THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, } s. s.
County of Douglas. }

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. 30, 1887, was as follows:

Saturday, Sept. 24	14,300
Sunday, Sept. 25	14,220
Monday, Sept. 26	14,635
Tuesday, Sept. 27	14,010
Wednesday, Sept. 28	13,991
Thursday, Sept. 29	14,015
Friday, Sept. 30	14,015
Average	14,155

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of October, A. D. 1887.

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

State of Nebraska, } ss
Douglas County. }

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of September, 1886, 13,030 copies; for October, 1886, 12,989 copies; for November, 1886, 13,348 copies; for December, 1886, 13,237 copies; for January 1887, 16,266 copies; for February, 1887, 14,198 copies; for March, 1887, 14,400 copies; for April, 1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1887, 14,227 copies; for June 1887, 14,147 copies; for July, 1887, 14,093 copies; for August, 1887, 14,151 copies.

GEO. B TZSCHUCK.

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

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

"SEE how big I be," says two-year-old Chadron of this state. Pretty soon it will clamor for long clothes.

THE democratic county ticket is not yet in a process of evolution. No convention to nominate it has yet been called, and nobody can guess when it will be called.

A LITTLE civil service reform in the court house and city hall would be a good thing. Nearly all the officers, deputies and clerks have had a political outing for the last three days.

PAT FORD set up the pins to pocket the entire Third ward delegation to the democratic county convention, but the "corkus" was a corker on Pat and he only got in by the skin of his teeth.

NEBRASKA CITY is a booming town with a big ambition. It promises shortly to become the second city in size in the state. Judged from the past its abilities are commensurate with its desires and if Nebraska City sets out to attain the honor of being second to Omaha, we may see its ambition realized one of these days.

Now that Mike Labey, who superintends the court house and everybody in it, has got through managing the republican convention, he will join Commissioner Timme in supervising the democratic primaries and convention. Mike knows how to make himself useful on occasions.

CIVIL Service Commissioner Oberly has stirred up a hornet's nest among the democrats at the national capital by his recent letter to the Illnois democratic association. But he says he gets fat on abuse. The way his democratic brethren are talking about him just now he is likely to become very corpulent before the snow flies.

MR. AND MRS. CLEVELAND ought to be well pleased with St. Louis. They were welcomed to that city with double leads, exclamation points, bunting, music, portraits, carriages, and everything else that goes to make life a holiday affair. It is somewhat expensive to the democrats, to be sure, bat then political capital always comes high.

A SCANDAL is said to be brewing in connection with the recent decision in the Bell telephone suit at Boston. The result of the litigation, it is claimed, was known in Washington for more than a week in advance of its publication, giving Garland and others ample time to dispose of their Pan-Electric stock at the highest prices.

IN nominating Mr. Frank E. Moores to the best office in the gift of the party the republicans have conferred a merited compliment. Mr. Moores has not only a patriotic record as a volunteer in defense of the union, but has in season and out of season been a staunch and unswerving working republican. His ability to fill the position of clerk of the district court is acknowledged, and his long residence in Omaha makes him a very available candidate for the place.

BOODLER SHARP did not go to prison after all. The arrangements for his removal to Sing Sing had all been completed when an order for another stay came from Chief Justice Ruger. The "old man" is jubilant and not nearly so weak as he was. Unlike the man in the song, he wants to stay. This action of the chief justice caused much surprise. The placing of obstacles in the way of carrying out the decrees of justice, by judicial functionaries, is becoming altogether too frequent. Reform in the higher judiciary of the country has become a crying need.

LAST summer, when the transportation business was dull, there were large quantities of coal at the coal mines in the east ready for shipment. But it was not moved. The monopolists who control the market waited till the consumers had to have a new supply. Then the price and the rates for transportation were raised until hardship must necessarily follow among the poorer consumers. But not a cent of this blood money goes to the half-starved miners whose wages will not support life decently. It all finds its way into the pockets of the robbing coal combinations. In a country claiming to be in the van of civilization there ought to be a remedy for such barbarous abuses.

Lacking Confidence.

