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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 Oct. 21, 1887, was as follows:

Saturday, Oct. 15	14,467
Sunday, Oct. 16	14,212
Monday, Oct. 17	14,722
Tuesday, Oct. 18	14,100
Wednesday, Oct. 19	14,090
Thursday, Oct. 20	14,094
Friday, Oct. 21	14,129
Average	14,250

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 22nd day of October, A. D. 1887.

N. P. FEIL,
(SEAL.) Notary Public

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

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 October, 1886, 12,989 copies; for November, 1886, 13,348 copies; for December, 1886, 13,257 copies; for January, 1887, 16,256 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, 14,026 copies; for August, 1887, 14,261 copies; for September, 1887, 14,349 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of October, A. D. 1887.

N. P. FEIL,
(SEAL.) Notary Public.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, the English commissioner of the fisheries commission, has started for this country accompanied by two detectives. Perhaps "Slippery Joe" is afraid of losing himself in this great country.

SAN FRANCISCO wants the national republican convention. There is not the least probability of that body going farther west than Omaha, and the wisest thing the Golden City can do is to throw its influence for the Gate City.

THE only chance to see Manderson and Thurston on the same stump for the next twelve months is presented during the present week. This is positively the last joint engagement until after the senatorial harvest feast of 1888.

AFTER a half-century of litigation the famous Gaines case at New Orleans is about to come to a final decision in United States supreme court. The whole sum involved, with interest, should the decision be adverse to the city, amounts to $2,500,000.

THE Washington weather prophet who predicted earthquake disturbances between the 15th and 25th of this month has suffered much contumely by reason of the failure of his prophecy. A shock at Quebec yesterday, however, suggests that he may have been merely a little out in his calculation as to time.

THE last number of the *International Record* of charities and correction has a full account of the recent conference held in this city. The editor speaks well of the work done by the delegates in Omaha and in Lincoln, but cannot comprehend why the state should exact a subsidy of 640 acres from the citizens of Grand Island as a condition for locating the soldiers' home.

THE building of residences in this city which command a high rental seems to have rather more than met the demand for this class of houses, and "for rent" signs are more numerous than they were a few months ago in eligible parts of the city. There is still a demand, however, for residences that command a moderate rental, within the means of clerks and workingmen.

SHOULD the coming winter in Dakota prove very severe, as it is now feared it will, there will be great suffering over a large portion of that territory. In many localities anthracite coal will be $25 a ton, at which price few farmers can afford to burn it. Wood being as great a luxury as coal, the outlook is in any event most gloomy for hundreds of farmers, and the presage of a hard winter must be regarded by most of them with a feeling closely allied to terror. A great many, during the recent cold "snap," were compelled to depend on straw and buffalo chips to keep themselves and families from freezing.

WE are threatened with an outbreak of the "Literary center" in this country. Boston enjoyed the distinction of being the only genuine one for many years, and any literary coterie that could not show the trade mark of the "Hub" was treated with all the contempt bestowed on a spurious article. In recent times, however, New York has begun to contest this claim with some show of success, and now Washington presents an array of writers whom the national capital regards as a very promising nucleus for a very interesting "center." They are Bancroft, Mrs. Burnett, F. Marion Crawford, Frank R. Stockton, Spofford, John Hay. Next.

THE American newsmongers having offered their differing explanations of why Mrs. Garfield and her daughter went to Europe, the subject is now in the hands of the foreign correspondents. One of them found the ladies and their companions at a health resort in England, and among other things cables the information that there is nothing of a matrimonial nature in their visit. There has been a great deal said regarding the wholly private concerns of the Garfields, since they left their home in Mentor to go abroad, that must have been exceedingly annoying to them. Mrs. Garfield does not court and does not desire notoriety, and Miss Mollie is a modest and unassuming young lady who undoubtedly is in full sympathy with her mother. They should be permitted to go their way in peace.

Prohibition Before the Supreme Court.

A great deal of interest is felt regarding the fate of the prohibition cases before the supreme court of the United States, which involve the question of the constitutionality of prohibitory laws and also the question of the right of the manufacturers of liquor to compensation for their property rendered valueless by such laws. Last week the court refused to advance the cases on the docket for immediate hearing and decided to withhold the decision of the case already argued until all have been presented, action which each party to the issues construed as favorable to its side. Iowa and Kansas are immediately interested in the decision of these cases, but it will of course concern every state which has a prohibitory law, and have a most important bearing upon the question of prohibitory legislation generally.

