

THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, s. s. Geo. B. Trachuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending August 25, 1888, was as follows:

Sunday, August 19, 1888, 14,349 copies; Monday, August 20, 15,067; Tuesday, August 21, 15,092; Wednesday, August 22, 15,069; Thursday, August 23, 15,131; Friday, August 24, 15,065; Saturday, August 25, 15,065.

Average, 14,886.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 25th day of August, 1888.

N. P. Felt, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, s. s. Geo. B. Trachuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Bee for the month of August, 1888, was 14,886 copies.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 25th day of August, 1888.

N. P. Felt, Notary Public.

GRAND ISLAND will have the honor of firing the first gun in the campaign to be formally opened by the republican league of the state on September 8.

MR. CLEVELAND is not winning good opinions from either democrats or republicans in vetoing public building bills for thriving western cities.

DODGAS County will get all she wants and more than she asks for at the democratic state convention, but it is a concession that does not promise a very rich reward.

WARNER MILLER will just put David B. Hill, of New York, in his republican grip and grind him into very small atoms when the gubernatorial election in the Empire state takes place.

MR. POPPLETON very respectfully declined to be the figurehead of the democratic state ticket. Mr. Poppleton differs in opinion with the Herald on the prospects of the democrats electing a governor or any other state officer.

CONCERNING ALEXANDER has his eyes open to the immediate necessities of the city, and his resolution to investigate the methods of disposing of garbage in other cities with a view of building a crematory in Omaha is timely and judicious.

THE KANSAS CITY board of trade and business men generally are giving the railroad managers some very plain talk with regard to their new departure in resuming the slow coach passenger train service between Chicago and the Missouri river. But Omaha is always willing to submit to any injury and injustice at the hands of the roads rather than assert herself and protect her interests.

PRINTING monthly publications of the council's ordinances at the rate of \$100 per month is a senseless piece of extravagance. Very few copies of these ordinances find their way into the hands of citizens. And as the ordinances are published in the official paper, there is certainly no excuse why the city should go to needless expense of reprinting the same a month or six weeks after their appearance in the press.

THE Keeley Motor company for the fortieth time called upon the courts of Philadelphia, last week, to force Mr. Keeley forthwith to disclose the secret of his discoveries and to take immediate steps to patent his inventions. To Mr. Keeley replied that if the stockholders didn't leave him alone he would abandon the work entirely. It is getting painfully evident to Mr. Keeley's dupes that he is as big a crook as he is a crank, and that the perpetual motion so far discovered is the motion of Mr. Keeley's hand into the stockholders' pockets.

THE third party in Nebraska, known as the prohibition party, is not satisfied with the submission plank in the republican platform. No sane man ever expected that it would be. The third party has not been pacified in Maine, where prohibition has been on the statutes for over thirty years. It is not satisfied in Iowa and Kansas, where prohibition amendments have been submitted, adopted and reinforced by iron-clad laws. The third party does not propose to be satisfied with anything short of the breaking up of the republican party and a division of offices and patronage among the third party agitators.

ENGLISH merchants are just awaking to the fact that their railroads need looking after in spite of the stringent laws in that country against discrimination. It has just leaked out that the practice of "underbilling" so common with American railroads has been going on in a quiet way in England for a long time to the detriment of honest shippers. The discovery naturally has stirred up bitter resentment against British railroads, and the leading merchants of Liverpool and London are securing evidence against several companies in order to lay the matter before parliament. It has been the boast of England that the railroad problem was settled in that country years ago. But such evidently has not been the case. Further inquiry may bring to light other irregularities, and it will be interesting to watch how John Bull will reform abuses which have crept into railroad transportation in his island.

In the Pivotal State. The republicans of New York did what had been expected in nominating ex-Senator Warner Miller as their candidate for governor. Immediately after the national convention, in which Mr. Miller presented the name of Levi P. Morton, it came to be understood that the ex-senator was the choice of a large majority of the leading republicans of the Empire state to lead the gubernatorial fight, that he was especially desired in that relation by Mr. Morton, and that he would encounter no opposition. His nomination by acclamation attested the correctness of the forecast.

