THE DAILY BEE.

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E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation Btate of Nebraska, S. S. 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 July 22, 1887, was as follows: Saturday, July 16......14,200
 Saurday, July 17
 14,200

 Monday, July 18
 14,500

 Tuesday, July 19
 13,800

 Wednesday, July 20
 13,900

 Thursday, July 21
 13,910

 Friday, July 22
 13,925

State of Nebraska, | SS | Douglas County, | SS |
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 duly 1886, 12,314 copies; the month of July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,444 copies; for September, 1886, 13,030 copies; for October, 1886, 12,089 copies; for November, 1886, 13,348 copies; for December, 1886, 13,237 copies; for December, 1886, 13,237 copies; for January 1887, 16,266 copies; for February, 1887, 14,198 copies; for March. 1887, 14,400 copies; for April, 1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1887, 14,227 copies; for June 1887, 14,147 copies.

GEO, B. TZSCHUCK.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this list
day of July A. D., 1887.
[SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

It is now estimated that the world's wheat crop, although apparently not much below the average, will again be a short one.

THE colored man of St. Joe who has been sleeping for three days, and is proof against being roused should be placed on the police force.

IF there is any good reason why the council should any longer withhold its approval of the bonds of the police commission, the citizens of Omaha would like to know it.

KANSAS CITY is already crowing over her fall boom. The papers proclaim an "unparalleled activity in the real estate market," in black type. Isn't this forcing the season a little, or were those standing headlines dumped into the form by mistake?

A PORTABLE telephone has been invented by two Belgians, wherewith telephoning may be performed on the open ground from "anywhere to anywhere." This invention in connection with Edison's marine telephone, ought to make a whisper as easily audible around the world as Emerson's shot.

THE prohibition people should take charge of the St. Louis committee which called upon President Cleveland yesterday. That the members should become elated over the president's acceptance is quite natural, but there was nothing to warrant them in getting drunk on the strength of it. We may possibly hear of their painting the white house red.

THE queen graciously allowed W. K. Vanderbilt's yacht, Alva, to bring up the rear in her majssty's recent maratime procession. It was a proud day for W K. What further has he now to live for? The boy who drives the local advertising wagon in the wake of a circus parade, can not feel a greater spiritual exaltation than must have animated that \$75,000,000 breast in those proud moments.

THE opinion of the inter-state commission that railroads cannot discriminate in the sale of thousand mile tickets to commercial travelers, as that element is not a privileged class is a blow to the traveling merchants who for a great many years have enjoyed privileges and luxuries beyond the reach of ordinary people. No matter what the commission says the drummers will cling to the belief they are still a privileged class.

OLD JOHN HOBSON, of Bear Lake in New Brunswick, seems to be a second Noah. He prophesied the great floods now raging in New England and had fitted himself out with a canoe which is moored at his little log cabin ready for business.

Mr. Hobson might find a job at Wash ington for the next few months in the prophesy business as to the lucky candidates for presidential nominations.

GEORGIA, the home of wonders, has acquired another marvel, this time from the regions of infinite space. A smooth ball of an unknown metal came blazing through the air and buried uself five feet in the soil near Clayton, the other evening. When excavated the globe was found to be engraved with a star, a representation of a bird-reptile and descriptions of the same in celestial short-hand Either the protective tariff against traving salesmen has not kept Mr. Annanias Mulhatton from the south, or there is here a chance for the demi-profound serio-comic Ignatius Donnelly to apply his cosmic and cypher theories to the en-

lightenment of a bewildered world. It is noted that the establishment of a silver market in this country has already had its effect in London financial circles. A movement is reported to be now on foot there to introduce speculation in silver bullion certificates on a plan similar to that inaugurated in New York. "If successful," says the New York Commercial Advertiser, this will do nuch to take the control of the London onllion market out of the hands of the three or four great firms who now fix the price of silver for the world. Our contemporary dismisses as of no consequence the assumption that the silver bullion certificates, bring representatives of money, full under the prohibition of the law. At all events the matter is one which the treasury authorities will probably feel called upon to test.

