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

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. 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, { 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 Daily Bee
for the week ending Sept. I6, 1887, was as
follows:
 follows:
 14,550

 Saturday, Sept. 10
 14,650

 Sunday, Sept. 11
 14,400

 Monday, Sept. 12
 14,775

 Tuesday, Sept. 13
 14,150

 Wednesday, Sept. 14
 14,235

 Thursday, Sept. 15
 14,102

 Friday, Sept. 16
 14,075

Btate of Nebraska, 1 ss. Douglas County, 88

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 September, 1886, 13,030 copies; for October, 1886, 12,989 copies; for November, 1886, 13,348 copies; for December, 1886, 13,348 copies; for Jecember, 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; for June 1887, 14,147 copies; for June 1887, 14,147 copies; for June 1887, 14,151 copies.

Sworn and subscribed in my presence this 5th day of Sept. A. D., 1887, (SEAL.) N. P. Fell., Notary Public.

CHAIRMAN BECHEL and his extra-select committee of political anarchists have been knocked into a cocked bat.

CHICAGO can only account for the president's refusal to make a long stay in that city by attributing his motive to delicacy. Chicago expects the democratic national convention next summer

In view of the fact that Nebraska has forged well to the front as a corn producing state this fall, it would have been quite appropriate for some of the cities of this commonwealth to erect cornpalaces also, as they are doing in Iowa.

THE faction opposed to grand larceny in Douglas county republican politics was said to be "very insignificant in numbers and without influence," according to the organ of the pirates. It appears. however, that it is sufficiently powerful to knock the feet from under the selfconstituted bosses.

Ir General Hawley ever had presidential aspirations they have now been forever blighted. His announced engagement to an English lady settles the matter. No man with a love for anything English stands a show of receiving the highest gift at the hands of the American people.

THE agricultural fairs held in various | in applying that also in the same direcparts of the state this fall indicate a year of great prosperity. Farmers are contented, all classes of laboring people find remunerative employment, the cities grow and advancement is the order of the day everywhere. The time is not far distant when Nebraska will lead all her sister states in progress.

THE American vendetta still flourishes. It is time this barbarous relic of a bloodier age were abolished. Public opinion which laid dueling on the shelf could soon do away with these bloody feuds if its seal of condemnation were set upon them. Lynching and murderous quarrels are twin relics that should be thrown upon the rubbish heap of outworn abuses.

THE pretended appointments of the pretended county central committee have been revoked by a majority of its regularly elected members. This relieves Hascall, Bechel, Mike Lee and Pat Hawes from the delicate duty of stealing thirty-two delega-es to the state convention in hope of placing the coming judge of the supreme court under personal obligations.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, who is being put through his paces, as a liar, by the Pacific railroad commission, shows himself somewhat inferior to Stanford, as to cheek. While the latter claimed that the government owed the road \$63,000 .-000, Mr. Huntington places the indeb tedness at \$3,000,000. The brass of these men, like their pilferings, is monumental.

ALTHOUGH the various railroad commissions now at work may not accomplish all that might be desired in the way of reform and the correction of abuses, the fact that such commissions are at work at all shows that the railroad monopolies are no longer masters of the situation, that the day of their autocratic power is over. In time they will be the servants and not the taskmasters of the

THE complaint of the farmers of Jefferson precinct regarding the Benson motor line has had its effect. Yesterday the proprietor stopped the running of cars and announced that horses would be substituted for steam next week. The fact that since the line was opened at least twenty runaways have occurred by reason of horses being frightened by the engine, causing considerable damage to property and endangering life, constituted an indictment against the operation of the road that could not be ig

TWENTY-TWO thousand miners are out on a strike in the Lehigh region, Pennsylvania, and anxious to leave the mines altogether. This is one of the causes for the scarcity of coal and the rise in prices These results have been deliberately brought about by the coal brigands They first reduce the wages of the miners until a strike is mevitable, and coal production being thus stopped, advance the price. Wide-spread misery this winter will be the consequence. Our prisons are full of criminals whose deeds are innocence itself compared to the outrages committed by these coal robbers.

