OMARA OPPICE, NO. 214 AND 916 PARNAM STREET. NEW YORK OPPICE, ROOM 65, TRIBUNE BUILDING. WASHINGTON OPPICE, NO. 513 FOURTEENTH STREET.

CORRESPONDENCE: All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BER. BUSINESS LETTERS:

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BER PUBLISHING COMPANY. OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postofice 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. County of Douglas. | s. s.
Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circuiation of the Daily Bee
for the week ending Sept. 9, 1887, was as
follows:

Saturday, Sept. 814,350
 Sunday, Sept 4
 14,200

 Monday, Sept, 5
 15,225

 Tuesday, Sept, 6
 14,300

 Wednesday, Sept, 7
 14,300

 Thursday, Sept, 8
 14,300

 Priday, Sept, 9
 14,205

[SEAL.] Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, Sounds, State of Nebraska, Sounds, Sounds,

GEO, B TESCHUCE. Sworn and subscribed in my presence this 5th day of Sept. A. D., 1887. [SEAL.] N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

Would that there were an office for

every caudidate in the county.

A POOL in American beef is now announced. The time has come when "pools" and "corners" in the necessities of life should be made a misdemeanorsubject to punishment.

THE president can only spare us one hour. Half of that time should be devoted to observation of the fly-specks and cob webs in our postoffice. His recommendation of a little service reform soap and white lead, with a strong disinfectant for the basement would gain many votes in Omaha for Grover Cleveland.

THE latest diction by the English goverument is, "Only give the Irish enough bullets and then we shall have peace." English officials, like the Bourbons, never learn anything. They have tried bullets for several hundred years, but peace seems farther off than ever. It is somewhat humorous to expect peace by striking an Irishman.

COMMISSIONERS OBERLY and Lyman are at work revising the civil service rules. This is well. The rules were sadly in need of revision. The commissioners might find it profitable to make public the changes they intend to before they are finally adopted. Public discussion would be beneficial, as the subject is now pretty poorly understood.

Now that the returns are in about the late medical congress in Washington, it appears that the meeting was a failurethe poorest congress ever held. This was probably due to the action of the national medical association in excluding the adherents of the new code of ethics adopted by the New York state association. This action shut out some of the most distinguished physicians in this country and in Europe. Such acts of short-sighted bigotry are bad in their immediate results, but will ultimately be for the best by rendering bigotry so obnoxious that its manifestations must soon

THE failure of the last congress to make an appropriation for surveys in Arizona has been a hindrance to settlement in that territory. No surveys of public lands were made during the past year, and there are many fertile valleys unsurveved, which it is believed would be promptly occupied were the conditions to permanent settlement assured. The surveyor general also states that in the survey of the lands for the Atlantic & Pacific railroad the work has been carelessly done or there has been fraud. It is evident from his statements that an investigation will be in order. Arizona is rich in mineral resources, and the government should withhold no aid it may extend for the settlement and development of the territory.

THE annual report of General Johnston, commissioner of railroads, just made to the secretary of the interior, shows all the Pacific roads to have done a profitable business during 1886. The receipts of the Union Pacific exceeded its expenditures by \$1,129,973, and its assets were increased nearly three and a half millions. The surplus of the company at the end of the year was \$37,224,578. At the close of 1886 the road had unsold lands granted by the government to the amount of 7,058,207 acres, valued at \$14,-004,270. The surplus of the Central Pacific for the year was a little less than a million or in exact figures \$953,993. It is probable the current year will make a still better showing, particularly for the Union Pacific.

SECRETARY BAYARD, Minister Phelps and Justice Field would not be satisfactory representatives of this country to discuss the fisheries controversy with the English commissioners, and it is to be hoped the report that they may be appointed will not be verified. There is a want of confidence in the ability or disposition of Mr. Bayard to sustain the American position in this matter, which he has done nothing thus far to strengthen. In no respect has he been weaker than in connection with this question. Mr. Phelps would be expected to make almost any concessions that the English might ask, and Justice Field doesn't enjoy that popular confidence that a man should have for such a service. The appointment of these three would be disappointing and discouraging.

