

THE DAILY BEE.

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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, I, S. S. T. ZSCHUCK.

Geo. H. Tschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, deposes that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending September 8, 1888, was as follows:

Sunday, Sept. 1, 18,229; Monday, Sept. 2, 18,229; Tuesday, Sept. 3, 18,229; Wednesday, Sept. 4, 18,229; Thursday, Sept. 5, 18,229; Friday, Sept. 6, 18,229; Saturday, Sept. 7, 18,229.

Average, 18,229.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 10th day of September, A. D. 1888.

GEO. H. TSCHUCK, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, I, S. S. T. ZSCHUCK.

George H. Tschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of September, 1888, was as follows:

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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 10th day of September, A. D. 1888.

GEO. H. TSCHUCK, Notary Public.

Now that the fair is over, candidates for the legislature will blossom.

GAMBLING has become a very hazardous business in Omaha, and the police deserve credit for holding that vice in check.

THOSE farmers of Nebraska who invested in a patent cyclone cable by which their houses and barns were to be anchored are laying in a supply of shot guns and raw hides. They are waiting for the agents.

MR. THURMAN'S sharp attack of cholera morbus is reported to have been brought on by an over-indulgence in green apples. But knowing ones say it was the election news from the Green Mountain state.

SECRETARY WHITNEY of the navy is said to be heartily tired of building war ships and wants to resign. It is certain that General Harrison will not urge him to stay in the cabinet after the 4th of March.

CONSIDERING the heavy expense the fair association was put to this year, owing to the necessity of rebuilding pavilions and sheds, the company is more than satisfied in starting out with a comfortable balance for next year.

IN THE great administration speech of Secretary Vilas recently delivered at Milwaukee there was nothing about civil service reform and no intimation that officeholders are to be prevented from working for democratic success.

A CORRESPONDENT wants a protest made against the horse car company for not paving between its tracks on North Twentieth street. Some big men there are who protest against little things, and there are little men who kick against big things.

A HALO of glory has been spread over the merchants who participated in the drummers' parade, but the meed of praise due the committee who conducted the affair has not materialized up to date. There is a moving spirit somewhere, to which the city and merchants are greatly indebted, and it should be run down and fed.

THE reason why Ex-Senator Tabor failed to get the nomination for governor of Colorado is said to have been due to the influence of the women of the state. The women threatened Tabor with a house to house crusade. Mighty as the ex-senator is in politics, the party could not carry him against a boycott by the female population of Colorado.

THE law which provides that no city official, in whatsoever capacity, shall be interested in any contract with the city, is explicit and wise. The board of education seems to have overlooked the law in one or two instances. Ignorance will not excuse the board any more than it will the individual. It's "spontaneous" attention is directed to this "menacing degradation."

CANDIDATES entering for the legislature sweepstakes are expected to make good time in the coming race. The people of Nebraska will scratch every party hack no matter how carefully groomed and blanketed. They are too good judges of political horse flesh to be taken in by appearances. They are going to back the candidate who has a record and a clean pair of heels, and the race is going to be run on its merits.

THE success of the week's celebration just closed demonstrates the ability of Omaha to attract thousands of strangers to the city. This naturally suggests that with proper arrangements Omaha can inaugurate a week of carnival two or three times a year. The attempt should be made. The city has reached that point where constant effort must be put forth to make it a center of amusement and pleasure. The growth and importance of cities like St. Paul and Minneapolis can to a great extent be measured by their ability to draw tens of thousands of people annually to their exhibitions, their winter palace and other attractions. Omaha can do the same, if she will but make the effort. Now that the iron is hot, and our citizens are flushed with success, let a movement be started for the celebration of a winter carnival in January, and if that is encouraging, plans could be made later for a midsummer's festival.

The House Votes Retaliation.

The house of representatives on Saturday passed, by an almost unanimous vote, the retaliation bill supplementing the act of 1887 and granting enlarged powers to the president. Strong speeches were made in opposition to the measure, but only four votes were recorded against it.