As far as the question of constitutionality is concerned, it is not expected that the supreme court will decide against this legislation, though it must be conceded that there are very cogent reasons why it might do so. There has generally been, however, a disposition to construe liberally the police powers of a state and its right to enact laws intended to protect the health of its citizens, among which prohibitory laws have been included. It is more than probable that the supreme court will not interfere with this well-established recognition of the police functions of the state. But the question of compensation is a new one. In a decision rendered about a year ago by Judge Brewer, of the United States court, the constitutionality of the prohibitory law was affimed, but it was held that before the law could go into effect it was the duty of the state to compensate the manufacturers of intoxicants for property which would be rendered worthless by the law. This is obviously a most important matter, in fact only less important, as affecting the whole policy of prohibitory legislation, than the question of constitutionality.

This decision was widely commented on at the time and very generally approved as just. A concession of the power to prohibit does not necessarily carry with it the right to confiscate private property without compensation, and it is not difficult to see where the admission of such a principle might lead to. The manufacture of liquors having been carried on in a state as a legitimate business, paying its share of the revenues of the state, and receiving the recognition and sanction which are implied in state regulation and supervision, it seems clearly unjust that those engaged in the business should on the demand of a majority vote be compelled to discontinue their business, with the consequent sacrifice of the capital they have invested in plant and machinery, without any redress in compensatory damages. The wrong involved in such a principle seems so plain that it is almost impossible to doubt that the supreme court will sustain the decision of the circuit judge. In that case prohibitory legislation will become a much more serious business than it has been, and will doubtless give way in most of those states which have it to the license and local option policy. It would be extremely difficult to enact a prohibition law anywhere if it should become necessary to accompany it by an appropriation bill.

The Evangelical Alliance.

There is to be held in Washington next December a convention of representatives of the Protestant churches of the United States, the object of which is to advance the policy of alliance, for the purpose of more systematic and thorough church work among the people, which really had its beginning as a general movement in the spring of last year. There has existed an evangelical alliance for forty years, but its work has been mainly confined to New England. The effort now making is to give it national scope. All church people assuredly, and everybody who is favorable to the growth of morality among the people, will feel an interest in this movement, which contemplates a general, united and systematic plan among the Protestant churches for drawing the masses into closer relations with the religious bodies, while at the same time aiding to promote the improvement of social conditions.

How necessary this missionary work is will be seen in the statement of the secretary to the National Evangelical Alliance that of the sixty million people in the United States thirty million never enter a church. One-half the people of this christian land are wholly indifferent to any form of religious teaching, and a very considerable proportion of this number knows absolutely nothing about it. Clearly here at home is a field and a demand for christian effort much more inviting and more vitally necessary than are presented in lands thousands of miles away. What is the explanation of this state of affairs? The secretary of the alliance gives it in these words: "This calamity is due to the negligence and indifference of the church leaders in general. It was the separation of the churches which led to the indifference now existing. Protestantism to-day is disorganized, divided into jarring and contending sects and denominations, jealous and fearful of each other because there is no mutual understanding." So severe and candid an arraignment, authoritatively made, ought to receive the earnest attention of churchmen. It ought to suggest to every denomination to ask itself whether the allegation does not justly apply to its own derelictions and shortcomings. It ought to induce every minister to carefully review his work and examine the policy of his church management, in order to satisfy himself whether the results of the work have been all that could reasonably be expected and the policy is such as will attract and interest the people. The church needs to have its faults pointed out, and such candid setting forth of its defects as that above quoted will do it no harm, but should rather be productive of much good. Every church has a small minority who are ever on the alert for those who are in want of their good offices, but there is a large self-satisfied majority who will do very little, and in very many cases the minister gives more of his attention, and perhaps his sympathy also, to the latter than to the former class. One of the aims of the Evangelical Alliance is to correct this by infusing a zeal into home missionary work that would attract and receive the interest of all in the churches.

The alliance is a progressive movement. The eminent christian teachers who have issued the call for the Washington convention recognize that there are new conditions incident to our marvelous material growth and the changes in our population and in the habits and temper of the people which require some changes in the methods of christian work. Among these they evidently regard co-operation as of the first importance.

Volapuk.

There are glimpses of this word of late dodging among our exchanges. It means universal language. Volapuk was gotten up with malice aforethought by a German professor named John Martin Schleyer, who knows fifty-five languages. The new tongue is an extract of all these, and must be taken in very small doses at first. No system would be strong enough to absorb much of it at a time. It will be observed, on close inspection, that Volapuk is thus a very appropriate name. Most anyone on the spur of the moment would associate it with indisposition of the stomach. To follow this line of thought a little further we will give a sentence: "Menade' bal Puki bal." This does not mean that man suffers a distressing headache after an ice-cream festival, but something quite different, namely: "One language for one mankind."

