THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION Morning Edition Including Sunday

CMARA OFFICE, No. 914 AND 916 PARMAN STREET. SEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 65, TRIBUTE BUILDING. WASHINGTON OFFICE, No. 513 FOURTHENTH STREET.

OGRESPONDENCE:
All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor OF THE BEE.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bus Publishing COMPANT. ORANA. 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 BEEL

Sworn Statement of Circulation. County of Douclas. S. s. County of Douclas. S. s. County of Douclas. 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.16, 1887, was as follows:
Saturday, Sept. 10. 14,550
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

State of Nebraska, and Dourlas County. State of Nebraska, and Dourlas County. State of Nebraska, and State of Nebraska, state

Contents of the Sunday Bee. Page 1. New York Herald Cables—Specials
to the Brg—General Telegraphic News.
Pare 2. General Telegraphic News—Local.
Page 3. Special Advertisements.
Page 4. Editorial—Political Points—Press
Comments—State Press Jottings.
Page 5. Lincoln Letter—Omaha Society
Matters—Advertisements.

atters—Advertisements. l'age 6. Council Bluffs—Miscellany—Ad Page 7. City News-General and Local

Markets—Advertisements.

Page 8. City News—Advertisements.

Page 9. Hampton Club Fox Chase, by Clara Belle—Echoes from the Ante Room—

Advertisements

Clara Belle—Echoes from the Ante Room—Advertisements.

Page 10. How to Secure a Fortune—The Bavarian Rallways, by Franz Sepel—Musical and Dramatic—Some September Smiles—Old People—Religious—Advertisements.

Page 11. In the Feminine Domain—Honey for the Ladles—Actresses and Their Fancies—Impleties—Pickering Memorial Church—Advertisements.

Page 12. The Realm of Electricity—Connubialities—Educational—Singularities—Peopermint Drops—The Season in Montana—Advertisements.

In one of C. P. Huntington's letters read in court the other day was this sentence: "I believe that with \$200,000 I could pass our bill." But in the bright lexicon of boodlers this has no meaning.

ALL is well that ends well. Now that the co-ops and conspirs have receded and dropped the scheme to pocket the unrepublican method will naturally subside. Its purpose is accomplished,

THE treasury of Wvoming came near being bankrupted by paying bounties for the killing of prairie dogs and ground squirrels. This tax has now been abolished, and those who were engaged in raising the aforenamed pests for the bounty on them will now have to employ their talents in other directions.

Ir is quite evident that the sentiment In favor of tariff reduction is rapidly extending among the reople of the west and northwest. A tax upon production taken away from the producers of the west and locked in the treasury, is cersainly not conducive to prosperity nor the index of good statesmanship.

THE Dakotans will at the November election vote on the proposition to divide the territory. The result cannot, of course, be foretold with certainty, but the indications are that the people will decide for division. If so, the democrats will have to fight the admission of two states instead of one. Had they been foresighted they would have helped to admit the territory while it was undi-

A FEW ultra factionists in the committee neeting yesterday said a great noise had en made over the action a week before, out it was confined to a very few who had some sinister design on the party. Many other member of the committee. however, reported that the people were loudly demanding a revocation of the action of the committee a week ago. As a matter of fact there was not more than a corporal's guard in favor of the revolutionary scheme.

THERE is nothing like beating a retreat with good grace. That was demonstrated yesterday at the republican county committee by Bechel, Hascall and Mike Lee. Mike had heard a good deal of rumbling in the Seventh ward, but Hascall had been so busy within the past few days with grading and other matters of state, that he hadn't even heard of such a thing as a call revoking the authority to appoint the delegation to the state convention. But he fall in with his comrades in arms and turned rightabout-face like a veteran of '61, and dropped the entire basket of apples which "Judge" Estelle and Peyton's bogus proxy man had put up.

THERE will be universal regret that General N. P. Banks may have to retire from his office of United States marshal for Massachusetts by reason of irregularities having been discovered in his accounts. No one will hesitate to accept his statement that the responsibility is on the former chief clerk, a man of ability and standing, who was implicitly trusted, but who proved faithless. When the offenses of the clerk were detected he reigned and paid in \$2,150, while General anks has left undrawn \$3,500 of his own salary as security for any deficiency which anybody might cause. The genoral has attended to the duties of his office with marked faithfulness, and it is to be hoped an investigation will relieve him of all fault in connection with the irreguarity and enable him to retain the posi-

Very Satisfactory. The republicans of Douglas county may congratulate themselves upon the narrow escape from disaster which was threatening the party by reason of the revolutionary action of the central com-mittee. The resentment over this attempt to deprive the rank and file of the party of a voice in the choice of their representatives in the state convention was universal and emphatic. The feeling among all classes of republicans was that such a precedent, once established, would eventuate in a political revolution which would transfer to the hands of a few leaders and ward politicians the control of its conventions and the party machinery by which they could perpetuate their

power. The protest which the BEE made on behalf of republican methods and usage has had its salutary effect. A majority of the members of the county committee, responding to the popular sentiment, issued call for primary elections and a convention, coupled with an express declaration annulling the action taken by the schemers who had taken advantage of their brief authority. To this decisive step and the resolutions adopted by republican ward clubs is due the atandonment of the entire plot.