The wisdom of this action will not be questioned by any one who is at all familiar with the popularity of Mr. Miller in New York. He possesses the respect and confidence of all classes. A man of large wealth and extensive business connections, no one stands better with the financial and business men of the state. The industry with which he is principally identified has brought him into intimate business relations with the farmers and he is strong with them. He has always been just and generous to the labor he employed, and thus is commended to the support of workmen. A liberal man, who has given largely to numerous worthy causes, he will have the hearty support of a large number of people regardless of politics. There is no blemish on his public record or his private character, and he is the peer in ability of any democrat in New York. It will thus be seen that Warner Miller possesses exceptional availability as a candidate, besides which he is a political organizer and manager of great skill and sagacity. If Hill is renominated by the democracy, which now seems altogether likely, four-fifths of the independent vote will go to the republican candidate. This the organs of that vote have promised, assuring the democracy that the election of Hill would be impossible with Miller against him. But in any event the chances will be largely in favor of the republican candidate, for if Hill be rejected there will be thousands of his devoted followers who will refuse to support any other candidate, whether he shall be the preference of Mr. Cleveland or not.

With the most available candidate, and a platform framed to suit the vast industrial interests of New York, while speaking clearly and explicitly on all public questions; with the party harmonious, confident and well organized, and with the opposition fretted by doubt, division and defection, the political situation in New York as it is at present revealed, warrants the utmost confidence in republican success so far as the battle for the state administration is concerned, and it would be most remarkable if winning in this party should not also win for the national ticket. All the reports that come from New York regarding the trend of the political current are in the highest degree reassuring to republicans, even candid democrats admitting that there is little hope of their party carrying the state this year, and that it must make a brave effort to offset this probable loss by carrying some of the western and northwestern states. Mr. Cleveland, however, has settled the fate of his party in those states by his unbecoming reticent message, conceding that before that there was the least possible chance of his carrying any one of them, and from now on democratic effort there will be as sheer a waste of time as would be republican effort in the south.

Without New York the very best the democrats can hope for is one hundred and sixty-eight electoral votes, and the very strong present indications are that they will get no more than the assured one hundred and fifty-three of the solid south.

Generous Contributions.

A couple of weeks ago Colonel Brice, chairman of the democratic national campaign committee, was ill at ease and made public avowal of his feelings. A chief source of his trouble was the fact that there was a rapidly growing demand upon him for campaign literature and no means were being provided with which to meet the demand. About the same time Mr. Watterson, who is also personally concerned in the management of the campaign, publicly expressed his displeasure with the apparent indifference of the president regarding the preliminary business of the canvass. He complained that Mr. Cleveland did not seem to have any concern about what the campaign managers were doing, and neither came to their aid nor offered them any sympathy in their labors. The very pointed remarks of these gentlemen made an impression in Washington, and very soon after their publication Colonel Brice passed several days with Mr. Cleveland.

The result, it appears, was a contribution by the president for campaign purposes of the very generous sum of ten thousand dollars. The report of so large an amount was naturally received with increased interest by all who understand that Mr. Cleveland is not a lavish giver, but in quiet quarters where the fact should be known leaves little doubt that the national committee received the president's check for the sum stated. It seems, also, that this liberality on the part of the president was emulated by several members of his cabinet who are in a position to part with a year's salary without distressing themselves financially, and that better still, Chairman Brice and Congressman Scott each doubled the contribution of Mr. Cleveland, as they could very well afford to do. The financial outcome of the complaints of Colonel Brice and Watterson is placed at the grand total of \$20,000, contributed by less than a score of persons. It is a very handsome beginning.