Of the hundreds of languages in existence Volapuk is the only one that has been deliberately walled into existence. The rest have grown up a good deal like Topsy. Volapuk has already gained a number of enthusiastic students who predict for it a great future. Professor Schleyer brought forth Volapuk in 1877, and it is now claimed it is spoken by one million people in Europe and studied by 2,000 students in the university of Vienna alone. This seems like rapid progress, but when one considers the number of inhabitants in the world it will take some time before the language can be strictly called universal. At the rate of 1,000,000 per decade Volapuk would require about fifteen billion years to gain the whole earth. Making an abrupt comparison that naturally suggests itself, it is quite evident that Volapuk is far behind Jay Gould in powers of acquisition.

The only place in this country, so far as known, where Volapuk has become in any sense epidemic is Chicago. It is said a good many of the literary people there are wrestling with it. A French gentleman by the name of Moutonnier (Muttonhead?) gave a lecture on it the other day. From his remarks it is learned that the Volapuk vocabulary is made up largely of the English, German, Slavonic and Romanic tongues, with a sprinkling of others. The language has only one declension, one conjugation, a very simple syntax and there are no exceptions. Students who have struggled with Greek and Latin, whose grammars are mostly made up of exceptions will especially understand the beauty of this provision. It may be of interest to give a few samples of Volapuk words: Book is buk, from the English; pen is pen, from the same; table is tab, French; chair, stul, German; needle, nad, German; animal, niva, Roumanian; for, ibo, Russian, etc. If a lover wishes to say that he loves he exclaims, lofob. It is doubtful whether American girls will consider this an improvement on the expression to which they have become accustomed. Good morning is "glidi sol," a pretty phrase, which will doubtless become popular at once.

Volapuk is also free from idiomatic forms. The only man we know of who could master the universal language would be George Francis Train.

IT is reported that a granddaughter of Salmon P. Chase contemplates adopting the stage as a career. The young lady is Miss Ethel Sprague, daughter of ex-Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, and Kate Chase Sprague, and she is said to have exceptional dramatic talent. She has received a thorough education, almost wholly in Europe, and has all the accomplishments necessary to any requirements which the profession of an actress would impose. She sensibly proposes, also, to begin in a subordinate position and work up, which is much better than starting at the top and being compelled to work downward. Miss Sprague may prove to be a most worthy acquisition to the stage, and perhaps fill a place there more usefully than she could in any other capacity, but the suggestion will come that but for the unfortunate domestic troubles which estranged her parents, with its disastrous consequences to the fortunes of both, she might have the assurance of a career better suited to the grandchild of the great financier and jurist—a career in which her talents and accomplishments would not be useless, and in which she could have rank and honor without striving for them.

THE proclamation of President Cleveland, designating the 24th of November for observance as a day of national thanksgiving, has hardly received due attention as a reverential acknowledgment of what the American people have to be thankful for. There has for the most part been a stereotyped tone about thanksgiving proclamations which suggested that one differed from another in little more than the change of dates, but that of Mr. Cleveland is evidently original, and whether the production of the president or the secretary of state it is clear that the author's heart was in the work and that the feelings of humility and gratitude were very active. It is an earnest invocation to thankfulness and to good deeds that shall beget thankfulness which must impress all who read it.

A SOUTHERN colored preacher recently explained to his flock how the idea of a black devil originated. He said it was the white man's imagination which gave his satanic majesty this color and a newspaper discussion over the matter has sprung up in the south. From this it appears that the honored gentleman in tights is almost as variegated as a barber pole. The Abyssinians hold that he is white, our Anglo-Saxon ancestors painted him red and Milton calls him a bright and shining spirit. No wonder the poet calls him a "painted devil." Having so much to do with colors it is also readily seen whence the inspiration comes that paints a town, or our modern paintings that sell at a dollar a yard.

IF Robert Garrett recovers his senses in Mexico it might be well to retain him there as minister. Those who have been sent there in that capacity for a couple of years past lost their wits.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Governor John B. Gordon, of Georgia, will speak in Cleveland on November 1.

Public office should not be in the hands of a public "Trust" composed of boodlers and their backers.

Stephen B. Elkins says there is no foundation for the report that he is supporting the democratic ticket in Maryland.

Representative O'Farrell, of Virginia, expects that the present democratic majority will be somewhat reduced this fall.

General Nathan Goff, of West Virginia, firmly believes that not only his state, but old Virginia will go republican in 1888.

Senator Gorman, of Maryland, laughs at the idea of democratic defection defeating the regular ticket in his state this fall.

Assistant Secretary Muldrow's friends are very confident he will succeed Secretary Lamar, if the latter goes on the supreme bench.