The candid New York correspondent of a Philadelphia democratic journal tells his paper that the democrats who went to Saratoga last week with a hurrah returned home with a confession of defeat on their tongues. He states that without exception the New York city delegates say frankly that their state ticket will be snowed under in November, and that the republicans are altogether likely to carry the state. He says that not since the days following the war has the party been so thoroughly settled down to defeat. The Tammanyites and county democracy are agreed in this, and only the federal officeholders venture a different opinion. A prominent member of the county democracy is quoted as saying, in explanation of the action at Saratoga: "We found the ship had to go down anyway, so we put Cleveland and his civil service reform baby on board, set the helm, and on the rocks she goes." The correspondent says he is surprised at the strength and bitterness of the anti-Cleveland feeling in the ranks of the local democracy, "and they speak with a sort of grim delight in their probable defeat in November." It is believed that Governor Hill will do nothing for the state ticket, for if it should be defeated he sees that it would leave him in the position held by Cleveland four years ago, that is, as the only democrat who could carry the state. From this point of view, which is the one taken by Hill's friends, there might be more prestige for the governor in the defeat than in the victory of the party this fall.

It would seem from this that while the Cleveland forces were permitted to run the state convention about as they liked, the anti-administration element did not make a complete surrender and that when the true and final test is made at the ballot box this fact will be conclusively demonstrated. It certainly seemed remarkable that the Tammanyites should have suddenly become converted to Mr. Cleveland, after having in every possible way on numerous occasions indicated their deep-seated displeasure with him, but it was a plausible explanation that the welfare of the party generally being at stake they were induced to forego at this vital time any expression of hostility. It is clear, however, that the antagonism of Tammany to the president, and of a portion also of the county democracy, in implacable, and it is not to be doubted that these factions will manifest it in the only way in which they can now make it effective. It is a significant fact that a canvass of 335 delegates to the Saratoga convention showed only 160 with whom Cleveland was the first choice as the candidate of the party next year, and it is entirely reasonable to suppose that the large minority which declined to express an opinion was not friendly to him. It has been well remarked that this was not an encouraging return from a convention in the president's own state the year before his renomination is to be asked, and that state the acknowledged key to the situation in 1888.

It need hardly be said that the loss of New York to the democracy this year will be very nearly fatal to the hopes of that party in the presidential election. If the disaffection in the party shall result in its defeat next November, by way of showing the displeasure of the disaffected element with the president, it is not to be supposed that this feeling would fail to be manifested when Mr. Cleveland became the candidate of the party and the opportunity was given to administer a personal rebuke. True, there is a year in which the president may do something by way of placating the dissatisfied democrats of his state, but how shall he do this without offending the mugwumps whose support is also essential to him? It is a perplexing situation that confronts Mr. Cleveland in New York, with the conditions by no means altogether in his favor. He will probably get the delegation in the national convention, though this can hardly be regarded as a foregone conclusion, but it is equally important that he should get all the votes of his party at the polls, and it is evident that a very great and unlooked for change must take place before he can be assured of doing this. At present the promise of republican victory in New York in November is exceedingly encouraging.

How Shall They Be Dealt With?

How to deal with the newest development of monopoly, the "trust," and similar combinations, is very certain to become a living and urgent question of the near future. The increase of these monopolistic organizations is recognized by all unprejudiced men as a serious menace to the industrial and trade interests of the country and to the welfare of the people. It is in their very nature that they must become barriers to growth and progress, while exacting an unjust tribute from the public. Their avowed object is to reduce competition and to control the production and price of commodities. They are aggregations of vast capital brought together for the wholly selfish purpose of aggrandizing those in interest not by a free contest in the field of trade and enterprise, but by a policy of destruction, restriction and an arbitrary determination of values. Their object is not to build up, but to pull down, not to widen, but to narrow, not to enlarge the opportunities of capital and labor, but to limit them. Their design is to withhold from the people the benefits derived from an unrestricted competition in trade and to block the way of enterprise. They are at war with those laws of commerce and interchange, the free and full operation of which is necessary to the public welfare and to national progress.

These admitted characteristics of the trust and like combinations establish their dangerous nature and impress the necessity of finding some adequate means to remedy the expanding evil. Unfortunately, however, those who see the peril most clearly, and are most earnest in pointing it out, seem not to be able to discern a practicable way of averting it. It is a development which the wisdom and foresight of statesmen and legislators did not anticipate and made no provision for. It is a growth entirely peculiar to this time and country, and calls for wholly new treatment. There is a very respectable opinion that such combinations are illegal, inasmuch as they exist without any authority or responsibility. The rights of corporations to surrender the franchises they have obtained from the state, under specific conditions as to privileges and responsibilities, to the control of a body of men representing a trust who are in nowise recognized and can be held to no responsibility by the state that has granted franchises to such corporations, has been questioned. It would seem to be clear that corporations which do this may be compelled to give up their franchises. But whatever merit there may be in these opinions they have no influence in checking the formation of the objectionable combinations, of which nearly every week brings the announcement of a new one formed or in contemplation. The evil is advancing, and it will not be halted in its progress by any amount of reprobation and adverse opinion respecting the legality of the method. It must be reached by specific and direct legislation, national and state, made so plain and thorough that it cannot be evaded or circumvented. The question is one which the law-makers of the land can afford to give their most serious attention to, for great popular honor awaits the man who shall suggest the wisest method of protecting the people from the threatened reign of these latest schemes of monopoly.

