fortune.

OMAHA OPPICE, NO. 214 AND 216 FARNAM STREET. HEW YORK OPPICE, ROOM 55, TRIBUNE BUILDING. WARRINGTON OPPICE, NO. 513 FOUNTEENTH STREET.

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

RUSINGER LETTERS! All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Ber Publishing Company, OMARA. Drafts, checks 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 Douzias. Sec. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee week ending Sept. 9, 1887, was as follows: Saturday, Sept. 3 ......14,350 
 Saturday, Sept. 3
 14,350

 Sunday, Sept. 4
 14,200

 Monday, Sept. 5
 15,225

 Tnesday, Sept. 6
 14,300

 Wednesday, Sept. 7
 14,300

 Thursday, Sept. 8
 14,300

 Friday, Sept. 9
 14,295

SEAL.1 Notary Public.

Biate of Nebraska, | 58

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circuiation of the Daily Bee for the month of September, 1886, 13,030 copies; for October, 1886, 12,989 copies; for November, 1886, 13,348 copies; for December, 1886, 13,348 copies; for December, 1886, 13,348 copies; for December, 1868, 13,680 copies; for January 1887, 16,266 copies; for February, 1887, 14,195 copies; for March. 1887, 14,400 copies; for April, 1887, 14,151 copies; for June 1887, 14,147 copies; for July, 1887, 14,003 copies; for August, 1887, 14,151 copies.

Geo. B Tzschuck.

GEO. B TZSCHUCK.

Sworn and subscribed in my presence this 5th day of Sept. A. D., 1887.

[SEAL.] N. P. FEIL. Notary Public.

By the way, when was Mike Lee made acting president of the council? We notice Mike's name on some of the ordinances over that high sounding title.

Now we shall hear what Pat Ford and Manville know about advertising by the folio. Cadet Taylor, no doubt, has had time enough to coach these experts on printing.

THE New York World wants to see Lincoln and Grant head the republican ticket of 1888. These are great names, but why cannot somebody trot out a descendent of George Washington? George made a very good president, didn't he?

MR. McSHANE insists that the police commission must go into court to assert its authority. This is very kind advice, but what about the committee which Mr. Poppleton and Jim Creighton had appointed in order to harmonize matters?

THE defense of Baltimore in the war of 1812 makes one of the most interesting chapters of the memorable conflict. The battle of North Point, on the 12th of September, splendidly exhibited the heroism and endurance of the American soldiers, and stands out among the most conspicuous military events of our history. It was this battle that inspired the muse of Francis Scott Key and produced the "Star Spangled Banner," which at once became the national hymn and will so remain until the end of the republic. The seventy-fifth anniversary of this battle was celebrated in Baltimore last Monday with interesting and elaborate exercises-

THERE is one proviso in the new election law which the council has probably never heard of. It reads as follows "Section 33. Hereafter it shall not be lawful for any of the authorities, officers or agents of the city or county government, in any city governed by this act, to number or renumber any street, avenue, alley, lane, road or way in any city, or to in anywise change or alter any such number, save between the first day of May and the first day of October of any year." In other words, if any changes are to be made this year in the naming or numbering of streets they must be made within the next seventeen days. The object of the clause in the law is to prevent confusion or fraud in registration of voters.

MR. EDGERTON, one of the civil service commissioners, is being made a target for the shafts of the reformers. He is not orthodox, and some of his declarations are construed to mean that he has no sympathy at all with civil service reform. His disagreement with the majority of the commission in the case of the Chicago collector was radical, and he has roundly condemned all civil service reform leagues as political organizations as designed for political effect. He finds the commission to be powerless. There is no punishment for a violation of the provisions of the law except removal by the president, and there has been no case where the president has removed a person as a result of any investigation by the commission. It is evident that Mr. Edgerton regards the whole business as a good deal of a farce and humbgg, and he has the courage to say pretty plainly that he thinks. He may also have the satisfaction of feeling that a great many people agree with him, both as to what is said and what is implied. He will certainly have the support of four-fifths of his fellow democrats in all he may say deprecatory of civil service reform as a principle, and few republicans will fail to concur in the view that the reform as practiced greatly needs reforming. But of course Mr. Edgerton is out of place as a member of the commission. One the understood duties that body is to defend the system and the practices under it, and this obviously cannot be made effective if there is one recalcitrant in the company who refuses to see things in other than their true light. Hence there is a demand that Mr. Edgerton shall go. As yet this takes the form of ; suggestion that he go voluntarily, but if

this tail of effect, as it probably will, un-

doubtedly the president will be invoked

to take action. That would be Mr. Ed-

gerton's opportunity, for nothing could

happen to him so sure to give him a boom

in the favor of his party.