The bill provides that whenever the president may deem it his duty to exercise any of the powers given to him by the act of 1887, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, by proclamation to suspend in whole or in part the transportation across the territory of the United States, in bond and without the payment of duty, of goods, wares and merchandise imported or exported from any foreign country from or to the British dominions in North America. Further, it is provided that whenever the president shall be satisfied that there is any discrimination whatever in the use of the Canadian canals, whether by tolls, drawbacks, refund of tolls, or otherwise, which is or may be detrimental to the United States or any of its citizens, it shall be lawful for him in his discretion to issue a proclamation to that effect, whereupon there shall be collected a toll of twenty cents a ton upon every foreign vessel and her cargo passing through American canals, or the president may prohibit the use of said canals to any foreign vessel. The continuance of such a policy as the president shall adopt pursuant to the bill is subject to his discretion, and the secretary of the treasury is authorized to make any regulations needful to carry the act into effect.

The measure gives the president all the authority he asked for in his message to congress, and if it shall become a law he will be clothed with the power to proclaim absolute commercial non-intercourse between the United States and Canada whenever the circumstances may arise which in his judgment would justify such action. It is a great power to confer upon the executive, since its injudicious exercise might not only bring great injury to vast material interests, but precipitate a war between the United States and Great Britain. As to the interests to be affected by the exercise of this power the northwest is peculiarly concerned, though as Representative White, of New York, contended, the possible injury to be inflicted by an extreme policy of retaliation would not be limited to the people and the commercial interests of the northwest. Regarding the possibility of such a policy eventuating in war, there has been some idle bravado indulged in which would better have been omitted from the discussion. The remark of Mr. Wilson, for example, that should war be declared "a gunboat of Great Britain would scarcely have time to reach our shore before Canada would be a part of the United States," was neither sensible nor patriotic. If Great Britain should decide to defend Canada's cause even to the extent of going to war it is more than probable that her gunboats would be in a convenient place for prompt employment when war was declared, and we have the very recent opinion of American naval officers that the country is in no condition for such an exigency. In a serious matter of this character congressmen should wisely guard their speech and not permit zeal to override reason.

It may be somewhat hazardous to conjecture regarding the course the senate will pursue with this bill, but it is not improbable that the majority of that body will stand together in opposition to extending the power of the president. This is the reasonable inference from what has already been said on the subject by leading republican senators, who have argued that the president has sufficient authority under the act of March, 1887. In any event it is hardly likely that the senate will act in the matter at the present session. Meanwhile it will be interesting to observe how the action of the house will be received in England and Canada.

Maine To-day.

The Maine election takes place today, and the result will be awaited with great interest by the whole country. The campaign has been one of the most active and vigorous on both sides in the history of the state, and has been conducted with reference wholly to national issues. Mr. Blaine has been speaking almost daily since he returned to the state, everywhere listened to by large and enthusiastic crowds, and at least a score of other exponents of republican principles have kept the campaign fires burning with untiring vigor. The democrats have also had a numerous body of able speakers expounding their policy, and it is not to be supposed without some effect.

Republican success, however, is confidently expected, and there is good reason why it should be. Eight years ago the republican plurality was nearly nine thousand and Blaine had a plurality of twenty thousand. At the last general election the republican candidate for governor received nearly thirteen thousand plurality, the aggregate vote being less than two years before. The professed hope of the democrats of carrying the state this year does not appear to be founded upon any substantial facts in the political situation there, and it seems reasonably certain that the republican plurality in to-day's election will be not less than that of two years ago, while the probability it will be larger. A very strong effort has been made to defeat Representative Reed, in the first district, and as he was elected two years ago by a plurality of only about thirteen hundred there is a chance of his being beaten this time.

The result of the Maine election is certain to have considerable significance in relation to the national contest, and to exercise a more or less important influence upon the future course of the presidential campaign.

The Next Congress.

Not less important to the republican party than the election of its candidate for president is the matter of securing control of the next house of representatives, which begins its existence simultaneously with the commencement of

the next presidential term, March 4, 1889.