THERE is perhaps no reason to apprehend a deficiency in the world's wheat supply for 1887-88, but there is very great probability that there will be no excess, and that all producing countries will find themselves at the beginning of the next harvest with very small reserves. Since the unprecedented yield of 1884-85 in the United States and Europe, which enabled this country to carry over a surplus of 150,000,000 bushels, there has been a steady diminution of the surplus, which is estimated not to exceed for this year 60,000,000 bushels. The harvest of 1884 in the United States yielded 513,000,000 bushels, the largest amount on record, while the crop of 1885 was but 357,000,000 bushels, and that of last year 457,000,000. It seems certain that the wheat reserves of the world were short at the beginning of the current year, and that the scarcity would have been widely felt but for the early harvests both in this country and in Europe. This year's crop in most European countries is larger than was that of last year, but the expectation is that the importing countries will have to buy about as heavily as ever, and they will have to procure a larger proportion than usual of their supply elsewhere than from the United States. As the situation now appears there can be no doubt that the price of wheat cannot remain at the low figures that have so long prevailed, which have been below the average cost of production. American farmers will have less wheat to sell, but there is very favorable promise of more satisfactory returns than they have received for several years.

IT is hardly necessary for the BEE to endorse the nominations of competent and faithful officials whom the republicans have honored with a renomination. Sheriff Coburn, Treasurer Bolin, Clerk Needham, and School Superintendent Bruner are all well and favorably known in this city and county. Mr. Coburn has made an efficient executive officer as sheriff, and is entitled by usage as well as upon his merits, to a second term. Henry Bolin has devoted himself faithfully to the duties of his office. He has been a successful business man and has proved himself competent and reliable in the position to which he was elected two years ago. His re-election is a foregone conclusion. Mr. Needham has been chosen for the position of recorder of deeds as a natural recognition of his services as county clerk during the last two years. Mr. Bruner is a thorough educator and it is in the interest of the schools that he be retained as their supervisor.

THE new law requires an entirely new registration of voters in this city. Only four days are allowed for making up the complete list of voters in the respective wards. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that every person entitled to vote at the next election shall personally appear before the registrar of his voting district. There can be no registry by substitute, and failure to register will place the voter at great inconvenience on election day and may deprive him of his vote entirely.

IN the scramble for office and contests for the sugar plums, the most important nominations so far as tax-payers are concerned are always allowed to go by default. We refer to the precinct assessors. It is of vital importance to every taxpayer that the men who assess their property for taxation shall be impartial and unpurchasable.

THE principal speaker at the alleged Second ward Bohemian democratic meeting was E. F. Moriarity. We have no copy of his speech, but as Moriarity is about the only democratic Bohemian orator in Omaha, posterity may have to go without any record of his eloquence upon this momentous occasion.

MR. IJAMS inclines to the opinion that eleven years is long enough for one man to hold the most lucrative office in the state. But Mr. Ijams may be persuaded by his friends to change his mind, and ask for a four year extension of his lease.

IT is to be hoped that the registration books and blanks will be completed next Wednesday, when registration begins.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, is a Mexican war pensioner.

M. Ernest Daudet has become editor of "Le Petit Moniteur."

Claus Spreckels, the sugar king, is said to be worth over $30,000,000.

Congressman Cox presumes that nobody but Randall knows what Randall will do.

James Henry, great grandson of the famous Patrick Henry, is a rising young man of Tennessee.

Miss Mildred Lee, daughter of the late General R. E. Lee, is at the Hotel de Normandie, Paris,

Mrs. Logan expects to remove the dead general's remains to their final resting place in Chicago in a short time. The vault in which they now rest in Washington is guarded night and day by a detachment of regular troops.

Editor W. M. Featherly, of the Au Sable (Mich.) Monitor, has been whipped seven times and had eight libel suits in five years.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich is not rich. He does not earn more than $5,000 or $6,000 a year, including his salary as editor of The Atlantic.

At the recent celebration of the Native Sons of the Golden West in San Francisco, old General Vallejo rode in a chariot made in Spain and used by him in 1813.

Governor Pennoyer of Oregon, who is going to New York with the Pioneers' excursion from that state, will visit New York for the first time since he went west thirty years ago.

