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E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebrasks, County of Douelas. State of The Bee Fublishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Sept. 30, 1887, was as | Monday, Sept. 26. | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 | 14.635 |

Friday, Sept. 30......14,015

State of Nebraska. 355
Douglas County. 355
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, 12,030 copies; for October, 1886, 12,989 copies; for November, 1885, 18,348 copies; for December, 1886, 13,237 copies; for January 1887, 16,396 copies; for February, 1887, 14,196 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 July, 1887, 14,003 copies; for August, 1887, 14,151 copies.

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

THE women of this country are gradually enlarging their "sphere" in all directions. Several Chicago female crooks broke jail the other day in the most approved style.

A MAJORITY of the Douglas-delegation to the state convention will support Judge Maxwell. The BRE's opposition to the scheme to appoint the delegation by a dozen ward politicians has not been fruitless after all.

In a whisper that was heard all over the country, Chauncey Depew told a New York reporter that we are one hundred years ahead of England in railroading. Railroading the people's property into the hands of railroad wreckers was what he meant no doubt.

THE Pacific railway robbers have been dictating congressional committees and "keeping" senators long enough. The approaching session of congress should adopt rigorous measures for the regulation of these roads and take steps to force an accounting for all the money stolen.

FROM all indications Senator Voorhees seems to have permanently soured on the president. He thinks the latter is a man who will "forsake his friends and trade If this leaven of discon tent is working throughout the big senator's whole system, we may look for a democratic uprising in Indiana.

CHICAGO is trying very hard to convince the outside world that the porkpacking industry in that city is not declining. But it is no use. Omaha is bound to take the bulk of the business away from the queen city in a comparatively short time, if she has not already done so. This city is probably the most favored as to location for pork packing of any city in the country.

Ambition often overleaps itself. This isstrikingly illustrated by D. H. Mercer's candidacy for county judge. In view of his want of the necessary qualifications his election is simply out of question. We sincerely hope Mr. Mercer will, in the interest of the party, resign from the ticket in favor of Judge McCulloch, who has filled the position so acceptably

INTELLIGENT travelers returned from Europe assert that American manufactured wares are steadily gaining ground in the markets of the old world. How do those who favor a high protective tariff explain this circumstance? If our manufacturers can compete with Euro pean cheap labor on its own ground after paying freight for carriage across the ocean, how is it that a Chinese wall of high duties has to be built to protect these same manufacturers at home?

THE president of the Toledo, Peoria & Western railroad, on which the recent Chatsworth accident occurred, says that the amount of damages claimed is appalling. This feature of the calamity seems to strike him more forcibly than the sufferings of the victims to the road's penuriousness. Heavy damages will open the eyes of railroad companies to the wicked ness of such disasters much more quickly than any other consideration in connection with them.

OUR Sioux City neighbors think their corn palace is grand enough to be written with a big P. The richness and etegance of design that have been produced by combinations in corn are claimed to be marvelous, astonishing even to the architects themselves. Sioux City claims now, and with good reason, to be the corn palace city of the world. She is a pioneer in this very appropriate kind of exhibition and has set an example that will no doubt be extensively copied in the corn producing belt west of the Mis-

THE democrats of Ohio are not only fighting an uphill battle by reason of their unfortunate record, but they are finding that their candidate for governor was an ill-judged choice. He is said to be a complete failure on the stump, and in order to attract audiences General Sam Cary has been associated with him, the latter to do the principal part of the speaking. Cary is a glib tarker, but he has been everything in polities and is consequently without influence. All attempts to induce Thurman to enter the field have failed, and the democratic campaign is a sorry affair. The republicans are making a vigorous and telling

The Administration and the Tariff. It seems to be generally understood that the hand of the administration will be conspicuously shown in whatever tariff legislation may be proposed by the democratic side of the next bouse of representatives. The conference at Oak View of the president, the secretary of the treasury and Mr. Carlisie is believed to have resulted in an understanding that a bill would be framed, very likely in the treasury department, which would reflect the views of the administration as to what should be done for reducing the revenues, and that the democrats in congress will be asked to give it a solid support. It is very clearly intimated in the paper of Mr. Carlisle, in The Forum, that such a measure is to be expected, and its character was not left in doubt. It is to be a compromise measure, yielding the tobacco tax and asking that an equal amount be taken from the tariff. No suggestion has been made as to what class of duties will be attacked, but it is not difficult to conjecture the line that an administration

bill would probably follow. The president has undoubtedly been making great efforts to cultivate closer relations with his party, and to win the confidence of those who have not felt kindly toward him. By reason of his past course of indifference to and isolation from the party leaders he has had most of his suggestions and recommendations disregarded, so that his administration thus far has been barren of results in directions in which he had probably hoped to give it a record that would constitute a substantial claim to the popular regard. There are evidences that he intends to change his course, and to put himself on such terms with the party leaders as shall make the administration a respected force in the councils of the party and an authority in directing its action. The most important and advantageous point at which to begin is obviously in connection with tariff legislation.

