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THE DAILY BEE.

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IOWA has invented a new political brand. It is the "jugwump."

THE flattest object on earth is a misleading political straw after election.

EX-GOVERNOR LEON S. ABBETT must clip the wings of his ambition. New Jersey will not ask him to be her senator this year.

CHICAGO now claims a population of 888,000. But for a little "if," it would have been 1,000,000 according to one of the papers of that city.

SINCE the supreme court has bulled the market in railroad commissioners a position on the state board of transportation is worth more than a fourteen-company post-tradership.

THE seventh annual session of the National Farmers' congress is now in session at Chicago. It is principally composed of horny-handed toilers who want to farm out their influence.

THE state board of transportation has been accorded power to reduce rates. We shall presently see whether Nebraska will continue to pay double the local freight rates which prevail in Minnesota.

THE republicans did not lose everything in New York. The legislature remains in their hands, and the senate, which Governor Hill was especially anxious about, will have a republican majority of eight, quite sufficient for safety.

A GEORGIA negro boy eleven years old stabbed a young man who annoyed him. A jury promptly found him guilty and the court promptly sentenced him to the penitentiary for life. How nicely justice works when there is no money or influence in the way.

THE disreputable trade-dollar is now being melted into bricks by the United States assay office. It will then be converted into a "buzzard" dollar of less intrinsic value, but with greater purchasing power. Such is the wonderful skill of the modern statesman acting as a financier.

THE republicans apparently made a decided gain in Maryland, but it is absurd to cite this as holding out any promise for next year. The revolting democrats who voted with the republicans this year will nearly all get back into the party lines when the presidential election calls for them, regardless of whether their reform policy is thereby advanced or retarded.

THE Denver papers are urging the establishment of large woolen mills and furniture manufactories. The plan is to issue stock in small shares to be taken by the people of the city. Such concerns established on such an unnatural basis would only bring financial disaster. If there is a sufficient demand for the product and if woolen goods and furniture can be manufactured as cheap as it can be bought from other points, such concerns will spring up without urging.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN is on his way back to his bench and to silence. The brilliant epigrammatist was almost cured of his mania by a week's sojourn in Omaha. His fate overtook him, however, at Chicago, and he is gone again to the birds and the children of Madison square. His visit to this city will live in his memory as a bright and sunny spot in his forlorn career. Here he had nothing to fear. He said what he pleased. He did what he pleased. The good people in the city listened to him and were kind to him.

THE decision in the supreme court that fully sustains the position of Attorney General Leese with regard to the power conferred by the new railroad commissioner law upon the state board of transportation is of the utmost importance to the people of this state. But the intense interest manifested at this time in the Chicago anarchists' executions detracts popular attention from all other subjects. Our views as to the effect of the supreme court decision is therefore reserved until excitement about the anarchists has subsided. We cannot refrain, however, from congratulating the attorney general upon his success in behalf of the people.

The President Gratified.

The Washington correspondent concur in saying that Mr. Cleveland was exceedingly pleased with the result of the election in New York. So was Dan Lamont, and so indeed were all the members of the administration. It is easy to understand that it was a very great relief to them, for the situation before the election had anything but a promising appearance. This was that brought Mr. Cleveland to the rescue with his hearty approval of everybody on the democratic ticket and his wish for the success of the entire crowd.

Of course the friends of the president claim that it was he who saved the day, and unquestionably they have good grounds for the claim. It would certainly be unjust to deny to Governor Hill a measure of commendation for his efforts, but the friends of Mr. Cleveland will give the governor just as little credit as possible. They now feel secure, and they will have no divided honors. New York will send to the national democratic convention a full Cleveland delegation, with not a man in it who will not be for the president first, last and all the time. If there ever has been any question as to whether Mr. Cleveland would secure a nomination it need be entertained no longer. It is settled beyond any contingency if he lives until the convention is held.