New York Republicans. The New York republican convention

emphasized the spirit of harmony prevailing in the party of the Empire state, of which there had been previous evidences. The fact that ex-Senator Miller was president of the convention is an assurance of the complete restoration of good feeling, and the proceedings disclosed no evidence of any discord or disaffection. There was a minority of the committee on resolutions unfavorable to the local option and taxation plank of the platform, but the majority view was wisely sustained by the convention and the objectors submitted gracefully. It would manifestly have been most injudicious for the convention to have taken any other position on the liquor question than the one it proclaimed mainly for the reason that the policy it stands for is correct and the only one from which practical results can be had. It is in line with the course of intelligent popular sentiment everywhere upon this question. The tariff plank reiterates the trite declaration that "any changes in the tariff should be made in the interest of the protection of labor on Amarican This expresses the idea of the soil." Ohio and Pennsylvania republican platforms in fewer words, but means the same thing. Interest will be centered on the head

of the ticket, Colonel Fred Grant, who was unanimously nominated for secretary of state. It has been charged that the responsibility for pushing Colonel Grant forward politically rests with ex-Senator Platt, but the fact of his having no opposition shows that he stands well with the entire party. There is no good reason, upon purely political grounds, why it should be otherwise, and probably no one will question that he has sufficient ability to discharge the duties of secretary of state accept ably. He has certainly rendered no service to the party which gives him a claim to political preferment, but this is not a serious objection if he can bring to it qualities which will be of advantage to the party, and particularly if he shall demonstrate an availability at least equal to that which any other man might have been expected to develop. He certainly has an advantage in not having a record which the opposition can use against him, and it is already apparent that the worst that will be said of him is that he is the political creation of Platt, and therefore to be distrusted. Really, however, Governor Hill is quite as responsible for Colonel Grant's political prominence as anybody else, and this fact must be very effective in silencing democratic opposition in the form it will undoubtedly

The excellent organization of the New York republicans, and the evident harmory and good feeling that prevails among the leaders, warrant an expectation of the success of the party in the fall's election. If the labor vote develops the strength it is expected to republican victory may be regarded as assured. The disaffection in the labor ranks. however, render the result of that movement extremely uncertain, and it will be the play of the democrats to foster the dissension and merease it. Still a fair and reasonable view of all the conditions and probabilities shows the situation to be very favorable to the republi cans.

The Fall Business,

There are very gratifying reports from all quarters regarding the opening of ern trade centers represent the movement in nearly every department to be active and increasing in volume, and the chief markets of the south and west add their testimony to the same effect. The eastern money markets continue somewhat close, which of course affecte the money supply generally and keeps up rates, but legitimate business is not sensibly suffering from this cause, and there appears to be no reason to apprehend that it will. The tendency may be to a conservative and cautious policy, but as every sound business man knows this has its value. So long as confidence is not impared a judicious caution in business operations, particularly after a period of pretty general and generous expansion, is to be desired. The country has been forging ahead at a very lively pace for the last two years, and only good may be expected to result from a pausei n the race long enough to take the bearings and get a rest for another dash forward. We shall have constructed by the end of the year more miles of railroad than in any previous year, erected more mills and factories, and probably done more building generally. These are substantial assets which will be of permanent value, but there seems to be a general impression that the expansion in this direction has been suflicient for a time.

The fact that nearly all commodities are in brisk demand for consumption is evidence of the general prosperity. Taking the whole country through the people have probably never been in a better financial condition as a whole than they now are. The vast expenditures of the year that have gone into the pockets of labor of every class have added a very large sum to the volume of savings, and have enabled the masses to provide themselves more generously with the necessities of life as well as some of its luxuries. The accumulation will not be immediately exhausted, and there is reason to expect that not only the trade of thie fall will be active, but that next spring will find a continued good demand for all products that supply the actual wants of the people. Beyond that,

forecast cannot safely go. The merchants of Omaha are getting their share of the season's trade. They uniformily report business active, and the evidences are not wanting that such is the case. There is a busy air pervading all the jobbing houses, and the buik of the shipments is convincing proof of a large and active movement. Steadily our merchants are expanding their territory and successfully reaching out into new fields, reaping handsome returns for their enterprise, and establishing this city as a metropolis of a region which in time must become one of the richest and

most populous on the continent.

Monumental Meanness. For monumental meanness commend us to the dailies published at the state capital. The projected soldiers' monument at Omaha has roused their narrowminded local jealousy to its highest pitch, and their vaporings do the liberal and patriotic citizens of Linboln great injustice. The Democrat, edited by a late

confed., volunteers to speak for the union

veterans as follows: The Omaha BEE, who has been fighting for years against an assessment of 50 cents on all Union Pacific employes to keep up a hospital at Denver for their personal and especial benefit, now proposes a levy of 25 cents on every veteran of the late war now resident in Nebraska to build a grand soldiers' memorial arch in Omaha. If the Union Pacific had wanted the BEE to support its hospital project it should have located its bone shop in Omaha.