the latitude of Washington and St. Louis It seems to us the president is right in extending to the western boundary of Kansas or Nebraska, making an immense what he is reported to have said regardterritory to be benefitted by this industry ing the criticisms upon the treasury's if its developments shall be what now latest refusal to buy bonds at prices seems promised. The sugar countries of thought to be above their value. Such the world, which are now seriously criticism is more than inconsiderate, troubled over the subject of bounties, and which is the moderate term the president is said to have used; it is essentially to which the American market is not the least valuable, will hear of this new comunreasonable and unjust. In offering to petition with no little dismay. It forebuy bonds for the requirements of the shadows a revolution in the sugar trade sinking fund, and as a means of relievof the world, which will have great siging the money market, the treasury simnificance for France, Germany, Spain ply proposed a business transaction which it was its plain duty to carry out and other countries. to the best advantage of the people. The interests of the bondholders were not to

The Government Bond Purchases.

be considered. There was question in-

volved regarding the credit of the gov

ernment as represented in the price of

bonds. The policy of the treasury was

not either to bull or bear the market.

About \$26,000,000 of bonds were required

for the sinking fund during the present

year, and they were called for at the

present time because the money market

was believed to need some help from the

treasury which could be lawfully pro-

vided for in this way. If the holders of

bonds were really wanting money it was

expected that they would seek relief in

this way by offering their bonds at such

figures as the treasury, in justice to the

The bond holders, however, showed at

the outset their willingness to take ad-

vantage of the opportunity, apparently

oblivious of the fact that the offer of

the treasuary was not due to any

urgent necessity, but was dictated

chiefly by the desire to afford assistance

to the money market. Provision for the

sinking fund could have been postponed

to a later date in the year. Thus of the

more than \$5,000,000 in bonds first offered

for sale, all but a little were a quarter of

a million, were rejected because the

prices asked were materially above the

prevailing in the market. A New York

banking firm which had been most zeal-

ous in its efforts to alarm the country by

pointing out the certainty of a disastrous

financial panic, if the treasury did not

come to the aid of the money market,

and had been bringing to bear upon the

secretary of the treasury all the influence

it could command to induce him to buy

bonds, was among those who offered to

sell at the very highest figures. Had the

secretary of the treasury shown any

favor to these would-be speculators upon

the necessities of the country it is certain

that they would not have been satisfied

with the first price obtained and that sub-

sequent offers to sell would have been at

But the secretary of the treasury fully

understood the situation, and by his

action very promptly and effectively noti-

fied the speculators that the treasury was

not to be plucked. He was prepared to

pay a fair price, not difficult to be ascer-

tained, for bonds, but nothing more.

While willing and anxious to assist the

market to the full extent of his authority,

at the expense of the people

in the interest of the bondholders

Subsequent offers to sell were generally

at lower prices than that paid for the first

the course of the treasury. If the secre-

ought to buy bonds for less than he has

plaints of the disappointed bond specu-

Sorghum Sugar.

In his last annual report the commis-

sioner of agriculture spoke somewhat

hopefully of the prospect of producing

sugar from sorghum by the diffusion

process, which up to that time had been

experimented with only to a limited ex-

tent. Subsequent experiments on an ad-

equate scale, carried on at Fort Scott,

Kansas, appear to have fully justified

the faith of the commissioner, and to

have demonstrated the entire practica-

bility of producing sugar from sorghum

bp this process on a profitable scale.

Commissioner Coleman returned to Washington from Fort Scott a few days

ago, and he is reported to have expressed

himself as entirely satisfied with

the result of the experiments

and confident that the sugar problem for

this country has been successfully solved.

If this shall prove to be so it is one of the

most important economic achievements

in our history. It will render this coun-

try independent of the sugar growers of

the rest of the world, and keep at home

nearly \$100,000,000 that now goes abroad

to pay for foreign sugar. It will operate

also to reduce the price of this necessary

All efforts to produce sugar from

sorghum of a marketable quality and in

paying quantities by the old process,

were complete failures. The new pro-

cess is purely American, and the results

obtained are very thorough. The

machinery employed is the joint

invention of Judge Parkinson and Pro-

fessor Swenson, and the experiments

have been conducted under the auspices

of the bureau of agriculture. We learn

from a recent issue of the Fort Scott Tri-

bune that the sugar works have been in

operation only since the first of the

month, and in less than one week manu-

factured more sugar and molasses, and

of a much better quality, than they did

during the entire season of last year. It

was shown that the cane yields from 104

to 110 pounds of sugar and twelve gallons

of molasses to the ton, more than double

the yield obtained last year from much

better cane. With such a product there

can be no question as to the profitable

Assuming the complete success of the

new process, which it would seem might

be safely done in view of the showing of

results and the statements of the com-

missioner of agriculture, it would not be

easy to overestimate its importance to

the country. It marks the beginning of

a great industry which must be of vast

importance to thousands of farmers, give

profitable investment to millions of capi-

tal, employ a great deal of labor, and add

largely to the national wealth. Regard-

ing the area in which sorghum for sugar

can be successfully cultivated, the com-

missioner of agriculture describes it as

embracing all the region south of a

line a hundred or two miles north of | broker in the south, and afterward a shoe

character of the industry.

article the world over.

lators.

higher tigures.

people, could accept.