Revoked and Repudiated. The republican central committee,

through a majority of its members, has

issued a call for a primary election and delegate convention. By this public revocation the committee has repudiated the high-handed assumption of political conspirators to overthrow timehonored rupublican usage and arrogate to themselves dictatorial and arbitrary powers. This action on the part of the county central committee will meet the cordial approbation of every honest and reputable republican. The scheme to pack the delegation from Douglas county to the state convention was conceived in iniquity and brought forth in fraud. Its natural and inevitable effect would be the concentration of dangerous powers in a few men who occupy positions on the central committee. It would put them in position not only to override the will of the party by preventing fair and free choice of delegates, but would practically place them in position to perpetuate themselves as political dictators. To establish a precedent that would recognize the authority of a sub-committee to appoint state convention delegates would be subversive of the rights of the individual members of the party. It would introduce methods which are clearly unrepublican and at variance with every vital principle that underlies our political system.

Advising Extravagance. Certain newspapers whose labors are largely devoted to advocating non-interference with the tariff, and whose ingenuity is kept busy in framing arguments to prove that the people must be required to continue paying tribute to monopolies, when confronted with the question of what shall be done with the surplus revenue from our present system of taxation do not hesitate to seriously advise a system of extravagant government expenditures in order to dispose of it. Such counsel was heard in the last congress. from men who enjoy a considerable degree of public confidence, and it will doubtless be heard in the next. It has a very numerous body of sympathizers throughout the country, and they are not all of one party or one class. A policy of extravagant outlay on the part of a government possesses an attractiveness that readily commends it to many people who are not particularly concerned as to future consequences. It is a policy which can be advocated without the danger of making enemies for the advocate, for if plausibly and eloquently urged, as it admits of being, it can be made to appear entirely philanthropic and for the good of everybody. The forms which government extrav-

agance might take are endless, but

a few would be sufficient to provide a use for the present excess of revenue over necessary expenditures. The construction of a large navy, an elaborate system of coast defenses, an extension of internal improvements, and increased facilities for commerce by granting general subsidies for ship building, are the ways in which we can easily dispose of a hundred millions or more a year to begin with. Later on, as our resources increase and national consumption becomes greater, if the revenues of the government shall still be found to surplus, there will be no difficulty tion, and so on until we have a navy that would be the envy of the world, fortifications covering every rod of exposed coast, all sorts of internal improvements in every quarter of the land, and fleets of merchant steamers on every sea. What should be done when all these things had been provided is a matter about which we of to-day need not bother. No one now living would probably survive the consummation of all these grand national enterprises, and posterity, having all this generous provision made for it, could very properly be left to look after its own interests and affairs. Meanwhile monopoly would grow in strength and power, wealth would pour into the coffers of wealth, and the people—the people would pay the tribute and bear the burdens.

The intelligent masses of the United States will not be deceived by the plausible assurance of those who counsel a policy of extravagant government expenditures. They understand that such a policy would not only impose a continuous and perhaps endless burden upon themselves, but be a source of danger to the government itself. They know very well who would be the chief beneficiaries of such a policy, and they have no wish to see this class enlarged and given greater power. They see in the proposal of this policy the evidence of the danger inherent in a surplus, and they desire to avert the danger by destroying the cause. And above all, they want relief from the unnecessary and oppressive burden of the war tariff on the necessities of life, which can be secured in only one way, by the reduction of the tax levied on nearly everything the people use. The relief that may be given in this way will be direct, certain and safe. Every consumer throughout the entire land would feel it, for it would make itself apparent to him in the fact that his dollar had increased in purchasing power. This is the policy which the farmers and workingmen of America require, in order that they shall receive more nearly the full fruits of their toil and have for their own use a part at least of the tribute they now pay to the protected monopo-

County Book-Keeping. By all odds the most wretched system of book-keeping which we know of prevails in the county court house. The records of the commissioners' proceedings and the general method of transacting business that involves over \$200,000 a year would hardly do for the owner of a peanut stand. The proceedings of commissioners are not rethe corded for weeks, although a special clerk is retained and paid by the commissioners for this service in addition to the county clerk. And the wretched mess which comprises the so-called proceedings is deficient in the most essential particulars. There is no record as to which commissioner introduces or supports a resolution or order for the most important expenditure, no record how any member has voted on any proposition or scheme, and

no mention of the respective sums voted

and ordered to be paid out of the county treasury. All that is disclosed about the financial transactions of the commissioners is in the shape of the vouchers filed away. These vouchers are for the most part in such a shape as would baffle a Philapelphia lawyer if he wanted to go behind the returns to find out the quantity and class of material or labor and services paid for. The commissioners, for all we knew, imagine that their peculiar method of doing business is satsfactory, but any merchant or firm that would countenance such a loose and reckless system of bookkeeping would soon find themselves on the highroad to ruin.

he will not resign his office just at present, owing to the fact that he has not money enough to pay his fare back to Illinois. CHICAGO has broken her record. Today one hundred divorce cases will come up for hearing in the Garden City. Even St. Louis will acknowledge Chicago's

THE anti-civil service reform demo-

cratic papers have secured more positive

proof of the serious defects of the sys-

tem. Bishop Oberly has announced that

supremacy in this regard.