Carl Schurz's tribute to the newspaper reporters is as follows: "I have never yet refused an interview unless I couldn't help doing so, and I find that I am treated with fairness and justness in all reports."

Henry W. Lawton, the old hero of the last Apache unpleasantness, was one of the striking figures at the Philadelphia celebration. He is a man of fine presence, undoubted courage, and rare executive ability.

Dr. Holub has reached England after three years of exploration in Africa, and although his expedition was broken up and plundered by the savage Mashukulumbe, a tribe far north of the Zambesi, he has yet saved a large and interesting collection which should prove of immense scientific value.

General Sherman has in his possession, at his office in New York, the original copy of the song "Sherman's March to the Sea." It is beautifully written on the most ordinary kind of note paper, the verses being separated by sketches, in pen and ink, of flags, stars, and other national emblems.

Senator McPherson, in a letter to a friend, says he is heartily tired of politics, and especially of its modern methods; that he wishes never to hold another political office, and that he will not be a candidate for re-election, if being a candidate means that he is to "engage in a scramble for the position of United States senator."

John R. Walsh is a large stockholder in the American News company, a manager of the Western News company, of Chicago; a director of the Chicago base ball club, president of the Chicago National bank, and the largest stockholder in the Chicago Herald. A smooth-shaven man of some fifty years, he began life without any capital but pluck and brains, and is now worth some $4,000,000 or $5,000,000.

It Thrives in Cold Weather.

Chicago News.

If there was any chance that in the predicted coal famine the anthracite monopolists would freeze to death, the country would welcome it joyfully.

A Craze Checked.

Boston Traveler.

The marrying of Sunday school teachers to Chinamen has received a check by the sensational discovery that one of them had a wife living in China.

An Unpleasant Feature Avoided.

Chicago News.

The undertakers of Illinois, who are now holding a convention in this city, have no complaint from former patrons to consider and act upon.

Hard on St. Louis Democrats.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Every man who wishes to walk in the Cleveland procession in St. Louis must not only buy his own drinks, but also pay fifty cents for a hat of prescribed shape and color. In other words, the average Missouri democrat is asked to make a mugwump of himself under pretense of promoting the interests of his party.

Wool Hat Democrats.

Chicago News.

Two companies of original "wool hat democrats" will be a feature of the Piedmont exposition. They will wear "copperas breeches, yellow boots, hickory shirts, and one 'gallus,' with rosettes of corn shuck and coon tail plumes for their slouch hats." Readers who were in Washington in the early months of the present administration will recognize the description at a glance.

Prepare For the Worst.

Boston Advertiser.

"Turpie is a rattlesnake in a fight," says an Indiana admirer of a politician who will ask to be admitted to the senate from that state. This description is preliminary to a remark that if Turpie and Senator Ingalls have an encounter in the senate there will be a scene which will be worth painting. The country may as well prepare itself for the worst.

His Picture.

Kate Putnam.

"Here is the picture you ought to paint
As the sun of these golden days," said she—
"The light of the sunset warm and faint
Through the yellow boughs of the maple trees;
The bend of the river and under the lee
Of the shelving shore, those fishermen:
And here in the foreground—let me see!
What will you have in your foreground, then?"
"Why, you in my foreground, of course," said he.

"Oh, yes! this contrast of white and blue
Gives just the tone that you need," said she:
"And the scarlet spot of my sunshade, too,
Is the touch of color it ought to be.
But now the background you want for me,
To set off the blue, and the white and red."
He caught her close to him suddenly,
And on his shoulder he drew her head—
"Here is the background I want!" said he.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

The bank of Chadron has been organized and incorporated.

Nebraska City can now "hello" directly into the ear of Omaha.

A street railway is to be planted in Red Cloud before snow flies.

The harvest of oats in Dawes county averages forty bushels to the acre.

Mr. McFaun, a melodious scraper of catgut, was relieved of $5 and costs in Hastings for illegal voting.

Red Cloud expects to make a haul on the B. & M. treasury for improvements, when the Rulo bridge is in operation.

King Honeywell and George Cessny, two laborers, were nearly buried alive in a gas trench in Hastings last week. They were dug out, with bones unbroken and bodies flattened.

Hard coal is resting temporarily at the $13 notch in Hastings. A number of consumers are kicking at the inflation and have formed a syndicate to buy the stuff at first hands, expecting to get it to town for $9.

W. F. Post has resigned his position as general freight agent in Nebraska for the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad company, and accepted a prominent position with the Nye-Wilson-Morehouse company of Fremont.