Now that the party has been accorded the privilege of selecting its representatives in the usual way the call is naturally dropped, since its prime object has been conceded. This is a victory for the respectable element of the party in conflict with the spoilsmen and tricksters who make a living out of politics. It is a reaction in the right direction and will be hailed with satisfaction by the men who value principles more than office or party patronage.

A Half Century of Crime. To those who would contend that there is a growth of crime co-extensive with the increase of population in the world and the spread of civilization, and it is not doubted there are some such, the criminal record of England for the past fifty years presents instructive figures which must cause them to modify their view. The surveyor general of the prisons of England has furnished this record, and it is of very considerable interest both for its information and its suggestions. In the first place there has been a noteworthy advance in the care of prisons and prisoners. There is a vast contrast between the hulks and jails of the period of Victoria's accession and the prisons of today, as well as in the character of their management and the treatment given prisoners. The law-breaker of fifty years ago was thrown into a filthy pen or a noisome dungeon and was treated without the least mercy or consideration. Now the prisons are cleanly and comparatively comfortable, and while occasional acts of brutality to inmates are noted, the rule is that prisoners of to-day suffer none of the hardships and abuse inflicted upon those of half a century ago.

When the reign of Victoria began there were 50,000 convicts under sentence, about nine-tenths of these being in the Australian colonies, three or four thousand were in the hulks in chains awaiting transportation, while others were imprisoned at various points. In July of the present year there were but 7,414 convicts under sentence of penal servitude, while 2,000 more state delegation, the revolt against this had been released conditionally and were under police supervision. Furthermore, in 1837 the children now in reformatories would have gone with their older contempories in crime to Australia. Thus in round numbers there were only about 10,000 inmates of convict prisons in England last July, as against the 50,-000 of half a century ago. The increase of population, at the same rate of criminal acts as in 1837, would probably give 100,000 as the present number of convicts to be expected. The showing, therefore, is certainly extremely encouraging.

The United States cannot boast of a similar progress in eliminating crime. For obvious reasons it has increased in this country, not the important of which the fact that here has been the most inviting field for European criminals. In 1880 there were in this country 59,255 criminals, and doubtless the number is somewhat greater at this time. At all events, there is in the United States at this time a proportion of criminals to population quite three times as large as in England. Among other reasons it is very likely this is to some extent due to the less rigid enforcement of law in this country. It is pretty generally understood that somebody is punished for every crime committed in England. It is the certainty of punishment rather than its severity that is believed to diminish crime. In this country detection, arrest and conviction are all very uncertain, and therefore crimes very numerous, the crimiclasses taking large chances on the generally loose administration of justice. Another disadvantage in this country is the fact of every state and territory having a different criminal code. which may be changed at every session of the legislature. So far as the record of crime is concerned. England has certainly made most commendable progress in fifty years, and doubtless makes a better showing than can any other country. It is to be hoped that in the next half century the United States will have made an equally gratifying advance in the same direction. .

The Need of More Thoroughness One of the conditions of individual success in life, for the future, will be more thoroughness. The young men and women who have begun another year of study, or preparation for the various callings which they propose to pursue, should bear this in mind. The long period of superficiality which has held sway in this country is rapidly passing away. Hitherto the resources of the country have been so great, and the number of people so comparatively small, that making a living has not been difficult for the average superficially equipped individual. Superficiality has been the characteristic of our architecture, agriculture, learning, trades, almost everything, in short, until within a few years. The reason is we have had so much ground to go over that we have hurried from one thing to another.