The house consists of three hundred and twenty-five members, all except seven of whom will be chosen on November 6, the date of the presidential election. Of the seven the one member from Oregon and the two from Vermont have already been elected, and Maine will choose her four representatives to-day, all of whom will doubtless be republicans, though the democrats are hoping to defeat Mr. Reed.

During the ten years immediately succeeding the close of the war the house of representatives was controlled by the republicans. In 1874 the democrats elected a majority of that body, and have since continued in control of every house except that of the Forty-seventh congress, chosen in 1880. Two years later the democrats recovered control, obtaining the large plurality in the house of eighty-four, since which their preponderance has declined, being reduced to forty-three in 1884 and at the last election to the present plurality of fifteen.

There is good reason to expect that the popular branch of the Fifty-first congress will be republican. Gains of republican representatives are confidently counted upon in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Nebraska, and it is more than probable there will be some in other states. Quite generally the republicans, wherever they have so far made their nominations, have shown a due appreciation of the importance of electing a majority of the next house by selecting around and in all respects available men.

This should be the rule of action wherever republican candidates are yet to be chosen. The experience of twelve years with the popular branch of congress in control of the democracy ought to have convinced the people that the time for a change is at hand, and it is not questionable that a majority of them are so convinced, but their interest will not be enlisted in behalf of candidates who have not the strongest claims to their respect and confidence. The outlook is most favorable for the success of the republican national ticket, and if the right sort of men are nominated in the congressional districts it is more than probable that the republican party will be in control after the 4th of next March of the legislative branch of the government.

A REPORT OF THE IMPERIAL EMIGRANT COMMISSIONER OF GERMANY FOR 1887

has recently been transmitted to the state department and gives reliable information regarding the movement of Germans to America. Hamburg, Bremen and Stettin are the three principal ports from which statistics have been collected, and the report states that the number of German emigrants for 1887 was again on the increase as compared with the previous year. It has been regularly observed that, except in 1870-71, when emigration was greatly stimulated owing to the Franco-Prussian war, the number would increase for a period of years and then decrease again for some time. In 1872 German emigration reached the remarkable figure, 154,284. In 1877 the number fell to 41,824. Since the year 1880 the number has not fallen below 150,000. The years 1881, 1882, and 1883 mark the maximum when the emigration averaged over 225,000 for each year. It fell again during the next three years. For 1887 the number was 172,452. There is no doubt that emigration will be stimulated during the present year owing to the failure of crops in Europe. In this respect 1888-89 is likely to equal the 1881-82 rate, when the high price of food brought the unusually large number of 247,000 Germans to our shores.

THE INDIANS OF THE EXTREME NORTHWEST ARE REPORTED TO BE SPOILING FOR A FIGHT.

For the past few months the tribes on the various reservations have been fed and petted inordinately for the purpose of creating a general good feeling toward the government pending negotiations for the opening of the Sioux reservation in Dakota. The consequence is that the Sioux in Montana are feeling their oats and have rubbed on their war paint for a jumble. In case of an uprising of the various tribes on the Montana reservations, it would not be a surprise if the defection spread among the Sioux of Dakota. Although the quarrel seems to be confined to the Indians themselves, when once on the war-path the painted savages would cause no end of trouble to the white settlers who should fall in their way. It is necessary that this warlike spirit be nipped in the bud. For that purpose the soldiers at the various military posts along the upper Missouri have been detailed to check any hostile movement of the Indians from their reservations.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT HAVE NOMINATED GENERAL N. P. BANKS FOR CONGRESS, AND AS THE REPUBLICAN PLURALITY IN THAT DISTRICT TWO YEARS AGO WAS OVER THIRTY-THREE HUNDRED THE VETERAN STATESMAN WILL UNDOUBTEDLY BE RETURNED TO THE SCENE OF HIS FORMER USEFULNESS AS A LEGISLATOR.

General Banks is seventy-two years old, but he is still a hale and vigorous man, apparently with much good work left in him. His record as a statesman and soldier is familiar to the country, and is an entirely honorable if not an exceptionally brilliant one. After all the years he has passed in the public service—his last office being that of United States marshal—General Banks is a statesman, a fact that amply attests his honesty. Even democrats who honor personal worth will be glad to see the veteran back on the floor of congress.