Other Lands Than Ours. Public interest in Great Britain now centers on Mitchellstown, where the trial of O'Brien under the coercion act is in progress. There is apprehension of serious trouble before the trial shall have ended. The popular sentiment is very much aroused, and Dillon, Condon and other leaders have signified their willingness to brave the authority of the government in championing the cause of free speech by public addresses. The authorities have prohibited public meetings during the progress of the trial, and soldiers will occupy Mitchellstown in anticipation of a popular outburst. Neither the warnings, nor the preparations of the government, however, appear to have any terror for the populace, who await but the signal from their leaders to manifest in no unmistakable way their displeasure. So far as the result of the trial of O'Brien is concerned it may be regarded as a foregone conclusion that he will be convicted. If there is any consideration shown him it will be in the sentence, but that he will be returned to jail for such a term as the government shall deem sufficient as ar example noboby doubts. To what extent this will further strain the toleration of the people remains to be seen. It is evident that the government has no thought of receding from or materially modifying its policy in Ireland. It will endeavor to carry out its programme to the very last act, and every expression of hostility that will furnish an excuse for doing so will be welcomed. It is feared that such excuses will not be wanting. Michael Davitt, who is now on his way to the United States, is reported to have expressed an apprehension before leaving Queenstown that the coming winter would witness widespread disorder in Ireland. Meanwhile the proscribed National League is maintaining a firm front and loses no opportunity to tell the world that it proposes to pursue its way fearlessly, regardless of consequences. All these circumstances combine to create the feeling that a very serious crisis in freland is impending and may be developed within any twenty-four hours.

The recent manifesto of the Count of Paris will be replied to by M. Rouvier, the French premier, before the reopening of the chamber of deputies. It is announced that several of the extremist deputies propose initiating a movement in the chamber of deputies for the expulsion from France of all the Orleanist and Bonapartist princes, and also that all property of these princes that can be discovered in France shall be confiscated. A good deal of attention has been attracted to that portion of Boulanger's latest address to the officers in his command which shows that the general's war spirit is as active as ever. The name of Boulanger, however, appears to be no longer one to conjure with. He doubtless still has a considerable following whose faith is undiminished, but it would seem that the masses of the French people have become satisfied that he is not the man to be largely entrusted with directing the destinies of the republic. He is too fond of empty show and personal advertisement to impress even mercurial Freuchmen that he possesses any of those solid qualifications necessary to the wise exercise of elevated power and grave responsibilities. He can be more useful to France at the head of

an army corps than anywhere else. The modern methods of the European powers for acquiring new territory find an illustration in the course adopted by Germany to obtain a better foothold on the Samoan Islands, in the Pacific. The first step is to send a formidable gunboat, in order to produce a strictly moral influence. The second is o demand of Malietoa a heavy fine. What for does not make the slightest difference. If Malieton pays it, then the diplomatic opportunity is lost, and the commander of the squadron must either wait for or else make another chance. If Malietoa rebels, then everything is in proper trim for a business operation Froops are landed under plea of quelling the rebellion, and in the interests of peace the squadron quietly takes possession of all it can lay its hands on. In the old days this was called conquest. But in the refinement of modern times it has been christened diplomacy.

The diplomatic situation in Europe, with respect particularly to the Bulgarian question, continues to present a puzzling variety of phases. Considerable significance is attached to the abandonment of the proposed meeting between Emperor William and the czar at Stettin, and credence is given to the report that Germany will unite with Austria in demanding that the powers shall preserve a neutral attitude toward Bulgaria, and that Ferdinand and the Bulgarians shall be left to arrange their affairs in their own way so long as they do not interfere with outside interests. There appears to be very good reason to believe that the feeling between Germany and Russia is very far from being friendly, and it is by no means an improbable surmise that the former will hereafter be found obtruding in the way of the latter's ambitious de-