The Alien Land Law. The opinion rendered by the attorney general regarding the alien land law just made public, agrees in all essential particulars with that given some time ago by Judge Payson, of Illinois, the author of the law. They concur in saying that the act is applicable to mines, and that henceforth mineral lands cannot be acquired by aliens. Foreigners may hold stock in American corporations to the extent of 20 per cent. of the total amount issued, without impairing the right of the corporations to hold and acquire land in the territories, and aliens may lawfully advance money for the purchase and development of mining properties but this would give them no interest in the real estate of such properties. We noted some time ago that the publication of this law in England had the immediate effect of putting a stop to sale of mining stock in the London market, and that the opinion prevailing there was that if the construction given the law by Judge Payson was officially sustained, as has now virtually been done by the attorney general, the result would be that American mining shares would become wholly unsalable in foreign mar-

kets. Undoubtedly this will be the case. The probability is that a vigorous pressure will be made upon the next congress to secure an amendment of the law that will at least give more liberal scope and security for the investment of foreign capital in American mining properties, if not to remove all restrictions imposed by the law. The question is seen to be one of most material importance, and it is very likely that if the meaning and intent of the law, as now construed, had been apprehended by the interests affected while , it was under consideration it would not have passed in the form it did. So far as the law operates to exclude foreign capital, whether in the hands of single individuals or syndicates, from obserbing vast tracts of farming and grazing lands, as has heretofore been done to an extent of millions of acres, the people will demand that it shall stand unchanged. There is not the slightest question that the very nearly universal sentiment of the county is unalterably opposed to permitting any further investments of alien capital in the public domain, and regretfully realizes the mistake that has been made in not having passed a law years ago prohibiting such investment. So much of the law, therefore, the people will not tolerate any modification of or interferonce with

But with regard to mining properties the conditions and circumstances are very different. The real estate represented by such properties is not only as a rule inconsiderable in extent, but has nearly its whole value in the mineral wealth it may contain. The areas covered by many of these mining properties would not subsist in agricultural products a score of families, and once having been subjected to development they do not again become available for any other practical use. While therefore real estate in mining property may have for the foreign capitalist a certain collateral value, its actual value to anybody simply as realty amounts to very little. It is very certain, however, that foreign capital cannot be drawn into this class of investment without this collateral, and it is certainly a serious question whether for so little so much should be risked in imperiling, or at least greatly retardng, the development of the mineral re sources of the country, for which there is not yet the surplus capital in the hands of our own people. The foreign capital that has been drawn here for this purpose has been expended in labor and machinery, contributing very materially to the direct enrichment of the country. No one will pretend that without it the development of our mineral resources would be one-half what it is, nor will any intelligent man presume to say that we have as yet reached the limit of those resources. This being so, is it a judicious policy to shut out needed capital for further development when we can continue to invite it without injury to any interest and without violence to the real and vital principal underlying the alien land law. Undoubtedly this is the line of argument that will be presented to the next congress in favor of a modification of the law, and it would be no surprise if it would be successful. Meanwhile foreign capital will keep clear of mining investments in the United

Not in Love with the Reform. A conspicious and significant fact in connection with the recent democratic convention of Ohio, which should not be lost sight of, was the very plain evidence it furnished that the party in that state is not in love with civil service reform. It did not have the courage to say so in its platform, but the convention listened without a word of dissent to the assault on the reform in the address of its chairman, who called for a demand upon congress for the immediate and unconditional repeal of the law, and omission of any reference to the subject in the platform may with absolute fairness be accepted as a virtual endorsement of the views of the chairman. No injustice will be done the democratic party of Ohio in affirming that it is opposed to civil service reform, and that could it be sure its demand for a repeal of the law would effect that result would not hesitate to make the demand in the most forcible

terms. This feeling is not due to any neglect of Ohio democrats by the administration. They have been as well taken care of as the democrats of any other state except, perhaps, New York. It is simply due to that bourbonism which distinguishes the thorough democrat everywhere, and is not more pronounced in Ohio than in other states where the so-called reform element is so small a minority in the party as to exert no influence upon its counsels or its utterances. Mr. Pendleton went down in Ohio because of this bourbonism, and no democrat in that state with political aspirations has since been brave enough to champion civil service reform. To do so to invite political death, so far as the party is concerned. It is the same in most or all other states. Everywhere the evidence is conclusive that the democratic party is hostile to civil service reform and still believes as heartily and earnestly as ever in the spoils system. Mark the evasions and declarations of all the democratic con-

ventions held or to be held this year and

there will be no lack of testimony as to

subject. What conspicuous leader is there who is an avowed and unqualified friend of the reform, and yet it is the only policy to which the administration is unmistakably committed and with which it has been able to accomplish anything. In respect of other policies to which it had pledged itself or was pledged by the party its career has been utterly barren of results, and promises to continue so until the end. What value, then, is to be given to endorsements of the administration by democratic conventions which actually or virtually repudiate the only policy in which the administration has any success whatever? Is it not manifest that such endorsements are given wholly as a matter of expediency, and that there is not the least bit of honesty or sincerity in them? Never before has a political party in this country been so helplessly in bondage to an individual as is the democratic party at this time to Grover Cleve-