THE PROPOSITION THAT THE CITY SHOULD CARRY THE RISK OF ITS SCHOOL BUILDINGS BY DROPPING ITS FIRE INSURANCE IS A VERY QUESTIONABLE ONE.

While the effort of the board to resist exorbitant insurance rates is commendable we doubt the wisdom of taking chances on the burning down of any of our large school buildings for the sake of saving twenty-five hundred dollars a year. In no event should the high school building be left uninsured. That structure cost over two hundred thousand dollars. It is not fire-proof in its interior construction, and a fire that would not damage

the outer walls materially may destroy seventy-five thousand dollars' worth of inside structure. The insurance rate on school houses should by rights be as low as on any other buildings that are not strictly fire-proof, and the underwriters should be induced to see it in that light.

MR. CLEVELAND MAY HAVE A LIBEL SUIT TO ANSWER FOR AS A RESULT OF HIS REFLECTIONS IN A PENSION CASE.

General Browne, of Indiana, will try to introduce a petition in the house this week praying for the power to sue the president for libel. He is championing the cause of Mary Ann Dougherty whose pension bill the president vetoed on the ground that she was a disreputable character, having been arrested seventeen times. A thorough investigation has been made of the Indianapolis police court records where the arrests are said to have taken place and only one instance, and that twenty years ago, can be found where a Mary Ann Dougherty had been arrested. Of course a democratic house will not entertain the proposition of General Browne.

THE DEMOCRATS OF THE ERIC, PENNSYLVANIA, DISTRICT, WOULD NOT ACCEPT MR. WILLIAM L. SCOTT'S REFUSAL TO AGAIN BE A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS, AND AFTER CONSIDERING THE MERITS OF SEVERAL ASPIRANTS RENOMINATED SCOTT.

Mr. Scott's refusal to again be a candidate for congress, and after canvassing the merits of several aspirants renominated Scott. He will probably make the run, but although he will doubtless spend money more lavishly than ever before, the chances are that he will be beaten. There have been some very ugly disclosures made recently regarding the business relations of Mr. Scott and his treatment of workmen which will be likely to exert an influence against him that his money cannot wholly overcome. His plurality twelve years ago was only twelve hundred.

WHEN THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS HAVE NOTHING ELSE TO DO THEY WRESTLE WITH THE COUNTY HOSPITAL AND THE DOCTORS.

The county commissioners have nothing else to do they wrestle with the county hospital and the doctors.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

Borers have destroyed many trees in the park at McCook.

Albion papers think Boone county has enough papers to stock a poor farm.

Shooting parties from the east are trying to clean out game in Garfield county.

Lightning struck two houses in McCook Thursday night, playing some queer pranks, but doing but little damage.

The Wayne board of health is on a smelling campaign after dirty hog pens and is cleaning them out as soon as suited.

In its issue the Tecumseh Republican announces a change of management, Nate S. Reynolds becoming editor and proprietor.

Boone county has half enough hogs to consume the emment of the county and the farmers are on the hunt for more porkers.

A spark from an engine set fire to the grass on the farm of Mr. Trowbridge, near Healdsburg, and fifty acres of hay was burned.

Lightning started a prairie fire near McCook last week, but it was extinguished after burning over an acre of a mile or two.

Petitions are being circulated in Logan county asking congress to use their influence toward securing a railroad for that section.

The Genoa Indian school ball team has challenged the Chicago team to a game to be played on its way from Chicago to the Pacific slope, says the Pipe of Peace.

The sixteenth annual convention of the Geological Institute will be held at Rising City, Neb., on Tuesday evening, Sept. 18, and will continue throughout the week.

E. Moffat, living near Greeley center, was charged with the murder of a neighbor named A. C. Rogers by the latter's gun being accidentally discharged. He lived only a few hours after the accident.

Some of the farmers in the vicinity of Blue Springs are getting uncomfortably numerous. During the past month seven animals have been spirited away from that city, and to clue is obtainable of either thieves or property.