There is a good deal of political activity among the South American states. It is feared in Brazil that the Argentine Re-

public is preparing to annex Uruguay and Paragua; Chile is in a state of high indignation over the contract between Peru and her tiondholders, and Vehe-zuela is on the verge of war with Great Britain about the latter's absorption of Venezuelan territory. In the matter of Uruguay and Para-guay, Brazil will hold in check any undue greed for empire on the part of the Argentine Republic. Chile seems to be unduly sensitive about foreign enterprise in Peru. It is true that she is entitled to maintain the principles of the Monroe doctrine in South America, but to try to keep out foreign immigration and foreign capital is giving that doetrine rather a loose and objectionable construction. As regards the Venezuela matter there is little doubt that Great Britain will bear watching. After having agreed to the natural and proper mode of settlement afforded by arbitration there should be some means found of bringing the stronger power back to it. In the event that Venezuela, weak as she is, should prefer war to loss of territory, it would be strong testimony to her certainty of being in the right, and the United States could hardly afford to let Great Britain overpower a sister republic without a strong protest.

A somewhat disquieting feature in the latest news from the Emin Bey expedition may at first seem to be its account of the devastating war between the Uganda nation and the Unyoro, waged in a region not very far distant from that toward which Stanley, at the latest tidings, was directing his way. But it appears from this same account that the fortune of war has changed, and that King Mwanga has now been defeated. This young monarch was not well disposed toward Emin, whereas the king of Unyoro had shown himself to be friendly. It is clear, also, that Emin can co-operate with Stanley, as he has been informed of the latter's approach, and is awaiting him at Wadelai. The route of Stanley would apparently, in any event, carry him well to the northwest of the supposed region of war, and Emin's messengers might also warn him of any danger. The "difficulty of passage," too, referred to in the Zanzibar advices, may not relate at all to Stanley's supposed movements, but only to the experience of Emin's own expedition, which has been exploring the Kakibbi, a large river rising in the Usougura mountains, and of which the dispatch speaks.

The meeting of the family of the king of Denmark which has just taken place at Copenhagen eads for mention of the fact that the family is an unusually respectable one for a king to have-it being remembered that he is not responsible for any wild oats that may have been sown by his sons-in-law. His daughters particularly do him credit. The Princess Dagmar, now Empress of Russia, and the Princess Alexandra, one day to be queen of England, both are women much beoved and respected for their personal qualities. They would not be out of place in respectable society anywhere. Their brother, the king of Greece, does not make a great stir in the world, but his behavior is not such that he would be excluded from any of our best clubs if he wanted to become a member of it. Con sidering their advantages, the king of Denmark's children have done remarkably well in establishing good reputations.

Richard Dudley Baxter, the eminen British economist and statistician, declared that the sim of English statesmen should be to reduce the imperial debt as rapidly as possible, so as to be prepared for the serious contest for commercial supremacy against the United States when the natural resources of England should begin to fail. Robert Giffen, another emment British statistician, has just been pondering on the same subject, but he takes a less gloomy view of the matter than Baxter entertained. He appears to realize that the time is rapidly approaching when the iron and coal deposits of the United Kingdom will be exhausted. He believes, however, that the cost of imported raw materials of this class would be only a small disadvantage, which would be more than compensated for by the capital, skill and facilities for manufacturing, in which particulars, he assumes, Great Britain will be pre-eminent among the nations.

Land speculators in Tokio and Hiogo. n-Japan, have suffered from the delay in the signing of the treaty opening the country to mixed residence. These shrewd fellows anticipated a great advance in well-located villa sites near the large cities; so they bought heavily on margin, counting on speedy sales to reimburse them. The treaty commission has carried on business with Oriental deliberation, and the result is that the bottom has already fallen out of the boom before the treaty is signed. It is an awful warning to booming on a narrow mar-

Queen Victoria, doubtless with the design of proving her claim to the title of Empress of India; is learning Hindustani. The shade of the gillie John Brown would rend its celestial robes should she take an Indian attendant to practice her new accomplishment upon.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

M. Renan's "History of Israel" will appear in December. General Greely, chief of the signal ser vice, has gone to Europe for two months. John Russell Young is collecting material for a history of the civil life of General Grant.