Municipal Extravagance. Three years ago when Jewett was city clerk his salary was \$1,200 a year. The force in his office was a solitary clerk at \$900 a year. With this assistant Jewett kept up the records of the council, prepared copies of official documents, performed the clerical duties of the license board, audited the city's accounts, and made out all city warrants, besides accommodating councilmen by copying and preparing resolutions, ordinances, etc. When Mr. Southard became city clerk, an auditor was appointed to reheve him of the duties of city accountant. The auditor received \$1,500 a year. In due time the auditor employed two clerks, and Mr. Southard increased his clerical force by two men. This spring a comptroller was chosen, who relieved the auditor of his duties. The comptroller now employs two clerks and the city clerk has shifted nearly all his work upon the shoulders of three so-called deputies. Councilman Manville's son, who has been made Southard's deputy, draws \$125 per month, and the two other deputies \$100 per month each. Computed in dollars and cents the city now pays' \$2,000 per year for the clerk and \$3,900 for his assistants, while the comptroller and his assistants draw \$5,300 a year, making a total of \$11,200 a year for services which, three years ago, were performed for \$2,100 per year. Granting that the work in the office has doubled, or even trebled, the employment of three deputies in the city clerk's of fiec is a piece of reckless extravagance The charter nowhere mentions a deputy city clerk, and anybody who impersonates a deputy city clerk acts on questionable authority. But why should the council allow the clerk \$3,900 a year for assistants? With relief from former duties which the comptroller and his assistants afford, the city clerk can readily perform all the duties of his office by the aid of one man and a typewriter clerk at a total outlay not to exceed what is now paid to young Manville alone. This is of course on the assumption that

wholly to the business of the city. The same reckless waste of the city's funds may be noted in other departments. The city treasurer is allowed one deputy by the charter, but last month's payroll shows two deputy treasurers at \$150 a month each. If the treasurer needs more than one deputy he can well afford to pay for his services, as he is allowed a percentage on his tax collections in addition

the city clerk will devote his own time

to his salary of \$1,400 per year. These are not the only glaring instances of extravagance as shown by the city payroll. An analysis of some of the bills incurred would furnish an exhibit of even worse management.

No More Trifling. The citizens of Omaha will tolerate no more trifling by the council with the police commission. The prime object of creating the police commission was to give Omaha better police protection by divorcing the management of the police from polities. That reform could only be achieved by taking the control of the police out of the hands of the council and placing the responsibility upon an independent board. Nearly three months have now passed away since the commission was appointed by the governor. Up to this time the commission has had no chance to exercise its functions unrestricted and unhampered. Its hands have been tied from the outset by the attempt of the council to nultify the law and arrogate to itself powers which the framers of the charter never proposed to confer upon it. The quarrel over the chief of police has been a mere pretext. The fact that the council has absolutely refused to take action upon the bonds of the commission shows that the spoilsmen of the council are determined not to losen their grasp in the management of the police force. The effect of this policy has been very disastrous to the city. has advertised Omaha as a city without an organized police and a resort of crooks and highwaymen. It has had a very demoralizing effect upon the police force itself by encouraging insubordination within its ranks.

This state of affairs has become intolerable. The reputable men in the council can no longer uphold Hascall, Bechel and Ford in their conspiracy to nullify the law and freeze out the police commission. There is a limit to all things and public endurance has been strained to its utmost. The issue is not whether Seavey is to remain chief of police, but whether Hascall, Bechel and Ford are to usurp the powers which were conferred upon the police commission. On this issue there should be no more trifling by

the council. A PHILADELPHIA contemporary not un' wisely suggests that one effective method of breaking up monopolies in commodities would be to repeal the high protective duties behind which these combinations have been organized. For example, the envelope monopoly just established, to which we made extended reference a few days ago, could not exist but for the 25 per cent duty on envelopes which is prohibitory of foreign importation and gives American manufacturers complete control of the home market. Our contemporary cites the repeal of the duty on quinine as an example of the effect of this method of destroying monopoly. The proposition is unquestionably sound, but from all present indications the attainment of the remedy will be so remote that the present generahow the party as a whole feels on this ion can hardly hope to

much advantage from it. While the legislators who have the welfare of the people at heart should not abate their zeal in the effort to reach the sovereign remedy, they may profitably employ a part of their time in endeavoring to and some practicable and effective way of relihving the people from the extortion and oppression of monopolies that can be made immediately operative. Surely the people are most unhappily situated if there is but one route of relief from the injustice of monopolies, and that route is rendered impassable by such obstructionists as Samuel J. Randall and other subservant tools of the power that sustains monopoly.