Who proposed to levy a tax on veterans? Surely not the BEE. Who can compel veterans to contribute if they do not wish to do so? The suggestion made by this paper was that the Grand Army veterans organize a monument association and solicit 25-cent contributions

from veterans. The Lincoln Journal, which has always professed the most intense devotion to the union soldier, is disgruntled at the very idea of the proposed soldiers' monument. The Journal vents its pentup gall as follows:

An Omaha paper wants a grand triumphal arch erected over one of the streets of that city to the memory of Nebraska soldiers of the union and suggests that the veterans build it. It says that twenty-five cents aplece will

complete a very good job indeed. It must be confessed that a good many men of these desperate times have felt themselves compelled by the logic of events to pay for their own monuments or go without. The old soldiers of Nebraska, however, may, from motives of delicacy, prefer to have the monuments to them put up by the people they fought for, rather than to go to the expense themselves. * * * * A man can honor himself in better ways than by setting up triumphal arches on which he must write his own eulogy.

If the gentlemen who did not fight are not disposed to build monuments to those that did, let the monuments go.

Our contemporary, as usual, shows its insane hostility to Omaha. Had the monument been proposed for Lincoln, it would have made most frantic appeals to the living veterans to commemorate the valor and patriotism of their dead comrades. Nobody thought of asking the veterans to build monuments to themselves. Veterans have contributed toward building monuments in every other state-why not in Nebraska? The advice that men for whom the soldiers fought should pay toward the monument is impertinent and superfluous. John A. McShane and William A. Paxton have each offered to subscribe \$2,000 towards this monument, and other citizens of Omaha, for whom the union soldier tought and died, will doubtless contribute enough to make up \$10,000 st

If the veterans come to the front and take the management of this project in hand the monument can be completed within twelve months.

THERE is a quite general feeling among the business men of Omaha that it would be very much to the advantage of the city if special efforts were made at stated intervals to attract people here from the surrounding country. There can be no question about it, because the value of such enterprise has been fully demonstrated in other eities, and we are not without confirmatory experience of our own. The difficulty in these matters is to make a start and effect the proper organization. Individuals are slow or diffident about proposing anything because of uncertainty regarding the support they may receive. If a dozen or more of the leading business this subject over, there is very little doub that a practicable plan could be speedily arranged, and a start having been made there would be no trouble in enlisting the support of the entire business community. Omaha must keep her claims and advantages constantly before public attention. She must attract people here, so that they may see for themselves what the city is and become interested in studying its possibilities. The duty of doing this is with the business men of the city, and they should promptly enter upon its pertormance.

THE subterfuge editor on lower Douglas street concurs in Judge Wakeley's decision in the injunction suit, rendered against the Republican. In other words, that paper wants it understood that exception is taken solely to the decision rendered by Judge Groff, in a similar case, based on the same facts. It is a little bit disconcerted to know that its slurs upon the judges have been interpreted, and therefore hurries to explain that its arrow is pointed only at Judge Groff. But suppose it is! Who cares, and what difference will it make? Can two adventurers who have preyed upon the taxpayers for the last four years avail anything by maticious attacks upon an old and highly respected citizen?

THE project of a soldiers' monument, or some commemorative structure, to be erected in Omaha, should not be permitted to drop out of consideration. It is a proper thing to do, it is desirable as an ornament, and a suitable memorial in honor of the defenders of the union can be erected at a cost the amount of which ought to be secured without the least difficulty. Nebraska is one of the chief soldier states, and her metropolis should possess some substantial and permanent evidence of the honor in which the nation's defenders are held by the people of Nebraska. A movement with this end in view should be begun at once and zealously pushed.

THERE are more than a dozen old fossils in Omaha who owe their wealth solely to the advance of values in real property here as a result of the enterprise of a later generation of wide-awake men. These old obstructionists had ability enough to hold on to their property. which they pre-empted or bought in the early days when cheap, or else took it in at forced sale. They are not building up this city, but hoard up their gold which comes to them like the sunshine and rain. As long ago stated in these columns, s few first-class fossil funerals will be of incalculable benefit to the city of Omaha.