But does the result of the late election in New York remove all doubt as to whether Mr. Cleveland can carry that state next year? If so his re-election must also be regarded as a foregone conclusion. It does not appear to be necessary, however, to make this concession. The victory of the democracy in that state last Tuesday undoubtedly gives the party an advantage, yet there are several reasons why this advantage may be lost before next November. The course of the representatives of the party in congress will have an influence, and from present indications, they do not seem likely to accomplish anything that will commend the party to the further support of that class of people who want relief from oppressive taxation. It is also a question whether the administration can hold its independent supporters. There are some signs of a disposition among this class to revolt as a rebuke to the president for his interference in the New York and Massachusetts campaigns. This remarkable conduct of Mr. Cleveland has greatly lessened the infatuation of many of the independents, since it has shown them that the lofty appearance of unselfishness assumed by the president was purely an affectation, as insincere as his professions of devotion to civil service reform have been shown to be whenever adherence to such professions might work any injury to the party.

Nevertheless Mr. Cleveland will be the candidate of his party next year, and it would be idle to deny that he will be a strong candidate. With the knowledge of whom it must fight the republican party can have no excuse for failing to select for its standard bearer its strongest and most available leader.

Duped Directors.

The story of the suspension of the Fifth National bank of St. Louis discloses the fact invariably developed by such occurrences, that the directors of the institution were ignorant of its affairs and allowed themselves to be completely duped by the president and cashier. There was, of course, the most unquestioning confidence in these officials, and they were allowed to conduct the business in their own way, with rarely an inquiry as to how they were doing it, and no such thing as an investigation ever suggested. Being thus secure in the confidence of the directors, and having every reason to feel safe against any close or searching examination of the bank affairs, the president and cashier went into all sorts of speculations, loaned money freely where they were interested, and getting in deeper and more deeply all the time at last brought the bank to ruin. The government examiner found that the institution had been insolvent for four years, and he discovered a condition of rottenness that surpassed all his previous experience in the examination of crooked banks.

The directors of banks are practical business men of long experience, but they seem to have shown only the merest perfunctory interest in this branch of their investments. If they alone suffered their neglect to perform their duties it would be of little consequence, but it has brought loss to many others who had every reason to suppose that these men were giving the bank such supervision as it was their duty to give, and thus guarding the interests of depositors and others having dealings with the bank. Their omission to perform what was required by them by virtue of their position was therefore simply criminal, although the law may not so regard it. The directors of the Fidelity bank of Cincinnati were also ignorant of what Harper and the cashier were doing with the funds of the bank, and were duped just as the directors of the St. Louis bank have been. It is the same story in every case of a national bank failure. The Cincinnati rascals are in prison, and undoubtedly those at St. Louis will have a similar fate. It would be well if the directors who have neglected their duty were amenable to a like punishment, the justice of which no one would question.

There has been a number of national bank failures within the past few months and the developments in every case have been very similar. Confidence in the managing officials was so great that they were permitted to run the affairs of the institutions as they saw proper, without check, restriction or sense of responsibility to any one. Such liberty of action and freedom from control offers a temptation to most men which is very apt to become irresistible. At all events the fall of many men who by a long career of integrity and usefulness have won confidence proves that it is dangerous to relax a regular supervision over those who have the handling and the disposal of the money of others. Bank directors should direct. That is their function, and that is what the public doing business with a bank expects of them. In order to do this wisely they must keep well informed re-

garding the affairs of the bank to the minutest detail. A man whose sense of duty is not stronger than his confidence in anybody is not fitted to be a bank director.

A Republican Senator from New Jersey.

Well, that is an occasion for Thanksgiving.

Other Lands Than Ours.

Political affairs in England have developed no new features during the past week, and do not appear likely to until the reassembling of parliament. Meanwhile the government continues to enforce its policy in Ireland, though it would seem less aggressive, than formerly. Just now a matter which is commanding the very earnest attention of the government is the demand of the unemployed thousands of London, who continue to clamor with increasing vigor for relief. At the recent lord mayor's banquet Lord Salisbury made this subject the main feature of his speech, thereby conspicuously showing the great importance he attached to it. The situation is undoubtedly serious, and it is reported that London is profoundly concerned as to what may result if means are not found to satisfy the appeals of the unemployed. The London News says of the destitution among the laboring population that it is simply heart-rending to investigate. Another authority says that the distress is very real and is growing in volume every day. There are from 100,000 to 120,000 people out of work in London, while foreign workmen are pouring in by every steamer. No fewer than 25 per cent of the board schoolchildren go to school every morning without breakfast. Street benches, railway arches, bridges and the grass in the parks receive the sleeping forms of thousands of poor wretches every night. Pawnshops are filling and houses being emptied in many parts of London, especially in the east and south. And the deserted rural districts are pouring in their streams of unemployed humanity almost every day. London is becoming the most fearful problem which any statesman or social reformer has ever had to face. And no one seems to know very well what to do. These unfortunate people are being driven to desperation by the conduct of the authorities in suppressing their meetings and depriving them from such opportunities to make known their condition and their wants. Under such circumstances they are easily operated upon by those who counsel violence, and if the harsh measures of the authorities are continued there is every reason to expect a very serious state of affairs in London before the winter is passed.