Robert Browning and his sister have been nuch improved in health by the mountain air of the Engadine. Nellie Grant's little daughter, Vivian

Sartoris, resembles her mother and her

grandfather, the general. John Ruskin inherited \$35,000 a year from his father, but he has spent all his inherited wealth on paintings and books. W. W. Corcoran, whose health was much

mpaired in the early summer, has returned to Washington from Deer Park in a robust condition. Louis Kussuth, now well on in his eightysixth year, is in capital health of mind and

body, and constantly busies himself with literary work. George Francis Train has declined in his boisterous way, to deliver an address at the Erie county, N. Y., fair. He says he will

never appear as a public speaker again. Miss Phelps has a new "gate" story ready. It is entitled "The Gates Between," lates the possible experience of a hard and selfish nature in the life after death.

Mrs. Cleveland has received the fleeces of

two merino lambs descended from her Grandfather Folsom's flock; has bought a pair of cards and under her mother's directions has been carding and spinning wool with the ultimate intention of knitting some

winter stockings for the president. Charles Dickens, jr., who is to lecture in this country, is about as unlike what the publie would expect in a son of Boz as a parlor match is like a comet. His round face and rather feeble cast of features are scarcely redeemed by a large pair of spectacles and in his delivery he has neither physical nor dramatic power.

A writer who recently met George W. Childs in Philadelphia thus describes him: "His rosy cheeks are like the blushes of a school girl of fourteen or lifteen. His eye is as clear and bright as it was twenty years ago, his step just as agile. His dress is always the same, and yet he looks as if his clothes had just come from the tailor's, they are so spotless. He is a wonderful man."

A Long Felt Want.

What is needed at Washington is a statemanship characterized not only by resolute courage in the defense of American rights, but also by breadth of view in forecasting the development of a continental policy.

Encourage Clergymen and Teachers. We hope that Mr. John Lawrence Sullivan

will leave his diamond bett where clergymen and teachers who are struggling along on \$300 a year can see it when they come to Boston, Such people should be encouraged. His Tour Will Not be a Mute One. Philadelphia Record.

western and southern tour by correspondents of four New York, three Philadelphia, two Boston, one Baltimore, one Chicago, and one or two Cincinnati deilies. They will

probably travel in a car attached to the

presidential train.

A New Kind of Epithet Wanted. Lincoln Democrat.
We observe that our esteemed friend, Edward Rosewater, is characterized by the opposition as "a political upas tree." And yet we seem to notice that the candidate who sits under the shade of Mr. Rosewater's friendship does not wither away and die. On the contrary, he generally gets elected to whatever he wants. In the interest of literary accuracy we call for a new kind of epithet for

Enthusiasm and Indifference. Philadelphia Record.

application to Mr. Rosewater.

The convention of the American party in the exuberance of its proceedings bears striking resemblance to sessions of the Society on the Stanislaus, as thus described by "Truthful James" in Bret Harte's poem: Abner Dean, of Angells', raised a point of order, when

chunk of old red sandstone hit him in the abdomen: So he smiled a sickly smile as he curled upon the floor.

And the subsequent processings in terested him no more.

We Should Smile.

Sioux City Times. The Omaha BEE is another newspaper that can smile at Satan's rage. Last winter the Nebraska legislature passed a drastic libel aw, containing the most oppressive and arbitrary provisions, worthy of an English house of commons act for the regulation of Ireland. This law, as was plainly stated at the time, was aimed straight at the head of Rosewater, editor of the BEE. Now it so happened that the BEE has hummed right along unmolested by this libel law, while several of the papers that urged its passage and giggled over the way it would worry Rosewater, have themselves been brought into court as defendants under this most unjust law. There be many Hamans who are hanged with their own rope.

The Drummer. A little chaff, a merry lauch,
A word for every comer;
There is not a man in all the land
But who extends a ready hand
To greet the jolly drummer.

In business wise, in enterprise
As thrifty as a plumber;
So chivalrous and debonair
This favored one that ladies fair
All rove the gallant drummer.

His latest joke will provoke A roar from every bummer That hangs around the village bar Reflecting lustre from his star, The gallant commercial drummer. With work and wit he hits the grit Fall, winter, spring and summ Alert and watchful day and night— The world would go to ruin quite

But for the busy drummer. A skull that's numb may beat the drum, But, ah! it takes a hummer— A freak of supernatural brood-

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. North Bend is offered a fifty barrel lour mill for a bonus of \$15,000. A number of Winnebago Indians are encamped near Wayne, and are employed in cutting broom corn. It is announced that Crete's new and

beautiful \$8,500 M. E. church will be ready for dedication the second or third The city council of Crete is considering bids for waterworks, with the chances in favor of the Strang company, of Omaha, being awarded the contract. The works

being awarded the contract. The works are to be in operation by next July. Track-laying upon the Hastings extension of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley road is reported completed to within almost ten miles of Harvard, and will, it is expected, be in that city by the close of the present week.

