promised the civil service mugwamps he would do. Mr. Cleveland, therefore, will have to get up a new cry for 1888.

You can scarcely take up a number of any Swiss newspaper, now a days, with-out finding it discussing the watch question. Switzerland is exerting every effort to regain its old monomoly of the watch trade, which the machine-made time-pieces of America—particularly the Waitham and Elgin chronometers—have done so much to destroy. Pamphiets, editorials, and legislative speeches, all bearing on this important industrial matter, follow each other in quick succession in our sister republic. Much has cession in our sister republic. Much has already been done to aid watchmakers. or instance, a bureau has been es ab lished the duty of which is to examine into the quality of the gold and silver used, and more than a militon watches are thus inspected annually. Greater marks. The state has been seconded by competitions in the regulation of water thereby produced remarkable re-

suits. Italians often complain that there is no political life in their country. The pub ic, they say, takes an interest only ocal questions and especially in the peri scandals of the day. There is much foundation in this reproach, says the Italie, of Rome. The grand public is quite indifferent to political questions, but the government is not a little to blame for this state of things, as it does not take enough pains to awaken among the voters a desire to examine matters of general interest. The level of public spirit must be raised, but this can alone be accomplished through the initiative of the government. It is only by taking upon itself this superior direction of people's minds that a nation is habituated to study the serious side of public life, and prevented from falling into illusive errors. How opposite to our own, is this Latin theory of representative institutions. In America the people lead the government, or at least are not lead by it.

Since the advent of the republic in France, the ministers have been in the habit of making little speechifying tours. Under the monarchy and the empire, it was only the king or the emperor who used to "swing around the circle." This republican is novation is a good one, for his ministerial oratory sets the people to thinking on the questions of the hour. France does not enjoy the political educa tion that the American nation gets every four years. Stumping is almost unknown here, or at least it is only in its infancy But, at the same time, this ministerial campaigning has at least one serious objection, as the Paris correspondent of the Journal de Bruxelles has well pointed out. The ministers are apt to make al sorts of promises to the people, which they find they cannot keep when the ap pear before the chamber. They therefore, piaced between two fires, and ose the confidence of both the voters and the deputies. This was one of the principal causes of the recent ministerial theck that almost resulted in the over throw of the Freyeinet cabinet.

Alcohol has long been one of sources of the riches of France. All con-sumers know that France enjoys the natural monopoly of good brandy, on ac-count of its climate, soil, well-kept vine-yards, the excellence of the fruit and cleverness in the preparation of spirits, which acquisition dates from the earliest times. The liqueurs trade may now be added to that of cognacs and armagnaes The alcohol industry has since become of the first importance to France. Distil ing goes on everywhere, and so does the fabrication of liqueurs of every imagin able kind, which are exported in bottleof all shapes, colors, and bearing all sorts of names. This alcohol trade has enriched many a family. Here is one ex umple from many that might be cited About sixty years ago a young couple left Cognac with 4,000 francs in their purse, and settled at Bordeaux for the purpose of carrying on business in brandy with the United States. They prospered and left behind them a fortune of from twelve to fifteen millions, a large portion of which was willed to the city of Bordeaux for beneficent purposes.

Accused His Mistress.

A colored man named Sterling Garth appeared in police court yesterday morn ng and swore out a warrant for the arrest of a woman named Jennie Cooper, with whom he had been living and whom he accused of laving stolen some clothes and money from him. The woman's ouse was searched but no trace of the missing articles was discovered.

After Diphtheria.

Diphtheria is a terrible disease, requirng the greatest medical skill to effect a complete cure. Even when its it wer is broken it clings to the patient with great persistency, and often leaves the system poisoned and prostrated. Just here Hood's Sarsaparilla does a vast amount of good, expelling impurities from the lood, giving it richness and vitality while it renovates and strengthens the system.

A Runaway.

Mrs. G. W. Holdrege was thrown out of a buggy near the corner of Eighteenth and Harney streets vesterday morning but ortunately was not seriously injured The runaway horse ran down Harney street to Fifteenth, where he was cap-tured. Mrs. Holdrege lost a hand-satchel containing valuable papers and money, but recovered it.

Many an innocent little darling is suffering untold agony, and cannot explain its troubles. Mark your baby's symptoms and you may find it troubled with worms; give it Dr. J. H. McLean's Vermifuge and restore it to quietness and health.

hind the Paxton counter vesterday morning. He has been in the hotel busines in the

A New Paxton Man.

Fagan, late of Chicago, took his place be

A new clerk in the person of J. W.

larden City for several years back, and s cordially welcomed to the same business in the new Chicago. Cleaning the Jail. Daggett, the man who confessed to having set the Barker block on fire, is still confined in the city jail. Yesterday morn-

ng he was set at work cleaning out the

He will

cells and scrubbing floors, probably be released. Charged with Robbery. A complaint was filed in Justice Anderson's court yesterday against Frank Schaarf, Emma Schaarf, Mrs. Schaarf and Mrs. Bodka. They are charged with overpowering and robbing Mrs. Theresa

Lederer of \$65. Held Un By Highwaymen. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning two righwaymen held up Leo Daminiskey, a cabman at the corner of St. Mary's avenue and Twenty-fourth streets, and re-lieved him of fifty cents and a pair of

STOP THAT COUGH



J.N. HARRISG CO PROPS CINO