

## THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
Daily Morning Edition including Sunday.  
For Six Months \$10.00  
For Three Months \$5.00  
For One Month \$1.50  
The Omaha Sunday Bee is published  
every Sunday except on election days.  
Single Copies 5 Cts.  
Omaha Office, No. 114 and 116 Farnam Street.  
New York Office, Room 2, Tribune Bldg.,  
150 N. Washington St., No. 43 FOUR  
THIRTH STREET.

CORRESPONDENCE.  
All communications relating to news and  
editorial matters should be addressed to the  
Editor of the Bee.  
BUSINESS LETTERS:  
All business letters and remittances should be  
addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders  
to be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.  
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.  
Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, ss.  
County of Douglas, ss.  
Geo. B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Pub-  
lishing Company, being duly sworn, de-  
poses and says that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week  
ending Nov. 11, 1887, was as follows:  
Saturday, Nov. 5, 1887, 14,000 copies; for Sunday, Nov. 6, 1887, 14,000  
copies; for Monday, Nov. 7, 1887, 14,000 copies; for Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1887, 14,000  
copies; for Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1887, 14,000 copies; for Thursday, Nov. 10, 1887, 14,000  
copies; for Friday, Nov. 11, 1887, 14,000 copies.  
Average, 14,000.  
Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this  
15th day of November, A. D. 1887.  
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.  
State of Nebraska, ss.  
County of Douglas, ss.  
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GAS comes high, but we must have it.

Now that the doctors have given him up,  
the friends of the crown prince are  
hopeful of his recovery.

WHAT effect the resignation of Presi-  
dent McCosh will have on the athletic  
standing of Princeton college is now a  
matter of conjecture.

If Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan,  
enters Cleveland's cabinet, there will  
be a stampede among the remaining re-  
publicans in the civil service.

THE London populace was denied  
admission to Trafalgar square because  
the square belongs to the crown. But  
as the people are supposed in this  
century to be the owners of the crown,  
there is little ground for dispute as to  
the right and title of the square.

A ST. PAUL judge last week decided  
that contract is void which includes  
work done on Sunday. If this ruling is  
valid it cannot fail to have a far-reaching  
effect upon enterprises including  
Sunday work in that state. It would be  
especially hard on Sunday papers.

FORTY tramps struck for more tobacco  
in a city workhouse in Pennsylvania  
the other day. The authorities struck  
back by cutting off the food supply. If  
this kind of contest should become  
general and last for a week or so, the  
tramp problem would be effectually  
solved.

BOULANGER returns to Paris at a  
critical moment. He takes the route of  
Napoleon, and he finds that the Cor-  
sican, the populace greatly dissatisfied.  
But Boulanger is not a Napoleon, how-  
ever fondly he may imagine so, and the  
republic of France will doubtless sur-  
vive his visit.

SEVERAL of the thoroughfares of the  
city are in a condition to become im-  
passable in case of a heavy rain. At  
this season of the year all street im-  
provements should be pushed to completion  
with the least possible delay. The  
present fine weather cannot be relied  
upon to continue.

THE suppression by the London police  
of a mob of 400,000 men bent on  
freely speaking their minds as to the  
government's Irish policy gave great  
satisfaction to the government. Sunday.  
But the prevention of this same mass  
meeting in that manner gave a great  
impulse to the Irish cause.

THE production of fuel gas for man-  
ufacturing and heating purposes has  
been demonstrated to be practicable.  
The question of economy is the most  
important in determining to what ex-  
tent it will be employed. It is the hope  
of some manufacturing localities now  
at disadvantage in competition with  
those having natural gas, that in time  
fuel gas will be manufactured at a price  
to compete with the natural product.  
The progress of the project for supply-  
ing Omaha with fuel gas for manufac-  
turing and heating will be watched with  
interest.

It turns out that the Fifth National  
bank of St. Louis, recently collapsed,  
was exclusively managed by the presi-  
dent and cashier. The directors knew  
nothing of its affairs than that the  
officials saw fit to inform them, and that  
information was of course misleading.  
This kind of banking has been the cause  
of most all prominent failures in recent  
years. To place large sums of money in  
the exclusive control of one or two per-  
sons will, in most cases, prove too great  
a strain upon their honesty. There  
must be reform in banking methods.