By all Means Investigate The boodlers' own on lower Douglas is trying to pave its way for another raid on the city treasury. This time it is not 60 cents per square but 30 cents per folio, whatever that may mean. With his usual cuttlefish tactics, the man who charged \$4 a pound for 15-cent ink in the national printing office, tries to cover his crooked tracks by flinging slush and throwing dust. He has the insolence to intimate, what he dares not charge openly, that systematic fraud has been practiced upon the city by the proprietors of the BEE in their bills for city advertising. This charge, made by cowardly inuendo, we resent as an infamous slander, and dare him to make it specific enough to be called into

court for the proofs. He says the council should investigate the printing expenses during the period covered by the BEE's contract. Let the council do so by all means. The Bee Publishing company is perfectly responsible. Its property is not covered by blanket mortgages. If the city has paid a dollar more than it was entitled to the money will be cheerfully refunded with

interest. By all means let the council investigate and let them not forget, when the committee looks over old printing bills, to measure up and report upon the bills, which such readerless organs as the Republican have pulled through for useless advertising at double the price paid by the BEE under its contract. Let its committee also investigate and report upon relative circulations. Our books records and press-rooms are open for a thorough overhauling by any committee.

No Time to Lose.

When does the council propose to take action under the new election law? The act requires the mayor and council to cause books of registration to be prepared which cannot be gotten up in less than two or three weeks. These books must be in the hands of the registrars before they can enter upon the duties of their offices, which begin in October and continue until the November election. The council is also required by law to appoint judges and registrars during the month of September each year. The section relating to these appointments reads as follows:

"All judges and clerks of election and he did not propose doing so the poll clerks in said cities shall hereafter be selected and appointed by the city council. \* \* \* \* It shall be the duty of said city council annually in the month of Sepblock of bonds accepted, thus justifying tember in each succeeding year for each election district in said cities and countary now believes that the government ties to select to serve as judges of election four persons two of whom on state thus far paid, it is his obvious duty, as a issue shall be of political faith and opinplain matter of business as well as in the ion different from their associates. \* \* \* The persons so selected shall be noti-

interest of the public, to reject every offer that is above what he thinks a fair | fied by the city clerk to appear before the policy of the treasury in this business their qualifications, and if he shall be has been entirely discreet and judicious. satisfied as to their fitness to serve, they It has protected the interests of the peoshall each take and subscribe before the ple while giving confidence to the money city clerk to the oath required by law." market, and it will receive the popular These judges are to hold commendation regardless of the com-

office for one year and will also perform the functions of registrars. It seems to us that it is high time for the council to take action, in order that the parties appointed may be able to qualify before the registrars hold their first session. The law directs that their first session for general registration be held on Tuesday, four weeks preceeding the day of election, which this year will be on October 11, the general election occurring on the 8th of November.

The Reason Why. The Republican wants to know why the official advertising for last year, at about the same price, amounted to nearly three times as much as it did three years previous? If the man who propounds this conundrum had been in Omaha three years ago he would know the reason why. The registry lists of 1887 had over 14,000 names, while in 1884 they had 6,000. The public improvement advertising had more than trebled, and frequent special elections increased the advertising bills very materially.

The whole of last year's advertising in the BEE did not cost the city over \$6,000, while the Herald and Republican have taken \$864 for twenty days' publication of Boyd's election proclamation. In other words, the city has paid the BEE only seven times as much for the entire year's advertising, including all of Boyd's proclamations as it paid to the Taylor-Rounds-McShane combine for a few days' worthless advertising. All that time the Bee circulated more papers in Omaha in one single day than either of the other two dailies circulated in any week.

GENERAL MANAGER POTTER congrat utates himself on having saved the Union Pacific \$100,000 during the month of August. This will be good news to the stock speculators. Now, if Manager Potter can keep up reduction of expenses at this ratio, the road ought to give its patrons cheaper freights without repairing its credit.

WE are told that the motive power of the Motor line is to be horse and mule power until electricity can be applied more economically. The question is, what improvement will the motor-horse line be over the ordinary horse railway?