Major John C. Watson, the dashing commander of the troops at Nebraska City, has been decorated with a diamond ring as a testimonial to the valor and vigor he displayed in leading a forlorn hope on the commissary department at the state encampment. Surgeon Claude Watson acted as demonstrator and handled his subject with professional tenderness.

A united and painful cry comes from the country press against the extortions of the vendors of ready prints. The makers of patent interiors are not satisfied with 40 per cent dividends. They want all the earth outside of the cities and propose to have it or cancel the patent. The pool is strong and purse-proud, and will continue fleecing their patrons until the latter are brought to their senses. The only way to escape is through organization and co-operation. If the country press will unite on a co-operative house, they can knock the bottom out of the pool in ninety days.

Holt county comes to the front with some mammoth products. James Cole, of Swan Lake, writes of an "iron-clad watermelon, 36x51 inches, weighing 55½ pounds; a snake cucumber, 35x15½ inches, weighing twelve pounds. These were raised on David Cole's farm. On section 34, one mile west of here, I have good corn and potatoes; and A No. 1 vegetables of many kinds, and this is the first crop after breaking. I have two squashes growing. They now measure 51x48 and 47x48 and the weight I will take when I pull them. If you find a doubting man who will go a bet that the above is untrue, let him put up $5 to $100 and I will meet him."

Iowa Items.

Iowa has 2,605 practicing physicians.

Real estate transactions in Sioux City last month amounted to $500,000.

The enrollment at the high school in Davenport is the largest ever known.

Coal is mined in twenty-seven counties in Iowa, and 457 mines are in operation.

Ex-Congressman Frederick has sold his Marshalltown residence, which cost $12,000, for $5,000, and has moved to California.

In Iowa 492 establishments report an aggregate capital of $19,471,485, and 397 report paying during the year in wages, $4,225,758.25.

It is believed that the prevalence of diphtheria in the country near Davenport is due to people drinking water from creeks and ponds, as many of the wells are dry and those places are the only ones where water can be obtained.

Next year it will have been 100 years since Julian Dubuque settled at Dubuque. Next year the city will probably celebrate in a becoming manner that centennial occasion. It will also be the 100th anniversary of the first settlement in Iowa.

Dakota.

Jamestown college opened with 100 students enrolled.

The assessed valuation of the territory this year is $157,084,365.

The wheat crop of the territory this year will reach 50,000,000 bushels.

A twine factory manufacturing binding twine from Dakota weeds is the latest movement at Fargo.

The Yankton board of trade has just issued a circular setting forth particularly the value of Yankton's water power and inviting the attention of manufacturers to that point.

Great consternation prevails among the farmers on railroad lands in the indemnity limits, near Hillsboro, as squatters are occupying some of the most valuable lands in the county.

The Sisters of Charity at the Grand Forks convent have been presented by citizens with an elegant double carriage and phaeton with two sets of harness, double and single, the whole outfit costing over $300.

The President's Western Tour.

Denver Republican.

The president has started on his western tour. If all goes well with him, and we sincerely hope it will, the man who fills the highest office in the gift of the American people will to-day for the first time in his life see the Ohio river. For the first time in his life he will be as far west as Pittsburg, Pa. He will visit the principal cities of the lake region and the Mississippi and Missouri river valleys, and will then visit places in the south. When he returns to Washington City he will have seen less than half the area of the United States, but he will nevertheless be a wiser man than he now is.

We are glad that the president is making this tour. It will do him good. He will find that there are other states in the union besides New York. He will see something of the west, that mighty part of the union in the future of which is involved the life or the death of American liberty. The power of the nation is gathering in the west, and it is a power before which the east will have to bow. Some glimpse of this truth will be caught by Mr. Cleveland before he returns to the eastern slope of the Alleghanies.

It will be impossible for the president to remain unaffected by what he sees upon this tour, and we may therefore expect that he will be guided by a more liberal and enlightened policy in the administration of the executive department of the government than he has heretofore followed. This should be noticeable in his message to congress, the preparation of which he will doubtless begin soon after his return to the white house.

If this hope shall not be disappointed, the west and south, as well as the president himself, will reap a benefit from his tour. If he is enabled to break through the narrow prejudices which make him blind to any merit but that which is of the east, the west will have good reason to rejoice. He would also by this strengthen himself as a candidate for re-election. One great source of weakness with him as a candidate is the dissatisfaction of western democrats with his ignorance of the west, and with his clannish adherence to a sectional, eastern policy.