JESSE POMEROY, the Massachusetts  
boy-murderer, made another attempt to  
escape last week. Digging a hole in the  
stone wall and cutting into a gas-pipe,  
he led the gas into a cavity of the wall  
by means of a paper tube. When a large  
quantity had ignited the inflammable  
gas, an explosion followed which  
caused considerable damage to the wall  
and he himself was rendered insensible.  
This criminal has always shown much  
infernal ingenuity, and being regarded  
as irreclaimable, he is one of those un-  
fortunate human beings whom it were  
better to exterminate than imprison.

## Another Boon For Omaha.

The last move of the Northwestern  
railway company gives Omaha freight  
facilities second to none. That company  
will at once commence running freight  
trains into this city direct from Chi-  
cago, saving thirty-six hours as com-  
pared with all schedules heretofore pre-  
sented. The Missouri river is to be crossed  
at Blair, and trains will enter this city  
over the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis  
& Omaha track.

Fast freight lines have proved price-  
less factors in the commercial world.  
Thirty-six hours saved in transportation  
means money made for both buyer and  
seller. It means that goods shipped from  
Chicago will be in Omaha within  
forty-eight hours—lessening the risks  
on perishable goods, bringing quicker re-  
turns on all shipments. It will make  
this city a better wholesale market and  
give to its advantages never before pos-  
sessed.

While the Northwestern is the first  
to introduce this important change, its  
fast trains cannot occupy the field alone.  
All roads leading to Omaha from Chi-  
cago will now be obliged to compete in  
speed—as time saved is always money  
earned.

The long and apparently needless de-  
lays of freight at Council Bluffs, await-  
ing transfer, will hereafter be avoided.  
The merchant and consumer can con-  
gratulate one another, while the whole  
city rejoices at the enterprise of the  
Northwestern road.

Sparks Will Fight.

It is said that Commissioner Sparks  
does not propose to surrender his office  
without a vigorous effort to justify the  
position he has taken. Even though the  
president should sustain the secretary,  
and thus far there is no intimation of  
what he may do, the commissioner will  
respond to the arrogant phillip of Mr.  
Lamar, and the public will be permitted  
to know the nature of the response. It  
is to be expected that Mr. Sparks will  
appear somewhat at a disadvantage as to  
the literary merits of his reply, but he  
has an opportunity to impart to Mr.  
Lamar some pointed instruction in the  
way of official propriety and the cour-  
tesy due from one public officer to an-  
other which if it should fail to impress  
the individual addressed might have a  
wholesome influence elsewhere. It  
seems that both propriety and courtesy  
were violated by Mr. Lamar in making  
public his letter almost as soon as it  
could have reached the commissioner,  
thus showing his great anxiety to have  
the country understand that there was a  
breach between himself and the commis-  
sioner which would necessitate the retire-  
ment from office of one of them. A proper  
respect for the president, to whom the  
alternative of choosing which of these  
officials should remain, was to be sub-  
mitted, required that this correspondence  
should at least not have gone to the  
public in advance of the president being  
made acquainted with the issue and given  
a chance to pass upon it. The course  
pursued by Mr. Lamar must necessarily  
embarrass the president, and it may be  
unfair to infer that it was de-  
signed to force him to a decision  
favorable to the secretary. The palpable  
fact is that Mr. Lamar had deter-  
mined to crush Sparks if possible  
and adopted what he deemed to be the  
most effective method to that end, re-  
gardless of all other considerations.

As the controversy now stands, public  
opinion is unquestionably most largely  
with the commissioner. There is a gen-  
eral feeling that he has faithfully la-  
bored to perform his duties with a pur-  
pose single to the interests of the gov-  
ernment and the people, battling contin-  
ually against all sorts of obstruction and  
a formidable and unscrupulous opposi-  
tion within and without the department.  
The quarrel has doubtless given great  
satisfaction to every rascal who unlaw-  
fully holds possession of a part of the  
public domain and to every corporation  
that claims more of that domain than it  
has a just right to, who will be found  
heavily supporting the position of Mr. Lamar.  
The great majority of the people view  
it with displeasure as a deliberate attempt  
to drive from position an honest and  
faithful official who has stood firmly in  
defense of their interests. It remains  
to be seen whether President Cleveland  
will permit the sacrifice of such an of-  
ficial, regardless of popular sentiment,  
to gratify the hostility of an individual  
whose success would give new heart and  
hope to all who are opposed to the policy  
which the president himself has ap-  
proved, and which his friends claim to  
be a shining merit of his administration.