The attention of Europe is centered upon San Remo, where the crown prince of Germany, attended by several disagreeing doctors, is receiving treatment for the malady which is now very generally believed to be incurable. There appears to be no longer a reasonable ground of doubt that the growth in the prince's throat is a cancer, and therefore that it is only a question of a little time when it will have completed its deadly work. With this fact admitted and the aged emperor in feeble health, all Europe feels that it cannot be a matter far in the future when Prince William, the eldest son of the crown prince, will become the emperor of Germany. What might follow this change is perhaps the most interesting question of the day in Europe. The character of the young prince warrants the inference that the attitude of Germany would not continue as peaceful as it has been, and doubtless his accession would be the signal for a general renewal of military preparations. It is hardly to be supposed, however, that he would at once reject the example of his grandfather, or that he would fail to heed the counsel of those who have the ear and the confidence of the veteran emperor, so that it is not wholly improbable that the prince, clothed with imperial power, might establish more firmly the peace of Europe. That, however, is not the view that prevails regarding the probable effect of his accession.

Recent utterances of Count Kalnoky, the Austrian premier, regarding the policy to be pursued with reference to Bulgaria, have caused a good deal of irritation at St. Petersburg. While the remarks of the count were conciliatory with regard to Russia, and he advised patience in dealing with the troublesome question, he made very plain his faith in the alliance of Austria, Germany and Italy as a safeguard against any coercive measures on the part of Russia. In this undoubtedly consisted the offenses to Russian feelings, which, quite naturally, have been more than usually sensitive since the alliance was consummated. That arrangement appears to have grown in favor with the parties to it, and to be also regarded by England in a most friendly way. Could the counsel of some European statesmen prevail Prince Ferdinand would be recognized at once, but the more conservative view, as entertained by Kalnoky, is that the time is not yet come for that action. It is a probable event, however, of the not far future. Meanwhile Ferdinand continues to rule and apparently to grow in the favor of the people, for whose welfare he has shown an intelligent and generous concern.

France is about to re-arm her military forces with small bore rifles, using improved powder that makes the smaller rifles as effective in range as the larger bores. The small bores enable the soldiers to carry more rounds of ammunition and the weapons themselves are really more effective in battle, wounding more men than they kill. A wounded soldier is not only disabled from further fighting, but very often takes with him from the field one or two comrades who would remain in action if their friend was killed, not wounded. Besides that, wounded men cumber the trains of an army, and cripple it as a moving force. The small bores, if they have sufficient range and penetration, and do not choke up, will be better weapons than the cumbersome and more deadly guns heretofore carried by the infantry. So impressed has Germany been with the necessity of using the smaller bores, now that it is practicable to use them for military weapons, that, notwithstanding the fact that the German forces were armed with new repeaters last spring, these are to be rejected in favor of new arms of about 32-caliber. Down to recent date military arms have usually been from 44 to 50-caliber, the German gun to be thrown out being a 44.

The proposed conference of European powers regarding Morocco will attract attention to a region not without interest, but of which there is not much accurate information. The statistics given of its population and its cultivable area are contradictory, but it certainly has a fair extent of fertile plains, while the mountains that cover so much of its surface are thought to be rich with mineral products and perhaps in precious metals. Although the industries of the country are very few, those which are prosecuted at all are famous the world over. The government has long been a despotism founded on plunder, yet with such independence tolerated in many tribes as to make the fear of anarchy at the death of the present sultan, who has now reigned fourteen years, by no means groundless. Only a short time ago he was in conflict with coast tribes holding one of his leading ports. While England has more commercial interest in Morocco, as measured by the value of her exports and imports, than all other powers combined, and while France comes next, and even surpasses England a little in her tonnage entering Morocco's ports, Spain in many ways seems to be the power to which a protectorate would naturally be intrusted. She alone would excite no jealousy among the other European nations, and she already is said to have a good understanding with France on this subject. Italy and Germany would prefer her interposition to that of France or England. She already holds a strong strategic position at Ceuta, opposite Gibraltar, and about seventeen miles from it, and a quarter of a century ago she obtained other territory in a successful war against the sultan. It is not improbable, therefore, that if the international conference should find intervention in Morocco expedient, Spain, on giving suitable guarantees, would be intrusted with the duty of making it.