But the time has already come when half-way methods will not answer. The cities are full of young men and women looking for employment of a clerical nature and they cannot find it, princi- from any personal advantage to be depally because they are not competent, not fully prepared for the work taey men in the United States pursuing girl with unlimited molasses candy at a tri-

wish to do. A man doing a large amount of business in Omaha said the other day that notwithstanding the stream of people looking for clerkships, positions as bookkeepers, secretaries, etc., a really competent and satisfactory person is difficult to find. It is the same way with school teaching. There is no end of applicants, but really competent instructors are scarce. Superficiality runs through the trades

A good mechanic has no difficulty in finding remunerative work in spite of the army of half-taught toolhandlers that go from place to place. Superficiality has held sway in this country from the highest positions to the lowest. Our statesmen have come from their various occupations without training. "Professors" have been turned out by the hundreds of thousands at very small expense of time and money. In Europe a person must toil through long years of hard study to obtain that title, Our architects have put up buildings that at times have tumbled about the ears of

the workmen, and so on through the list. Competition has now begun to weed out the incapables, and those who take pains to prepare themselves well for their work have as good opportunities as ever. But those who think they can enter some 'institute' for a few months and then step into a position where there is little to do and much to get will be badly left.

Women in Government Service. The employment of women in the service of the government does not date very far back. So far as any record shows, their first employment was during the administration of President Pierce, when the copying of land warrants was given out to women to take to their homes. This, however, was not done openly. The work was nominally given to some male relation of the family. In Buchanan's time this was stopped, but toward the latter part of his administration the first woman clerk was appointed in the treasury, as a temporary expedient and in disguise. Without any law or regulation the system of the employment of female clerks gradually grew up in the treasury, and thence extended to other departments. The number of women now in the employment of the government at Washington is large, and for the most part they make faithful and efficient clerks, though there have been times in the past when a good deal of complaint was made regarding them.

Among those who advocated the employment of women none was more earnest than General Grant when president. He believed they should have a fair and equal start with men, and his influence was many times used in their behalf. Mr. Boutwell, when secretary of the treasury, was a friend of women and encouraged their employment and promotion. They had another warm friend in General Spinner, who regarded their services in the treasury in certain capacities as especially desirable and valuable. On the whole, however, women have had to encounter more opposition than favor to their employment in the government service, and they are not especially favored by any of the heads of departments under the present administration. It is said that in making selections from the eligible civil service lists men are almost invariably

This experience will probably induce the advocates of the employment of women in the public service to make an effort to secure an amendment to the civil service act which will give women an equal chance with men. There is nothing in the act to prevent the employment of women, but there is also nothing in it to provide that they shall be employed. Their employment depends entirely upon the appointing power. If the appointing officers have a prejudice against the employment of women they simply will not ask to have them certified, and scores of women who have passed excellent competitive examinations will remain uncalled for, and will be on the eligible list for an indefinite period without any probability of appointment. The civil service commission reports that the excess of female applicants is much greater than that of males, and that six times as many males as females are requested by the departments for appointment. The commission can do no more then send persons of the sex asked for, and thus the way is clear for those appointing officers who are unfavorable to women clerks to discriminate against them. There will probably be no difference of opinion upon the proposition that while the law does not exclude women from competitive examination for clerkships, but virtually invites them to enter, it ought to give them an equal chance with men for appointment. Undoubtedly this view will be urged upon congress by the advocates of woman's employment, with the probable result of having the law amended as they desire.

Taxing Art and Learning.

A committee appointed by the American Association for the Advancement of Science at its last meeting will ask congress to reduce the tariff on scientific books and apparatus. A request so proper to be made, for a concession which would result in no serious sacrifice to the government, may reasonably be expected to meet with respectful and, perhaps, favorable attention. The treasury does not derive a very great revenue from this source, and under present conditions to continue these duties would be to very greatly increase the discredit which attaches to their having been levied. It must be self-evident to everybody, including the most prejudiced protectionists, that only under the most extraordinary circumstances could there be any justification for a tariff on the means of instructing and cultivating the minds of the people, and surely no such circumstances exist now. It is most strange that a nation which makes a boast of its great interest in and devotion to education, and in which the need of a general diffusion of knowledge and of all the influences that retine and elevate the people is so fully recognized, should put a tax upon the means of enlightenment, and it will be still more strange if when that nation is getting a large excess of revenue over the requirements of the government it shall continue such a tax'

The scientific men who are moving for a reduction of the tariff on the books and apparatus which they employ are undoubtedly induced to do so in the interest of science and scientific advancement in this country, and not rived. There are thousands of young

courses in science to whom the saving to be made in the tarik on the books and apparatus they require would be of quite material Amportance, and there are institutions which could add largely to their appliances and libraries were the duties out of the way. The tariff has not fostered pative production to any appreciable extent, if at all, nor is it very likely to. On the other hand the removal of the duties would be very likely to stimulate native production to higher activity and thereby

elevate its standard. All that can be said in favor of the removal of the tariff on scientific books and apparatus applies with equal force to every class of literature and to art. The tax upon art is an especial reproach to the country, which should not be permitted to continue a day longer than is necessary to enable congress to wipe out the cause of it. It is a barrier to the progress of art culture and development in this country of which avery intelligent American should be heartily ashamed. In short the whole policy of imposing duties upon works of science, literature and art is essentially unwise and pernicious. Its mevitable effect is to repress our own intellectual development, and only a people satisfied with half-education would adhere to such a policy. If it could be admitted that there was ever any justification for it there certainly is none now, and the sooner it is abandoned the better it will be tor the credit and the good of the