Political Forecasts.

The New York World of last Friday  
printed several columns of opinions  
from politicians and editors of both  
parties regarding the boaring of the  
late elections, and more particularly that  
in New York, on the chances of the  
nomination of Cleveland and Blaine for  
the democratic and republican con-  
ventions next year. The expression  
was unanimous that Cleveland will be  
renominated, and doubtless as to this  
there is not an intelligent man in the  
country who entertains a doubt. If the  
president desires renomination, of  
which there is also no question, he will  
receive it without encountering the  
slightest opposition. With regard to  
whether Mr. Blaine would be the most  
available man to lead the republicans  
there is a division of opinions, though  
a majority of those from re-  
publican sources are favorable  
to his again being made the standard  
bearer of the party. Some of these,  
however, indicate the existence of a  
misgiving regarding the result, even  
with their favorite candidate. Those  
who think Mr. Blaine ought not to be  
again placed in leadership very posi-  
tively express the opinion that his nomi-  
nation would render the cause of the  
party hopeless. It has been stated by  
those supposed to be very close in the  
confidence of Mr. Blaine that his ac-  
ceptance of a nomination would be con-  
tingent on a spontaneous movement of  
the party, making his selection one of  
practical unanimity. If this is the un-  
alterable decision of Mr. Blaine it  
seems not improbable that he will have  
to withdraw as a candidate. It is quite  
evident that the spontaneous movement

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1887.

he requires as a prerequisite to accept-  
ance will not be realized.  
The fact should be clearly seen and  
candidly admitted by all republicans  
that the last campaign in New York was  
conducted by the party managers quite  
as much in the interest of Mr. Blaine as  
in any other interest. The chief of  
those managers, ex-Senator Platt, is  
well known to prefer Mr. Blaine as a  
presidential candidate, and very likely  
all of his associates in the management  
of the campaign were in sympathy with  
him. There is not a reasonable ground  
of doubt that had the election gone in  
favor of the republicans it would have  
been turned to the fullest possible ac-  
count by the supporters of Mr. Blaine  
throughout the country. It would have  
been regarded as a victory in the in-  
terest of Blaine and held to imply a  
demand for his nomination which the  
party could not safely reject. No effort  
would have been made to conceal the fact  
that such was the cardinal object of the campaign. What  
must then be the fair conclusion from  
defeat? Obviously that Mr. Blaine can-  
not be regarded as a safe candidate so  
far as New York is concerned, and with-  
out that state the republican party can  
have no hope of success next year. It is  
idle to dwell upon what might have been  
that would enable the party to win with-  
out New York. That is unmistakably  
the pivotal state, and all the probabili-  
ties are that the party which carries it  
will secure the next president. The one  
question to be determined by the re-  
publican party therefore is, who among  
available candidates would be most  
likely to carry New York. It  
would seem that so far as Mr. Blaine is  
concerned the question is already  
settled against him.

When Satan Quotes Scripture.

The president of an eastern coal com-  
pany has had himself interviewed by an  
admirer New York paper. Among the  
many crushing truths contained in his  
statement is this extract:

"Every time there is any difficulty in get-  
ting out the coal companies are attacked as  
monopolists, and I think, without reason.  
There is not another commodity necessary to  
the public that is not speculated in and the  
people made to pay all sorts of prices con-  
sequent upon the operation of the speculators.  
We do not raise the prices in case of a large  
demand and small supply, yet we are at-  
tacked. The price this year is about the  
same as last year, and the retail price is not  
high."

"Attacked as monopolists without reason!"  
Shades of Captain Kidd! The  
monopolistic coal barons of the east and  
of the west comprise one of the most  
daring bands of thieves and plunderers in  
existence. To-day in the Lehigh valley  
the miners—the men who have  
made it possible for coal  
companies to grow dangerously rich—  
would be starving were it not for their  
organized knighthood. Those mines  
are shut down and unworked, with a  
coal famine staring the people in the  
face, only because the miners asked for  
a slight raise above the niggardly pit-  
tance allowed them for long hours of work.