MASTER WORKMAM POWDERLY is at work gathering statistics and data upon which to base a plan for dealing with the immigrant question. He thinks this will be a knotty problem for the statesmen to solve in the near future. This problem will not only be a difficult one to solve, it is already so. Last year a larger number of pauper immigrants than ever before was denied admittance to this country at Castle Garden. But this was not accomplished without serious wrangling among the members of the New York board of immigrant commissioners. One faction wishes to allow nearly all who come, to land, while the other would exclude many that are now admitted.

This problem is at present almost exclusively in connection with male immigrants. It is very difficult for them to obtain work on first landing. Not so with the females. The Castle Garden employment bureau is thronged with idle men, while it is impossible to supply the demand for female help. Immigrant women, who wish to work, find places at once, employers being glad to give them a preliminary course of instructions to lit them for their duties,

THE delegation of St. Louis citizens to invite the president to visit struck the white-house at noon yesterday. They had a big time, were successful and Mr. Cleveland's face will shine upon the citizens of St. Louis at some future time yet to be fixed. The president stated in his reply to the invitation speech that he did not know as it was necessary for a hundred people to come so far to give him an "invite," but yet he was glad to see them. His desire to visit St. Louis had increased each day. He did not see how he could do otherwise than accept the invitation, etc., etc And so the doubt as to Cleveland's candidatey dwindles away day by day. His first refusal to come and this spectacular second invitation and acceptance are nothing but political dodges, pure and simple.

So far, under the present administration, the democratic heads of governmental departments have expe nded the greatest part of their ingenuity and strength in trying to violate the spirit while seeming to conform to the letter of the civil service act. Hedden, the meak ex-collector of the port of New York came to grief in this endeavor. Magone, his successor, has become so irritable in trying to satisfy New York democracy and the civil service commission, that he has become a terror to all his associates and subordinates, and he has conclusively shown that he is not a big enough man for the place.

SC HELLENBERGER no doubt richly mer ited the punishment of death which the law had meted out to him, but this does not justify his former neighbors in taking the responsibility upon themselves of torturing him to death after the manner of the dark ages. He denied his guilt to the last, supposing he is innocent, will those men, who participated in this miserable crime feel at ease in having his blood upon their heads? He was doomed to death. Why could they not wait for the law to execute its own decree? Shellenberger was probably entitled to little sympathy, but what is this but adding another bloody deed to the dark crime already committed?

Why can't the city come to a settlement with the gas company. Its claims are said to run up into the tens of thousands and are constantly increasing. Some beautiful day the gas company will present a bill for \$25,000 or \$30,000, and the council will generously let it take judgment against the city for the whole amount. This musty gas claim should be promptly taken in hand by the council, and hereafter monthly settlements should be made on the terms of the existing contract.

IF Secretary of State Laws has any influence with the state printer, he will confer a favor upon the people of Nebraska by urging him to hurry up with the new session laws. Possibly Mr. Laws can effect this by calling attention to the fact that the contract requires the session laws to be ready for delivery within sixty days after the legislature has adjourned.

OUR afternoon contemporary is mistaken when it quotes City Attorney Webster as drawing \$185 per month. The city attorney gets \$250 per month, and his assistant \$125.

THE decent and honest members of the council must separate from the bummers

and boodlers. WHAT has become of the Council Bluff's

vagon bridge project?

FORTUNE AND MISFORTUNE.

Peter De Lacy, of New York, has made \$200,000 on the race course, bookmaking. The venerable Parke Godwin is at Bar Harbor. He is worth over \$100,000, and is still stout-looking.

Chasles H. Woodruff, who has made a for

tune in printing inks in Philadelphia, was once a compositor, earning \$3 a week. Just forty years ago Robert Bonner was foreman of the New York Evening Mirror, at \$18 a week. He is now worth \$2,000,000. Stanley Brown, now a carpenter in Washington city. was once the private secretary of

President Garneld, on a salary of \$3,500 Henry Stafford Little, who is called the political godfather of Senator Rufus Blodgett, of New Jersey, is a bachelor and worth \$1,000,000.