But of course this sum is a bagatelle. It would not suffice to meet the demands for the campaign of the single state of New York. Perhaps twenty times the amount will be required to effectively carry on the work of the canvass in all the states where the campaign managers shall deem it necessary to expend money. A considerable part

of this must be obtained from the one hundred thousand office holders, and it was necessary that these should be furnished an example of duty and a suggestion of their obligation. This Mr. Cleveland and his cabinet officers have done. Besides emphasizing his own great concern in the political contest, the president has virtually said to all whose official tenures are contingent upon democratic success that they are expected to give a substantial evidence of their desire for the success of that party. They need hold back no longer because of any question as to the propriety or safety of contributing. What the president may do in this respect it is equally the privilege of the humblest office holder under the government to do. The way is made clear, and those who would walk therein have but to obtain the address of the national committee and send on their remittance, observing the safe conditions that it shall be as liberal as the salary of the remitter will justify and that it shall be sent by registered letter or money order. Mr. Cleveland not only wants a second term, but he wants it very much. This is one suggestion of his ten thousand dollar contribution. Another is that he has become convinced that something very much more substantial than his luck is necessary to success.

Workingmen in Politics.

The printers of Omaha constitute a body of men too intelligent to allow itself to be used for political purposes. The union is capable of taking care of the union's interests, but is not doing the cat's paw act for anybody. Heretofore. For whom has the printers' union been acting cat's paw? What right has any paper to cast reflections on the officers of the union unless there are substantial grounds for so doing? Above all things why should the organ of Nebraska democracy attempt to arraign the printers' union or its officers for exercising the right which they possess individually and collectively as citizens? It is an old adage that a Bourbon never learns anything, and hence never forgets anything. Our Bourbon contemporary is no exception. Has it forgotten that the printers of New York waged bitter and unrelenting war upon James G. Blaine in 1884, simply because he was supported by the New York Tribune, and was an intimate friend of Whitelaw Reid? The New York printers, in fact, claim credit for the defeat of Mr. Blaine and the overthrow of all republican party, and seek to justify their course on the ground that the Tribune, which was the leading Blaine supporter in New York, was an enemy of organized labor, and especially of the typographical union.

The same course was pursued in Cleveland two years ago by the union printers when they opposed and defeated the local republican ticket because the Cleveland Leader was at war with the union. This retaliatory policy on the part of the union printers in warring against candidates because papers friendly to them were enemies of the printers is hardly justifiable. It was clearly an attempt to punish innocent parties for the sins of their friends. But suppose that Whitelaw Reid was candidate for state treasurer in New York. Does our bourbon contemporary imagine that the printers would remain indifferent lookers-on? Would they not enter a lively protest against him, and if he was nominated, make a vigorous and organized effort to defeat him?

The executive committee of the Omaha printer's union may have exceeded its authority under strict union rules. They may have been too zealous in trying to retaliate politically upon a candidate who sought to break up the union, but there is not a scintilla of proof that they acted as catspaws for anybody, and there is precedent for their course when the office involved something more than a state treasurer'ship.

Right here let us remark that all this gabble about keeping organized labor out of politics is the veriest bosh. Are not all political parties constantly bidding for the vote of the workmen? Do they not all claim to be the friends and saviors of the laboring man? Are not all the platforms full of planks to catch and trap the workmen? When organized labor does take a bold hand once in a while, the demagogues and hypocrites raise their hands in horror and cry down the men who have the manhood to oppose candidates who have shown themselves to be unfriendly to labor.

The truth of the matter, boiled down, is, that the printers who are trying to apologize for the conduct of their executive committee, have made fools of themselves in casting discredit upon their officers, and indirectly upon their union.

At a recent meeting of the cotton planters of Tennessee and Mississippi at Memphis it was resolved not to use jute bagging at present prices and to substitute staves in its place. This action was deemed necessary in view of the fact that the manufacturers of jute bagging had formed a trust and advanced the price of bagging. In the stand taken by the planters, the trust has evidently been checkmated. If the cotton growers can succeed in finding a substitute serviceable and as cheap as jute bagging, it will be a well deserved punishment meted out to the jute manufacturers. At all events the trust will be anxious to compromise the question of price if it becomes at all apparent that the demand for jute bagging diminishes. If the people of the country who are compelled to bear the yoke of the sugar trust, the coal trust and the like could follow the example of the cotton growers by finding a substitute for such necessities, the days of trusts would soon be numbered with the past.