In the west, in Nebraska as well as in  
Iowa, Colorado and Wyoming, railway  
monopolists own and control all the  
mines of coal. They pay the man who  
digs it a mere song, they haul it over  
and through states, charging the same  
price at a station two hundred miles  
from the mine that they charge four  
hundred miles further on. And yet  
they are not monopolists. Oh, no.  
They are common highwaymen.

Protect the Laboring Man.

The base of the laboring man's exist-  
ence to-day, seems to be the catch-  
penny employment agencies. Cheap  
and irresponsible adventurers establish  
an "agency" by placing a sign above  
their door, "Laborers Wanted." De-  
serving poor men who are in quest of  
work are allured by glaring figures in  
chalk, to the effect that from "\$4 to \$5  
per day" are paid for certain kinds of  
labor, "enquire within." A commis-  
sion of \$2 or \$3 is charged the man,  
and he goes to accept the situation, when  
he finds that he has been deceived—  
robbed by an unscrupulous scamp who  
never was an agent and who never gave  
employment to any one. Some few  
cases of this kind have been reported  
in Omaha.

In many cities employment agencies  
are regulated by the authorities, and  
the laborer accordingly protected. In  
Denver a license is issued to the person  
conducting the agency and a bond given  
in the sum of \$2,000 before any business  
can be transacted. The license fee is  
\$100, and the ordinance provides that  
\$50 shall be forfeited for any violation  
of law or imposition on the customers.  
There are several respectable agencies  
in Omaha, and they are willing to pay  
a license. Our city council should pass  
an ordinance at once regulating this  
matter. The winter is coming on, and  
many persons will be seeking work. It  
is an outrage that they should be im-  
posed upon by irresponsible parties.  
Employment agencies able to meet  
their obligations are desirable institu-  
tions, and they have always proven a  
great benefit to wage-workers. All  
other kind should be drummed out of  
the community.

A New System of Voting.

The movement in New York City to  
extend the state control of elections is  
well started. It is proposed that the  
ballots used at elections be printed and  
distributed at the state expense.

In New York City there is especial  
need of reform. There the booth sys-  
tem is in vogue. A voter approaching  
the polling place finds a dozen little  
wooden houses placed along the curb.  
Upon these are large placards announc-  
ing the party or candidate supplying  
the booths. Having read the placards  
and selected his booth, the voter ap-  
proaches a little window and asks  
tickets of the man within. He is given  
a bunch ready for casting and fastened  
together with an elastic. Usually he  
hands these to the judge of elections  
without inspecting them and al-  
lows him to put them in the boxes. It  
is a notorious fact that these  
men within the booth frequently  
change politics without taking the  
trouble to make a corresponding change  
in the placards on the booth and the  
voter is deceived. When we consider

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1887.

that the vast majority of voters in New  
York vote according to the placards  
without paying any attention whatever  
to the ballots, and when we remember  
that the size of the majority in New  
York city may determine the character  
of the national administration, the im-  
portance of the reform becomes evident.

The law asked for is to provide for the  
printing at state expense of all the  
names of the candidates for each office  
or class of offices, as ward, municipal,  
county, district, or state, on one slip of  
paper, properly numbered from one  
up and bound in books. These  
books are held at the polls by  
officials who, as the voter approaches,  
tear off one slip and present it to him,  
writing his name at the same time on  
the stub bearing the same number as  
the ticket. He then marks an X before  
each candidate for whom he wishes  
to vote. While he is doing this no one  
is allowed to approach him, but if he  
can not read the judges are empowered  
to prepare his ballot for him. That this  
system would be of great benefit to the  
honest voter there can be no doubt. It  
would certainly bring ruin upon the  
routabouter and professional ticket ped-  
dlers, and it will doubtless receive their  
hearty and unanimous opposition.

THE departure Sunday evening of the  
first fast train over the Union Pacific  
road from the new arrangement, by  
which the time between Omaha and  
San Francisco will be reduced to sev-  
enty-one hours, marked an important  
step in the progress of transcontinental  
travel. In inaugurating this reduction  
of time the Union Pacific has, we be-  
lieve, anticipated similar action pro-  
posed by the Central Pacific, and prob-  
ably intended by all the transcontinental  
lines. Of course, sooner or later, all  
will have to reduce time or abandon  
competition. This step forward is in  
response to an urgent demand for  
speedier travel, which the roads have  
seen it to be their interest to meet. It  
is the beginning of a policy which will  
lead to the further cutting down of the  
time schedule between New York and  
San Francisco until the reduction  
reaches the limit of practicability.