But it is to be observed that the president has thus far omitted to give any attention to Mr. Randail, and there has been no indication that he intends to. It is quite possible, however, that that gentleman may receive consideration later on. It may be thought expedient to complete the measure as desired by the administration before inviting Mr. Randail to a conference, so that the task of arranging terms and coming to an understanding, if that be possible, would be simplified. On the other hand it may be the determination to wholly ignore the Pennsylvanian, on the score that any effort to strike a bargain with him would be hopeless. Whatever has been or may be decided, however, regarding Mr. Randall, that gentleman must still be counted a very large factor in the situation which even the administration may not find it the easiest of matters to dispose of. The general opinion assigns Mr. Mills of Texas to the head of the ways and means committee, and it is not unlikely that gentleman will be anxious to distinguish himself by introducing a tariff bill of his own creation. Meantime the subject will grow in interest as the date of the assembling of congress draws nearer, and on no other subject will developments be regarded with greater concern.

The Policy Approved.

An informal conference was held in New York last week between the secretary of the treasury and a number of ankers, at which the policy thus far pursued by the treasury with reference to the money market was discussed and consideration given to the question of what further action may be necessary and proper. The course of the treasury up to this time was very generally approved by the bankers, and it was admitted that it had been productive of great good. This was accomplished rather through the confidence inspired than by reason of any considerable addition made to the supply of money. The fact was made apparent as soon as the last offer of the treasury to purchase bonds was announced that what was chiefly needed in the market was confidence, and this the declared policy of the treasury did much to supply. There was at once a market reaction, so that borrowers found it comparatively easy to get their wants cared for at more favorable rates than had prevailed for some days preceding the treasury's proposal.

The result of the conference appeared to have strengthened this confidence, since it developed more fully the desire and purpose of the treasury not to permit the money market to suffer from the absence of any assistance it can properly furnish. The most important question considered was that of the authority of the secretary to purchase bonds beyond the requirements of the sinking fund. It may happen that the purchase of bonds now proposed will prove to be sufficient to prevent a recurrence of the monetary stringency. It is found that the offerings are not so liberal as to show holders generally to be anxious to realize. But in the event that it shall not be sufficient, it is an important question whether the treasury can go further in giving relief. It was the very general view of the bankers that such authority is sustained in a provision of the law of March, 1881, but the secretary was doubtful, and he left the conference without having his doubts removed.

The fact in connection with this conference which is reassuring to the entire country is the evidence it gave of the earnest desire of the treasury to protect the money market. That he will do this to the full exteut of his authority there is no longer a reason to doubt, but it is equally certain that he will not he influenced by any pressure to exeed what he clearly sees to be the limit of his powers. This conservative disposition is to be commended as especially meritorious in the present juncture, when there is an unusual demand from certain classes for recourse to extraordinary expedients. An accumulating surplus is unfortunate, but the situation might be made a good deal worse if the treasury should fail to deal with the utmost care and discretion with the delicate task presented to it. We do not believe there is any urgency for strained interpretations of the laws, and the secretary will be wise in adhering to the policy of keeping within his clearly defined

powers. MR. JUSTICE FIELD is quite right in saying that the dissenting opinion of Judge Hoffman, in the Leland Stanford case, can have no legal significance, but in characterizing it as only a piece of rake and made a sad failure of it. The legal impertaence he merely betrays the borses attached to the rake ran away and in characterizing it as only a piece of

irritability of a man who has been unexpectedly prodded in a tender spot. The decision of Justice Field not only shielded the corrupt officials of the Central Pacific from the investigations of the commission, but shut the doors against a review of the case by the supreme court. It was a very thorough job, done with neatness and dispatch. It was evidently expected to per unchallenged, but the dissenting opinion of Judge Hoffman, legally worthless though it is, clearly disclosed the sophistries and false assumptions of the judicial friends of the corporation corruptionists, hence the surprise and irritation of Field. The public judgment is with the judge, and nothing the justice and his associates might say could change it.