The negotiations for a treaty of commerce between Germany and Austria have been checked by the intention of Austria to extend her bounty system on sugar and brandy exports. The Berlin government declares that the Austrian proposals tend towards a competition dangerous for Germany in the sugar and brandy markets of the world. At the outset of the negotiations, the German government intended that the increased duty on cereal imports should balance the Austrian increase of export bounties. This idea has been abandoned. Germany is now disinclined to concede to Austria a favored-nation treaty.

The programme of the ceremonies attending the celebration of the pope's jubilee, just made public, shows that on December 31 the pope will receive the members of the international committee, who will present him with a gift of 1,000,000 lire; January 1 the pope will celebrate mass in St. Peter's; January 2 he will hold a public reception at the church of San Lorenzo; on the 4th and 5th he will receive foreign deputations, on the 6th he will open the exhibition of the gifts sent to him, and on the 15th he will canonize ten saints.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Carl Speckles, the sugar king, is worth over \$30,000,000.

Miss Murfree, the novelist, will spend the winter in Boston.

Prof. Proctor, the astronomer, is starting under Florida skies.

Walter Besant only devotes three or four hours a day to turning out copy.

Colonel Lamont is very fond of horse-racing, and he has been a daily attendant at the Ivy City course.

Russell Sturgis, formerly a partner in the firm of Baring Bros., bankers, is dead in London. He left a fortune of \$2,000,000.

Senator Jones of Nevada denies that he has had to sell 50,000 shares of mining stock to pay his debts. He doesn't owe anybody a cent.

The khedive of Egypt is a strict monogamist. He lives with his one wife and children at his palace in Ismailia, near the Nile bridge.

John Wanamaker, the Philadelphia merchant, carries the heaviest life insurance policy in America. His policies aggregate \$28,000.

Carter H. Harrison, ex-mayor of Chicago, is now in Japan, writing syndicate letters to American newspapers describing his travels.

Before Mme. Patti would consent to take a recent voyage the owners of a channel line of steamers had to re-paper and paint her stateroom.

Now that Sir Charles Dilke has been called to London, a strong effort is being made to restore him to his former prominent position in politics.

Chief Justice Waite is the only one of the supreme court justices who has not availed himself of the act of congress giving him a private secretary.

It is said that Count Mikiewicz has already made 1,000,000 out of his Chinese negotiations, and will not be ruined if the concessions are recalled.

F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, who has taken up his permanent residence in a villa overlooking the bay of Naples, devotes his leisure to yachting and fishing.

Rev. Charles A. Berry, who is to succeed Mr. Beecher as pastor of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, is only thirty-five years of age. He took his first charge at the age of twenty-two.

General M. M. Trumbull, author of the pamphlet that Mrs. Parsons is selling in Chicago, was collector of internal revenue in

Iowa a few years ago, but compelled to resign on account of a scandal.

Senator and Mrs. Stanford will not leave California for Washington until after Thanksgiving day. It is said that the senator and his wife will entertain more frequently this season than heretofore.

John I. Hays, the richest man in New Jersey, owns the railroads in Kansas, two in Missouri and one in Iowa. Although seventy-four years old and worth a dozen millions, he is still planning new money-getting projects.

Too Often True.

Philadelphia Review.

It is too often the case that when corporations engage counsel they buy the lawyer and the man with the same fee.

A Resort for Politicians.

Pho.

"Tommy," said the politician, "can you tell me what obscenity is?"

"Yes," replied Tommy, "it's a place where a good many people go after 'lection."

Sugar Operations Resumed.

St. Louis.

The strike on the sugar plantations in Louisiana is over. The sugar makers have gone back to work and the shovelers are making the sand fly once more.