THE Hon. Roger Q. Mills, in his Chicago speech a few days ago, went back thirty-two years for an example of democratic regard for the rights of American citizens. He cited the case of Martin Kosta, a Hungarian who had declared his intention to become an American citizen, and who on visiting his native land was arrested by the Austrian authorities. This happened during the administration of President

Pierce, and it is true that the course of the government in demanding and securing the release of Kosta was in the highest degree commendable. In those days both parties were equally zealous in protecting the rights of American citizens in foreign lands. But the incident of thirty-two years ago only serves to emphasize the shortcomings of the present administration in this regard, since there have been a number of cases under it of outrages to American citizens in foreign countries where no adequate effort has been made to secure redress, or even to require a satisfactory explanation and apology. It is not good service to Messrs. Cleveland and Bayard to cite the example of past democratic administrations in the matter of protecting American citizens abroad.

Shows Fight.

Cleveland's warlike message sounds as if he has more mind to fight now than he did in 1883. At least he pretends so.

War Has Its Blessings.

It would be worth going to war with England to have old Phelps recalled.

A Great Defeat.

The decision of the state convention was a great defeat of the railroad conspiracy, and a great triumph for the true and liberal republicans.

Will Be Redeemed.

In the republican state convention the people had a far better show than was anticipated. Every move made by the railroad attorneys was promptly checkmated, and they were defeated on every point and on every candidate, where there was a contest. Nebraska will be redeemed, and that right speedily.

Dead on Third.

Smiling Mickey, champion of the New York Giants, told the president that he was glad to see him sticking to his base. And when the game is called in November Cleveland will still be found sticking to his base and dying on third.

A Left-Hand Compliment.

Kansas City people will be much interested in the announcement that the beautiful and accomplished Mr. J. D. Carson proposes to marry Miss Maud Harrison, the actress. But they hope that Mr. Carson will not forget to provide the necessary act of divorce from his present wife. Even the free and easy customs of Chicago will not admit a premature marriage. Let everything be done decently and in order.

Criticisms.

"Daniel," remarked the president this morning, in a tone of repressed passion and a fierce, untamed, impetuous Italian jealousy as he threw down the paper and strode across the room.

"Yes, sire," responded Daniel, with evident trepidation.

"Have you seen the papers this morning?"

"Yes, sire. Your message was—"

"Confound the message, Daniel," interrupted the president, angrily. "Did you see the item about Thurman kissing all the pretty girls at Port Huron?"

"No, sire!" exclaimed Daniel, holding up his hands in holy horror. "Has he been at that, and us here?"

Daniel stood abashed.

"What are we to do, sire?" he finally inquired.

"Call him in, Daniel! Call him in! This is to be a campaign of intellect, and we must fight it out on that line if Thurman's lips wither and fall off and every maid in the land goes down to an untimely grave. You hear me, Daniel! Call the old man in, and, if necessary, put a ring in his nose," and the president stalked up and down his office, while Daniel rushed wildly to the telephone and made a vain attempt to call the old man in.

Western Reading for Eastern men.

Chicago Tribune: There is evidently a difference of opinion between some eastern statesmen and the republicans of Nebraska, a difference so radical that it is hard to see how it can be reconciled. It is certain that it is not the farmers of the state just across the border from the well settled and prosperous on the ground they have assumed, but it is possible that your eastern friend, after seeing the attitude of the party, state and national, and after giving the subject more than a mere passing investigation, may be led to modify his own views.

The republicans of Nebraska, in their state convention held Friday, roarsert—for not all the private citizens have the right to demand their suppression. Maine rather pook-pooks the whole subject. Nebraska makes it the text of a party platform and makes opposition to trusts a part of its political creed. The east and the west are sadly at odds on this point, but the west has the heaviest battalions on its side. The fact cannot be ignored that there is no doubt as to the support the republican party concerning trade monopolies and combinations. It has been clear-sighted enough to see in them, whatever their cause may be, a source of evil to the country, second only to that threatened domination of slavery from which it freed the nation.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Ex-Congressman Finerty, of Chicago, will do republican campaign work in Indiana this fall.