MR, CARLISLE is in full sympathy with the majority of the democratic party in the belief that the surviying union soldiers have had all done for them by the government that should be done. One of the reasons he gives why the republican party should not be returned to power is that being pledged to a liberal policy toward the soldiers it might do irreparable wrong to taxpayers. The people of this country who pay the taxes will never complain of any just and reasonable demand upon them in behalf of the soldiers, and the republican party is pledged to nothing more. It will be a sorry day, however, for the veterans if ever the democratic party obtains full control of the government, though whether the taxpavers would be the gainers may well be doubted.

REPLYING to a correspondent who had questioned its statement that the tariff on woolen goods averaged nearly 70 per cent, the Chicago Tribune shows by authoritative statistics that the average per cent is 67.29, and it proceeds to say "It is a beastly, cruel tax to be levied in time of peace on the clothing of the people, when the tax is not needed for the support of the government." There is no part of our tariff system more unwarrantable and oppressive than that which includes woolen goods, which in one way and another taxes the people annualty not less than \$150,000,000. Yet the powerful interest that makes this exaction upon the people will light vigorously to con tinue, and it is to be feared successfully.

THE action of the bar of the Third ju dicial district in endorsing Judges Wakeley, Groff and Hopewell will meet with general approval from all classes of our citizens. The judiciary should be kept as much as possible out of politics. While the republicans have a clear majority in this district they can well afford to throw partisanship aside and retain the oldest and ablest district judge of this city on the bench.

THE new sidewalk ordinance prohibitng the laying of wooden walks within a prescribed district including the principal paved streets should be strictly enforced. In this way Omaha will even tually have good walks in the business center. Several wooden walks are being laid on Dodge, between Tenth and Fif

THE property owners on Tenth street who opposed the location of the viaduct are beginning to see that it will be necessary finally to construct a viaduct on that thoroughfare or lose most of the travel.

MIKE LEE has discovered by this time that the Seventh ward is not satisfied with his recent course in the city council. He will have to mend his ways a great deal before he can regain lost ground.

THE new primary law works well, in the main, but the Third ward tickets found in the Fourth ward box indicate that Mr. Bechel's Third ward friends voted early and often.

GROVER CLEVELAND has started out on his swing around the circle with the constitution of our country sticking out of his coat-tail pocket.

GAMBLING as a business will have to stop in Omaha. As a recreation it may be tole rated in private circles.

PAUL VANDERBUM is coming home with his drum muffled and his east iron jaw

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. The Daily Press, of Grang Island, has gone to the wall. Thirty thousand sheep are being fattened in Dodge county.

The Burlington bridge over the Missouri at Rulo is completed. Two errors were righted by marriage

in Hastings last week, and a very young babe given a legal grip on its "pop." W. B. Sanders, a Burlington & Missouri brakeman, dropped a foot in a frog near Plattsmouth Friday morning and

the cars took it off at the ankle. Charles McKennon, of Elkhorn pre cinct, Dodge county, is missing, and it is feared he has met with an accident or has been the victim of highwaymen.

Master Fred Hollister, of Grand Island, mingled the juice of his fingers with the sweets of a sorghum press a few days ago and now rests the remnants in a sling The O'Neill Tribune intimates that the scene of the new play, "Wanted—the Farth," is laid in Omaha. The author is a gentleman of surpassing taste and dis-

The Nebraska City packery has closed down for repairs with a record of 135,000 hogs slaughtered. The amount of cash out amounts to \$4,000,000. packery will open again next month, Cass county has scored a victory in the

contest to compel the Burlington road to pay taxes on one-half the bridge over the Missouri river at Plattsmouth. The smount involved was between \$5,000 and \$6,000. A large pelican, with a bill as long as a coal dealer, was captured near Crete

last week. It measured six feet from tip to tip of its wings, five feet from the tip of its bill to the tip of its tail and weighed twelve pounds. The work of track laying on the North western railroad is progressing at the rate of two miles per day, and the road will be completed to Hastings by the middle of this week at the farthest. A crossing was made with the B. & M. at Harvard, Thursday.