To some of the bid moss backs whom the rise in Omaha real estate has made wealthy, our appeal for uniform sidewalks has become a chestnut. There is no excuse for the wretched sidewalks at every hand in the heart of the city. The city council should take the matter in hand and regulate it by ordinance, and also resolve that the street commissioner do his duty and enforce such an ordinance. Uniform sidewalks within the

fire limit or upon the principal thorougfares are demanded by the people of this city, and the demand should not be longer disregarded.

THE corner-stone laying of the new Y. M. C. A. building on Sixteenth street yesterday marks a highly important page n the history of that worthy organization in this city. Such organizations should receive liberal aid from all classes. They are giving young men something to do other than the frequenting of questionable places of resort. They are helping young men who come here as strangers; getting them started right in honorable employment. They teach men to respect themselves and the law, and how to become worthy members of society.

THE past two days the Republican has made allusions to the declining advertising patronage of the BEE. Near the former's head-line is the stereotyped legend, "try our want ads .- best advertising medium." Reference to its alleged want ads. will disclose less than a column and a half of them. The BEE scarcely ever prints less than seven columns of want ads. Further comment is unnecessary.

THE Republican congratulates every member of the city council who voted it the city printing. The BEE congratulates every tax-payer in this city that through its efforts the fraudulent bid and contract were aunulled and the Republican was compelled to put in another bid at less than half the rate at first offered.

THERE is not a city inspector who has discovered water or chalk in the milk sold to the people of this city. And yet the water and chalk are there! Wny don't the inspectors do their duty?

THE little ripple which has occurred in respect to the triumphal arch develops the fact that a contractor agreed to build it at a loss to himself, and is trying to get even. That is all.

THE street backmen who have lately arrived here from Niagara Falls should be invited to return to their first love.

THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY.

American engineers will probably soon be called upon to lay out a railroad across Central American to Pacific.

The twenty-four savings banks of New York have deposits amounting to \$330,000,000. The number of depositors is 687,000. The girls of Louisville are to have a par-

tial business training, including bookkeeping, short hand writing and type writing. Labor organizations are less active now than they have been for months, although new lodges and associations are constantly

springing up. Clothing cutters expect to have all the work they can possibly do. There are very few apprentices coming along to compete for employment. The largest plate-glass works in the world

will soon be erected at Manorville, thirty miles east of Pittsburg. The sum of \$110,000 was paid for the site. The hardware manufacturers of the New

England states have had the most successful season ever enjoyed, and enlargements are now in progress in every state. In Birmingham, Ata., \$2,500,000 worth of

buildings are in course of erection. The buildings are rented before completed. Workingmen live cheaply and comfortably. The Pennsylvania railroad company cannot get cars enough to haul all the coke made men were to get together and talk and sold. It is borrowing right and left and making express time back or "empties."

> Banking in Germany, for some reasons not apparent, is becoming less and less profitable, although manufacturing is steadily increasing and the condition of the working people is improving. Printers are once more finding work more

bundant. An equalization of wages will be attempted in several localities this fall, especially in western cities. Job printers have a large amount of work in sight. A horse in Buenos Ayres, including harness, is worth only two tons of coal; hence

horses will be used on a railway line 200

miles long. A Philadelphia company has the contract for a portion of the equipments. The combination of rubber clothing manufacturers will result in an advance of 23 per cent on electric goods. The average sales of light fabries amount to \$3,000,000 per year. The combination imposes a penalty of \$1,000

for violation of rules. TOM IS SUCH A TEASE, Written for the Bee by M. J. O'Neill.

The lengthening shadows slowly stole, like sentinels, among, The glistening gold-tipped ancient oaks, and a radiant aureole hung Where the purple banners of the sky their

azur fringes flung; The hum of busy day was dying on the evening breeze And nature sung her versper hymn thro' the

arches of the trees While Tom held both my hands in his,-Oh, Tom was such a trase!

L-field the quail were whistling low, where the grasses highest grew. And the thistle-down o'er the hazy road, in grey-white feathers flow, While I-1 hid my eyes from Tom's and knew not what to do,

But I saw that the lingering sunlight was kissing his nut-brown hair, As he drew me to his loving heart-and I felt

oh! strangely there; And I knew he had something sweet to say and I knew that he didn't dare.

The swallows anon, trailed their darting wings, and ceased their circling flight The shadows gathering round us were just tipped with rosy light,
And Tom drew me closer to his breast-just

There was no one nigh to listen-barring al ways, the listening trees, Mayhap 'twas the gathering darkness made me feel so much at case. While he told his love, and kissed me-Oh

a little mute

Tom is such a tease!