The two noted temperance orators, Miss Frances E. Willard and Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, are now in the school of Charles C. Conner, St. Paul, Minnesota, and Omaha road, and was met at the depot on Fifteenth and Webster streets, by a number of old comrades of this city. Among these were representatives of the local posts, G. A. R. as follows: Geo. A. Custer post No. 7, Commander W. J. G. Clark, and Gate City post No. 302, Commander J. G. Willis. Besides these there were General Dennis, Geo. A. Boring, Major T. S. Clarkson and several others. The last mentioned was chairman of the joint committee on reception. The commander was escorted to a carriage and driven through the city to the Union Pacific depot, where he took the cars for the state soldiers' reunion, which is now progressing in Norfolk. He was accompanied by about twenty members of the Grand Army, among whom were Mayor Brothart.

Commander Rea is a gentleman about fifty-two years of age. He was formerly a lawyer of signal ability, and for some years has been occupying the position of district judge in Lincoln.

HAIL TO THE CHIEF.

Soldierly Respect Paid to the Commander of the G. A. R. J. P. Rea, commander of the G. A. R. arrived in the city yesterday afternoon at the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha road, and was met at the depot on Fifteenth and Webster streets, by a number of old comrades of this city. Among these were representatives of the local posts, G. A. R. as follows: Geo. A. Custer post No. 7, Commander W. J. G. Clark, and Gate City post No. 302, Commander J. G. Willis. Besides these there were General Dennis, Geo. A. Boring, Major T. S. Clarkson and several others. The last mentioned was chairman of the joint committee on reception. The commander was escorted to a carriage and driven through the city to the Union Pacific depot, where he took the cars for the state soldiers' reunion, which is now progressing in Norfolk. He was accompanied by about twenty members of the Grand Army, among whom were Mayor Brothart.

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Drink Malt to soda fountain.

December, 1889. There were eleven months of log cabin and hard cider enthusiasm. Our forefathers must have had a prodigious appetite for political excitement. Henry Schieler, twenty-five years of age, applied for naturalization papers at Philadelphia the other day. He had been in the country ten years, but when questioned as to the form of government here he replied, after much headwork, that the country was ruled by King. The judge decided that Schieler was not qualified for citizenship, and the democrats were deprived of a promising recruit.

The conference of the executive committees of the union labor and united labor parties was held at Chicago recently with a view of adjusting their differences. All proposals, however, looking to the end were rejected. Robert Gowrey, the united labor candidate, has challenged A. J. Streeter, the union labor candidate, to a public debate on the subject of giving the United Labor party the true remedy for existing evils.

The eight presidential tickets in the field this year show that for the presidency Illinois has two candidates, New York two, Indiana one, New Jersey one, California one and the District of Columbia one. For the vice-presidency Kansas has two, and Missouri, Pennsylvania, Missouri, New York and Ohio one each. There has not been a candidate named for vice-president yet on the American ticket, and the probability is that it is yet to be nominated. Mr. Cleveland is counted as a New Yorker, and will probably vote as such at this election.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jettings.

Leading business men of York are talking about establishing a packing house at that point.

They have melon-eatery socials in Fremont. They are for the melon and the colic is thrown in.

Plattsmouth looks prosperous with its new buildings, new sidewalks, graded streets, gas sewer and paving extensions.

Plattsmouth's boy horse thief, Lewis Stoffman, after six months in jail has been sentenced to fifteen months in the penitentiary.

Messrs. Cole & Seaff, of Des Moines, Ia., who have just leased the Grand Island Times, take possession of the establishment Saturday.

Beatrice prohibitionists will open the campaign for the strictly temperate 10 and 18. There will be a picnic October 10 and 18. The diet will be strictly cold water for the two days.

Thirty-two new pupils accompanied Superintendent Chase from Rosebud agency to the Union Hill school—twenty-three boys and nine girls.

A Springfield citizen has an old political rival in the shape of an Ohio electoral ticket, and has just been elected to the presidency and John C. Callahan for the presidency and vice presidency.