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Sarah Bernhardt has been on a pilgrimage

Victoria Morosni-Schilling Hulskamp, the once notorious, is now in a convent in Italy. The Emperor Francis Joseph has conferred upon M. Pasteur the decoration of the order of the Iron Crown, with the title of baron. Managing Editor Cockerill of the New York

World says there is not a shadow of truth in the story that he has been invited to take charge of Mr. Bennett's paper. William Cleveland, of Orange, N. J., who has just died, was a coustn of President Cleveland's father. He was born at Guit-

ford, Ct., 80 years ago, and became a cotton-

manufacturer at Orange, where he made a General Tehernal off, who succeeds the

S. H. H. Clark, of the Missouri Pacific

tion in local transportation for this and

coming generations. To start with he

wants a ninety-nine year charter allowing

the use of horses, cable, electric or other motive power, excepting locomotives, and the right to use the same on all streets within the corporate limits. Where streets are to be paved he wants

the city to furnish the paving material and he will lay it at his own expense. If

the city grants all these little favors and

places a street railway choker around its

own neck, Mr. Clark thinks an agree

ment can be reached and the road built

Wyoming.

Johnson county is too large for its clothes, and must be divided.

One hundred men are at work on the

Laramie capitalists have organized a

The territorial fair at Cheyenne last

veek was an "unprecedented success."

A train on the Union Pacific picked up a gang of section men near Carbon, last

week, and threw them into the ditch,

killing one man and seriously wounding two others.

into a herd of horses west of Laramie, and narrowly escaped a dreadful wreck.

Two mares with colts were killed and two others so injured that they had to be

The Rock Springs coal company of

Laramie, capital \$100,000, has been in-corporated. The company will develop the Blair mine near Rock Springs, the product of which is pronounced equal to

The capture, trial and conviction of

McCoy for the murder of a deputy sheriff,

furnishes a sample of the cost of civilization. By the time McCoy has stretched hemp the cost to the people will range from \$15,000 to \$20,000. This little bill

is what makes taxpayers sigh for the

palmy days and expeditious methods of

The Pacific Coast.

Sacramento and San Jose are the latest

A mile of electric railroad has been

The assessment roll of Los Angeles

A smelting company has been incorpo-

rated at Tacoma with \$10,000,000 capi-

Exhaustable beds of iron ore are to be

worked by the Portland Iron and Steel

The first will of an Indian ever filed in the court of Washington Territory was admitted to probate at Tacoma.

During the past month nearly two hun

fred mineral locations have been made

in Siskiyou county, and several large mining sales have been recorded.

Mining is reviving all through south-

The first Jewish synagogue erected in

California—that near the corner of Stock

ton and Broadway, San Francisco—is being torn down to make room for a four-

The will of ex-Senator A. A. Sargent

has been admitted to probate in San Francisco, and Mrs. Ellen C. Sargent

granted letters testamentary thereon. The estate is valued at \$137,000.

Manderson's Mistakes.

Schuyler Quill.

Senator Manderson has made several

mistakes and be himself will be the vic-

his senatorial record is fairly good, ai-

though he has not made a lively servant

last year in the return of Van Wyck to

man has ever been his own successor to

(with one exception and that was in the

and the return of Van Wyck would

have established that mode, and

so when Paddock was allowed the seat

Charles F. made mistake number one.

down Manderson in 1888-9 and if he had

been given his old seat again he would be

out of the way and by not assisting in the return of the ex-senator, Charles F.

made mistake number two. It is an un-deniable fact that General Van Wyck is

the most popular man in this state, also

with the republican voters of the state.

and had Manderson assisted in the re-

election of Van Wyck he could have

made himself popular with the common

people, and when he did not Charles I

made mistake number three. The op-

portunity is passed and Manderson will

retire at the end of his term and Van Wyck will take his place. Manderson

will die politically a victim of his inac-

Revelry at Strasburg.

Strasburg is the greatest place in Europe now. What high old times they are

having there. Sixty-five thousand sol-diers, the flower of the German army, are

quartered at Strasburg, and the officers,

include representatives of all the great-

est German families. There is no leave

of absence for them, they are here all the

year round, and here their relatives and

friends visit them. There is a great ball

every night; all kinds of amusement and

dissipations are here in their own capitol.

Revelry is king. There are soldiers everywhere. You are awakened in the

morning by the drums and bugies; while

you are eating breakfast you hear the tramp, tramp of marching troops, you go

out and all day long you see infantry soldiers, cavalry soldiers, hussars, dra-

goons, artillerymen, officers in resplend-

int uniforms, pacing horses, marching

bands, ernon, all the pomp and splendor

of the armed camp. And in the even-

ing all the officers in the outfit on a

spree. It is a great place for mothers

A Remarkable Accident.

New York Star: Lawrence Kennedy

ix years old, was accidentally shot in th

forehead by his playmate, Toining Pal-mer, Tuesday. The shooting was done

with a small pocket pistol which the lad

found in his grandfather's vest. Young

Keanedy after the shooting played for three hours with the bullet in his skull.