A FREE bailot and a fair count of the republican voters of this county cast at a primary election and voiced in a county convention is all that true and reputable republicans have asked for from the county committee. Now that this has been conceded the party only has to turn out, select good men as delegates, and nominate a ticket made up of men competent for the positions to which they aspire and known to be worthy of popular confidence. Such a ticket will receive the undivided support of the party.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Governor Taylor, of Tennessee, favors the the prohibitory amendment. Senator Charles B. Farwell, the Chicago merchant prince, is the latest mentioned as a presidential candidate.

Winslow Warren, a leading Massachusetts mugwump, says the independents in that state will not take much interest in this year's elections.

Ex-Congressman Washburn of Minnesota. says that the republicans are as strong as ever in that state and still believe in Blaine The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette insists

that Ohio has no presidential dark horses on nand. The republican delegation will be solid for Sherman. Senator Sherman will make a speech at the annual fair of the Colored Industrial associa-

tion, to be held in Rafeigh, North Carolina, beginning October 24. Governor Luce, of Michigan, expressed it as his opinion that the republican party is in the best condition in that state that it has

been in for ten or fifteen years.

The fight for the republican delegation to the next national convention has begun in Kentucky, and according to the Louisville Commercial Sherman will get it.

The Indiana democrats being hopelessly lemoralized themselves are trying to keep their courage up by proving that dissentions have broken out among the republicans. John B. Drake, of Chicago, a close friend

of Robert T. Lincoln, says that if the wishes

of the people of Illinois were respected, he would be the state's first choice for the presidency. John B. Drakr, of Chicago, says the p ple of Illinois would like to see Robert T. Lincoln presented for president, but that the

politicians are doing all they can to keep him The Rev. Dr. Burchard, like the oyster. comes to the front in this first month with an 'r" in it, and announces himself in favor of the re-election of Cleveland, whereat the

democracy are much alar med. One of the campaign methods proposed to the New York republicans by the Albany Journal is to have ten or twenty bright young men make a speaking canvass of the

school districts of every county. Sunset Cox says there is no truth in the rumor that Speaker Carlisle will remain on the floor of the house next season. "I saw him yesterday," the witty New Yorker says "and I know he will be elected again."

Senator Ingalis says the republicans of the

vest have abandoned all sentimentalities and are going in to make a nomination to win. He considers that they have a big fight ahead and must have a candidate to harmonize the party if they can find him. Of course there are two questions which the sponsors of any tariff programme eman-

ating from the democratic side of the house must answer? The first and crucial is, Will it prevent the surplus? And the second is, Will it help or harm the supremacy of the democratic party? No matter how much Mr. Cleveland liked

leisure in 1882, it is evident that he liked to be governor a great deal more; and no matter how much he longs for freedom from responsibility now, it is plain that he prefers the presidency to private life. There is a good deal of humbug in the talk of some

Watterson's Great Scoop

The publication of the ten commandments in one of Colonei Henry Watterson's New York letters to the Louisville Courier-Jour nal has made a great hit down there. In every part of the state it is regarded as one of the birgest news "scoops" ever achieved in

The Time is Far Ahead.

People are getting tired of fighting for office. From all sections of the country come reports of candidates declining proffered nominations. This is encouraging news. After a while members of a dominant party will refuse to pay for positions, and then the office will seek the man.

Railroads Have the Next Inning.

"How is your summer record?" asked the air brake of the wooden bridge. "Well, I had a pretty good showing," replied the latter, "until the theater panic came along and knocked me out." "Never mind," said the other, consolingly, "when my ally, the car stove, gets to work we'll keep up the reputation for the ratiroads."

Nature vs. Crank. Atlanta Constitution.

We have too many new fangled health notions. The men who are a law unto themselves in their habits generally live to attend the funerals of the cranks, who attempted to advance them. Nature guides nine men out of ten in the right direction. If the tenth misses it he deserves to miss it.

Girls to Be Cheaper and Sweeter.