. wonder if all the village will crowd the chapel aisle, I wonder if Tom's bold face will wear that

ever-saucy smile. And if Ned and Madge will stand up with us and encourage us the while. Now, Tom says he should have proposed, like a cavalier, on his knees.

And I vow that I didn't say a word-nor fee a single squeeze. But what matters it all! we'll soon be wed and Tom is such a tease!

West Point Republican.
Omaha is a marvellous city. First the Omahogs find coal, and next they strike gas. It will soon be in order to discover a gold mine. We wait and watch for further devel-

A Marvellous City.

How to Make Home Happy. "How to Make Home Happy" is the title of a book of 800 pages non in press. We

opments with unflagging interest.

have not seen any of the advance sheets, but if it sets forth any certain method of making home happy and keeping a hired girl at the same time, it is the book the world has been waiting hundreds of years.

The Prevalent Failing.

Springfield Republican.

A great many editors are now telling why
President Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio,
failed. In plain words it can be summed up n the remark that he didn't allow the road to live within its incom &

The Song of the Cook I come from haunt of soot and burn,
I make a sudden sally
Another dish to overturn
And throw it down the alley.

I scorch, I spoil, I scold, I smash, Among the greasy kittles, I make the queerest kind of hash And other kind of vittles.

1 bid the mistress right about.
When she comes in my quarters,
I entertain my consin stout
And all my sister's daughters. I send them forth with bundles fat,

Of sugar, tea and flour, And then I say it is the cat That steals things by the hour; And in my trunk fine things I stow From drawers and dressing cases, And wear them bold when out I go With imitative graces;

Till last, some day, I married get,
And do my own housekeeping.
In one small room, with rafters set,
And bables round me weeping.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings. Hastings threatens to invest \$100,000 in pork packery. The schools of Hastings opened with 2,000 young ideas shooting in line.

Hall county captured the first premium for the best county exhibit at the state A a sensation center Nebraska City is without a competitor in the state. Even Omaha tips her beaver to the antique

Plattsmouth has raised a purse \$3,500 to sink in a prospect hole to a depth of 1,500 feet. It is hoped that the town will strike something better than an empty purse.

The Springfield Monitor says: "Omaha may well feel proud over the enterprise it displayed last week. It will not only rebound to their credit, but to that of the whole state."

The Neville fire team of Plattsmouth was shut out of the Red Oak tournament on the claim that they were professionals. Which leads the Journal to remark that the claim is good when they are among a lot of pumpkin huskers.

The plans for the Paddock hotel and epera house at Beatrice have been com-pleted. The combination building will cover 125x142 feet of ground, four stories and basement in height. There will be six stores and ninety sleeping rooms, be-sides dining room, office and bath rooms. The theater section will have a seating capacity of 1,200.

One of the big premiums at the coming Cass county fair will be given to the couple marrying on the grounds. When the sacred ceremony of marriage is performed amid the yells of fakirs, the clanging of side shows, horse races and the smutty remarks of the vulgar, the "happy couple" are entitled to a front new in the pumpkin exhibit.

"If one can judge by the comments of returning visitors to Omaha," says the Plattsmouth Journal, "the greatest curiosity in the town is a saloon into the tile floors of which are inlaid eleven \$20 gold pieces and a \$50 slug. And every man who grinds his heel over them on his way to the bar has the sumreme satisfaction of knowing that he helps to put them

The Tekamah Burtonian condenses a wealth of experience and observation in the following: "The amount of gail that some men have is surprising, and some men display their littleness by taking a county paper for four years without pay-ing for it, and then finally refuse to take it out of the postoffice. They are the worst kind of dead beats, and ought not to kick if their names are published next

Henry B. Swing, postmaster at Hartington, struck the young son of Guy R. Wilbur, and was congratulating himself on the brave act, when Mrs. Wilbur bounced on the scene, and retaliated with a stout whip. She stretched his shape in a free, vigorous style, and left several harmful impressions of her artistic ability. As a hand painter, she did the town proud.

James Brown, a pioneer of Otoe county, died Monday, aged eighty-six. He was at a reception given Lafayette on the latter's visit to the United States and shook hands with the distinguished Frenchman in the old state house in Philadelphia. He served in the late war of the rebeblion, as a member of Com-pany F, 139th Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, and lost his eyesight from injuries received at the battle of Antietam.