On arriving home his mother noticed the

wound, and at once sent for a doctor.

Two doctors probed for the ball, but it

was firmly lodged beneath the frontal bone, and they could not extract it with-

skilled physician of Philadelphia will be

summoned, and he will try to extract the

bullet. The doctors regard the young-

ster's indifference toward his injury as

remarkable, and they say they never be-fore heard of any one who remained

conscious and unconcerned for three hours with a bullet lodged at the base of

out danger of killing the little fellow.

with large families of marriageable

tivity.

Van Wyck is the only man who

ern Arizona and around Olive camp,

twenty miles south of Tucson.

shipments are rapidly increasing.

story business block.

completed at Los Angeles.

county foots up \$99,416,402.

A Union Pacific passenger train ran

stock company to build a \$50,000 hotel.

and operated in a first-class manner.

railroad extension west of Douglass.

It was her first effort.

any in the territory.

Judge Lynch.

boom towns.

company.

late M. Katkoff in the editorship of the Moscow Gazette, is a man of far more liberal views regarding popular rights than the dead Parks, the artist, has prepared a model of

is bronze statue of the late Vice President Hendricks. The bust, which is of marble, has been pronounced perfect by friends of Mr. Hendricks. Mr. Walter Besant only devotes three or

four hours a day to producing copy. The rest of his working time he devotes to revision and to gleaning fresh material from the world about him. The social life at Oak View has been very

leasant of late. Speaker and Mrs. Carlisle have proved themselves delightful guests and their visit has been one of the pleasantest features of the year to President and Mrs. Cleveland. J. T. Trowbridge, the author, one of the

earliest discovers of Kennebunkport, Me.,

as a summer resort, has grown rich from the

rise of property, and is one of the principal

stockholders in the company which now owns all the land available for cottages. Simon Cameron is back from Europe as sprightly as ever, for all his nearly 90 years. He didn't go out of his way to meet Blaine or to shake hands with sovereigns, but he had time to hear some of Depew's funny stories and to hobnob with Andrew Car-

negio. Bret Harte has grown so gray that those who have not seen him since he left this country to accept the Glasgow consulate would hardly recognize him now. His hair, which is rather long and lies in masses on his forehead, is snow-white, while his mustache, which is very heavy, is still streaked with brown. His complexion is florid, but he is not at all stout, nor does he look like an old man yet. Mr. Harte makes his home in London in the family of the Belgian minister.

The First Political Bet.

Chicago Mail. The first bet on the result of the next pres idential election was made at the Russell house, Detroit, Tuesday, when Michael Jeffers, of East Saginaw, bet W. G. Allen, of Plymouth, \$400 to \$300 that Grover Cleveland, if he lives, will be the next president of the United States.

Keeping Up Their Fame. Exchange.

Mahone and Riddleberger, Virginia's favorite sons, had a prospect of being entirely lost sight of by the public until they shrewdly became parties to the litigation. Mahone has two suits against Riddleberger. In one case the jury has disagreed and the other case has been continued. So these great men are in no danger of passing into immediate obscurity.

The Platform of Democracy. Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

The platform adopted at Allentown, will become the platform of the national democratic party upon which President Cleveland will stand for re-election. Our friends who hold free trade views, or who are in favor, at best, of a tariff for revenue only, may as well make up their minds to accept the situation gracefully. No national convention of the party, so long as we have a large public debt, and so long as our industries and producers need discriminations in their favor against foreign products, will ever fail to insert a plank in favor of protection.

A Successful Conference. Springfield Republican.

The annual gathering of charitable workers and experts which recently closed at Omaha was smaller in numbers than the conference at St. Paul last year, or those at Washington, St. Louis, or Louisville; but the Omaha conference probably produced as much result as either in the extension of the national work in charities and prisons to regions where it was but little understood before. Particularly the states of Nebraska mayor who shall examine them as to and Kansas, and the coming states of Dakota, will profit by the impulse which such gatherings give; and the cities that are so fast springing up there will learn how to deal with the problems of pauperism, insanity, and crime which start into prominence as soon as city life, under modern conditions, vigorously begins.

One Good Lafe.

From The American. A sunbeam plercing the forbidden shade Of some drear prison cell has often brought Quiet to troubled spirits, and has made Dark, morbid brooding change to perfect thought.

So one good life will prove a guiding light, To brighten paths weak mortals oft find drear— A beacon in the narrow way of right, To lure the fallen to a higher sphere.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings. Pawnee City has voted \$28,000 for wa-

ter works. Dan Shaw, a western Nebraska horse thief, was captured at Kimball. The big distillery at Nebraska City

shipped its first carload of pure fire water last Monday. The Methodist Episcopal church at Tobias, was dedicated Sunday evening and a debt of \$700 wiped out.