\$20,000 from his real estate investments in New York, and his law practice nets him \$40,000 more. Addison Cammack, having made \$200,000 in the last two bear raids on Wall street, thinks he can now afford to take a fortnight's

Ex-Secretary Bristow gets an income

rest at Newport. Mme. Christine Nilsson owns two buildings in Boston that are assessed at \$123,000 It must not be supposed that this property

was bought for a song. Jacob Seligman, of Michigan is a million-

aire, and director of nine banks and four railroads. He is less than five feet high and went to Michigan twenty-five years ago with

less than \$100 in his pocket. Jonathan H. Green, once a famous lecturer to thousands as the "Reformed Gambier," reached his seventy-fifth anniversary last Monday. His life has been full of strange vicissitudes, and for years past he has had a severe and perpetual battle with poverty.

No Coal Oil "In His'n." Louisville Times, The old Roman declines to scent his ban-

dana with coal oil. Will be Decided in Next Congress. Courier-Journal.

The next presidential contest will be decided in congress next winter.

Not a Very Liberal Allowance. Waterbury American, July 20.
The two lawyers who defended Chamberlain and Taylor, the New Haven murderers, were allowed \$15 each by the court. Judge Stoddard said that the state was not bound to provide two counsel, and that the limit of authorized expenses was \$10 a day, which he divided between the two attorneys employed.

Keep An Eye On Harrison

Philadelphia Times. Ex-Senator Harrison is practicing law in Indianapolis. Though still smarting from the knotted lash of defeat in his own state he, too, hopes that the fortune of politics may again force him to the front. As the possible legatee of Blaine, he hopes for the presidency. but in the event of the latter's renomination Harrison will not turn his back on sec ond place. Like Sherman and Edmunds, he is his own worst enemy in the sense that he is utterly without personal magnetism, and frequently offends his most trusted friends. Nevertheless he has a very lucrative law practice, and he would be a rich man if he left politics alone for a decade.

Nobody Believes It, Kansas City Times (Dem.) Nobody believes that Thomas Powell will be elected governor of Ohio, because, generally speaking, Ohio is a reliably republican state, and, further, because it is not without reason supposed that the Enquirer and its faction will knife him. Powell was nominated as an out-and-out administration man while Campbell was a sort of "Gath" democrat. The democratic convention of 1887. however, proves one thing, that the bulk of the Ohio democracy stands by Mr. Cleveland and applauds his course, not only in its plat

A Hammock Story. My lady dreams with unshut eyes, Under the apple boughs I see,
Where on her breeze-blown couch she lies,
The fairest thing beneath the skies—
Ah! dare I hope she dreams of me?

Her hair is like the sunbeam's gold. Her face an angel's well might be, Her form is cast in beauty's mold, Her loveliness cannot be told E'en by a worshipper like me.

I cannot leave her musing there

form but in its nomination.

And go my way, when only she My heart and life and love caw share— Ah! lady fair, doar lady fair, She heard his footfall as he came,

And suddenly across her cheek There swept a vivid scarlet flame, She trembled as he breathed her name, But not an answer did she speak. Her lace bound hat she lightly drow

Close to her prows, and he—oh he! Bent near to her eyes of blue, And with a look that thrilled her through, He asked her king of dreams to be There was a tender thrill of bliss

From the brown nest above the two, After the silence of a kiss, As, with a look love would not miss For heaven, she said, "I dreamed of you!"

STATE JOTTINGS.

Chadron pays taxes on \$440,000. Ainsworth is valued for tax purposes

for a flouring mill. Active work has commenced on th Burlington bridge at Nebraska City. The tide of emigration has turned t Kansas. Clouds of chinch bugs passed over Fillmore county last week bound

for that region. A round up of Hastings shows that buildings to cost \$335,100 are now under way. The third city is keeping up with the procession in fine shape.

Seven out of fourteen head of cattle be longing to a settler in the western part of Cheyenne county were killed one day last week by a single stroke of lightning One of the Custer county gang of thieves, attacked by the sheriff's posse few weeks ago, crawled into the brush and died. The body was discovered last week.

A Callaway boy, mounted on a pony was attacked by a number of hooting playmates. The animal was frightened and threw the rider to the ground, killing him instantly.