If the new process of sorghum extraction is all that Mr. Coleman says it is, every young man will be able to supply bis best

fling expense. And should molasses candy be substituted for ice cream all the girls will be sweeter and so much less costly that the

matrimonial statistics will double

Sense from the Sunny South Springfield (Ky.) Republican.
What the country needs is improved live stock, prolific crops of grain and fruits, big pumpkins, fine babies, fat cattle, good roadsters, strong draught animals; the develop ment, in short, of the thousand and one things in agriculture, horticulture, stock raising the mechanical and industrial arts, which go to make up the wealth and add to the comtort of the country.

The Bees out on a Strike.

Reading (Pa.) Times.

Honey will be high this year. The three leading honey producing States-Illinois. Wisconsin and Michigan—have absolutely no honey at all and in many parts of these states the bees are being fed on sugar to keep them from starving. Last year California sent to the east by the carload; this year they have scarcely enough for home consumption. That old and pretty poetical production. "How doth the little busy bee improve each shining hour," etc., doesn't seem to fit this year.

Colonel Ochiltree Commits Himself.

New York Graphic "I met Mrs. Cleveland at the garden party given by Mrs. George W. Childs in her splendid country home of Bryn Mawr, and if I was half-way carried over to the administration by the president, I was captured 'horse, foot and dragoons' by his charming wife. There were a good many beautiful ladies there, but it was no more than justice to say that the president's wife shone respiendent among them. Yes, I will commit myself now against the old Salie law and am willing to vote for Mrs. Francis Folsom Cleveland for president of the United States."

The Shake Must Not Go.

The proposition to abolish presidential hand-shaking and place all free American citizens on a level with "the pauper labor of Europe," who must meet their haughty kings and queens with a stony, British stare, would breed a revolution in the United states that would exceed in violence the old-time bread riots. Not shake the hand of a democratic president? They would shake-or die in the attempt.

Shake! no matter whom it tires! Shake! till the president expires! Shake! for your children and your sires! God-and your native land!

Where The Theory Won't Work. Nashville American. Now let up on the red headed angel and

white horse business. Spirit lake, out in lowa, rejoices in the possession of more red headed girls than any other place on the continent. Four or five of the most popular and charming young ladies there have red hair, every nurse girl and chambermaid rejoices in these warm locks, and the bables have the reddest heads of all. Besides all this whenever you see a young lady at Spirit Lake with Titian locks if you look at her face you will find that she is pretty. And besides all this, there is not a white horse, or even a gray one, in the entire village.

Prairie Memories. Hamlin Garland in The American Magazine A wide o'er-arching summer sky; Sea-drifting grasses, rustling reeds, Where young grouse to their mothers cry, And locusts pipe from whistling weeds; Broad meadows lying like lagoons Of sunniest water, on whose swells Float nodding blooms, eto tinkling bells Of bob-2-lib-kuns' widest tunes; Of bob-o'-linkums' wildest tunes:

Far west-winds bringing odors fresh From mountains 'rayed as monarchs are
In royal robes of ice and snow,
Where storms are bred in thunder-jar;
Land of corn and wheat and kine,
Where plenty fills the hand of him
Who tills the soil or prunes the vine,
Or dies in the for corners dies Or digs in thy far canyons dim-

In dreams I ride my horse again, And breast the breezes blowing fleet From out the meadows cold and wet, From fields of flowers blowing sweet, And flinging perfume to the breeze.
The wild oats swirl along the plain; feel their dash against my knees Like rapid plash of running seas.

pass by islands dark and tall With painted populars thick with leaves; The grass in rustling ripple cleaves To left and right in emerald flow;

Out breaks the wild bird's jocund call. Oh, shining suns of boyhood's time! Oh, winds that from the mythic west Sang calls to Eldorado's quest! Oh, swaving wild bird's thrilling chime! When loud the city's clanging roar Wraps in my soul, as does a shroud, I hear those songs and sounds once more I hear those songs and sounds once more, And dream of boyhood's wind-swung

STATE PRESS JOITINGS

The South Sloux City Sun clings to the opinion that "as an alf round fraud John M. Thurston is entitled to all the honors." Aurora Republican: "The prohibitionists stock in trade for the fall campaign this year as in the past, is made up largely of democratic fly paper-it is sure death to the repub-

lican party whenever they bite." The Cedar Rapids Republican figures that \$2,000,000 are stolen from the people of the state every year by exorbitant rates on coal Hard coal is \$13 a ton at that point, and \$11 a ton represents the railroad long haul.

The Cortland Journal says: "General Colby's creed is, never scratch a party nomination. Office seekers always subscribe to this dectrine, but the men who seeks the welfare of their state and country do not."

The Nebraska City Times calls for the abo lition of the office of county attorney, claiming that it involves a largely increased exthe trained legal ability necessary to mete

out justice to criminals. The Wymore Reporter Intimates that the Paddock machine in Gage county slipped a cog at the republican convention, and inquires: "Where was Senator A. S. Paddock when Watson Pickrell's light went out as a candidate for clerk of the district court?"