Conversant With the Fish Question.

St. Paul.

The Canadian papers are fishing Mr. Chamberlain a "Jonah." Well, Jonah perhaps made a more extensive investigation of the inside of the question than any other man that ever lived.

An Old Chestnut.

Texas Sifting.

When a man comes out in a crowd and says he will not run for office, he reminds one very much of that other man who pinned a temperance badge on his coat so that some one would ask him to drink, under the mistaken impression that he would refuse.

Indian Summer.

Stanley Waterloo in Chicago Tribune.

Now the gorgeous Indian summer, Golden, mellow Indian summer, Golden glow of autumn, Throws her filmy, hazy mantle Over all the dreary landscape. Over the peaks and valleys, Over the fields and meadows, From his prison-house to wander, Out through trackless depths of forest With its leafy, rustling carpet, Over wide and winding prairie, Where the very air is laden With the restful sigh of Nature In her dolce fu niente. Little knots of busy dwellers In the arid regions eastward, Of the glory of the autumn In the Mississippi valley— How they brag and brag their wealth In a measure that you know not To her wealth of vegetation. See the ripe but humble pumpkin, How it lifted up its peduncle In a creamy, luscious richness Such as nowhere in New England Ever tempts the palate Of the angular, dyspeptic, Lean and hungry Oriental. Doomed to wander all life's journey In the shores of the Atlantic. Come ye westward, ye unhappy, Mournful, sour, restless pilgrim. Come and see our Indian summer, And then die if you feel like it.

BACK FROM CHICAGO.

Return of George P. Bemis From There Last Night.

A photograph of Mr. George P. Bemis, of this city, former private secretary and interpreter of Citizen George Francis Train, adorns the walls of the Western Newsman in Chicago, from which city Mr. Bemis arrived last night. On Monday last Mr. Bemis left for Chicago in obedience to a dispatch from Mr. Train, and he was tracked by three detectives from the depot on his arrival there to the Palmer house. Mr. Bemis had an exciting and novel experience. He went to Waukegan, and was a witness to the ill-temper of the populace at the mayor's ordering of all the halls of that town closed against Mr. Train, particulars of which were telegraphed to and published in the Bee. Mr. Bemis also met and saw Otto Cottmann, the German anarchist, who claims to have cleaned out Ling's cell the Saturday night previous to the finding of the bombs in the departed anarchist's quarters on South Dearborn street. Mr. Train was in jail, and is positive in his assertions that outside of a few newspapers there was nothing in the cell. Mr. Train had intended to take Cottmann to Springfield to make a statement before Governor Oglesby, but on Wednesday he mysteriously disappeared, and it is inferred that he was taken by force to the city of St. Louis, where Mrs. Parsons were among those with whom Mr. Bemis formed an acquaintance. He describes Mrs. Parsons as a woman with a complex and somewhat morose countenance, who is bright, cheerful and with skin as white as wax. Nina Van Zandt is described as a woman of remarkable will power, and it is her opinion as one of the friends of the anarchists that Ling never died of his own volition, but was assassinated. The names of the anarchists who were substituted for coal oil lamps, and Nina says that the deadly cap that caused Ling's death was moulded with the candle. She also expressed a fear that if the men were not hanged they would meet the fate of Ling. Mr. Train departed from Chicago for New York on Thursday for his bench and the sparrows in Madison Square garden.

DANCING PARTIES.

Two Enjoyable Events in Omaha Last Night.

The Home Circle club, one of the oldest organizations in the city, gave the first party of the season last evening at Masonic hall. About forty couples were present and all thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The committee on arrangements and floor managers were: F. W. Pickens, H. A. Copley, J. H. Conrad, C. M. Champlin, L. H. Latay, W. H. Nelson, B. F. Redman, L. S. Mole, J. W. Cannon, G. W. Bailey.

THE SWITCHMEN.