The lifteenth annual meeting of the Lutheran synod of Nebraska will convene in Beatrice next Tuesday evening The woman's home and toreign mission ary society will meet next Monday and remain in session two days.

The Crete Vidette has earned sixty days by perpetrating the following: Mutterings from the anarchists: "Does the world deSpies me?" "I'll enter another Field-en the near future." "It does little good to Fischeround the d-d country for substantial sympathy." "I want to be an Engel and with the angels stand." "We'll not Lingger 'round this mundane sphere many weeks.

Christian Chrumpf, a Plattsmouth laborer, recently invoked printer's ink for a wife and secured one. Yea, and more than he bargained for. His allinity proved to be a true born Irish lass, darkeyed, brown-haired and muscular. The attempt to harmonize the fiery Celtic and sluggish Teuton tempers proved a miserable failure, and a few days ago Chris applied to the police of Plattsmouth for protection against his wife's persistent raids on his pocketbook and a weakness for bounding him when his frame sighed for peace. The courts are considering the calamity.

lowa Items. The ten cent bastile in Sioux City enjoys a delivery every week. The October term of the supreme court

convene at Des Moines October 4, with 331 cases on the docket. Britt is quite sure of a new fifty-barrel flouring mill, or perhaps of larger capa-city. A bonus is being raised.

Rev. Dr. Burrell, of Dubuque, has ac cepted a call to the Westminster Presby-terian, the finest church in Minneapolis. The Farmers' Mutual Fire and Lightning associatio of Story county, has

filed articles of incorporation with the

secretary of state. The Des Moines conference of the M E. church proposes next year to raise \$13,500 for foreign missions, \$2,500 for domestic missions and \$25,000 for Simp-

son college, at Indianola. Mr. Henry Miller, of Vinton, has about forty swarms of bees, and while he had about two tons of honey last year, this year the bees have not made enough for their own use, and not a single new swarm has come off.

Utah and Idaho. Lacrosse is the craze at Salt Lake. Arrangements are being made to ship grain from Eagle Rock to Kansas.

The Snake river canal project has assumed such shape as to call forth a public meeting for an expression of opinion by the citizens of Cassia county. Money for a preliminary survey is being raised Last week's mineral exports from Salt Lake city were: Twenty cars bullion, 477,034 pounds; twenty-nine cars silver and lead ore, 879,750 pounds; two cars copper ore, 52,800 pounds; total, fifty-one cars, 1,409,584 pounds.

The Boise City Statesman says: The output of gold and silver in Idaho during 1887 will exceed by several million dollars the output of any former year, and will bring Idaho well up to the front—possibly the fourth in rank of the greatest producers of precious metals.

Express Messenger Bennett has acknowledged the theft of a \$10,000 package of money from the Pacific Express company, and, in company with the sheriff, went to Huntington to show where \$1,800 of the boodle had been cached. He failed to find the place it and been buried. The remainder of the The president will be accompanied on his money had been previously recovered.

A little nine-year-old daughter of a mechanic named Thomas met a horrible leath at Pocatelio. The little child had been sent on some errand, and on re-turning home found her way, leading across the track, blockaded by a train of cars being made up, and in her hurry to reach home, she attempted to pass under he cars. Just as she was beneath the train a signal was given the engineer to start ahead, and in a moment more the child was caught under the wheels and crushed to death.

Montana. Church and school property in Helena s worth \$175,000.

Bullion shipped from Butte last week vas valued at \$84,618. The Masons and Odd Fellows associa

tions of Helena own property worth \$150,000. Snow covers the mountain tops near

Helena, while in the valleys the grass was never so green as at present. The territorial legistature has repealed the bounty law after it had cleaned out the surplus in the treasury. Rabbits,

squirrels and gophers now enjoy the freedom of the ranges. The smelters at Butte have delivered an ultimatum to the Union Pacific or salt rates unless the company delivers salt in Butte at \$7.50 a ton they will close down on the 1st of October. Manager Potter has promised to visit the city and

settle the difficulty. The Pacific Coast,

There are 2,000 men employed in the Southern Pacific railroad shops at Sacramento.