Norfolk News: "Ever since the OMAHA BEE announced the fact that Fremont had a 'silver corset band,' we have been expecting to hear the Tribune man shout again, 'we do Boom!' Mr. C. L. Hall, of Central City, has

issued a pamphlet detailing the natural and acquired advantages, soil, climate industries and material interests of Merrick county. The pamphlet will prove an excellent immigration agent if liberally distributed. Fred D. Williams utters a farewell kiel in the Rising City Independent, which has been sold to D. R. Neville. Williams

proudly proclaims that he has never been "licked" while at the helm, but confesses to have contracted a job lot of general debility in exchange for some robust health. Self-interest is the balance wheel of opinion. A few months ago the Fremont Tribune objected to the use of three as a multiple in figuring the directory popula-

tion of Omaha. Now the same paper thinks three and a half is the proper mul tiple, as it gives Fremont a population of 8,225. "We do boom." The Broken Bow Times says: "Every

bum, hoodlum and worthless whelp young or old, in the city is supplied with his gun or other deadly weapon. If the icers would commence a general ing' matinee of this class it would be a dessing to all law loving people. is no necessity for these two-legged ani mals being allowed this privilege, unless it is the calculation for about half a dozen of them to blow their own worthless brains out pretty soon." Doc Middleton, the notorious, is run

ning a tent saloon at Quitman, the end of the Ravenna branch of the B. & M. Recently his courage bagged at the knee as he gazed into the barrel of a revolver. The incident, as told by Conductor Ly-man in the Nebraska City News, shows that Middleton was caught at his old tricks. He stole a consignment of liquors from a rival, who traced them to Doc's tent. Placing a revolver under Doc's nose he said. You have five minutes to live unless you tell me where that whisky Doc denied knowing anything of the stolen property until after looking down the barrel of the gun for about three minutes, when some one said. Only two minutes to live." At this Doo said: weakened and told where the goods were. Middleton is said to have almost recov ered from the wounds he received while being captured eight years ago for horse

stealing. The verdict of the Lincoln jury plac-ing the responsibility of the Havelock wreck on Engineer Bowser is being vigorously denounced as rank injustice by railroad men. "If the company and the law officers believe Bowser is guilty, as | olely to the advancement of Irish inter-

rested?" was the conundrum fired at a BEE man recently by a prominent railroader. "Bowser is laying around Lin-coln," continued the railroader, "anxious for a trial, which he believes will prove his innocence. In justice to a wronged man the authorities should press the case to trial and place the blame where it belongs, I don't believe they dare do it, because if the truth were known the responsibility might fall on the train dispatener on duty in Lincoln that night. He gave Bowser orders to run through from Waverly to Lincoln, and discovering his mistake after the east bound train had left Lincoln, he attempted to correct it by calling up the sleepy operator at Havelock, who put

out the signal to stop after the engine had passed the station. Let them try Bowser and bring out the truth." In this connection, the following from the Plattsmouth Journal of Saturday will be found interesting: "Railroad men report that last night while an extra freight was passing Havelock station-after the engine had gone by-the operator turned on the red light signal, which the conductor hap pened to discover and went to setting brakes to stop the train; and when the operator saw that the train was almost at a standstill he turned off the signa again. That fellow deserves bouncing. In the opinion of all railroad men it was such a trick as that that caused the wreck a week ago.

MORTUARY MATTERS. Facts About Those Who Have Departed this Life. MRS. CHARLES WASMER.

The sad news was received in this city vesterday from Grand Island that Mrs. Charles Wasmer, formerly Miss Lillie Sexauer, was dead. Sunday, a telegram came saying she was very ill and her mother, Mrs. William Sexauer, started at once for her bedside. The daughter died before the mother reached Grand Island, and yesterday morning, Mr. Sexauer, father of the deceased, and her sisters, Mrs. Buck and Mrs. Myers and Mr. Myers, a brother-in-law, were called to the home of mourning. The deceased was born and brought up in this city, her parents being among Omaha's oldest residents. Her husband, Charles Wasmer also lived here for many years, and was for a time engaged in the grocery business on the corner of Thirteenth and Howard. Some years ago he moved to Grand Island, and has been very successful in the grain business. It is not known as yet whether Mrs. Was-mer will be buried in Grand Island or

FRED THOMPSON. Fred Thompson died at St. Joseph's hospital Sunday evening. He was a Dane, and well known in the northern part of the city having been for some time engaged in the saloon business on the corner of Cuming and Saunders streets.

Reunion Supplies.

E. F. Davis, chairman of the committee of the Grand Army of the Republic for supplies of wood, hav and straw, to be delivered for use in the next reunion of the soldiers of this department, is awaiting a meeting of the committee to pass upon the same. The time for bidding closed on last Saturday at noon, up to which time Messrs. Bedford, Nelson and Viers had presented bids for wood; Robinson and Sullivan and Sulli-van and Quick for straw.