The new town of Union on the Mis souri Pacific in Cass county displays the vigor and ambition of a veteran. Paul Schminke, the handsome senator from Otoe county, and D. T. Hill are building elevators there, and the rest of the town are busily engaged constructing paper railroads to Plattsmouth, Omaha and

other metropolitan points. Katie Dupes, a fifteen-year-old, living near Berwyn, Custer county, attempted the Maud Muller act on a patent hay

threw her from the seat and in front of the machine. One of the steel teeth en-tered her left eye and tore it from the socket. Her skull was also fractured,

and her recovery is doubtful. The Plattsmouth Journal has discovered "that the Lincoln Journal has six men traveling over the state employ on free railroad passes. It this does not prove pretty conclusively the character of that publication it would be hard to find it out. We dare say no other newspaper in the state is treated that way. This newspaper headquarters

months.' S. E. McMurray, treasurer of a township and school district in Adams county is short \$626 with invisible assets. Until about nine months ago Mr. McMurray was eagaged in the lumber business at Ayr and was regarded as a business man of strict integrity and worthy of every confidence. Of late, however, he abandanced. confidence. Of late, however, he anal-doned all pretensions to business and was leading a reckless and extravagant life for a man of moderate means. Whisky and gambling are said to have been the means of his gradual downfall and final defaication.

A number of county conventions have the state board of transportation in ordering a reduction of freight rates on the Elkhorn Valley road. Railroad regulation has been the cry of a majority of the people for years, but the political tools of the corporations have managed to delay the duty of reckoning by false issues. Now that the executive officers of the state have attacked the robberies of the railroads, political selfseekers are rallying to the standard and some good is likely to result.

The Gazette-Journal places the population of Hastings at 12,000 and believes "that the next three years will see that population doubled. With the brilliant rospects of the future before us, with the large addition to our railroad and shipping facilities, with the growth of a large and constantly increasing whole-sale business, and with the coming of extensive packing houses, stock yards and manufacturing institutions, certainly not unreasonable to claim that the population of the Queen City will double in the short space of three years.

lowa Items.

The western Iowa horticultural society meets in Red Oak December 20. The What Cheer mines are running on full time, about 1,500 men being employed. L. L. Funkhouser, an Albia county

farmer, raised 106 bushels of wheat on two acres the past season. A six-inch artesian well is being bored at Osceola. A dopth of 900 feet has been ed, with 700 feet of water. It is designed to sink it 1.501 feet.

President Cleveland has appointed Whit M. Grant, an attorney of Davenport, as an attorney for Alaska. He is a graduate of Griswold college and the State univer-

The growth of a large number of tree is being tested on the Agricultural college farm at Ames. A hundred varieties of apples, about thirty of cherries, as many of plums and pears, and many other varieties of fruit are being tried.

Mrs. Hannah Parcell died at the resi dence of her son, J. B. Parcell, in Princeton, Friday morning at about 2 o'clock. Deceased was born in Chatham, Morris county, N. J., December 23, 1790. In 1838 she started for Iowa, coming by stage and canal to Pittsburg, then by steamer to St. Louis.

Davenport has twelve school buildings, two of which are frame, nine brick and one stone. There is an average of tifty thrifty trees in each school yard. There are 104 teachers employed, fifteen males and eighty-nine females. The average cost of tuiton of all students per month is \$1.78. The average compensation of male teachers per month is \$107.48, and of females, \$51.52.

Dakota The new hotel being built at Watertown will cost \$40,000. The Farmers' Alliance company at

Plankinton hopes to become a railroad center. It expects the Manitoba and the Illinois Central.

George Caldwell, a farmer living in Hartford township, near Sioux Falls. was gored to death last week by a vicious A syndicate with \$100,000 capital has

been organized in Sioux Falls for the pur-pose of booming Oakes, a new cross-road railway town in Dickey county.

A proposition is being considered by the board of trade of Yankton for the location there of a beet sugar factory. which calls for a beet farm of 12,000 acres. The Indians that pass through Mandan

on their way to their reservation after visiting their friends, north or south have a decided eye to the main chance Last week a party of them, numbering about lifty, hired the largest hall in town and gave a dancing exhibition, admission twenty-five cents.

The great iron deposits of the Black Hilfs have been frequently mentioned but scarce with an expectation that they would ever become of any value to the country. Tests of the iron ores made at the school of mines indicate that the ores may be worked profitably by the Bessemer process. These tests will be continued until the actual value of the ores shall have been determined.

General H. H. Sargent, former presi dent of the Fargo Southern railroad grows one of the large wheat farms in the Red River valley, and has spent mos of the summer in and near Dakota. H has given the wheat crop this season hi special attention and pronounces the statement put forth by romantic writers that Dakota has grown 40,000,000 bushels of wheat this year an enormous exagera-He says that 25,000,000 bushel would be a large estimate, and he would hardly put it above 20,000,000.

LINCOLN'S RAILROAD FIGHT. What General Van Wyck Has to Say About It.