Strawberries measuring three inches in Santa Rosa markets. San Jose is in the midst of a real es

tate boom. A city hall to cost \$117,000 has been contracted for. Over \$20,000 has been raised for the proposed building of the Young Men's

Christian Association at San Diego. Seattle had an illumination, music and public speaking in honor of Henry Vil-lard's return to the Northern Pacific management.

A bee tree which contained 600 pounds of honey was recently discovered near Truckee. Three hundred pounds of sweet was obtained, the balance of the honey being destroyed by an accidental

Butte and Plumas have the finest and largest sugar pine forests in the United States. Lumber from this region is now being shipped to Australia, and befor long large shipments will be sent east. There were 30,000 acres of wheat harvested on the Glenn rauch this year,

which yielded 350,500 sacks, or 787,500 bushels. This is 49,550,000 pounds, 24,-775 tons, 2,477 ten-ton carloads, and 150 trainloads of sixteen cars each. Twenty gentlemen in Los Angeles have

made a somewhat novel bet upon the result of the coming yacht race between the Volunteer and the Thistle. Ten of the gentlemen are Americans and ten o them Englishmen, and the terms of the bet are that if the Thistle wins the race, the ten Americans are to pay for the best dinner which can be served to the ten Englishmen for \$100, the Americans waiting upon their guests. If the Volunteer wins the Americans are to eat and the Englishmen will wait.

County Democrate Organize. The democratic county committee held a caucus in Julius Meyers' rooms yester day afternoon to take steps to organize for the coming campaign. The meeting was well attended by some of the fore-most democrats. Euclid Martin was chosen chairman and Louis Heimrod secretary. There were also present Julius Meyer, J. J. O'Connor, Charles Kauf-man, E. T. Morearty, Thomas Casey, T. A. Megeath, Charles Van Camp, Patrick Ford, Gustave Kaerner, George Timme and J. D. Rustin. It was decided to call the county nominating and delegate convention about the latter part of October, after the republican convention.

Permits to Wed. Judge McCulloch issued the following permits to wed vesterday: Name and residence-

William McAllister, Omaha...... 31 Lizzie Brown, Omaha...... 23 John Bolster, Omaha...... Jonas A. Fry. Douglas county...... Annie Peterson, Douglas county....

Suing For Right-of-Way. The Union Pacific railway has brought suit in the United States court against Frank Barnholdt, of Colfax county, to get the right-of-way through his farm. Barnholdt has constantly opposed the company since 1881, and it not only asks for the right-of-way, but also for \$100 rent from him for use of that strip since

Three Suits. George A. Hoagland, by his attorney, Warren Switzler, filed three suits in the district court yesterday. They were against the following persons: Hamilton & Wooley for \$2,579, for goods sold and delivered; W. H. Binksley, for \$317.57, due on promissory notes; Nicholas B. Heim, for \$1,487.16, due on goods sold and delivered.

Wants a Divorce. Joseph Fishback filed a suit in the district court yesterday for a divorce from Catherine Fishback. He alleges that they were married March 17, 1880, and that she abandoned him a year later.

A peculiarity of Hood's Sarsaparilla is that while it purifies the blood, it imparts new vigor to every function of the body. MRS. JACKMAN AGAIN.

To Be Examined As to Her Sanity-Her History.

Mrs. Jackman is still an object of attention. After being liberated from arrest on the charge of theft and hiding in a hay loft for a time, she was taken to the residence of Mrs. Dr. Cuscaden. Here she commonced to act in a decidedly strange manner. Application was made to the proper authorities to have her examined as to her sanity. Dr Tilden, of the board of insanity, requested Mrs. Dr. Cuscaden to keep Mrs. Jackman for a week, until arrangements could be made for the examination. Last evening she seemed somewhat subdued, but was still raving, imagining herself on a railroad train. Mrs. Dr. Cuscaden and Mrs. Geff (from whom the ring and underclothes were taken) are both doing all they can for the unfortunate woman. Her insanity is ascribed to the starvation diet upon which she has been attempting to live for the past five months. For weeks she has had but one meal a day, and that often but a solitary biscuit. Street car riding was too great a luxury, and on the hottest days she walked to axand on the hottest days she walked to ex-treme portions of the city to give her music lessons. About six weeks ago she was prostrated by sickness as a result of this method of living, and it is now remembered that since then she has not acted as before, although then it was not at all suspected that her mind was de-

ranged. Mr. and Mrs. William Doolittle, of 813 Mr. and Mrs. William Doolittle, of 813
North Eighteenth street, lived in Now
Haven, Conn., some thirty-two years
ago, and knew Mrs. Jackman then when she was
a bright young girl of fourteen. Her
father, Governor English, was then the
chief executive of the state and was in
the baseder of his popularity and power. the hey-day of his popularity and power. Her mother was a kleptomaniac, but Governor English being a very wealthy man no trouble ever came from this strange propensity. Thus Mrs. Jackman has inherited from her mother this infirmity akin to a curse, that has been slowly developing through the stages of misfortune, starvation and insanity.