An Ordination.

On last Wednesday Mr. J. Berberich, S. J. a scholastic of the Jesuit order was ordained in Creighton college by Bishop O'Connor. Yesterday he said his first mass in Helena, Montana, where his parents reside. He will return to this city in a few days where he will await orders as to his future work,

Better Milk. Inspector Hickstein reports that the nov being sold in this cit a better quality than any similar season

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL. The Parliamentary Career of a Great

for some years.

Man. Harper's Magazine for August: Mr. Parnell did not enter parliament until 1885. Few, if any, then thought of him as the coming leader of a powerful party. A landford himself, a protestant, only half an Irishman, with aristocratic connections and an English university training, he was least likely to be the adcocate of a forward policy in Irish nationalism. The early fears concerning him entertained by the home rulers ar quite intelligible. But he has belied hem in every way. He has all the qual-

ities of an opposition leader. To him has been attached a band of ardent spirits, young and old. He can fight if need be; he can diplomatize if that be better. Cool, intrepid, with a keen mind and an unflinching purpose, he is an enemy to be avoided. No situation seems to baille him, and whilst others may rise to white heat of passion, he remains calm. And yet there is a suppressed passion in his words powerfully appeals the hearer and reader. In the earlier part of his parliamentary career these qualities were either lacking or un-developed, and he then lost many a point by his want of seif command. Yet Mr. Parnell cannot be said, as a rule, to bear too much the burden of his position. He rather directs; others work. He never makes himself too cheap. His strange disappearance from the scene of action, which baffle the on-looker, and more than once have appeared to endanger the success of his policy, have studied method in them. They lend an impressiveness to his utterances and appearance which might not otherwise be He is always there when needed; and, if necessary, no one can throw more force into the work than Parnell. Charles Stewart Parnell is the descend-

ant of men who have won high position in their country's records. His father, John Henry Parnell, of Avondale, County Wicklow, nephew of Lord Congleton, who was, as Sir Henry Parnell, an ardent liberal, married Miss Stewart, daughter of Rear-Admiral Stewart, of the American navy, "Old Ironsides," the hero of the hero of 1815. This lady is the Mrs. Parnell of to-day, mother of the Irish leader. He was born at Avondale in 1846. early age he was educated entirely in England, finally graduating at Cambridge. It is to be easily understood that his early leanings were conservative and aristocratic, but gradually, as to take interest in politics, he leaned to the nationalist side. We have already seen that Mr. Biggar

was the originator of obstruction in the house of commons, but this was merely an accident of the movement. To Par nell must belong the credit of making it a policy. For the first two years he spoke very seldom in the house and not very acceptably. Butt's gentle temporizing did not suit him, and the germs of the present Parnell party, then in the house, determined upon a new depart-ure. Hitherto the interference of Irish members in British or imperial matters had been resented. whilst the proposals made by them for their own country were voted down. Parnell set himself to alter this state of things and to take part in all the debates. The "English factory and workshop act" of 1878, the mutiny bill of the same year, and the "army decipline and regulation act" of 1879 all bear the marks of his influence. But there was also another move ment set on foot, namely, that of making the Irish party independent of all the Englishfactions, and using its influence

the verdict declared, why is he not ar- ests. The former policy was but to fultill the duties involved in membership of the house of commons; the latter has made the Irish party instrumental in the

overthrow of two governments. This forward policy was hailed with acclaim in Ireland. It led, however, to the deposition of Butt and the advent of Parnell to the leadership. The events of these later days of the struggle need not be recounted, so far as they concern Mr Parnell. The suspensions in the house of commons, the suppression of the land league, and the imprisonment of Parnell are matters of recent history familiar to

FIRING INTO A TRAIN.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The passen-

Vandalia Mail and Passenger Coaches Riddled with Butlets.

gers who arrived in the city early this morning by the Vandalia express from Indianapolis had a somewhat thrilling experience near Greenup crossing, 123 miles from St. Louis. There was an accident on one of the connecting lines east of Indianapolis, which caused the St. Louis express to leave that city several nours behind time, and this, with the delay which occurred near Greenup, kept the train, which was due at 7:30 p.m. yesterday, from reaching the city until 12:15 this morning. After the train had left Indianopolis Conductor F. M. Pfouts discovered four men steading a ride on the front of one of the mail coaches, and he promptly ordered them to get off at Long Point station. They pretended to do so, but instead hid behind some bushes and jumped on the rear of the engine's tender as the train pulled out from the station. Here they were again discovered by the conductor when Greenup crossing was reached, and this time they were forcibly put off. They at once went into the shadow of some large trees—near the track, and, as darkness had just set in, they were completely hidden from yiew.
RECKLESS FIRING BEGAN.