The fighting editor of the Ord Quiz was in when Dave McCord called on Monday, determined to balance a revengeful account. The outcome was an unqualified success, as Dave was sorely worried by the frequency and vigor of the editorial dukes and the forceful eloquence of his argument. Dave was also given the cheerful privilege of rubbing in the salve by paying a fine in court. Hereafter he will monkey with a buzz saw and shun the sanctum when his

lowa Items. The lowa state fair grounds at Des

Moines contain 265 acres. The new depot of the Illinois Central at Dubuque will cost \$75,000.

Forty-six elergymen of the Catholic church attended the funeral of the Rev. Father English, at Dubuque Tuesday. The present daily output of the coal mines of Mahaska county is about 2,000 and will soon be increased to 3,500 daily

The rairoad shops now under construction at Davenport will give employed in the old shops. Ex-Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska

City, has been invited to deliver the ad

dress at the opening of the corn palace festival in Sioux City next month. The land office at Des Moines was be sieged Monday morning by nearly two hundred land seekers watting for an opportunity to homestead the lands Woodbury county, recently thrown open for settlement. Nearly a hundred appliations were received by mail. Register

which came from those who had contracted with the railroads for sections of the forfeited lands. Dakota. Track laying has commenced on the Elkhorn extension to Deadwood. The Galena smelter in the Hills has

Potter and his assistants were kept busy

all day examining applications,

are happy.

been temporarily shut down for want of Yanktonians are raising money to defray the expenses of a railroad survey to

The owners of the Tin Queen mine, near St. Elmo, have refused \$10,000 for their property. The grade of the Aberdeen, Bismarck & Northwestern has almost reached the city limits of Bismarck.

Prof. H. W. Jansen, of the Rapid City School of Mines, died of bronchitis last Saturday, aged sixty-four, The trouble between the Manitoba and the Farmers' Elevator company at Clare-mont has been settled and the farmers

"When I left my home in Norway, just The la after graduating," said he, "I visited course." At the special election on the question

of a division of Lawrence county, the vote of the portion to be segregated was almost unanimous in its favor.

The territorial tax of Dakota, according to the levy, will amount to about \$420,000. This will be used to help defray the expense of the territorial gov-

ernment. Commissioner of Immigration McClure, from reports received from every county in the territory, estimates the present population of Dakota to be 568,487. By January 1 it will be 600,000.

British-Americans.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13 .- To the Editor of the BEE: A movement, originated in the east, which has already rapidly spread as far west as Illinois, is on foot, having for its purpose the naturalization of all Englishmen Those already naturalized have seen the necessity of bringing to the attention of their countrymen the fact that it is time they asserted themselves. We hear, at every election, of the German vote, and of the frish vote, but never of the the English vote. Statistics show that the English, Scotch, Welsh and Canadian settlers in this country are, numerically, about the same as the Irish. Only about 10 per cent are naturalized. The Briton is rarely an office seeker, and attending to his own business with assiduity, he has no time for the trade of

But he is now becoming interested, by the introduction into American politics of a question of foreign politicstion affecting the country of his nativity. He sees with growing concern the cease-less effort of an organized faction to do its best, by continual misrepresentation and calummy, to belittle his country-men. Finding from their alien condition they do not receive and cannot ask for fair consideration, they have decided to also become an element in politics, and when the politician, to gain the "foreign vote," drags into his platform a question of foreign politics, he may find, he incurs by so doing, the opposi-

tion of another "party."

True Americans should hall this movement as an opportunity to be made much of for under these circumstances, they will possess the controlling power, and at the same time it is better for other reasons, that all residents should be citizens. It is a movement in the right di-rection, good for all concerned, and it is to be hoped that all subjects of her majesty, who intend remaining in this country will become citizens. It is best for the country they have left and a duty to the one in which they reside. Let all then "take out their papers,"

HY HYAMS.

Monte Christo Outdone.

Atlanta Constitution. China has stubbornly resisted the march of modern ideas. Her statesmen have professed a contempt for what the outside world calls scientific progress, and the masses of her people have opposed superstition, prejudice and ignorance against all efforts to introduce among them mechanical appliances of other nations.