We regret that he could not come to Denver. In the Rocky mountains he would have seen a civilization differing from the east, and also from that of the central part of the union, or what is commonly called the west. It also differs from that of the Pacific coast. It belongs to the Rocky mountains, and it is in some respects as distinctive as that of any part of the union except the south. But it is hoped that next year Mr. Cleveland will come to Denver, and that at the same time he will visit the Pacific coast.

Mostly Vanity.

Salt Lake Tribune.

The two great political parties are holding their conventions now-a-days. It is the same old and monotonous performance with both of them. One applauds the president and claims for his party all the virtues, a sop is thrown to the laboring men, there are resolves about guarding the interests of the people; there is a fighting shy of anything calculated to offend the liquor dealers, and the usual clap-trap about soulless corporations and oppressive monopolies. The other side can see no good in the president—declares that he has besmirched the civil service reform record; that while he is better than his party, he is unspeakably bad; it arraigns the opposition for not having fulfilled its obligations or kept its promises, points to the surplus in the treasury, to the unsettled fishery disputes, to the multiplied officers that have been created; to failures here and there; the sins of both omission and commission, and insist upon a new deal. There is a vast amount of humbug and demagogry on both sides, and a seeming disposition to demand recognition and support, not on the ground of merit, but rather on account of the sing of the opposition. Still, there ought to be enough for both parties to advocate. There is no surplus when thousands of of children are growing up in ignorance; there is no surplus when there is no training for the eyes and hands of the poor; there is no carrying out of the theory on which this government was founded, when men vote as they are bidden, or when they are refused a vote unless they cast it as desired. There is a woeful lack of statesmanship apparent when honest labor receives no reward save a bare livelihood; there is a manifest wrong when the rich escape the just taxation which they should pay to have their possessions insured. It is a sad misfortune that about ten thousand politicians can not, in our country, be exchanged for about one hundred statesmen.

American Taste and Skill,

represented by Colgate & Co., produce perfumes and toilet soaps more delicate than can be made abroad.

THE PIGMIES OF AFRICA.

Stanley May Give Us the Truth About the Little People.

A STORY NOT ENTIRELY MYTHIC.

The Dwarf People That Are Said to Inhabit the Country Through Which Stanley is to Pass.

Philadelphia Times: The latest intelligence from Stanley in Africa shows that he had not been able to start on his overland journey from the Aruwini to Wadilai as soon as he expected, by reason of the refusal of the Arab slave dealers of Yarukombe, on the upper Congo, to recognize Tippoo Tib in his new character of a Congo state official. Tippoo Tib has applied for a force of Free State soldiers to enable him to assert his authority, and until that is firmly established Stanley will have to delay his departure on his great march to Albert Nyanza. But little is known of the three hundred and fifty miles of country he will have to traverse before he emerges on the shores of the lake. No western traveler has hitherto visited it. It has for years, however, been a favorite recruiting ground for the Arab slave dealers from Zanzibar, and doubtless Tippoo Tib's name is well known throughout the length and breadth of it. In the spring of last year I met at Kilwa Kivingi, on the east coast of Africa, Abed bin Salem, a noted slave hunter, who had just returned from a five years' residence in the country west of Lake Muta Nzige. He refused to be very communicative about it, but in the course of conversation I gathered from him that it is inhabited by a people called the Bakonde, who own large herds of cattle and are a fierce and warlike race. Beyond them to the north there is a great river which flows west, and which is very probably the Lukebu of Stanley. The country north of this belongs to a people called the Chikombe. According to Abed bin Salem they are terrible cannibals and barter human flesh in their markett. Stanley's route should take him through this country, in which case we may hope for a reliable account of them.

THE DWARF PEOPLE.

Northwest of the Chikombe, he told me, lived the Berrikumo, or "people two feet high." This exactly bears out what the Monbotta people told Schweinfurth, when he was visiting Munzo's brother, Mummery. Four days' journey to the southeast, they told him, lived the Tikki-Tikki, who look like children, but in truth they are men. So many stories have been circulated as to a race of dwarfs existing in the heart of Africa, that it is to be hoped Mr. Stanley will now be able to decide the question. Abed bin Salem had never seen them himself, but he assured me that a party of his people were attacked by them when hunting elephants and were obliged to beat a retreat, being outnumbered. They are so small that it is impossible to see them, as they run through the grass, and, as they are dextrous in the use of the spear they are formidable enemies. Their country abounds with elephants, but he was unable to do any trade with them owing to their fear of strangers.

AN OLD TRADITION.