Broken Bow base ball cranks now accuse members of their team with receiving bribes and selling out games. The good people of the Bow are not the first to suffer in that way. The great national pastime is now being played by the spectators. The players play for fifty lures.

The prospectus of the Nebraska Wesleyan university has just been issued and is a comprehensive statement of the objects of the institution, its faculty, course of study, etc. The university is the outcome of the "plan of unification" of the Nebraska M. E. conference, incorporated as department of the university "of schools or colleges, which are now or may hereafter become the property of the Methodist Episcopal church," and located the university at Lincoln, the capital of the state. The first term will begin September 25.

Iowa.

Davenport has 840 dogs—that is, according to the checks issued by the city.

The state butter, egg and cheese convention will be held at Waterloo November 13, 14 and 15.

About 100 veterans were present at the fifth annual reunion of the Sixth Iowa veterans association, held at Waterloo, Iowa.

The Iowa Homestead estimates that at this time there are half a million sheep in this state, and the wool clip and mutton yield about \$1,500,000 this year.

The work of sinking the artesian well at Central Park, Davenport, has been abandoned at a depth of 1,500 feet. The water only rises to within twenty feet of the surface, and will be necessary.

Sioux City people feel very sore against President Cleveland for his veto of their public building bill, especially when they remember that he kindly refused to sign the bill when they tendered him on his visit there last fall.

Thirty-four Davenport saloon men who were delinquent in payment of license to sell liquor, were notified by law, were notified by the chief of police Sunday to pay up or shut up—and they chose to pay up. The sum due from each was \$25—a quarter's license.

The Des Moines Leader on Wednesday made its appearance in a new form, issued from its new building and printed with new type and new perfecting press. The paper is entirely reorganized and presents a metropolitan appearance. All these improvements are the result of the fire last April, which destroyed the old building and its contents. The Leader is all right, except its politics.

Governor Larabee has appointed D. R. Hindman, of Boone, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge D. B. Miracle, in the Eleventh judicial district. Mr. Hindman has aspirations two years ago, but was defeated by Judge Stevens. The new judge was in the volunteer service. He is fifty-four years old, and has practiced law for twenty years.

Dakota.

Book agents at Vermillion are represented to be about as numerous as flies, and no frost yet.

Farmers are warned to be on the lookout for a few of the "chickens" who will be set on their orders the awkward and clumsy tools which they use. Their saws are all like our common buck-saws, although they are sharpened like a rip-saw. The chisels are clumsy and poorly tempered, and the planes are large, having to be pushed with both hands. While at work the Chinese carpenters assume positions which are singularly awkward and would be impossible to any one but a Chinaman. In planing a piece of wood they will hold it in a vise, and then, with a chisel, they stand with one foot on the ground and the other steadying the wooden block while the hands are engaged in shaving the plane. Much of their work is done sitting.

A Guileless Bride.

Puck: "Jenny!" screamed an Arkansas woman to a girl of nineteen, seated in a fence corner, with a rap expression on her innocent young face. "What'er you're doin'?" replied the pensive maiden.

"What'er yer doin' out thar?"

"Aw, just a playin' in the sand and watchin' a ant-light."

"Well, say'n, you had nothin' bett'n 'n to do thar on your weddin' day? Now you march right in hyar 'n put your shoes and curl your hair, and get into that new green and red kaliker gown. And be mighty apy, too; it's had luck to you, 'n you're in a speech at a banquet and the preacher and Jim'll be here for you fixed if you don't fly round. And don't let me catch you playin' in that sand pile with your weddin' duds on or I'll whip you even if you air married, so I will!"

STONE WILL PLAY SICK.

In the Meantime Efforts to Settle the Strike Will Be Made.

"Say, Mr. Ben man, do you know that Stone's going to be sick?"

The speaker was an intelligent engineer, one of the B. & M. strikers, and he made the query with a comfortable, self-satisfied chuckle. The reporter innocently asked:

"What Stone?"