The immense population and great natural resources of China bave long been a tantalizing temptation to the speculative and enterprising spirit which had overrun the rest of the world, but which encountered an impassable barrier in Chinese law and Chinese prejudice. It was plain that a golden harvest awaited the pioneers in the material government

of this great country. If we may believe reports which are now freely circulated the immemorial Chinese policy has been suspended and a system of internal improvements on a gigantic scale has been projected for the 'Flowery Kingdom." This opening in the hitherto impenetrable Chinese wall has been accomplised, bit by a statesman. a diplomat, or even a money king. ust known as Count Mitkiewicz, an alleged Russian nobleman. count has been in this country several years and never has been still five minutes of the entire time. He has been continually proclaiming some wonderful discovery or working up some scheme that threw into the shade the most ambitious projects of Colonel Mul-berry Sellery. He managed a scientific farm in New York as long as his American wife's money held out. went to Baltimore and organized an immense coal speculation, which ended in wind. Later he betook himself to Washington where he had half a dozen enterprises, every one of which according to the count, had "millions in it," which failed to materialize. But the restless, aspiring Mitkiewicz appears to have "caught on" at last. His Chinese scheme evidently has something in it. The count went to China, and by some means or other gained the favor of the government. He explained his plan for the building of railroads, the construction of telephone lines, and the establishment of manufactories in China and convinced the authorities that such enterprises would prove vastly beneficial to the kingdom. only was the count given permission to carry out his plans, but magnificent grants and subsidies, and a monopoly, the value of which cannot be computed. were assured him on condition that he would accomplish the peoposed improvements. When the count returned to the United States he was accom-panied by several who came as the representatives of the Chinese government to see that he should procure the means for the grand work that he has undertaken. According to the latest reports this man, who was a year ago diverting the annoyances of actual pov-erty by building the flumsiest sort of air castles and getting himself laughed at as a crank, has actually organized a stock company with a capital of \$25,000,000. Among the subscribers are men of the highest financial standing and business reputation. The Chinese minister says that his government will take \$5,000,000 of the stock. Chinese merchants and bankers have subscribed 7,000,000 more. The other \$13,000,000 is reserved for American stockholders and nearly all of t has already been taken.

Drexel, Morgan & Co., of Philadelphia, subscribe for \$2,000,000 of the stock, and Wharton Baker, of Philadelphia, is an-other large stockholder. Some Wash-ington capitalists who applied for stock the other day were informed that they could not get it.

There must be something besides gas in this last enterprise of the frisky little count. Many a time since he came to America he has been without a dollar, but if his present plans work out (and i seems they will) he may in a few years be the possessor of a fortune that will make the wealth of Gould by comparison a mere bancle, and the fabled "find" of Monte Christo pale before the actual achievement of a cranky little count who got on the good side of the sleepy old Chinese.

Use of the Compass on Laud. San Francisco Examiner: "I carry my

compass constantly," said Jacob Jacob son, the mining engineer, "and would feel almost as much lost without it as I would without my watch, not that I need it to find my way about this city, but rather from force of habit."

After some further conversation Mr. Jacobson remarked that it was outirely practicable for a man who thoroughly understood the use of this instrument to find his way in a strange country as easily as it was for a mariner to steer his

London. My knowledge of English as spoken in the metropolis was limited and I had considerable difficulty in finding my way about the great city. Then it was that I first made practical use of the compass. I was a great walker, and much preferred to walk and look about my than to ride and by using a man and much preferred to walk and look about me than to ride, and by using a map and taking my bearings, and measuring distances. I found any desired point without difficulty. After a few years spent among the mountainous regions of the territories in this country, I came to rely upon my compass rather than upon the assistance of a guide, and made many long journeys alone. It was only necessary to take a map of the region I was in and journeys alone. It was only necessary to take a map of the region I was in and locute my point of departure and my point of destination, and then having my course, to follow it. If a trail carried me too much one way I noted the variation, and as soon as possible struck a trail which took me as much in the opposite direction, and therefore if a mountain lay in my course I could get around it without losing my way. Once in Colorado I wished to go from the Terrible mine to a new mining camp in the Greenhorn new mining camp in the Greenhorn mountains. It was in the early winter and there had been a heavy fall of snow. On the day before 1 contemplated making my start a party left, destined for this new camp, under the guidance of an old mountaineer, who was supposed to know every trail and pass in that region, and I was told to follow the track they made through the snow. I track they made through the snow. I did so, and for a time all well, but by and by I saw by my compass that they had gone astray, and, retracing my steps, headed my mule into another trail through which no one had passed since the last snow fell. I did not know a foot of the country and depended solely upon my compass, but had the satisfaction of finding the camp camp, at which I expected to pass the night, before dark, and the following day arrived at my destinathe following day arrived at my destina-tion only a few hours later than the party who had started twenty-four hours ahead of me. So it was during the five years I spent in Mexico. I had more faith in the compass than in any mozo. When I announced up intention of rid-ing alone from Mazatlan to Culaican, and thence to Durango, I was looked upon as a lunatic, and assured that I would get lost in the mountains. But I got through, nevertheless, without any more serious difficulty than failing into the hands of a party of Eracilo Berani's bandits, who detained me until the arrival of the chief, who, upon learning that I was only a prospector and not overburdened with money, ordered my