The Liberty Journal hears that Captain G M. Humphrey, the notorious Pawnee bulldozer, "will make a fight for the republican nomination for district judge in the judicial convention next month. His friends seem to think his chances for the nomination

"There is certainly no state in the union," says the Hastings Democrat, "that is so wide awake to her great future as Nebraska. In the great variety of resources for rapid growth and development, Nebraska stands at the head." "The attempt to read Mr. Rosewater out of

the republican party of Douglas county reminds the Lincoln Democrat of the amputa tion of a man from a tumor weighing fifty pounds. The amputation of Rosewater from the republican party of Douglas county would leave but an inconsiderable tumor." The Springfield Monitor says that "no

matter what Chief Seavey's past character may have been, it is quite evident to every one that there is a decided improvement in the police force at Omaha, and it would be well for his opponents to let matters drop until they can find some well grounded charge against him in his present position.' "It has been unkindly asserted," says the

Crete Vidette, "that Ada Bittenbender's aim in life has ever been to attain that species of popularity bordering upon notoriety which prompts the wood-cut artist to do his dirty work. Now that a horrid picture, which pos sibly is as good as the subject will warrant, has appeared in some of the leading dailies,

we cherish a sweetly hopeful idea that the lady will pull out of the race for judge of the

supreme court of Nebraska." The Gothenburg Independent says the ac tion of the republican committee of Douglas county in selecting delegates to the state convention "shows a lack of faith in the people and is an arrogation of authority that will lead, if permitted to stand, to greater abuses. When politicians distrust the people and are afraid of their rule, there is something rotten in the camp.

The principal feature of the reception of President Cleveland in Omaha, in the opinion of the Fremont Tribune, is the assembling of Nebraska democrats to "call his attention to the fact that Beierbower, a republican, still holds the office of United marshal in this state. The president should give ear to this complaint."

The Lincoln Democrat notes with a huge gulp of sorrow that "one Dave McCord has nopped the floor with the palpitating frame of an editor of Valley county, whose name we suppress out of respect for the fraternity to which he belongs. The editors of the state will mourn the polished-off brother as dead and wear crape for the usual thirty

The Dakota City Eagle "hopes that in the nominations to be made this fall, the republican party will select from its ranks for the respective offices the best and the strongest men they have. Already many names have been mentioned, some of whom are incapable and inefficient, and who are too ignorant to occupy any office within the gift of the people. Have a care, use good judgment and victory is sure."

The South Sioux City Sun observes that "C.H. Van Wyck is stirring up the animals at numerous and various county fairs in Nebraska. Lightning might strike him and an omnibus run over him and contagion lay waste the country, but the old man would be there with the vigor of his youth and the wisdom of manhood, battling for the people's rights, against the strong and lawless hand of corporate power. And the people will endorse him by and by."

The Fremont Herald hesitatingly approves the suggestion that Marshal Bierbower head the Cleveland reception committee in Omaha, and says: "Somebody should call him up and introduce him and tell Grover that here is still a republican official holding over three years after the people said they wanted a change! He was about the last man Arthur appointed, fust on the eve of his retirement. in place of leaving the vacancy for Cleveland to fill, and evidently he is going to hang on till the last dog is hung!'

The Fremont Herald has succeeded in inducing Chairman North, of the democratic state central committee to change the date of the state convention from the 6th to the 11th of October. The Herald declares this will give an opportunity for the representative democracy of Nebraska to see and to meet the president if they feel so inclined, and we hope as many of them as possible (and of other people as well) will avail themselves of the opportunity of being in Omaha on the date mentioned. Honor the chief magistrate!

The Sutton Register was one of the rankest opponents of Senator van Wyck during the last campaign, but it now swings round and tries to mount the senator's platform of a 2 cent passenger rate and a freight tariff equal to that prevailing east of the Missouri river. As usual with repentants, the Register attempts to secure a front seat by declaring that the platform "is one upon which we can all stand as well as Mr. Van Wyck, and we hope to see the next republican convention adopt it as one of the principal planks in its platform. The question will be an important Issue in the campaign of 1888, and the man or party that oppose the reduction of the passenger and freight rates will stand a poor show to warm a seat in the next Nebraska legislature."