The second annual ball of Omaha lodge No. 11, of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, was held last evening at Exposition hall, and was in every sense a grand affair. Over 400 couples were present, among them fifty couples from Council Bluffs. Twenty-eight numbers were danced, and the ball continued until 3:30 a. m. An elegant supper with an elaborate bill of fare was served in the balcony. J. M. Monaghan, of Chicago, the grand master of the association, stayed over two days specially to attend this ball, and was honored with being made master of ceremonies. He was assisted by John T. Hurley, master of the Council Bluffs lodge. The committee on arrangements, whose efforts made the affair such a brilliant success, were: J. P. Mulverhill, D. W. Marshall, D. M. Ferguson, William Hay, C. Heltzer, Thomas Mitchell, William A. H. Miller and B. F. Miller. The hall was handsomely decorated with flags kindly loaned by Max Meyer. The music for the occasion was furnished by a string orchestra, consisting of sixteen pieces. The ball was one of the largest social gatherings of the season.

RANKINS, SHE'S AFTER YOU.

The Mission of a Young Woman at the Court House.

A comely young woman fumed and flew about the county building yesterday afternoon in a way that attracted general attention, and convinced all that she was beat on business. First, she flew into the county court, and advanced to the desk occupied by the good-looking and accommodating clerk of Judge McCulloch. She said her name was Rankins, a name she became proprietor of at the shrine of Hyvren two years ago in Iowa. The initials of Rankins, the man whom she married, is R. E., and by occupation he is a cook. Some months ago there was a robbery on the Rankins roadside and Mr. Rankins put an end to the turmoil by making his escape. Whether he drifted at the time no one knew, but it was later discovered that he had in a wadded Chicago. When that wicked city was secured by the vigilant emissaries of Mrs. Rankins it was discovered that her baby

had made his escape to Omaha, and thither she pursued him. A search revealed the fact that he was living with another woman, who he claimed was his wife. When approached and upbraided for his unmanly conduct he cruelly turned the woman aside, and assumed matrimonial relations with the female who shared his bed and board. This aroused the ire of Mrs. Rankins No. 1, and she had had secured a divorce from her, the vows had been legally solemnized. No record of it was visible on the docket, and she next mounted the stairs to the floor of the district court to secure the divorce records. No minute of such a dissolution in which Mr. Rankins was interested was apparent for the past two years, and gleefully she laid her big, heavy eyes on Mrs. Rankins, skipping out swearing all kinds of vengeance.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mattie Vickers, the winsome little sourette, opened at the Grand last night to a large and appreciative audience, the bill "Jaqueline," on the whole presented by the strongest support Miss Vickers has ever had.

Charles S. Rogers, George W. Pike, Taylor Carter, Delia Thornton and Emma Lovie, in their respective parts deserving special mention. The impersonations of Aimee and Modjeska and the wonderful German specialties, as well as the artistic dancing that alone belong to this captivating little actress, are always applauded by the crowd, and Charles Rogers, well, he is excruciating and original, too, in every feature.

Personal Paragraphs.

J. B. Foley, of Chicago, is at the Paxton.

C. F. London, of Chicago, is in the city.

W. E. Peebles, Pender, Neb., is in the city.

C. T. Brown, of Lincoln, is at the Paxton.

H. J. Wyman, of Hastings, is at the Paxton.

J. W. Aiken, of Des Moines, is at the Paxton.

Thomas Gamble, of Kansas City, is at the Paxton.

J. H. Pratt, of Palmer Hill, Neb., is in the city.

M. Woodward, Des Moines, Ia., is at the Millard.

Frank M. Northrup, Wayne, Neb., is at the Millard.

Mrs. F. B. Kelley, of Sharon, Pa., is at the Millard.

E. G. Smith and wife, of Passadina, Cal., are at the Paxton.

A. W. Kinsman, of San Francisco, is registered at the Paxton.

L. C. Patton, of Lynchburg, Va., is registered at the Paxton.

C. C. Munson and wife, of Lincoln, were in the city yesterday.

Mrs. Holcomb and daughter, of Portland, Ore., are at the Millard.

C. H. Pratt and wife, of the Abbott Opera company, are at the Paxton.

George M. Kendall, of Manchester, N. H., is one of yesterday's arrivals at the Paxton.

Andrew Rosewater and wife left last evening for Boston, Mass., for a brief visit.

Eugene Neville, son of Judge Neville, of this city, was married yesterday to Miss Belle Malone, of Chester, Ill.

Among the late arrivals at the Paxton are P. J. Hale, of Chicago, Luther Hyde, of New York, and H. L. Miller, of Peoria, Ill.