release.
"Yes," said he, in conclusion, "It is easy enough to find one's way over a plain where the trail is well defined and one can see for a long distance without a compass, but in a heavy forest or among the mountains it is an invaluable companion, the very best possible guide. A man who knows how to use a compass will never find himself trailing in a circle, as so many people who have lost their way have found themselves doing, and r am much surprised that the compass is not more generally in use among hunters, prospectors and all those who business calls them away from the well defined highways of travel.

Mrs. Ada C. Bittenbender. The New York Daily Graphic prints a picture of Mrs. Ada C. Bittenbender, of Nebraska, together with the following biographical sketch:

A LADY CANDIDATE FOR JUDGE.

Mrs. Ada C. Bittenbender, whose portrait we give to-day, and who is making an active canvass for judge of the supreme court in Nebraska, is the first woman ever nominated for a seat on the bench and the only lady lawyer in the state. She is a graduate of the Binghamton, N. Y., business college and of Forebel normal institute and kindergarten, Washington, D. C. She afterwards attended the state normal Bloomsburg, Pa. On graduating there in 1875 she became one of the faculty, in 1876 being principal of the model school and of the department of physical culture. In 1877 she married Mr. L. C. Bittenben-der, removed to Nebraska, and became editor of the Osceola Record, published by her husband and took an active interest in agricultural affairs, being secretary and treasurer of the Polk County Agricultural association, and in 1881 its detegate to the state board of agriculture's annual meeting, the first woman ever sent to that body. In 1879 the Polk. County Farmers' Alliance elected her editor of their organ, the Advocate, and when she ceased to manage it complimented her highly for its conduct. In 1881 she became secretary and ther president of the new State Woman Suffrage association, and directed, as chairman of the campaign committee, the suffragists' subsequent efforts to amend the state constitution. She is superintendent of the department of legislation and petition in the State Women's Christian Temperance union, and associate superintendent of the same department of the national body. 1882 she was admitted to the bar, passing a very successful examination in open court, having studied in the office of her husband, and is his partner therein. She is spoken of as having an impressive address, magnetic personality and win-ning manners, and as very courteous and conciliatory in court toward oppos-ing counsel. Her husband, in a letter to Mr. Hamilton Wilcox, states that she has offten practiced at the bar of the highest tribunals, traveling from court to court, and ranks among the leaders of her profession. She was enthusiastically nominated by the prohibition party.

The Reporter at the Medical Congress Washington Critic: The other morning a newspaper reporter was instructed to get a list of the various exhibits of the medical congress. Full of the fire of youth and careless of the difficulties he was to encounter, he sharpened his pencil and sallied out. The first exhibit be encountered was a tremendous crowd of people around a little defenceless urn containing cocoa, which was being passed around in lilliputian cups.

"Are you a doctor?" asked the gentleman in charge. The reporter admitted that he wasn't, but he had an uncle who was. This entitled the reporter to a cup of cocoa, which he took in one small-sized, convulive swallow with great gusto.

Passing a man with the prettiest, most tastily decorated stomach pump it had ever been his privilege to gaze upon. the reporter reached the pepsin stand, where he took enough pepsin to enable him to digest the cocoa. A small sample of cod liver oil was presented and taken as a preventive for consumption. Everybody was cordial and free-hearted, and the reporter's gastric apparatus was treated to some remedy for heart trouble for a change. Up to the time he stopped keeping count he charged his alimentary canal with a lot of baby food, seven different kinds of tonic, any one of which was warranted to make your hair carl, two glasses of orange wine and a dose of Bromo Cafeine. He also took a look through a microscope and a couple of electric shocks.

It was 5 o'clock in the afternoon when a man who called himself a "Repper-shentative Zhurnalist" was found groping wildly about the hall.
"Anything we can show you?" asked

one of the allable exhibitors. Yesshir; show me zher man ash go

Travelers should be prepared for the changes of weather and the effects of exposure by providing themselves with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

A Nashville doctor's prescription for a lady suffering with neuralgia: A new bonnet, a cashmere shawl, a pair of gaiter boots-and a bottle of Salyation The lady recovered immediately of