B. F. Jones, chairman of the republican national committee, will tender his resignation in January without recommending any special person to succeed him.

Judge C. W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, does not mind saying that Judge Gresham would be a popular candidate in his state if nominated for the presidency in 1888.

Senator J. D. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, although very quiet, will throw the weight of his political influence to send a solid Blaine delegation to the national republican convention in 1888.

Orator Grady, of Atlanta, referred to Mr. Cleveland as the greatest ruler on earth. This was a mistake. Mr. Cleveland is not a ruler. He is simply the moderator or presiding officer of a self-governing people.

Apropos of the call on democratic office holders in Iowa the New York Evening Post points out that Senator Slater's amendment to the civil service bill prohibiting such contributions was rejected by the national senate in 1882, the democrats all voting for the amendment, while the republicans and David Davis took the negative side.

The Right Sentiment.
Providence Journal.

Let us give offices to men of integrity and not to corrupt politicians of either party.

Tired Out.
Washington Critic.

"I do wish," remarked the white horse, wearily, "that auburn-haired girls would try and keep indoors more."

It Means About Seven Votes.
Baltimore American.

When a candidate appears on a platform, and the band strikes up "Fifteen Dollars in My Inside Pocket," what does it mean?

What a Barber Shop He Can Have!
Boston Post.

Last week a New York bride settled $200,000 on the impecunious Italian count whom she married. Our home market evidently needs protection.

Fortune's Favorite.
Chicago News.

The people of Detroit look upon their mayor as one of the most fortunate of men. He had the honor of presiding at a banquet given to the Detroit base ball club the other night.

A Poor Argument.
Milwaukee Sentinel.

The temperance opponents of high license must rely on the argument that it is better to have free whisky and no regulation, where prohibition is impossible, than to license an irremediable evil.

Wholesome Fear of Quotations.
Atlanta Constitution.

"Ah!" exclaimed the president as he sank into an arm chair at the White house, "if I wasn't afraid the Sun would accuse me of stealing from Bartlett's 'Familiar Quotations' I would remark 'there's no place like home.'"

An Opportunity Lost.
Chicago News.

The people of Dakota let a golden opportunity slip through their fingers. They might have captured the presidential party while in the northwest, and then demanded of congress, by way of ransom, that the big territory be made a state.

A Dim Outlook.
Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

We shall look for reform in the running of railroad trains when the president of the company is given a perch on the cowcatcher, the vice president guards the rear platform, and the general superintendent is seated on the red-hot car stove.

Indian Summer.
Dora Read Goodale in The Century.

As frosty Age renews the early fire
Whose eager flame in hazy warmth appears,
And brings again, across the shadowy years,
The vanished dreams that kindle and inspire;
As time repeats the hour of young desire
In smoother laughter and more tranquil tears,
And childish pleasures mixed with needless fears
Stir through the pulses of the withered sire—
So when November, sharp with frost and sleet
And moaning winds about the rocky height,
Has reaped the shining forest to his hand,
The charm of Spring returns in mellower heat,
To veil the leafless hills with purple light
And brood in peace above the naked land.

STATE PRESS JOTTINGS.

The Kearney county Democrat asserts that the "people realize the blessings of a democratic government," but wisely declines to publish corroborative proof.

The campaign is excessively warm in Greeley county. The Ord Democrat invites candidates to "keep on your shirts, gentlemen." The advice is timely and will prevent damaging exposures.

"The democratic press," says the North Bend Flail, "claims that Grover swung around his orbit, inferring by that that he is a heavenly body. It is false as to Grover. Frankie was the only heavenly body on the great junketing trip."

The cheering information comes from Red Willow county that "Mrs. C. L. Nettleton is head and shoulders above either of the other candidates for superintendent of schools." The giants are not all dead yet, or the old parties have developed pigmies.

The Nemaha Times, a republican paper published at the home of Stull, charges that distinguished legal tallow dip with bribery of jurors. It gives times, circumstances and names, and concludes that he is better fitted for the penitentiary than for the bench.

The address of the Gage county republican committee utters a bald untruth when it says that "the presidential chair is occupied though far from filled, by an accident." Those who have taken a mental photograph of Cleveland's shape will recognize the ludicrous aspect of the assertion.

The campaign for the county fleshpots absorbes the best efforts of party organs, and no time is left to waste on news. Mud and malignity for the enemy, inflated commendation for the party ticket, is stalwart motto. Fortunately their pasture is becoming brief and barron and their uselessness glaringly apparrent.

A republican paper in the First district, speaking of Captain Humphrey, says he does not use a pass. The Lincoln Democrat is quite happy to corroborate this. It is a fact. Cap. travels so much on the railroads and is so well known to every conductor in Nebraska that he hasn't had occasion to pull his pass out of his pocket for ten years.