Henry Burch, of Glencoe, Doige county, knocked forty bushels per acre out of his wheat patch this year. The railroads in the state have organzed a series of harvest excursions at reduced rates to and from the east.

Four horses and ten hogs belonging to slaughtered by lightning, Sunday night. The Missouri river has worked up a fall swell at Nebraska City and temporarily stopped work on the railroad

The grade of the Chevenne & Burlington branch of the B. & M., will be completed to Cheyenne, Wyo., in a few weeks. An agricultural and stock grower's

fair, in conjunction with a local reunion of old soldiers, is to be held at Kimball on October 15.

Prarie fires will soon be ripe, and the negligent farmer will plow fire-breaks around the site of his homestead after the ashes have cooled. Lincoln papers utter a joint cavernous lowl against the proposition to erect a

oldiers monumentin Omaha. Gangrene s gnawing the marrowbones of the capi-John Flavert, a young lunatic, turned loose on the population of Geneva Monday, knocked out three or four boys and was straightening the bangs of a woman

when help arrived. Flavert will be sent to the asylum. Donald Maccuaig, the newly appointed postmaster at Nebraska City, is a prominent business man and a victum of that strange malady, the office seeking the man. Mr. Maccuaig is fifty-two years of age, a native of Scotland, and a resident of Otoe county since 1857.

To-morrow the United States land office will close up shop at Beatrice. The event is the natural result of the growth of the state, all the public land in the district having been disposed of. The office was one of the most important in the country. The first entry under the mestead law was made in Gage county

during the war. A curious conflict over the county fair question is going on a Cheyenne county. A county fair society was organized almost simultaneously at the village of Gering in the northern part, and at Sidney, the county seat. The former made haste to get the official recognition of the state authorities and the Sidney society "stood in" -" the county

officials I Both claim the county money | VARIOUS TOPICS OF THE DAY allowed to the county agricultural so-ciety, but Sidney will no doubt get it.

is trying to clinch a good bargain with the authorities of Nebraska city. For A Series of Paragraphs About Prominent People.

several nonths negotiations have been in progress and promises liberally distributed concerning the building and operation of astreet railway. Clark has finally reduced to writing his wants and wishes, and they are by no means small, and will if granted, shut out all opposition in legentary and the statement of HENRY VILLARD'S RISING STAR.

Robert Garrett's Love of Ease-Eddie Gould as a Speculator-Bonner on Trotting-Victoria Morosiai Huiskamp.

Henry Villard is on his feet againthere is no reason, evidently, to gainsay that. It is not entirely certain that he has control of more capital than any other man on Wall street, as has been said, despite the fact of his alliance with a wealthy German syndic ate, for Jay Gould can control enough money, probably, to buy and sell Villard several times over, and if Villard isn't careful he may find that out to his further sorrow. But he is a power in the financial world again, and he owes his rise mainly to his own energy and effort. Within a week he has purchased \$6,000,000 worth of the Oregon Navigation company's securities, and on the 15th of the present month he will be elected a director of the Northern Pacific if he desires. Moreover, the gossips say Elijah Smith will soon drop out of the presidency of the Oregon & Transcontinental company and that Villard will drop in. The time he spent abroad after his own disastrous failure was far from being wasted, as the greater portion of the money he is now handling was picked up during that time.

Mr. Villiard is now fifty-four years old and is believed to be worth a million or more. He is a Bavarian by birth and his real name is Heinrich Hilgard, although he long since abandoned it for reasons of his own. Some say he dropped it as soon as he landed in this country because, after several vain attempts to procure : situation, he was advised to "try under another name," and others say he did not think it euphonious enough and so discarded it after leaving home. To his personal friends he never mentions the sub-ject and if others are rash enough to question him about it they usually go off with the proverbial flea in their ear. with the proverbial flea in their ear.
Although a newspaper man in early life. he is now one of the most reticent of the Wall street leaders, rivalling the little Wizard himself in the manner in which he forgets to tell his plans. At fifty-four his health and appetite are good, and he is said to sleep like a conscience-clear boy of twelve. His friends believe in him thoroughly and they are willing to bet that ten more years will see him in possession of all his former prestige, with considerably more added to it. He mar-ried a daughter of William Lloyd Garri-

Robert Garrett is now nearly thirty-eight years old. He has no liking for an executive position, but is intensely fond of drawing rooms, clubs and swell assemblies. It he had been obliged to assemblies. It he had been obliged to depend on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad for his fortune his fate might have been different, but the fact is he would be a many millionaire if he had no holdings in that road. His interest in the bank ing house of which he is the head is very valuable, and furthermore, the Garrets are to Baltimore what the Astors are to New York. In other words, they are the largest real estate owners in the place.