J. Kennedy, for many years past a conductor on the Kansas City, St. Joe and Council Bluffs road, between St. Joseph and Kansas City, is in the city visiting relatives.

Henry Going to Marry.

Yesterday Henry Misch, aged twenty-five years, of Omaha, was granted a license by Judge McCulloch to marry Miss Katie Potz, aged twenty years, also of Omaha.

C. P. Deuel Dying.

C. P. Deuel, the father of Harry D. Deuel, the well known and popular Burlington agent, is dying of senility at the home of his son at 1906 Dodge street.

MARRIED.

SEISMANN—MARRIED. At his residence, 3248 Hamilton street, Ernst Karl Seismann, aged 38 years and six months. Funeral notice hereafter.

Some Curious Fires.

Fire and Water: Cotton in bales has always been supposed to be free from spontaneous combustion until lately, when a case was discovered in a storehouse in northern New Jersey. A number of bales of sea island cotton stored there were found to be on fire, and when it was extinguished in one spot it would break out in another. A careful examination of the cotton and its condition showed that it was roller-jinn cotton—that is, cotton which had not been run through a gang of saws, after the method of Eli Whitney, but the lint had been drawn away from the seeds by a pair of rolls, one large and one small, set at just the distance to keep the seeds from passing through, while the fiber passes on and goes into a bag.

It was found in this lot of cotton that some of the seeds had passed into the rolls and been cracked, which caused the oil to exude, saturating the fiber, which was thus, by the time it arrived in the north, in the proper condition for spontaneous combustion. General and extensive inquiry among northern mills failed to reveal any other such case, and therefore it can hardly be taken as a strong objection against the use of roller-jinn in general. The ordinary roller-jinn is practically a prehistoric tool, as it has been in use since cotton was known in ancient India. It is not nearly so fast as the ordinary saw-gin, but it is said to do its work something better and with the least possible injury to the fiber, and to be therefore preferred for sea island cotton, which is of long fiber, and almost double the value of the ordinary grades.

Another curious fire was that which occurred in a knife factory in Massachusetts in the middle of a room of a hand-mill machine, working on hard-wood handles of knives. The dust or small fragments of the wood which were ground off were drawn up through a metal tube about one foot in diameter by a blower in the room above, and then forced through a wooden pipe out the roof. A speck from an emery wheel fifteen feet away from the mill struck a window twenty feet away, and glancing back entered the mouth of the metal tube and set the hardwood dust on fire, a stream of which twenty feet in length poured out of the wooden pipe into the air. The alarm was given by the people outside, the workmen in the room being entirely unaware of any fire.

Another peculiar instance was a fire started by some cotton waste which an engineer in cleaning up a mill put in front of a boiler where it would be convenient for the firemen to burn in the morning. During the night the waste got on fire from spontaneous combustion and, as it set fire to the kindlings and succeeded in raising sufficient steam to cause the boiler to blow off, very thoroughly scaring the watchman, who naturally thought the boiler, which he knew had been left without a fire, was going to explode.

Another singular case was that of a fire caused in a picker-room of a jute-mill by a man driving a nail in the ceiling. The nail glanced off and was struck by the rapidly moving beaters, and the sparks which were caused thereby led to serious blaze.

CONFIDENCE OPERATIVES

The Methods Confidence Men Use To Ensnare the Unwary.

How the Unsuspecting Farmer is Taken In—Good Solid Bankers Often Caught—The Experience of Jno. Swanburg, of Omaha.

Day after day the daily papers chronicle the fact that some unscrupulous farmer has again been swindled by the smooth and slick confidence man. Several days ago we published an account of a ministerial looking chap with recommendations, presumably forged, from the pastor of the Presbyterian church of Madison, Mo. He was taken in by the minister who read the letter of introduction was addressed and when he preached to occupy his pulpit for him went so far as to give him a check for \$1,000 and impressed every one with his learning and knowledge of the scriptures. He was so well managed to swindle the principal bank of the city out of \$1,000, using a forged draft for \$1,000 to accomplish his end. After getting the same story is repeated, and it seems that people will never learn. John Swanburg, of Silver City, Iowa, a young man employed as a helper on the farm by Mr. J. L. McNay, of that place, came to Omaha, Mo., to see his mother, who he swindled