"The citizens of Omaha," says the Beatrice Republican, "will not invite President Cleveland to visit them soon again. In a bungling attempt to compliment them he said: 'Omaha is laying the foundations for a great city.' And the haughty goddess of the 'gate city' adjusts her bustle, and indignantly exclaims, 'just as though it is not a great city now.'"

The Liberty Journal assets that John S. Stull, Humphrey's mate in the judicial race in the First district, has practiced at the bar of the state supreme court. Guy A. Brown, clerk of the court, states that there is no record of Stull's admission to the court. This is a case of assertion vs. fact, with the weight of evidence in favor of the defendant. The plaintiff is given eight days to amend the record.

"The democracy of the Third district," says the Lincoln Democrat, "did well in adhering for a non-partisan ticket for the bench. There is a popular and soundly founded impression that the political huckster is not the best material for the judiciary. In the eastern states it has become the custom to continue good judges upon the bench term after term, and for such a one to meddle with politics means his decapitation at the end of his term."

The Lincoln Democrat "has no hesitancy in saying for Attorney General Leese that he will not consent to a withdrawal or dismissal of the Elkhorn mandamus case. He will see that it is tried and everything will be pushed to the utmost of his ability. Judge Mason takes the same ground. If the board of transportation can establish rates it should make them. If it can't it should dismiss its secretaries, lock its doors and adjourn sine die."

The Blair Pilot announces that Manderson, Thurston, et al, will stump Washington county, and says: "As a scheme to advertise themselves and gain prominence the plan of making campaign speeches, adopted by Senator Manderson and would be Senator John M. Thurston, will doubtless accomplish its purpose. But if the purpose is to catch votes for the republican judicial candidates, then these gentleman would as well remain at home. The day has passed for obtaining votes by stump-speaking; people read too many newspapers and are too intelligent to be influenced by the chaff usually indulged in by the average stump speaker."

"Some of the young politicians," says the Norfolk News, "who are having their first experience in running for office this fall should take pre-election promises with a great deal of allowance. It was six years ago this fall when our friend Ashel Clark ran for sheriff. He made a canvass of the county, and if everybody that told him they would vote for him had done so he would have been elected by a large and handsome majority. When the returns were all in, however, Ashel wasn't the sheriff-elect. After deducting the number of votes he received from the number of promises made him, he arrived at the inevitable conclusion that there were 'seven hundred of the ——est liars in Madison county that ever lived.'"

The Norfolk News gives the following true picture of the situation: "In almost every county in the state the election of county treasurer has become a fight as to what bank or banks shall have the use of the county funds. Republican bankers are fighting republican candidates and democratic bankers are fighting democratic candidates, for the simple and only reason that they cannot secure the county deposits if the man they oppose is elected. Our present law makes the county money a bone for the bank dogs to fight over. It should be changed so that the bank that pays the most for the privilege and puts up the best bond shall be the designated depository of the county funds. Such a law would relieve the treasurer from a burden of responsibility and make him only an executive officer. It would remove all danger of loss to the county from the peculations of a of a dishonest treasurer or the misfortune of one who is plucked by his friends. The law should be changed."

The county funds is the fat bone in the battle in Cass county, and the fight is a trifle personal and somewhat peculiar. One of the candidates has tumbled into a warm corner, and his position is explained by the Plattsmouth Journal in the following: "So it is worth a round hundred dollars to Treasurer Campbell for the Journal to keep quiet on the subject of the county deposits, is it? Well, if this is all you want, how much better it would have been never to have embezzled that money. But, not denying that the Journal might be tempted were the offer big enough, it looks as if the treasurer wanted to slip in again without making a fair "divy" of the gains from his illegal traffic in county funds. Zounds! What a depth of infamy a man must come to when he is willing to attempt to purchase the silence of newspaper! Honest, now, Mr. Campbell, what do you think of yourself? It was bad enough to get away with $5,000 or $6,000 in interest on county funds, but wasn't it even beneath the dignity of a high-bred thief to try to bribe into silence an honest criticism of your doings?"

THE POPE'S JUBILEE.

Complete Preparations for its Celebration To-day.

To-day the Catholics of this city will celebrate in a special manner, the jubilee of Pope Leo XIII. At St. Philomena's cathedral Bishop O'Connor will celebrate mass at 8 o'clock and this will be attended by the various Catholic and benevolent societies in the city. These will assemble at the following places:

C. K. of America, right resting on Eleventh and Howard.

Uniformed Knights of St. John, on Howard, right resting on Twelfth street.