It is curious to note how these stories of a pigmy race come to us from the most remote antiquity. Aristotle, the greatest naturalist that perhaps ever existed, declared that the report of trustworthy witnesses testified to the existence of a minute race of men with minute horses living in the caves which are washed by the waters of the Nile. "The cranes fly to the lakes above Egypt, from which flows the Nile; there dwell the Pygmies, and this is no fable, but the plain truth; there, just as we are told, do men and horses of diminutive size dwell in caves."—Aristotle. Hist. Animal. vii. chap. 2. Pliny gives various details regard their habits and their geographical position, and Homer in the Iliad mentions them and refers to their battles with the cranes.

To warmer seas the cranes embodied fly,
With noise and order through the midway sky;
To pygmy nations wounds and death they bring,
And all the war descends upon the wing.

WHAT LATER EXPLORERS TELL.

In the history of the Portuguese West Coast settlements in the seventeenth century frequent reference is made to a dwarf nation named Bakka-Bakka. Dapper in his history states the greater part of the ivory in Loango was brought from a people who were tributary to the great Makoko and called Minos or Bakke-Bakke. "These little men," he writes, "are stated by the Yagas to have the power of making themselves invisible and consequently can slay an elephant without trouble." Further on again he speaks of the empire of the great Makoko as lying far inland to the north of the river Zaire (the Congo) and proceeds to specify that "in the wilderness of this country there are to be found the little people that have been mentioned before, who carry on the greater part of the ivory trade thdoughout the kingdom. In more recent times Du Chaillu and Schweinfurth have both come across diminutive races. The former when in the territory of Ashango discovered a wandering tribe of hunters called Obongo and took the measurements of a number of them. He describes these Obongo as not "ill-shaped" and as having skins of a pale yellow-brown, somewhat lighter than their neighbors. Their average height he affirms to be four feet seven inches. In every respect they accord with the description given by Schweinfurth of the Akka, who are undoubtedly the Tikki-Tikki, of whom Abed bin Salem told me.

WHAT SCHWEINFURTH LEARNED.

Schweinfurth came very near solving the mystery of the pigmy race, for a band of them actually camped close to him when he was visiting the Manbotta country. He was returning to his camp one evening when he found himself surrounded by what he concluded must be a band of impudent boys bent on annoying him. His misapprehension was, however, corrected by his Nian-Nian followers, who called out to him: "They are Tikki-Tikki. You think that they are boys, but they, in truth, are men nay, men, who can fight." After making some show of fight they disappeared and Schweinfurth determined to visit their camp, which he was told was near, on the following morning. He reckoned without his host, however, for on the following morning they had disappeared. "And thus," to quote the explorer's own words, "like the baseless fabric of a vision, this people, so near, yet so unattainable, had vanished once more into the dim obscurity of the innermost continent." In a conversation with Dr. Schweinfurth in Cairo in 1882, he told me that he regretted nothing more than his inability to visit the Akka country during his stay one the Welle. "If anything," he said, "wound induce me to again visit the heart of Africa it would be the hope of visiting these people in their homes and of clearing up the halo of mystery which surrounds them. Stanley will pass directly through the country where they are supposed to dwell and not the least interesting result of his expedition will be the light thrown on the much vexed question of dwarfs.

Thousands of cures follow the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. 50 cents.

FORTY YEARS AGO.

Hot Words in Congress Ending in a Disgraceful Scene.

A wild scene occurred on the floor of the house of representatives on the 23d of April 1844, followed a speech by ex-Speaker White, of Kentucky, whose subject was the tariff. He did not, however, confine himself to the subject. He took occasion to defend Mr. Clay from the charge of "intrigue, bargain and corruption," urged against him in 1825, when he accepted the appointment of secretary of state from Mr. Adams, and also from the charge of having made a speech in which he declared that "we must have white slaves, if we had not black slaves."

When Mr. White had taken his seat some conversation arose amongst the members in his neighborhood upon the subject, and Mr. Rathburn, of New York, remarked that the charges against Mr. Clay were true and could be proved. Mr. White being irritated by the remarks, made a sharp reply. Mr. Rathburn, after the exchange of a word or two with Mr. White, struck him. Mr. White returned the blow, and the parties were immediately engaged in a close conflict on the floor. All this was the work of an instant. The members interfered in bodies. During the meelee a young man from Kentucky, named Moore, who had been admitted upon the floor, rushed into the crowd of members within the bar in a menacing manner. He was seized by some members and dragged out.

Mr. McCauslin, of Ohio, thrust him out of the door. The mahogany doors were fastened back, as usual, and green cloth doors substituted. Moore drew a pistol and fired upon McCauslin through the door. The ball, missing its object, took effect upon the thigh of Mr. J. I. Wirt, one of the watchmen of the capitol. The ball entered the inner part of the thigh and, passing around the bone, lodged.