Young Eddie Gould, the second son of the Wall street boss, recently turned his twenty-first year. If there is any truth m Wall street gossip, he turned the \$500,000 profit mark about the same time on pointers given him by his father, making \$50,000 on the July "slump" in a single day. In person he is short like his father, though more inclined to stout ness, of dark complexion and compact build. He dresses finely, but not in "flash" styles, holding to the rule of tim of his blunders. His mistakes are political ones and as he is credited as rich simplicity in general. He has studied pretty hard in the Columbia colbeing a shrewd politician it is strange he lege school of mines, and is a civil engineer in the bargain. should be thus wronged by himself. He did not make his mistakes officially as months ago Mr. Gould him into the office for the purpose of training him, as he had his elder son George. of the people, being a drone rather, yet Among the first things he did was to have quite a statesman. He made his mistake him made a director of one of the big coal companies, so that he should have a by not throwing his power and influence direct and vital interest in his studies. In company with engineers of experience he the senate. It has been a fact that no has inspected the new aqueduct construction very thoroughly and he examined the United States senate from this state many coal and mineral properties with early days when Tipton was a republicam member from Nebraska) the idea, of course, of becoming practically familiar with such things. Young Gould is a member of one of the New York canoe clubs and is fond of all athwould be a boom for Manderson next year letic sports. Notwithstanding the daring spirit he has displayed in speculation the young man is timid and reserved in private.

Robert Bonner's enthusiasm over the fast time made by Maud S in a road wagon last week knows no bounds. "I am positive," he says, "that she can trot faster than ever, though I do not much tancy this continual trotting against her own time. Few people appreciate what a feat she has accomplished in carrying me a mile in a road wagon on a three quarter-mile track in 2:131. No matter how well the three-quarters of a mile may be laid out, the turns are necessarily bad and the friction caused in whirling four wheels around them is very great he added, with a smile, beat her best record at any time and she is without doubt the easiest animal to drive." Mr. Bonner, by the way, wants trotting races to be lengthened instead of shortened, as the trotting of short distances will soon have a bad effect on breeding horses for obvious reasons.

A friend of Mr. Morosini said the other day that Mrs. Victoria Morosini-Shifting-Hulskamp is now in a convent in Italy, and will not return until the memory of her escapade has grown dim. Her sister meanwhile is having a much livelier time. On Tuesday she was in Saratoga with her father and attracted unusual attention, both by her clever sayings and the dress she wore. The body of the dress was a tawny white. At the skirts, cuffs and collar the white changed into varying colors of an autumn oak leaf. Miss Morosini is tall and well formed, and has blue eyes, yellow hair, and plump figure. She has a pretty smile, and knows she is good looking. Her father's moustache is long enough to knot at both ends, and he lavishes all his affect tions upon his second daughter since her sister ran away with the coachman.

The recent attempt by French aeronants to reach a great height has not been productive of any particular scientific results. The balloon in which the ascent was made reached an altitude of over 20,000 feet without the occupants of the car experiencing any ill effect except a passing faintness on the part of one of the voyagers, who quickly recovered from the attack. But it was instrumental in bringing to light the almost forgotten fact that when a similar attempt was made twelve years ago and an altitude of 25,000 feet was reached, three out of the four aeronauts succumbed to the strange atmospheric conditions and died before they could descend. Perhaps a score of other intrepid voyagers have gone to amilar height and returned safely. Mr. Glaisher, according to his own ac-count, reached an altitude of 34,000 feet the bighest ever reached by any aeron aut), becoming partly unconscious when about 27,000 feet high and losing the power to move his limbs even before he sank down in the bottom of the car.

His companion was similarly affected, though not to so great an extent, being able to pull the escape valve with his teeth. From the meagre reports which have been made on this subject it would appear that but few are dangerously affected before passing the 20,000 feet line. Yet something depends on the season in which the ascension is made and the atmospheric conditions at the start. Above the Himalayas and the Andes, heights of 20,000 feet have been on several occasions reached without any inconvenience. In such cases, however, the ascent has always been gradual. Could a slower rate of ascension be made practical it may be that there would be no danger to life at the as yet unreached altitude of nine or ten miles.

Arrangements are now perfected for the removal of the remains of Napoleon III. and the prince imperial from Chiselhurst to the new mortuary crypt in the mausoleum on Farnborough Hill, but the date of the ceremony is not yet stated. Two great red granite sarcophogi, not unlike the one at the Invalids, have been placed at eitner side of the altar. That of the emperor was the gift of the queen to Eugenie, but the latter buys the other for her son herself. Meanwhile the cof-fins are in the church at Chiseiburst. Their removal will be the occasion of s solemn and magnificent function, it being the queen's command that full military honors be paid to both father and son, An immense crowd is expected to go over from London.