Holy Family society, Thirteenth and Howard streets, right resting on Thirteenth street.

A. O. H. society, Thirteenth street opposite their hall, resting on Howard street.

St. Wenesclaus society, Thirteenth and Jackson, right resting on Jackson.

St. Joseph's Benevolent society, Fourteenth and Howard, right resting on Fourteenth.

James Connelly has been appointed chief marshal, with the following assistants: Jeremiah Whalen, John F. Price, John White, Frank A. Martin, Anton France, Joseph Howfex and Frank Popizisil.

Societies are requested to take the places assigned them not later than 7:30 o'clock a. m., and the aids are requested to report to the chief marshal at 7 o'clock this morning.

An Interesting Lecture.

This evening at the Grand opera house, under the auspices of the C. K. of A., Rev. M. P. Dowling, S. J., president of Creighton college, will deliver his new lecture entitled "Family Life Under a New Gospel."

TRAIN TALKS OF ANARCHY.

Exposition Hall Again Filled With An Enthusiastic Audience.

A BELIEVER IN FREE SPEECH

The Lecturer Touches Upon a Variety of Subjects and Devotes Ten Minutes to the Condemned Men.

Another Erratic Lecture.

George Francis Train, philosopher, egotist, traveler, linguist, atheist, crank or lunatic as the world may be pleased to call him, addressed an audience that completely filled the auditorium of Exposition hall last night. Mr. Train has lost none of his marvellous eloquence or gift of repartee during his long years of silence. In fact his brilliancy of oratory never shone brighter than at the present time and his auditors last night were very liberal and enthusiastic in the applause they bestowed upon him.

Mr. Train arrived at precisely twenty-five minutes after eight and his appearance was the signal for cheers, long continued. He was accompanied by ex-Governor Saunders, three little girls and a messenger boy bearing two baskets, one containing button-hole boquets and the other Delaware grapes. Governor Saunders introduced the speaker as one who twenty-five years ago predicted Omaha's greatness and who was greatly instrumental in the establishment of the municipality. The growth of the city had fully demonstrated the correctness of Mr. Train's foresight and he would tell the citizens of Omaha in what yet they were lacking.

Mr. Train was dressed in a black cut-away coat, white vest, black trousers, patent leather pumps from the tops of which peeped bright scarlet stockings. He wore lavender gloves and the usually bunch of flowers adorned the lapel of his coat. Mr. Train was greeted with great applause when he arose and in the following couplet paid his respects to Governor Saunders:

"Great in the senate, great in the state,
He who follows Saunders, takes the
Train too late."

Mr. Train then followed his usual custom and presented Governor Saunders, the three little girls and the reporters with tiny bouquets, paying a high tribute to the press represenatives. Then he asked the few people in the gallery to take seats below "just for sociability's sake.,'

Mr Train began by saying that the most noble element of character a man could possess was grit—bull dog grit. That was the secret of his own success. Never stick to any one sect, but rather seek individuality. No man could afford to have his mind swayed by the opinions of others. He then launched out into a discussion of the possibilities of Omaha and drew several "pictures" on the blackboard and by word of mouth demonstrating what an almost boundless territory was naturally and geographically tributary to Omaha. He said that no one but himself fully comprehended what a great country lay between this city and Denver, and to illustrate told the story of the Englishman who attempted to walk to Pikes Peak from Denver and return before breakfast. He was found late in the afternoon about half way between preparing to ford a creek three feet wide, and when asken why he didn't jump across replied that distances were so deceiving that he did not propose to attempt to leap across what was undoubtedly a mammoth river. Mr. Train said he could see what the future had in store for Omaha as plainly as he saw it twenty-five years ago, and knew that it would be a city of a half million in twenty years if all the Paxtons, the McShanes, the Armours and all capitalists would put their shoulder to the wheel of progress and push together.

The speaker then spoke of his addresses made in New York, Chicago and Kansas City in behalf of the anarchists and how he forced the police and military to pay their admission at the door, and said that no officer of the law had as much right to inaugurate a riot as the lowliest laborer. He paid a high tribute to the love of law and order that ever characterizes the majority of laboring men and this sentiment drew forth tremendous applause.

Mr. Train next turned his attention to what he was pleased to term the serfdom existing in republics, especially in the United States. He showed how the minority in the last presidential election were nonenities, they having absolutely no influence in the management of public affairs. He showed how women were degraded by being refused the right of franchise and said that in refusing them that right men set the stamp of ignominy upon them and made them more debased than the emancipated slaves and on an equity with convicts and savages.