John Fowler, who acted the part of peacemaker between two fighting farmers near the Missouri river, was severely injured by his pistol. Sam McWilliams, who used the knife, has been held for trial charged with assault with intent to kill.

Loran Kidd, a youth living near Edgar, was playing with a couple by a horse on the other day, fracturing the skull, forcing a spicula of bone into the brain, producing convulsions and a few days later died.

The Platte County News says that a well known citizen, while digging a post-hole the other day, struck a pint bottle of whiskey twenty-seven years old, as shown by the figures blown on the bottle. He took a seat in a shady corner near the fence and opened his find, and when his wife came to look for him she couldn't find a post-hole from a hole in the sky.

Iowa.

Sioux City jobbers claim an increase of 25 per cent in business this year.

Edward Rux, of New Hampton, has been jailed for seducing a feeble minded girl.

John H. Hays, of Ankeny, was having a boom. It has recently enrolled twenty-eight new members.

In Butler county there were only forty-seven deaths last year, and there were ninety-four marriages and 136 births.

A club composed of Sioux Indians has beaten the Mason City, Charles City and several other ball clubs in northern Iowa.

O. Comstock, of Dubuque, eighty years of age, took a mouthful of chloroform in mistake for brandy. But the old man is now believed to be out of danger.

The most recent reports of the superintendent of the industrial school at Waverly, dated during the month of August 304 boys and 113 girls were enrolled. Warrants for support for the school for 1888 are \$1,100 for the school at Mitchellville.

While Louis Wedeking, of Clarksville, was plowing with a team of horses attached to a riding plow one day last week the middle horse had its neck broken. While the man's attention was otherwise occupied the lines became entangled and the team pulled the animal over backward on the plow with the above result.

Dakota.

The Sioux Falls schools opened with an enrollment of nearly one thousand pupils.

Like Mr. Hill, well known in the Hills, there are many ill-famed women with enlargements of the liver.

The Brown County Fair association has decided upon the second week in October as the date of the fair.

Rapid City comes to the front with a young man twenty-three years old who took his first ride on a railroad last week.

It is estimated that 13,000 head of cattle will be loaded at this season at Rapid City, 5,500 at Threlkeld, 25,000 at Brown and about 5,000 at Onida, for the east. These shipments are said to aggregate \$250,000 in value.

The McCook county agricultural society has a recent meeting devoted to give the man and woman bringing the largest family of their own children to the fair a season ticket and a copy of the Dakota Farmer for one year.

The semi-annual report of the county treasurer of Yankton county shows a balance in the treasury of \$18,000. The tax levy for 1888 is \$1.50 per acre, and the county is now in the best financial condition it has been since its organization.

THE NEBRASKA STATE FAIR.

Hard and Earnest Work Entailed on All Officials.

FORMAL OPENING THIS MORNING.

The Number of Entries Swelled to Nearly Seven Thousand—Emerald Wants a Depot—Lincoln Gossip.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1025 F. STREET, LINCOLN, SEPT. 9.

One would hardly gather the idea that Sunday is recognized as a day of rest throughout christendom to go upon the state fair grounds to-day. No rest for the weary has been the watchword there all the day long. After doing their level best it was found to be impossible to get the exhibits ready for the formal opening to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. Yet the work is ahead of that of last year, notwithstanding there have been over one thousand more entries to provide for.

The state fair grounds have for the past three days a great work has been done but there is still much to do. Entries have been coming in since early morning. Every train swells the number of some one of the classes. But unless, perchance, a place has to be provided for the entries, this arrangement is made in the very best order, and the preparation work is nearer the goal. It is quite probable that "it is finished" can be said before the sun sinks behind the western horizon. But it will take hard and earnest work.

The exhibit classes have been arranged in alphabetical order, and range from A to T, making twenty-one in all. The number of entries in the different classes are as follows:

Class A, horses, mules and asses, 943; class B, cattle, 988; class C, sheep, 225; class D, swine, 716; class E, fat cattle, hogs and sheep, 25; class F, poultry, 400; class G, farm products, 1,740; class H, textile fabrics, 345; class I, fine arts, 10; class J, dairy products, 110; class K, educational products, 56; class L, vegetables and honey, 45; class M, champion, including grasses, cains, trees, evergreens, etc., 30; class N, mechanical arts, 285; class O, machinery, 480; class P, musical instruments, etc., 25; class Q, agricultural societies, 50; class R, miscellaneous, including all exhibits not regularly listed, 200; class S, special, 25; class T, speed entries, 75.