THE PANAMA CANAL. Two Hundred and Forty Millions Al-

C. Christopher in Kansas City Star: I have just returned from South America where I had been for five years. Work on the Panama Canal is continuing under the superintendence of De Lesseps The contractors are all French except one firm of American dredgers, H. B. Slaven & Co., of San Francisco. Two hundred and torty millions of dollars have been expended already upon the canal. De Lesseps lately raised twenty million more in France by subscription. Stock is sold in small quantities there and even laborers take some. They have every confidence in De Lesseps. The work will require one hundred and fifty millions more. Twenty thousand men are working on the 1sthmus. The canal when completed will measure forty-seven miles. It stretches from Colon, or old Aspinwall, on the Atlantic side to the city of Panama on the Pacific. De Lesseps has raised all the money used thus far. The laborers are nearly all Jamaca negroes, with a few Africans from the English colonies and African coast. The country is very unhealthful and the people die off rapidly of chagres and yellow fever induced by the swamps

and marshes. The Chagres river runs

and marshes. The Chagres river runs along the railroad, the canal crossing it at several points. In excavating the smell is terrible, and the men working the dredges can remain only a short time without being relieved. Fully 25 per cent. of the laborers die annually. I have seen entire towns depopulated by disease. Not more than three hundred on the isthmus are American and they are appreciated. are Americans, and they are principally railroad men. The Panama railroad is railroad men. The Panama railroad is owned by Americans and is doing a tremendous business. When completed the canal will injure the business of the railroad. In the shape of railroads the Panama is the best paying institution of its proportion in the world. I estimate the canal will be completed in 1890 or 1891. Work on it is progressing fast. In the beginning the projectors worked very extravagantly for two or three years. Much money was expended in unecessary outlay. There is no finer system of hospitals than the isthmus presents. There are from lifty to seventy-tive hospital buildings on the Panama side. One great impediment is the rain, which continues during eight or nine months of the year. The rainfall meas-ures twenty-one feet. This interferes disastrously with work and health. Vegare banannas and cocoanuts. a special dead car leaves for Monkevhill cemetery morning and evening. novel and economic mode of burying is practiced. After bodies are picked up on the streets, three or four are put in a pine box furnished with a movable bottom. The box or coffin is lowered to the grave, a spring frees the bottom, the coffinless on top of each other. The pine box is taken back for future service. The business people of the isthmus are all foreigners, and every nationality may be found there. In Colon the rent of a house for one year would almost buy it. There is so much swamp and poor building ground and the population changes so frequently through deaths and rebuildings are all of wood, and insurance companies will not write them up. risk builders run increases the rent fabulously. Fully 100 per cent profit is charged on everything sold in the place. It is quite common for a merchant to pay \$600 or \$700 a month for a store room. In 1883 I went to Ecuado, Peru and Bolivia to examine mines. mained there eighteen months and quit on account of the Chilian and Bolivian The richest gold, silver, copper and tin mines in the known world are located in those countries. Some are being worked, others are lying idle. Thousands of old Spanish mines are un-

Fourteen million pounds of fruit have been shipped east from Sacramento this year. The freight charges amounted to

## BABY HUMORS

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Our little son will be four, years of age on the
25th inst. In May, 1885, he was attacked with a
very painful breaking out of the skin. We
called in a physician who treated him for about
four weeks. The child received little or no
good from the treatment, as the breaking out,
supposed by the physician to be hives in an
aggravated form, became larger in blotches,
and more and more distressing. We were trequently obliged to get up in the night and rub
him with soda in water, strong infiments, etc.
Finally, we called other physicians, until no
less than six had attempted to cure him, all
alike failing, and the child steadily getting
worse and worse, until about the 20th of last
July, when we began to give him Cuticura, and
Cuticura Soar externally, and by the last of
August he was so nearly well that we gave
him only one dose of the Resolvent about
every second day for about ton days longer,
and he has never been troubled since with the
horibe malady. In all we used less than onehalf of a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, a infile
less than one box of Cuticura, and only one
cake of Cuticura Soar.

H. E. RYAN, Cayuga, Livingston Co., lif.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this fourth
day of January, 1855. Co. N. COE, J. P. And all Skin and Scalp Diseases

Subscribed and sworn to before methis fourth day of January, 1887. C. N. COE, J. P.

SCROFULOUS HUMORS. Last spring I was very sick, being covered with some kind of scrofula. The doctors could not bein me. I was advised to try the Currenta Resonvery. I did so, and in a day I srew better and better, until I am as well as ever. I thank you for it very much, and would like to have it tolotto the n bile.

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