The Seward Reporter does not enthusiastically support the Lincoln hotel keepers' proposition to call a special session of the compliment to that body: "We would not say that the legislature of 1887 was composed entirely of fools, but it certainly was the most inefficient body of men ever assembled in the capitol of Nebraska. Chosen largely to represent the idea of railroad regulation, there was hardly a baker's dozen of men in both houses who had the least idea of how to accomplish the end; and when they could have made a good law by clothing the commissiquers with authority to establish rates. they preferred to pass the long-winded and ambiguous law now on the statute books. There would be very little hope of getting any more efficient legislation from that body if a special session was convened at once and continued until next spring."

The Nebraska City Times makes a vigorous assault on the mercenaries of Lincoln who are attempting to use the power of the state to extort favors from the railroads at the expense of other cities. The Times has no objection to a reduction of rates, provided all cities are treated alike, but "the threat that they, the Lincoln jobbers, will call an extra session of the legislature to cause an accession to their request by legislation shows the vanity of those people. It is simply intimidation, and the railroads will not knowingly work an injustice to other localities within the boundaries of Nebraska for the purpose of pleasing a few wholesale merchants in Lincoln. The idea is absurd and preposterous that the Lincoln people shall or can dictate to any railroad a tariff for their exclusive benefit. Fremont, Grand Island, Beatrice, Hastings, North Platte and other cities are entitled to the same favors as are granted to Lincoln, and if given the latter, then complaints for the same reasons will be made by the former cities, and Misouri river points will be entitled to a lesser rate than charged from eastern points."

The editor of the Sutton Register has been investigating prohibition in its native heath, in lows, and found that he could slake his thirst at both ends of the state, without dodging after the shootleg profession: "Upon crossing the Missouri river at Omaha and your arrival at the transfer depot at Council Bluffs, one of the first things you will see is the sign, "Sample Room," in large gold let-ters. * * * Take a seat in the 7 p. m. Rock Island train and after a night's travel you will find yourself in Davenport, Iowa, on the east side of the state, and apon alighting from the train the first thing you will see is the sign "Sample Room" where all kinds of liquor are sold over the bar to all who wish to drink and still you are in prohibition lowa. The sun as it appears over the hills of Illinois and across the father of waters, lights upon that saloon in lows, and as it disappears across the bly muddy and behind the hills of Nebraska, it lights up the saloon in Iowa. Now these are facts of which the most skeptical can be convinced by simply making the trip as we did last week. Prohibition in Iowa is a farce so far as our observation has extended. It proves to us one thing; that the law cannot be enforced except where public sentiment is against the saloon business.'

A Novel Combine. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 24,- Special

Telegram to the BEE. |-Father James L. Ni-

lan, pastor of St. Peter's Roman Catholic church, has stirred up considerable comment because of an address made by him to a prohipition meeting in this county. He said: "Let me direct your thoughts to the natural relations that ought to be discovered between the prohibition party and the land and labor party. The affinity is evident in the purpose of ooth. Monopoly in land and in whisky are twin brothers, which devour mankind. Why could not these two parties combine ideas, unite torces, join aims, and march to assured victory." Father Nilan was at the McGlynn meeting last night, but did not go on the platform. AMUSEMENTS.

A Retrospect of the Past and Pros-

pects of the Coming Week. The past week has been one of the most active in the theatrical annals of Omaha. Both the Boyd and the Grand opera houses have been open every evening. 'The "Rag Baby" at Boyds, with an indifferent company, opened the week audiences. The star, or at least the party essaying the star's character, was Charles Reed. Mr. Reed is yet new upon the dramatic stage, and before he can be deemed worthy of commendation he must prove himself possessed of greater ambition than that of an imitator. If there had not been a Daniels in Old Sport, there had never been such an

Old Sport, there had never been such an old sport as Reed has given us. At the Grand opera house the "Two Old Cronies opened the week and played three nights. There was considerable talent an the aggregation, but the stars seemed to prefer to let it rest rather than that erony stars should be compelled to make nu extra effort to discipline their performers and apply a sport to themselves.

nn extra effort to discipline their performers and apply a spur to themselves. There was no life, although some capable people were in the cast.

The last half of the week at Boyd's brought back Milton Nobles and his seemingly child-like wife. Nobles has now the poorest company he has had with him in many years, but his plays "go," notwithstanding Nobles and his wife, of course, in their own way, are always acceptable, next to them ranking the beautiful Miss Davenport, who was the wife of D, R. Allen Frederick Ward's stage manager at the time he (Allen) was killed in the south. Noble's new play, "From Sire to south. Noble's new play, "From Sire to Son," has made its friends. Aside from this fact, the setting of one of its scenes, in Venice, is one of the prettiest which has been seen on our boards, and part of the credit for it is due to Stage Carpenter

Booth, of this city.