The interview which the Lincoln Dem ocrat man had with General Van Wyck in regard to Lincoln's former and present conduct ended in the following way: "Are you quite confident Lincoln knew the designs and desires of the railroads?

"Most assuredly her business men and rulers well knew. For years it has been charged that rates were double west of the Missouri river. I have in season and out of season presented that fact throughout the state. In the senate of Nebraska and on the floor of the United States senate I proclaime d the fact that roads controlled by the same owners charged double and sometimes quadruple rate west of the Missouri river. But the capital city of the state and her shippers were unconcerned. I state that white men were punished for living west of the river by this outrageous and villainous discrimination and injustice. The only response came in a few bass and guttera sonorous responses. 'Demagogue,' and s distinguished se orney of this corporation owned by cultured Bostonians growled, Anarchist.' Lincoln was then drawing rebates. Now some of the same men, whose conversion is like Paul's, have ceased persecuting the christians and are crying, 'Down with the robbers,' more vociferously than was done before. Yes sir, it is all important whose ox is gored.

I am glad that Lincoln is compelled to help herself and fight the common enemy. In 30 doing we may hope for emancipa-tion for other sections of the state. Lincoln refused to aid in giving some power to the state commission when created because the B. & M. ordered her to do so.

Now she regrets her cowardly submission. Had this commission the power many in-sisted upon it could unloose the grasp of this oppressor and bid her go free."
"One more question. Will the gover-

nor call an extra session ? "

Of course I cannot tell. Extra sessions are not a popular feature in this No attempt therefore has been state. successful, no matter what the cause The difficulty was that the whole subject was discussed and acted upon by the same men who will again consider it. Nothing new has transpired since the legislature adjourned. As much outrage then as now, except that by a sort of retributive justice, as if in punishment for its previous wrong doing, and abject criminal subserviency to the demands of the railroads, Lincoln is suffering. She is striped now as then, only then a rebate plaster mollified the wound. It be more consistent on the part of Lincoln, and a better guaranty to the state that fair play was meant for all if she would ask her present delegation to resign, so that new men could be elected, who are and for years been right and earnest from coniction, but who have been harrassed and trodden down by your shippers and dealers, who, for self interest, became persecutors for this oppressive corpora-tion. It is a fortunate thing for the mul titude that the members of your board of trade should each know how it is himself. By all means your present delegation should resign. Corruptly or from igno-rance they failed to discharge their duty to the people of the state. The reasons that then perverted their judgment might still control them. Why not? Give us delegation honest enough and broad enough to have some thought for the

'You should be more than gratified that the course of the Lincoln board of trade is a justification and vindication of

your position for many years." "Most certainly. I rejoice at the al-liance. I only desire it to be permanent and in earnest. I have reason to rejoice at the endorsement of the position I have advocated for years. Certainly I rejoice that the men who have violently nounced my course on the matter of rail road regulations as that of a demagogue and crank and anarchist, should advo-cate every thing I have urged and de-nounce the robbery of railroads more violently than I have done. I rejoice that this army of demagogues and cranks is reinforced by the shippers and dealers of Lincoln and even by the state board of transportation. Certainly it is our victory, the people's triumph. Let the good work go on."

BOOK REVIEW.

PERIODICALS. SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE for October has for its leading article a richly illustrated description of "The Paris School of Fine Arts," by Henry O. Avery, who is a graduate of that institution, and therefore writes from abundant knowledge and with true appreciation. The article opens with a brief sketch of the founding and growth of the school, describes the architectural beauties of the buildings, and gives an interesting insight into the methods of instruction, and the system of prizes which creates such intense competition among the 1,000 students. The illustrations were made from the handsome photographs of the buildings, which are exclusively made by the French govern ment.

THE FRONTISPIECE of the October Cenury is a striking portrait of Harrie Beecher Stowe, engraved by T. Johnson from a photograph by Sarony. This portrait is apropos of a paper by James Lanc Alien, entitled "Mrs. Stowe's 'Uncle Tom' at Home in Kentucky," which recounts the life of the Kentucky slave of the old time.