THE people have approved the pro-  
posed issue of bonds to the amount of  
two hundred thousand dollars to buy  
school sites and build new school houses.  
Additional school facilities are needed,  
but the BEK has already questioned the  
wisdom of the plan understood to be in  
contemplation for providing these facili-  
ties. The money to be expended for  
this purpose must be used with the  
greatest care and circumspection, so  
that no part of it shall be misapplied or  
wasted, and the aggregate result shall  
meet present requirements and be of  
permanent value. There is a very con-  
siderable margin for mistakes, and the  
exercise of the best judgment will be  
required to avoid them.

THE movement to secure the national  
republican convention for Omaha is  
now well organized, and should be vig-  
orously pushed until the national com-  
mittee meets in Washington next  
month. The efforts of the executive  
committee will be very much stimulated  
and helped if there is a prompt and  
generous response to the call for sub-  
scriptions to defray the expenses of the  
convention. A considerable sum will  
be required, but if the convention is  
secured the city will get back the  
amount several times. If Omaha fails  
to get the convention there should be  
some other than a financial reason  
therefor.

It is rumored that Cleveland will  
attempt to mix the views of Carlisle,  
Scott, Kelley and Randall on the tariff  
question in his forthcoming message.  
In that case the document may be  
classed as boarding-house hash.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Justice Bradley of the supreme court is  
worth \$750,000.

None of Jenny Lind's four children have  
any musical gift.

Boss Shepherd of Washington is specu-  
lating largely in stocks.

Congressman Perry Belmont is on the  
way home from Europe.

General Boulanger's mother was a Welsh  
woman named Griffiths.

Robert Louis Stevenson will probably re-  
main in the Adirondacks all winter.

James Russell Lowell will spend the  
winter in Boston and return to London in  
April.

Mr. Gladstone still keeps in his library a  
list of Lord Beaconsfield and a medalion of  
Mr. Bright.

It is said that the Baroness Burdette-  
Coutts and her young husband will visit  
America this winter.

There is talk of putting General N. P.  
Banks at the head of the National Soldiers'  
home at Togus, Me.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis keeps a fine picture of  
old John Brown, of Harper's Ferry fame, in  
her photograph album.

It is rumored in London that Lord Dun-  
raven is to succeed Lord Lansdowne as gov-  
ernor general of Canada.

The fund for a testimonial to General  
Paine and Designer Burgess, of the Volun-  
teer, now aggregates \$12,000.

John C. Eno, the New York bank thief, has  
purchased a fine piece of property at Quebec  
and has settled down permanently.

Prince Bismarck and the sultan of Turkey  
are hobnobbing so affectionately as to give  
rise to suspicion that they are up to mischief.

In his lecture on "The Human Washing-  
ton" the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale says  
he believes the famous cherry tree and  
hatchet story to be true.

Dr. Graetz, the illustrious Jewish historian  
has lately celebrated his seventieth birthday  
anniversary at Breslau, Germany. He is  
still actively engaged in writing and lecturing.

Personally, remarks a correspondent of the  
Boston Traveler, Mr. Hayard is a genial,  
kindly, gentleman, officially, he is the dread-  
ful fiend that ever occupied the state depart-  
ment.

Mr. Walker, formerly consul general of  
Paris, will come home from Europe with his  
family this month. He will sell his place at  
Exeter, N. H., and make his home at Wash-  
ington.

Boulder John Keane of New York, who is  
now in Montreal "for his health," has an es-  
tate valued at \$100,000 in New York. It is  
now being managed by a personal friend  
named Dougherty.

The pope has already received many public  
gifts, including a ring from the sultan, a  
splendid Sevres vase and inkstand from Mr.  
Julius Ferry, Sevres vases from Marshal Mac-

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1887.

Mahon, and \$100,000 from the prior-general  
of the Carthusians.  
Charles E. Coon, ex-assistant secretary of  
the treasury, has just returned from London,  
and says that the English government sent  
Mr. Joseph Chamberlain to America simply  
to keep him from playing the bull in the  
china shop at home.

Fiery But Not Dangerous.  
Chicago Intelligencer.

The street cars will be heated this season,  
as usual, by controversy as to the best meth-  
ods of warming them.