The above facts were kindly furnished by the Nebraska representative by Secretary Furness. The exhibit entries make a grand total of 6,494.

AN ANSWER AND COMPLAINT.

The B. & M. objects to putting in a depot at Emerald, this county. For answer to the complaint of J. W. Dorgan the Burlington says that the village had ample accommodations for the passenger and freight traffic of that place; that during the past year the business done at Emerald, both passenger and freight, only amounted to \$925.35, as shown by the exhibit made up and returned to the defendant. The defendant denies each and every averment of the plaintiff not specifically admitted, and asks that the plaintiff's bill of complaint be dismissed, alleging that the volume of business done at Emerald will not justify a warrant for the defendant in building a depot and freight house other than is already provided.

J. R. Van Buskirk, of Alliance, comes to the front with an exhaustive discussion of Burlington regarding excessive charges on separators, horse powers and other farm implements, and prays restitution on all extortions. The complainant goes into detail, making marked exhibits of all charges from the Burlington place of shipment to the final destination, setting up excessive charges whenever they become apparent. This complaint, however, has been before the board before, and comes back in amended form, possibly better stated in legal dictation. Mr. Van Buskirk says that he has been wronged out of \$80 or more, and seeks restitution and such other redress as the state board of transportation may deem it just to order. Notice of the complaint will be served on the Burlington board.

PROCEEDINGS IN QUO WARRANTO.

Attorney General Leese will commence quo warranto proceedings in the supreme court to-morrow against the Missouri Pacific railroad company, the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, to take the opinion of the court on the validity of their method of becoming domestic corporations. Copies of their foreign charters have been filed, but under section 8 of an article II of the constitution of Nebraska they are prohibited from exercising the right of eminent domain, or of acquiring the right-of-way, until they have become a body corporate, pursuant to and in accordance with the laws of the state.

AN HOUR AT THE PRESS.

Quite recently THE BEE representative enjoyed a drive out to the state pen in company with Mr. W. H. Dorgan and his hospitality while there. First visits to institutions of this kind are always interesting. An hour with the lawless can be enjoyed, but one wants to feel that he is not hazardous life and property. But this security is always given when sheltered by the arm of the law, and especially when surrounded by guards and the great stone walls of a prison. Whatever may have been the discipline at Nebraska's pen during any portion of the past, it is certain that it is all that can be asked now. Warden Hays has affairs reduced to a simple system, and the convicts certainly respect his mandates and perform the duties they are bidden to do, remarkably well. Prison punishments are not light. The disposition of convict labor is most judiciously guarded by Mr. Dorgan, and he gauges his duties in a manner eminently satisfactory. The prisoners have enough to eat. The food provided them is clean and substantial. Indeed, many poor laborers of the land fare worse. The systems of Nebraska's prison are humane, but firm and unyielding, and insurrections are few and far between. Whenever a meeting occurs it can be traced to natural insubordination rather than to the capricious management of the officials in hand. Both Warden Hays and Mr. Dorgan are clearly of this opinion.

JEWISH SERVICES.

It is not generally known that the Reformed Jewish church holds regular Sunday school services at 10 o'clock in the morning at Bohanan's hall. But such is the case. These services are in charge of Isaac Friedman, and are growing in popularity. To-day's services were especially interesting. Dr. William Rosenthal, of the Hebrew Union college of Cincinnati, O., was present and gave the school a brief lecture.

CITY NEWS AND NOTES.

An enthusiastic meeting was held at the board of trade rooms last evening and it was decided to give an immense parade on next Thursday evening, to display the products of Lincoln's jobbing houses and manufacturers. A live committee was appointed to arrange for the

parade, and it will form one of the great attractions of the day. This, however, will be a side exhibition of the great fair.