At the Grand, Thomas W. Keene appeared to gradually increasing audiences, that which witnessed "Richard III" last night filling almost every seat. Keene's Richard is the same character work it was two years ago. More than anything he does, it savors of the melo-dramatic. The actor does not seem in it to sink his The actor does not seem in it to sink his individuality to the degree that he does in Richelieu, Shylock, Hamlet, and even Macbeth. He is apparently a soliloquizer bidding for the popular applause, instead of the deep, secret, and meditative scoundrel which nature and circumstance. stances made of him. He reasons with facility, but like Ingersoll, raises up a moral barrier only to bombard and bat-ter it with his devilish railery and his

slick tongued hypocrisy.

Next week only Boyd's will be open for the appearance of Mrs. and Mr. W J. Florence. They appear on next Monday evening in "Our Governor." On Tuesday they play in the "Flirt," which is new here, and on Wednesday night, for the first time here also, they appear in "Uncle Bob." It may be said that Mr. Florence is one of the few remaining survivals of the old school of actors with whom a condition precedent of sucwith whom a condition precedent of success was the ability to differentiate characters—to give each assumption a dis-tinct individuality, whether of the pature of a creation or not-an ability scarcely attainable under the prevailing

conditions of the stage.

The Grand will be closed for two weeks while undergoing repairs.

METZ'S GARDEN. The most successful summer engagement ever played by a German company comes to a close to-night. Every Sunday for nearly five months past Baure's & Puls' company have played in the above gar-den. They have not been interfered with by a single storm of rain. Their audiences have been uniformly large and the season has been a success. To all their friends, therefore, to-night this company will bid a summer adieu, and welcome them to the opening of the fall and winter season next Sunday night at Boyd's. There will be two pieces to-night, introducing all the members of the company, and entitled "Der Weg durch's Fenster" and "Ein Toiletten-Geheimniss." On next Sunday and Sunday S day the company, strengthened by eral new actors and actresses, will appear at Boyd's, opening a season thirty performances. Season tickets for these are now going rapidly, at the rate of fifteen dollars. Parties desiring these may leave their names with Henry Pundt on Farnam, and they will be called upon by both the managers, Baureis and Puls. The company will consist of the following new members: Conrad Reis, from Robinson's opera house, Clucinnati; Marie Stemmler, from the Thalia theatre, New York; Otto Kraft, from the opera house, Chicago; Louis Meusehke and Bertha Meusehke, from Pope's theatre, St. Louis. These will be associated with the old favorites, Emilie Puls-Ahl, Elise Baureis, Selma Lindemann, Otto Puls, and Jean Baureis. Prof. Franko's orchestra will render the

COMING ATTRACTIONS.

Boyd's opera house will offer quite an rray of attractions for October. the month Modjeska, Maggie Mitchell, Nat Goodwin, Sol Smith Russell, Vernons Jarbeau, Rice's "Evangeline," William J. Scanlan, the Hanlons in "Le Voyage en Suisse," Charles Erin Verner and W. T. Bryant in "Keep It Dark" will appear.

The U. P. Thrice Sued. Benjamin J. Coy sued the Union Pacific railway company for \$8,200 for injuries received some three months ago while alighting from the cars at South Omaha. He claims that at that time there was no suitable landing for receiving passengers, and that the train did not stop at all, but merely slackened in speed. He was thrown violently to the ground, and sustained injuries that confined him to the house for forty days, and will maim him for life.

Swan E. Hultquist sues the Union Pacific railway company for \$10,000 on the ground of malpractice of their surgeon at Denver. While in the employ of the company last February, Hultquist had the misfortune to have his shoulder bone broken in a railroad accident. He was taken to Denver and the bone was set by Dr. George W. Perkins, the company surgeon. He alleges that the work was done so unskillfully or carelessly that the setting of the bone has deprived him of the use of his left arm.

Andrew B. More has entered suit

against the same company to regain pos-session of lots 7 and 8 in block 180, which are unlawfully held by the company.

Milton Nobles in '63. Comptroller Goodrich has among his

many old relies of the pioneer days of Omaha a poster advertising a play at the old Academy of Music in 1863. The production was presented by a stock company, and among the members of the company was Milton Nobles, the man who has held the boards to crowded houses at Boyd's opera house during the past three nights. In 1863 he held one of the lowest supporting parts, and to-day he is one of the leading lights of the stage in his department of the profession.

Dr. Mercer is making excellent progress in the construction of his motor lines in the business portion of the city. He was personally superintending the construction of the curves at Fourteenth and Douglas streets, and the extension of the line through Fourteenth and across Dougias street.

Bank Statement. NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The weekly bank statement shows the reserve increased \$1,907,. 050. The banks now hold \$5,816,725 in excess