The paper in the series on "English Cathedraic" is this month devoted to Ely, which is called by Mrs. van Rensselaer "the great queen of the fen lands. always imposing, always superb, always tremendous. . . . Nowhere 'she says, 'is there a more magnificent piece of The text traces the history handiwork " and discusses the trtistic importance the cathedral. Mr. Pennell's drawings, which are not less interesting or effective than in the previous articles of the series, confirm the writer's statement that there no direction from which the cathedral

may not be well seen.
"The American Game of Foot Ball," is the subject of a paper by Professor Alexander Johnston, of Princeton col-

lege.
Mr. Stedman contributes a paper of criticism, entitled, "Twelve Years of British Song," being chiefly extracts from the forthcoming supplement to the next

The Lincoln History consists of a concise recital of the secession movement as exhibited in congress, in the cabinet of Buchanan, and in correspondence of cer-

tain of the southern leaders. In "Topics of the Time" are editoria articles entitled "Soldier and Citizen, "Personal Records of the War," "The Last Hope of the Mormons," "The Jury and "Shall Immigration be Restricted?'

There are "Open Letters" on "Christian Union and Baptism," by the Rev. Herbert H. Hawes; "Christian Union and Pending Public Questions," by Rev. William Chauncy Langdon; and a note on 'Secret Societies in College," by the Rev. Charles S. Robinson.

ST. NICHOLAS for October is the last but not the least excellent number of the current volume. A charming story by Miss Alcott, with which it opens, lends strength to the hope that there are to come" in the new year of St. Nicholas The present story is entitled "An Ivy Spray." It is a kirmess story, and it tells in a strong, helpful style how a brave girl danced her way to happiness. Frank R. Stockton contributes one of his capital "Personally Confucted" pa-pers, on "The Low Countries and the Rhine," with abundant illustrations of the many interesting scenes described. "General Grant at Vicksburg" is the title of General Adam Beadeau's war story, which is pleasantly supplemented by a clever southern sketch—"Ole Mammy Prissy"—by Jossie C. Glasier, the author of the amusing story, "A Gunpowder Plot," in the July number. There are four characteristic illustrations by E. W. Kemble. John R. Coryell tell bout the curious habits of an absure bird with the queer name of Kiwi-Kiwi and Mary J. Safford writes about a self respecting and knowing dcg that stopped

Nora Perry, Mary Mapes Dodge, Rossites Johnson, Frank Sherman, Alice Wellington Rollins, Juniata Stafford, and Margaret Vandegrift are among the other contributors.

THE QUESTION, "What is Evolution?" is well answered by Professor Joseph Le Conte in the October number of The Popular Science Monthly; and his definitions and illustrations will be welcome to many readers. Another important paper bearing on evolution is Professor Morse's presidential address at the American association. The Hon. David A. Wells gives the fourth paper of his series on "The Economic Disturbances Since 1873." "The Savagery of Boyhood," by John Johnson, ir., is an instructive study of certain traits peculiar to that age. In the fourth of his "Social Sustenance" papers, Mr. Henry J. Phil-pott treats of the "Allotment of Special-ties." In "The Oldest Noble of Them All," Professor Carl Vogt gives a very interesting account of the zoological fam-ily of the Branchiopods. Of rare, curious and varied interest is Miss C. F. Gordon Cumming's "Strange Medicines." Pro-fessor William Thomson, in "Color Blindness Among Railroad Employes," gives an account of the more recent ex-periences on the Pennsylvania and other railroads in dealing with that evil. A parations.

thoughtful article by M. Alfred Foullee, on "The Language of the Emotions," traces the origin of our usual modes of expressing feeling to the fundamental properties of our structure. Mr. H. Nipperdey gives a sketch of "Fitich-Faith in Western Africa." The "Editor's Table" calls attention to the "Encroachments of the State' on individual liberty, and summarizes the character and more prominent featurer of the work of the recent meeting of the American associa-tion for the advancement of science.

THE GOTOBER number of the American Magazine is strong in poems, notably those by Hamlin Garland, Kate Putnam Osgood, George Edgar Montgomery, Laura F. Hinsdale and Maurice Thompson; the last named contributing an ad-dress to the Grand Army of the Republic that will stir the blood of patriots, whether they once wore the blue or the gray. In the "Timely Topics" department the opposite views of two correspondents regarding the Sharp trial in New York are presented. A physician of experience gives some October health suggestions in the "Household," and the "Portfolio," illustrated, contains a poem
"Hyar's de Coon for Yer Money," by
Earl Marble, a Hallow-e'en sketch by
Trebor Ohl, and "The luklings," by Alice Wellington Rollins.

EXPLOITS OF A GAMBLER. Jumping Off a Steamboat with \$15, 000 Stakes in His Possession.