Mr. Train then announced that he had been born on the top of the mountain and could see down both sides, while idiots were born on the side. This conceit caused great laughter. Every enduring thing in this world was gained by steps and not by a single leap. The pyramids were built by steps and even the mountains toiled upward in the night. All the monied men of Omaha should unite in the effort to push the city's interest and then it would be the metropolis of the new world. "The trouble with you men of Omaha," said Mr. Train, "is that you've got a gold watch in your pocket and tell the world it's pewter. That a pretty way to establish your credit, isn't it?"

The speaker then touched on a variety of subjects both political, domestic and scientific, and finally reached "the anarchists," which was advertised as his subject for the evening. Mr. Train exhibited several copies of his paper which was suppressed in Chicago and read several passages from them. He said that he had been urgently solicited by the condemned men to take up their cause and that was the reason of his breaking his long silence. He did not care one farthing for anarchy or the anarchists, but was a believer in free speech. He couldn't understand why 65,000,000 of people should be afraid of "seven little picayune anarchists." He never saw an anarchist, never talked anarchy and yet was considered the arch anarchist of the world. He was considered a communist in France, a nihilist in Russia and a Fenian in Ireland, and had been thrown into fourteen jails for his supposed treason. He believed that every man has a right to his own religion and beliefs and to advocate his doctrines when and where ever he chooses. He entered upon the defense of the seven men simply to avert another civil war. If these men were hung twenty million laboring men would rise up to avenge them. He had advised them not to sue for executive clemency or allow their cases to go before the supreme court, and he wished it distinctly understood it was not the anarchists who caused the arguments in their behalf before the highest tribunal of the United States to be made, but their friends and sympathizers.

"If they hang them," said Mr. Train, "I will expatiate myself forever from this my native land. I will not live with such a people. I hate capital punishment; it is the resource of the thug, the cutthroat, the strangler and the barbarian." [Here Mr. Train took a vote as to how many were against and how many favored capital punishment. The nays and ayes were about equal.] "If I do leave this country," he continued, "and you all get your throats cut, don't blame me, and I tell you if I do go you will be treading on mighty thin ice."

Mr. Train then invited the audience to ask him questions and the first one was: "What do you think of prohibition?" He replied that he would bring Council Bluffs over here, have free bridges and prohibit that twenty-five cent fare between the two cities. If the question referred to liquor he did not think any man had a right to interfere with another man's stomach.

In reply to the question if he ever drank, chewed or smoked Mr. Train emphatically said that he had never done either in his life. Some one asked: "What of the coercion bill in Ireland?" Mr. Train replied that it meant the downfall of Ireland. That it would stamp out the life of that island.

He then announced that he would put on "two white neckties to-day and preach in the exposition hall to-night." Mr. Train was frequently interrupted with applause and laughter. The many ladies present seemed to thoroughly enjoy the entertainment.

LETTERS FROM PARSONS, SPIES AND NINA.

The following letters received by Mr. Train from A. R. Parsons and Nina Van Zandt, Spies' proxy wife, are published in the BEE for the first time:

PRISON CELL 22, CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 18, 1887
—Citizen Geo. Francis Train, Champion of Free Speech, Free Press and Public Assemblage: Despotism of America's money-mongers is again demonstrated. They deny the right of the people to assemble to hear you speak to them. Free speech! They will not allow the people to buy or read the Psycho-Anarchist. Free Press! They interdict the right of the people to assemble and petition for redress of grievances. Right of assembly!

United States constitution nullified by supreme court's decision. Revolution!

The people clubbed, arrested, imprisoned, shot and hung in violation of law and constitution at behest of American plutocrats.

Free speech, free press, and right to assemble cost seven years' bloody revolution of 1776. But degenerate Americans style those who maintain the Declaration of Independence as anarchists. Jefferson, Adams, Hancock, Washington, Franklyn, Pain, Henry and other revolutionary sires they ridicule as "fools," "cranks," etc. America's plutocrats of 1887 sneer at such things.

Police censorship over press, speech and assemblage. Russia, Spain, Italy, Germany, France—abashed. Working Women's union prohibited by Chicago police from singing the Marsellaise" at social entertainments.

Last link forged in the chain. America joins the "International Brotherhood of Man." Proletaire of every chime and tongue from Moscow, Berlin, Vienna, Madrid, London and Paris to Chicago join refrain and sing the "Marsllaise."

Onward! Citizen Train. Freedom shall not perish!

Let the welkin ring and from land to land labor's innumerable hosts proclaim—"Liberty, Fraternity, Equality!"

Salut!