As the train left the station the men commenced firing into it from their places of concealment, and a heavy fusilade was kept up for several minutes. The bullets struck the baggage and mail cars and passed through the windows of the passenger coaches, Railway Postal Clerks J. H. Roberts, Martin Wild and S. B. Raridon, who were in the mail car, had a narrow escape, as several bullets passed through the car so near them as to be uncomfortable, going out the oppo-site side, showing the character of the weapons used. The passengers were ter-ribly frightened, and one old German imagined that he had really been wounded, the bullet whizzing so close to his head. His fellow passengers examined him carefully after the excitement had begun to subside, but it was found that ie was only seared and not hurt. the people in the coaches heard the whistling of the bullets as they flew around, and this, with the crashing of window panes, was well calculated to frighten the average peaceful man out of

When the firing commenced everybody supposed that an attempt was being made to rob the train, and a hasty and somewhat unanimous movement was made to secrete watches, jewolry, money, and whatever valuables were in sight. The mail clerks say that twenty or twentyfive shots were fired, and that all of the four men who had just been put off the train took a hand in the shooting. DEFENSELESS TRAINMEN AND PASSENGERS.

The train had just started and was moving slowly while the shooting began, and just as it ceased Conductor Pfours pulled the bell tu stop, and backed up to the station. He then, in company with the brakeman and flagmen, made search for the men who had done the shooting, but as no one on the train had a weapon of any kind, it was thought best not to attempt any pursuit into the darkness of the forest whither the wouldbe assassins had fled. The entire train was unprotected, and if the men had only known this fact, they could have robbed without difficulty. It was the general belief that they had intended to rob the train when some convenient place was reached, but at the place where they did the shooting they were within sight of the telegraph office, and this possibly prevented them from making the attempt there. From the station Conductor Pfonts telegraphed to all the nearest stations warning them to be on lookout for the four mea, and it is said that a posse was organized to go in search of them. The conductor and brakeman, who only saw the men in the darkness, can not give an accurate de-scription of them, and supposed them to e tramps at the time they were put off the train. They were evidently well armed, as the holes in the cars made by the bullets showed that they must have been of very heavy caliber. When the train reached the city last night, train men were alike worn out and mentally exhausted by the delays and exciting in cidents of the day.

READY TO-DAY.



Prof. N. S. SHALER, entitled, THE INSTABILITY OF THE ATMOSPHEIRE. Among the il Prof. N. S. SHALER, entitled, THE INSTABILI-ITY OF THE ATMOSPHEIE. Among the il-lustrations is on engraving from an instanta-neous photograph of a formado near James town, Dakota, taken on June 6, 1887. The illus-tration reproduced herewith shows the effect of a formado on a train near Grinnell, Iowa. THE PICTURESQUE QUALITY OF HOL-LAND," a most clever paper by Mr. George Hitchcock, delightfully illustrated by the author.

The fifth installment of the UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF THACKERAY, with several Thackray drawings, including a humor-ous equestrian figure of the author. The letters give a glimpse of the great Lon-don exhibition of 1851 as seen by Thack-eray, and an amusing account of a trip on the continent which Thackeray took with his two daughters.

THE REVIVAL OF HANDICRAFT, by Prof. John F. Weir, of Yale College, an especially timely paper, coming at a time when the subject of manual training is exciting so much attention. APITAL SHORT STORIES, by T. R. Sullivan ("The Lost Rembrandt"), H. H. Boyesen("APerilous Incognito,"conclud-

Lizzie W. Champney ("Father Aca cio's Little Game.") A GIRL'S LIFE EIGHTY YEAR'S AGO. Selections from the Letters of Eliza Southgate Bowne, begun in July and conclud-

ed in this number. Illustrated. REALISM AND THE ART OF FICTION, by Ar o Bates, written from the ideali t's point of view; it combats the theory which Mr. Howell's has so vigorously ad-

vocated. PORMS, by Edith Thomas, Mary W. Plummer, Charles Lotin Hildreth, Mayburn Flemming and Graham B. Tomson. SETH'S BROTHER'S WIFE, the serial by Harold Frederic,

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