"Why, the general manager of the Q," was the answer. "I can give you a tip that you can depend on, for it's dead straight. The B. & M. strikers up the situation about right the other day, but it's taken a new turn. Stone won't resign, and he sticks about settling the strike. Forbes is standing by him, and they have concocted this scheme:

Stone is to go away on a leave of absence on account of illness. President Perkins will then ask Chief Engineer Arthur and Chairman Hope to a compromise. He will make a strong pull to have the strike declared off. Arthur has probably counts on his side. The boys won't listen to that. Stone is to make the best settlement he can, and then Stone will probably get better very fast."

"I am anxious to a question, 'I think the boys would work under Stone willingly when the strike is once settled.'"

"By the way, there is a rumor to-night that the Union Pacific will take the Union Pacific and Mellon steps in Division Superintendent Thompson, of the B. & M. will be made Mellon's assistant. If Thompson goes to the west, he will give up what he is worth. But that other business about Stone you can gamble on."

Railroad News.

The new time table of the Union Pacific is finally finished and will be found in another part of today's paper.

The chair cars on the Nebraska division of the Union Pacific are to be taken off. They will be run on the St. Joe & Grand Island branch.

Ed Haney, after thirty days leave of absence from his post at the Union Pacific depot, is on his way home. He has been enjoying an outing in the west.

Frederick Kimball returns from the Union Pacific and Missouri Valley will run special trains to Omaha at reduced rates from Chicago, David City, Seward, Fremont and all intervening points.

The following changes go into effect on the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley next Sunday: The Black Hills express leaves Omaha at 6:10 a. m., and arrives at 10:30 a. m. The Norfolk and Lincoln passenger leaves at 6:10 p. m., and arrives at 10:30 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S BILL.

The Metropolitan Prohibition club had their regular meeting Tuesday at night Fifteenth and Douglas streets. How to dispose of certain bills, and misunderstandings incident to the recent state convention held in this city, occupied most of the evening. A bill of \$50 presented by the state central committee for paying ex-Governor John P. St. John for services as a lecturer was regarded by the club as an item coming more properly under expenses assumed by the state organization.

It was decided not to pay the demand. The president of the club, prohibition nominator lieutenant governor John Dale, then referred to charges recently made in certain Omaha papers alleging that the democrats furnished the funds with which to carry on the prohibition campaign in 1884. Mr. Dale said he had answered those charges by letter, in which he pledged himself to throw off allegiance to the prohibition party if the editors of the papers in question could satisfactorily prove their assertions. By vote the club sustained Mr. Dale in this regard. Mr. W. M. Gustin, the financial manager of the club, was asked to push his solicitations in order to meet pending bills.

The vagaries of an insane mind. T. B. Lathrop, the insane map peddler who was turned over to the county authorities Monday, is revolving great financial schemes in his fevered brain. He says he is worth \$100,000, and built the first house in Omaha. He has the prohibition nominator "get out" he intends to build a monster packing house and show the South Omaha packers how to do business. But this scheme is occasioned by a plan to sell the property.

He also declares that he has discovered the error in the books and can account for the discrepancy. He has apparently, to the two cents missing from the city treasury when the democratic administration took possession. The opinion is growing at the jail that Lathrop's insanity does not bear by drink, but by mental work or worry.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday by Judge Shields:

Name and residence. Age. Robert Nelson, Omaha, 28; Mary A. Peterson, Omaha, 24; Albert Smith, Omaha, 25; Othelia Paulsen, Omaha, 25; Luie Deibel, Omaha, 25; Mrs. Ann N. Henry, Omaha, 39; Gust Nordvall, Omaha, 39; Miss Anderson, Omaha, 19.

Wood Butchers.

The Chinese, like their artistic brethren of Japan do some very clever wood-work, a few of which are exhibited in the tools which they use. Their saws are all like our common buck-saws, although they are sharpened like a rip-saw. The chisels are clumsy and poorly tempered, and the planes are large, having to be pushed with both hands. While at work the Chinese carpenters assume positions which are singularly awkward and would be impossible to any one but a Chinaman. In planing a piece of wood they will hold it in a vise, and then, with a chisel, they stand with one foot on the ground and the other steadying the wooden block while the hands are engaged in shaving the plane. Much of their work is done sitting.

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