A. R. PARSONS,
Proletar.

N. B.—Exchanges please copy.

CELL NO. 19, CAPITALIST BASTILE, CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 10, 1887. Citizen George Francis Train: Your kind note received. Yes, "murdered by the state." Is there anything strange or unusual in that fact? No! Oh no! Murder is the legitimate and only occupation of the social organization called "the state." What else but the state, through the mechanism of its constitutions and laws, has made convicts, beggars and slaves of the vast majority of the human race? What else but this social monster known as "the state" has made the producers—the workers—dependent hirelings and wage slaves? What else but this social monster called "the state" has made enforced poverty, ignorance and superstition the artificial condition of those who by their industry create all wealth?

Damned be the state, say I! And for this the state says I must die! So be it. For if I live I am in duty bound to kill the state.

Yours for humanity, A. R. PARSONS,
Anarchist.

Citizen Train: Accept my thanks and those of my comrades for the manly stand you have taken in behalf of justice!

Wall street and its hirelings triumph—how long yet? Fraternally, A. SPIES.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26, 1887.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23, 1887.

Citizen George Francis Train:—

Have written to George Schilling, now in New York, to see you personally, which I suppose he has done meantime. Perhaps Captain W. P. Black will wait upon you, also, during his stay in the empire city. There are no new developments in the case. Fraternally, A. SPIES.

336 E. Huron st., north side,
Saturday, a. m., Oct. 18, 1887.

Dear Mr. Train:—

Last night my mother and I visited the Palmer house and also Mr. Devine's late residence, in the hope of finding you. It was more than kind of you to come to Chicago to try to help us in obtaining justice. Believe me, we all appreciate it. Would it not be better to leave off the term "anarchist" from your paper? I think that it only inflames public opinion; the masses do not understand the term rightly, or do not wish to. Besides the "Haymarket" meeting which caused all this trouble had nothing to do with anarchism; it was a meeting of workingmen, held for the purpose of protesting against the police outrage of the previous day and for the purpose of discussing the eight hour system. We hope to see you soon. Gratefully yours, NINA VAN Z. SPIES.

HISTORICAL DRAFT.

A draft of the United States National bank of Omaha upon the North Western National bank of Chicago for $50.00 in favor of George Francis Train was mailed to-day to Citizen E. Devine, editor of the Western Newsman, 158 South Clark street, Chicago, with the following endorsement in the back:

Pay E. Devine for seven baskets fruit daily to seven anarchists in Cook county jail.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

TELEGRAMS TO CHICAGO.

Citizen Train sent those telegrams to Chicago jail:

Citizen A. R. Parsons, Cook County Jail, Chicago, Ill.: Hello! Everything O. K.! Keep stiff upper lip! Twenty million friends!
GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

Citizen Aug. Spies: Omaha sends cheers for free speech! Soil! Press! Thought! Manhood! Liberty!

Citizen Fisher: Never say die! All's well that ends well! Rainbow everywhere.
GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

Citizen Engell: Supreme court must affirm Butler! Tucker! Prior! Soloman! Black! (Truth)! GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

Citizen Schwabe: Illinois organized civil war when antagonizing national constitution! Firing Sumpter! GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

Citizen Lingg: Nagne Est Veritas et Prevalebet! Regards to seven coming aldermen.
GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

Citizen Fielding: National constitution guarantees your life! Liberty and pursuit of happiness. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

Citizen E. Devine, Editor Western Newsman, 158 South Clark street, Chicago: Omaha backs fair play and oppose capital punishment! Mailed checks for seven boxes fruit daily till November 11.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN,
Editor Train Daily Psyclos Anarchy.

Citizen Oscar Kebee, State Prison, Joliet, Ill.: You will join your family in sixty days! Victory everywhere!

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

Army News.

Under instructions from the commanding general, division of the Missouri, Major W. J. Lyster, and companies F and K, Sixth infantry, are held in readiness at Fort Douglas, Utah, to proceed without delay to Highwood, the site of the new post to be built near Chicago.

A general court-martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Du Chesne, Utah, Thursday, November 10, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it. The following is the detail for the court: Lieutenant Colonel Osborne, Captain Kinzie, Captain Britton, Captain Jocelyn, Captain Baker, Captain Dawson, Captain Haughey, First Lieutenant Cornman, First Lieutenant Wittich. Captain Ray, acting judge advocate, United States army, judge advocate.

A board of survey is hereby appointed to meet at a subsistence storehouse in this city at 11 o'clock a. m., on Monday, October 31, 1887, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine into, report upon and fix the responsibility in an alleged deficiency of certain subsistence stores received by Major John P. Hawkins, commissary of subsistence, United States army, from Second Lieutenant G. W. McIver, Seventh Infantry, late acting commissary of subsistence at the Bellevue rifle range, Bellevue, Neb., by his invoice dated October 3, 1887. Detail for the board: Major