The chairman of the committee resigned his seat to the speaker, and the sergeant-at-arms appeared among the combatants with the mace. Tranquility was in a moment restored. As to Moore, he was seized by General Dodge and held tranquil till he was arrested in due form by the sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. Dromgoole moved that the parties to the affray be brought to the bar of the house for trial.

Mr. Saunders suggested that a committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the facts.

Mr. White rose, and in a brief and very proper manner, expressed his deep regret at the occurrence, and apologized to the house for his participation in it.

Mr. Rathbun followed and submitted himself to the judgment of the house, apologizing to all around for what he had done through a hasty temper, and declaring that he felt nothing but the greatest respect and friendship for the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. White thereupon offered his hand to Mr. Rathbun, declaring that after the gentleman's declaration it was not in his nature to entertain any unkind feelings toward him.

This reconciliation had so dramatic an effect that the whole audience on the floor and in the galleries began simultaneously to applaud by clapping of hands.

Mr. Dromgoole withdrew his proposition, and remarked that he did not consider it necessary to pursue the subject.

Mr. Saunders thought it due to the house that an inquiry should be made. The matter would go forth to the public and would be misrepresented. There should be an authentic report of the matter, if nothing else was done.

Mr. Holmes, after some preliminary remarks on the disgraceful character of these disorders, said he felt it due to his constituents and to country to offer a resolution, which he sent to the chair, viz.: "That the Hon. John White, of Kentucky, and the Hon. B. Rathbun, of New York, be expelled from this house."

Mr. White did the same. It must be noticed that Mr. White called upon the reporters especially to note his declaration that the rash young man, Mr. Moore, was utterly unknown to him. Though Mr. Moore was said to be a Kentuckian, he vowed that he did not know him even by sight.

The end of the matter was that all other propositions being rejected or withdrawn, it was ordered that a committee of five be appointed to inquire into and report upon the subject.

Acts of violence on the floor had often occurred, but this was the first instance of a stranger, and an armed man, in the affrays of the house, on the floor and in full session. It was an evil precedent, and the more so because the offender was said to be a responsible and respetacble man.

AN INGENIOUS JAILBIRD.

Three Smart Tricks Get Him Out of the Westmoreland County Jail.

Greensburg Argus: At an early hour last Friday morning John Brown, who recently plead guilty to the charge of stealing a horse, made a most perilous and daring escape from the jail of this county. Brown by some means obtained possession of some wire, with which he made a netting under and close to the top of a table in one of the corridors of the prison and into which he crawled just prior to the locking of the cell doors. After the performance of this duty Jailer Reed retired, but made his usual round about midnight, when all seemed right. No sooner, however, had the jailer disappeared then Brown decended from his place of concealment, and after wrenching from its fastening a long section of gas-pipe, he climbed up on to one of the galleries—distant, perhaps, twenty-five feet from the heavy glass sky-light. First bending the end of the pipe into the form of a hook he then punched a hole in the glass large enough to admit of the passage of his body. Then hooking the pipe on the frame work, he ascended, hand over hand, to the aperture. Once here the pipe served him as a double purpose. Pulling up the pipe he again fastened the hook as before and by its aid he descended the steep slate roof to the stone gutter at the edge. Ten feet distant stands a derrick used in boring a water well for the jail and just here the most perilous part of the performance occurred, to accomplish which required a nerve of steel. Knowing that the crash of glass would certainly be heard and that his hope of escape admitted of no delay, he unhesitatingly sprang in the darkness for the cross pieces on the derrick, one of which, fortunately for him, he succeeded in grasping. Having once been a sailor, the descent to terra firma by the aid of the braces was an easy matter. Once down it was not difficult to elude those who had been attracted to the spot by the noise made by the crashing of the glass. Had he missed his hold he could not have escaped instant death, as the distance to the ground is about sixty feet. It is well known that the grand jury has upon different occasions recommended the placing of a heavy wire screen under the frame of the skylight with a view of better security, but the commissioners have seen proper to neglect the performance of this simply duty and the above is the result.

A Transfer.

Yesterday the ticket stock records of the Union Pacific, which heretofore have been kept in the office of the general ticket agent, were transferred to the office of Mr. Wing, the auditor of passenger agents' accounts, where they will remain, under the charge of Miss V. A. Needham.

Big Grading.

Black & McCann have just commenced the grading of South Tenth street from the south line of Joseph Redfield's property to the south line of Tom Murray's addition. Ten thousand cubic yards of earth will be removed.