No Scramble For That Office.  
New York Commercial Advertiser.

The entire revenue of the postmaster at  
Brownsville, Kan., last year amounted to  
only 35 cents.

A Comfort to Some Folks.  
Boston Budget.

There is a pretty large class of people who  
find greater satisfaction in reading the Bible  
in which "shool" has been substituted for its  
well-known old-time equivalent.

Tragedy in Coat-Tails.  
Macon Telegraph.

If Shakespeare could have been present at  
the Academy of Music when the Keene com-  
pany played "Julius Caesar" without stage  
costumes, and have seen the lean and hungry  
Cassius carried off the stage dead, with his  
coat tails dangling dismally between four  
Macon Romans, no doubt he would have ad-  
mitted that Bacon wrote the affair.

Why Not?  
Montana Live Stock Journal.

And now comes Omaha with an invitation  
to both the great political parties to hold  
their national conventions in that city. And  
why should they not be held there? Omaha,  
geographically, is centrally located, is the  
center of several great railroad systems and  
has abundant first-class hotel accommodations.  
It has all the essential requisites for the  
conventions and besides would enable eastern  
delegates an opportunity to see the  
country, and to form an approximately cor-  
rect idea of the importance and possibilities  
of the great west.

The End.  
R. A. Stuchlik in Chicago Herald.

They, in this dark school house of the world,  
Open'd their task-book on a page far on,  
And read a lesson, backwards; then they  
hail'd.

Death forth: made orphans weep and wid-  
ows moan.

Late, the people, shuddering to think  
Of their dread doom, had almost wish'd to  
give.

That money they withheld, and, on the brink  
Of awful fate, to cry—"Oh let them live!"

But they have passed into eternity;  
Whether they travel there—no man can  
tell;

The good God grant that in their passing, we  
Have heard of strife and anarchy the knell.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

Keith county has voted for division.  
Holt county has invested in township  
organization.

Greely county is strongly impregnated  
with democracy.

The material for the street railway in  
Norfolk has been purchased.

Hartington's dramatic club will make  
a mighty effort to crack "The Last  
Leaf."

The Kansas City & Omaha road has  
reached Alma, Harlan county, on its  
way west.

The rumor that Nebraska City is  
awake lacks confirmation. Four days  
have joined the procession of the past  
without a single sensation.

The Norfolk News is impressed with  
the idea that the railroads fell into the  
regulation trap set by themselves to  
catch the people.

Columbus is taking time by the top-  
knot on the bridge question. The  
bonds recently voted have been cashed  
and the city is waiting for a bridge over  
the Loup to cost \$37,000.

South Sioux City claims to be the  
"second Omaha" of the state in enter-  
prise and persistent push. The  
latest addition to her young industries  
is a boot and shoe factory, which, it is  
announced, will employ 300 hands.

The excitement of the election having  
quieted down to the normal level, the  
Fremont Herald is now devoting its best  
energies to circulating "antidotes for  
snake bites." Candidates who were  
nipped by professed friends will applaud  
the Herald's exclusive enterprise.

The Paddock hotel and opera house at  
Beatrice has been outlined in a founda-  
tion deep and wide. The senator is  
building for the future and will throw  
in \$150,000 to give the city a commodi-  
ous, substantial and ornate combination  
temple of refreshment and amusement.

There is no room for further doubt  
that the democratic sweep the field in  
Dakota county. An opposition paper  
announces that "democratic desperadoes  
make a mockery of the ballot in  
Dakota county. They buy and bully  
voters, import Sioux City soundrels and  
vote 'em in." It is a pity that the  
voters are so easily deceived.

The late lamented Howe announces  
officially and confidentially that he will  
dissolve the shades of Nebraska privacy  
next spring and throw himself on the  
suffrages of the county voters as a candi-  
date for the senate. It is rumored  
that the late statesman from Wyoming  
has a stock of political scores to square  
up.

Night schools have been opened in  
Des Moines.

The Illinois Central extension has  
reached Sheldon.

A broom manufacturing company has  
been organized in Missouri Valley.

The Seventh Day Adventists have  
completed a church building in Hart-  
ley.

The Sioux City Journal confesses that  
the "hole-in-the-wall" is a thriving in-  
stitution in that prohibition burg.

Through the American legation at  
London application was