After the death of his first wife Gov-

after the death of his first wife Governor English married again, and he dying in a few years, left all of his property to his second wife. She still lives in the old English mansion, one of the most beautiful in New Haven, but has refused to help the unfortunate Mrs. Jackman since the loss of her husband, and it is thought that she had a great deal to do with prejudicing Governor English against his daughter. Yesterday Mrs. Dr. Cuscaden telegraphed to Mrs. English at New Haven, apprising her of the unfortunate (condition of her step-daughter.

CITY RAILWAYS. Efforts of Chairman Balcombe to

Make Them Respect the Law. On the 14th of this month, there was passed by the council and approved by the mayor an ordinance prohibiting the tearing up of streets by any railway company without permit from the board of public works. At the time the ordinance became a law, Mr. Balcombe notified the several street railway companies of the fact, and urged th comply with its requirements. combe claims that the Cable Tramway company and the City Street railway companies have paid no attention to the matter, and for the purpose of finding out whether they intend to respect or defy the law, he addressed them this let-

ter yesterday:
You are constructing a street railway without permits as required by ordinance No.
1541. This is to ask that you inform this office if it be your intention to continue to thus ignore the authority of the city. Hoping for an immediate reply.

for an immediate reply, I am Yours respectfully, H. A. D. BALCOMBE,

The clause of the ordinance in question provides that no partnership nor associa tion shall enter upon any street of the city for the construction of any street car line, without first having permission for the same from the board of public works. Mr. Balcombe has also addressed a communication to the motor line, as also to the Cable Tramway company, notify-ing them that hereafter all earth taken from the trenches of their lines belongs to the city, and must be filled into streets requiring it.

Yesterday morning the Cable Tramway company received a massive bed for the engine, which is soon to be put in place in the power house on the corner of Harney and Twentieth streets. The casting weighed about sixteen tons, and was drawn to the house by two teams of four horses each, with massive trucks with tires

six inches in width. The Benson Motor line has decided to substitute horse car power instead of steam, as now used, beginning on Morday. This action is caused by the vigor-ous protest of the farmers in Jefferson precinct, of which notice has already appeared in the BEE.

WANT TO TRADE IN OMAHA. Marysville, Kan., Citizens Petition

For Better Communication. Secretary Nattinger, of the board of trade, received a copy of a petition yesterday which has been forwarded to the Union Pacific railway company's officials. . It asks that better accommodations be given the citizens of Marysville, Kan., with Omaha. With this copy was the following letter:

MARYSVILLE, Kan., Sept. 21.-1 enclose herewith a copy of a petition our citizens have this day formulated to the Union Pacific officials at Omaha. It is to the interest of your business men that the request be granted, for as trains now run our mer-chants are compelled to trade with St. Joe and Kansas City, when with equal facilities, as we had six months ago, many of them prefer Omaha. A heavy trade was beginning to move toward Omaha until the change cut us entirely off. Can't your board bring a pressure to bear on the Union Pacisic officials in a proper way to have matters changed. Yours, W. S. Glass.

The Smith Jury Disagrees. The jury came in at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and reported that they had disagreed in the case of Charles Smith, charged with robbing James I. Given of a watch and about \$40 in money. The case was tried Wednesday. Another jury was placed in the box yesterday after-noon and at 4:30 o'clock the case was commenced again. At adjournment it was not finished.

Cleveland's Reception Committee. Secretary Nattinger of the board of trade has received a communication from the city council announcing its committee for the reception of President Cleveland, and requesting the board to appoint a committee to join with that of the council. The committee was appointed yesterday afternoon and con-sists of President Max Meyer, John A. McShane and P. E. Her.

Bank Clearances. The bank clearances for to-day were \$421,678 66.

Brevities.

Yesterday's internal revenue collections amounted to \$3,307.53. General C. H. VanWyck arrived from the west yesterday morning and will

spend a short time in the city, The offices of the board of directors. secretary and freight bureau of the board of trade are being covered with the fines

kind of velvet carpet.