San Francisco Examiner: Hardly a day passes that does not bring to light a new incident in the adventurous career of Alfred Rhodus, the confidence oper-ator, who recently took French leave of the Golden State after having, it is said vainly endeavored to possess himself by foul means of some of Edward Deliger's coin. The very latest is a story related by John Q. Peabody, who knew the wily Alfred several years ago at New Orleans, where the "downey cove" posed as a couthern fire enter and demanded gore southern fire-eater and demanded gore if the slightest insult was offered. Rhodus st that time owned a small plantation near New Orleans, but made the major portion of his money by trading in horses. He was also to be seen at every race meeting held in Louisiana, where, being a splendid judge of horse flesh, he managed to gain large sums which he would systematically lose at the various gambling devices with which the race tracks were flooded, roulette being his favorite game. Rhodus was young, handsome, dashing, and a bachelor. He spent freely, and consequently and a

egion of friends.

He frequently took trips up the river to St. Louis, and on these occasions, while on board the steamer, he was always the first man to propose a game of poker. which, having been once organized, he would not leave until he was flat broke, or his opponents declined to play any He always played a fair game and not infrequently won large sums One day, while returning from one of these trips up the river, Rhodus was a member of a quiet little game of draw with two southern fire eaters and a coldplooded northerner, whose first name Mr. Peabody does not remember, the surname being Middleton, and who hapfour men were reckless players, and it was a common thing to see from \$7,000 to \$10,000 in the pot. After several hours' steady playing the two southerners dropped out, leaving Rhodus and Middieton to do battle against each other The game ran along quite evenly until both men got large hands, and the bet-ting waxed high. Rhodas became ex-cited, but the northerner kept cool, and every time his opponent made a be Middleton would calmly see and raise it At last Rhodus threw down some bills, making the stakes something like \$15,000, and, with the remark, "I call you," showed his hand.

The man from the north held the higher hand, but he never got the money, for Rhodus, with a quick motion, swept all the greenbacks into his hat, and, making a rush, managed to gain the deck of the steamer, from which he leaped into the water, followed by several bullets in the hands of the despoiled Middle-ton, who, losing all his calmness, jumped about the deck like a lunatic. The cap-tain of the steamer refused to lower a boat. Rhodus swam to land and made good his escape with the plunder. The two men met again in Memphis a couple of years later, and Middleton had Rhodus arrested, but the latter compro

mised by returning \$5,000, and so escaped

Chinese Enterprise. San Francisco Chronicle: The steamer city of Peking, which sailed last Wednes-day, took to China a complete set of mining machinery to be used in develop-

ing gold mines in north China. The en-terprise has been started by Chinese cap-italists with the consent and under the protection of the government. machinery, which was manufactured at the Union Iron Works in this city, is the second fully equipped quartz mill ma-chinery shipped from here to the Celestiat empire. It is of the latest improved pattern. Vice Consul Bee said yesterday: "The

government; having concluded to open the mines, looks to California, considering the vast experience we have had here, for the outfits. The orders for the machinery came by telegraph, accom-panied by an order for payment in ad-vance. The second order came close on the first, and the presumption is that they struck it rich. I have no doubt that other orders will follow shortly. The new mine will be in charge of A. W. Ellsworth of this city, who sailed on the City of Peking with six skilled assistants. comprising engineers, assayors, a pros pector and a foreman. They also took three skilled Chinese miners, expert in the uses of giant powder, and who will break in the new hands. The machinery goes from here to Yokohama, where it i transshipped to Shanghai, from there to Cheefoo, and from thence eighty miles in the interior of the province of Shan Tong, in the neighborhood where the first mine has been in successful opera-tion. The rock so far developed yields from \$30 to \$40 a ton, and some sulphurite rock from \$80 to \$170. Considering the cheapness of labor, there is more profit at \$25 a ton than Comstock at \$75. The Russians have developed their mines in Asiatic Russia as far as Manchuria, near the border China, where the new syndicate's claims are located. The Russians and Germans have been anxious to obtain the right to prospect in Chinese territory, and the government has finally consented to grant concessions to several wealthy Chinese. Judging from the bright beginning, there is millions in it have no idea, though, how much pres-sure it required to induce the government to permit the ground to be opened. The Chinese are superstitious, and consider their mountains and the earth sacred.

Anti-Probibition Bohemians. The Bohemian republicans held an anti-prohibition mass meeting at the Bohemian hall, South Fourteenth street, yesterday afternoon. No resolutions were passed or committees appointed, but everybody made a speech, and all were agreed that prohibition was against the spirit of freedom, and would be calamitous to any community.

Pozzoni.