A meeting of the board of education was held yesterday, and the contractors of the Elliott school building, Messrs. Grace & Kelly, on a careful estimate of the work done on the building, were allowed \$2,700 on the contract. The building is well under way.

The drivers and street car employes made up a purse of \$70 Friday and Saturday and presented it to the widow of Pecos Shaw, who dropped dead on his car on Wednesday evening. Out of the timely benefit Mrs. Shaw was very grateful for the generous remembrance.

LITERARY NOTES.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS AT HOME. III. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. Price \$1.00.

In turning over the pages of this handsome illustrated quarto the reader instinctively wonders how so much valuable matter can be afforded for so little money. The boy will find in it a thorough business education; the girl will learn how to do a hundred things about the house and in her sphere of practical common sense to her. The illustrations were prepared expressly for it. Our Young Folks at Home in its high literary character, purity of tone, and earnestness of purpose is admirably representative of the best of our literature. Out of the thousands of volumes in their catalogue there is not one but has in it the seeds of helpfulness and of incentive to better things.

The "writer" of the Boston Journal for literary workers is to be enlarged in January, the price to be correspondingly increased to \$2.00. The writer is at ways earnest, practical, bright, helpful and interesting, and it stands unique in its periodical. The president is devoted to discussing the practical details of literary production. Its conductors, William H. Hills and Robert Luce are both trained newspaper men, and the contents of the magazine are full of practical common sense, which is the distinguished characteristic of successful newspaper workers.

J. Kohler, of Philadelphia has just issued an English-German model letter writer and bookkeeper in which the reader will find a complete course in the art of correspondence, a great variety of epistolary models for the acquisition of the epistolary style, which will prove the best, when best adapted to the subject, to time, to place, and to person.

The new American Magazine for September will begin the publication of a series of articles on the great economic and political question of the hour, by the leading exponents of protective tariff in this country. The articles of this issue will be entitled, "The President's Error," by James G. Blaine, and "Tariff and Labor," by Joseph B. Foraker, both powerful and masterly productions. Mr. Blaine will deal directly with figures put out by President Cleveland in his now famous message of last December, and show by clear demonstration the fallacious reasoning by which the policy of free trade became fixed in the president's mind. It is especially clear in showing by Mr. Cleveland's own figures the vast benefits to be derived by agriculturists. The governor will treat the tariff question in his usual trenchant manner.

The Political Science Quarterly for September starts off with an article on the new constitution in South Carolina, by George Gunton, Prof. Richmond M. Smith follows with a concluding article on "Control of Immigration." Dr. Dunning has a valuable legal paper on the "Inequality of the States." Mr. Sydney Hill gives an exhaustive discussion of the "Suspension of the Habeas Corpus during the Civil War," and Mr. J. Hampden Dougherty sketches the successive constitutions of the state of New York. "Governor Chamberlain's Administration in South Carolina," "The History of Co-operation in the United States," "Roger's History of Agriculture," and "Prier and Spring's German work on the 'Competition of North America in Growing Wheat.'" The prospect for the new American Magazine for 1888-89, Chicago, a monthly magazine devoted to the problems of practical politics, co-operative industry and self-help, is on hand. In October, it will double its present size and add many additional features. It numbers among its writers many of the ablest thinkers both of this country and Europe, among whom we notice Axel Gustafson, General C. C. Andrews, President Julius H. Seelye, LL. D., President John B. Goodwin, LL. D., Mr. E. Stone, and Judge J. D. Greene. Among its new features will be a question box on "Every Day Points in Law."

The most important item in the announcement, and one in which journalists are particularly interested, is the article by Mr. Stone, who has become a member of the Statesman company, and on his return from Europe will give his attention to this magazine.

THE MIGHTY SWORD.

Various Processes Necessary Before a Trusty Blade is Produced.

A correspondent writing from Solingen, Prussia, gives the following interesting details concerning the manufacture of swords:

"Here you are," he said, "see if you can knock a piece out of the sword on the stone." I took the handle in both hands and struck the stone with all my might. But to my