No name is better and more pleasantly and widely known than that of Mr. J. A. Pozzoni. For Years he has made himself famous by the elegant perfumes and complexion powder that bears his name the latterhaving found its way to the belles of Paris Germany and London, Everybody admire beauty in ladies. Nothingwill do more to produce or en-hance it than to use Mr. Pozzoni's pre-

RIEL'S CHAMPION. LOUIS

A Nebraska Lawyer Defends the Motives o the Dead Rebel.

A VERY INTERESTING BOOK.

The Blood of Abel'-The Production of William F. Bryant, of West

Point, Nebraska.

Louis Riel, whom the courts of Canada convicted of disloyalty to the queen, and waging war against the government of Great Britain, has since his ignominious death, been regarded in various lights. By some he has been condemned as a traitor and cowardly anarchist, and by others applauded as a modern Moses, engaged in the laudable task of leading a worthy race from bondage to liberty. But of all the criticisms both pro and con, of his really remarkable cereer, it has remained for a Nebraskan to systematically enter into a defense of his actions, and, backed by facts and figures, east a light of martyrdom upon the hitherto untavorable history of Louis Riel.

Wilbur F. Bryant, an attorney at law at West Point, Neb., is the author of a pamphret entitled "The Blood of Abel." The book is dedicated "to the memory of William Learned Marcy, a democrat of the old school; a statesman of superlative ability; the contemporary of Cal-houn, Clay and Webster; and the peer of them all; and, best of all, the fearless and uncompromising defender of the rights of Americans abroad."

By way of preface the author states that he has no apologies to ofter. "This little book was not written for gold or for glory, nor for that fool's gold of fame -notoriety. Its author had a word to speak; and he has spoken it." This fact is very apparent to the reader, for from title page to errata the thorough appreciation of the subject by the author shines out bright and strong. If the "word" which Mr. Bryant had to speak was a complete defense of the motives of Louis Riel and a bitter arraignment of the powers which permitted and the govern-ment which caused him to die an ignominious death, that word has been spoker

The author opens with a complete and interesting sketch and history of "The Northwest," the scene of Riel's operations, which contains a vast amount of information and facts gleaned only by the most industrious research. The second chapter is devoted to "Rebel Riei" and a sketch of his life. From this it appears that Louis Riel was born Octoper 22, 1814, at Saint Boniface, Rupert's Land, near Winnipeg. He was the son of Louis Riel, sr., and Julie de Lagimaudiere and was the eldest of eleven children, five of whom, with the mother, survive him.

Riel belonged to the "Metis," or halfbreed race. He was what they call in northern New England a French-Indian. Riel remained at Saint Boniface, from the date of his birth, until the year 1858, and it was here he received the rudiments of his education.

He was, in the year 1858, sent to the Jesuits' college at Montreal, where he remained seven years—until the spring of 1865. Here he completed his classical

After finishing his college course, Riel remained one year in Montreal, when he went to St. Paul, Minn., where he was, for a time, engaged as a clerk in a store. He tried in the west all sorts of business and failed to secure any success. In 1868 he came back to his native land, and remained with his family until the trou-It was not, the author claims, Louis

Riel who caused the uprising in 1869. This uprising was spontaneous In the third chapter the author writes entertainingly of "Citizen Riel" and confines himself to that era in his subject's

ent day is perhaps most interested After handling the details of Riel's trial and execution in a masterly style and showing the unfair treatment accorded hero, Mr. Bryant says that though Riel was an American citizen he died in complete ignorance of the fact that any effort had been made, in his behalf to

President Cleveland. In an appendix, the author shows the indictment upon which Riel was out-lawed, the information upon which Riel was tried, convicted and executed, and points out the defects therein from a lawyer's standpoint; several interesting and pertinent letters are as well included. The certified copy of Riel's naturaliza-tion is also published which shows that on March 16,1883 in the United States district court of the third judicial district of the territory of Montana, Louis Riel was legally declared a citizen of the United States of America.

The author devotes some space to the record of the defense of its citizens abroad by governments in the past. The decidedly interesting and somewhat novel work is brought to a close by a caustic arraignment of the president for his non-interference with the execution of Riel by the British government, and charges the present administration with a violation of its proclaimed policy, and the presi-dent with an utter disregard of the following in his own message to the American congress: "The watchful care and interest of this government over its citizens are not relinquished because they are gone abroad, but if charged with a crime committed in a foreign land, a fair and open trial, conducted with a decent regard for justice and humanity, will be demanded for them." To this the author adds: "Out of thy own mouth will I judge thee."

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