THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (Morning Edition) including SUNDAY BEE, One Year	$10 00
For Six Months	5 00
For Three Months	2 50
THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE, mailed to any address, One Year	2 00

OMAHA OFFICE, NOS. 914 AND 916 FARNAM STREET. NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOMS 14 AND 15 TRIBUNE BUILDING. WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513 FOURTEENTH STREET.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter 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, County of Douglas, } s. s.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending September 8, 1888, was as follows:

Sunday, Sept. 2	18,250
Monday, Sept. 3	18,360
Tuesday, Sept. 4	18,325
Wednesday, Sept. 5	18,345
Thursday, Sept. 6	18,370
Friday, Sept. 7	18,510
Saturday, Sept. 8	18,375
Average	18,336

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 8th day of September, A. D., 1888.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

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

George B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of September, 1887, was 14,340 copies; for October, 1887, 14,323 copies; for November, 1887, 15,226 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies; for January, 1888, 15,206 copies; for February, 1888, 15,952 copies; for March, 1888, 19,689 copies; for April, 1888, 18,714 copies; for May, 1888, 18,181 copies; for June, 1888, 19,243 copies; for July, 1888, 18,683 copies; for August, 1888, 18,183 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 8th day of September, A. D., 1888.
N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

MR. CLEVELAND'S letter of acceptance needs a postscript. In it he did not say a single word about a second term.

MR. THURMAN is said to sleep with a snuff box under his pillow and a bandanna for a night cap. What he does with his cholera morbus is not stated.

"BAD MEN" are once more breaking loose in the Black Hills, and yet there is no talk of lynching. The old mining town vigilantes have evidently emigrated to Nebraska.

CANDIDATES do not take kindly to criticism in Georgia. Two Atlanta editors have just been thrashed by an aspirant to the legislature, and the campaign has only just begun.

How candidly and how innocently the *Herald* chirps of democratic success to come! One would think, to read its prattle, that there are not a handful of republicans in Nebraska.

THE girl of the period knows her rights. A Providence young lady has taken hers in the shape of death because her mother had the presumption to ask her aid in household affairs.

THE conferees on the fortification appropriations have reported to congress a bill to expend nearly four million for coast defenses. It is more than likely that the bill will be accepted by the house and immediate work be ordered in the making of new steel guns.

CAPTAIN ANDERSON, who abandoned his dory, the Dark Secret, in mid-ocean in his trip to England, sets a good example to the democrats. If they don't hurry and abandon their dark secret party they will find themselves adrift with a capsized boat in the November gales.

OMAHA wants parks in her suburbs and she needs city parks within a mile of the postoffice as well. With the new syndicate park on the south and the proposed Florence park on the north the suburbs will be reasonably supplied. But as yet no proposition has been made to convert a square or two within the city proper. The time will soon come, however, when the latter will be an absolute necessity.

THE old board of education was well aware that there would be a large increase of school population on the opening of the fall term and should have prepared for it. The new buildings could have been finished for the opening of the present term if proper precaution had been exercised by the board. Contractors should have been placed under penalties for failure to complete their work in the prescribed time.

THERE is said to be an organized gang of thieves systematically robbing the mails between New York and the west. The attention of the postoffice department has long been directed to this abuse but it is apparently powerless to run it down. There is evidently a screw loose in the postoffice department under Mr. Cleveland's administration, and Don Dickinson as postmaster general is anything but a brilliant success.

COVINGTON, just across the river from Sioux City, is fast securing a hard reputation. Low dive keepers who have been outlawed in Iowa have swarmed into the little Nebraska town, and with their advent have come reports of robbery, midnight brawls and general lawlessness. The latest is a murder supposably traceable to one of these dens of vice. It is high time that the authorities called a halt, and it is to be hoped that this last development will lead to an investigation which will drive these criminals out of Dakota county.

IN no other city of the country would a valuable franchise such as the one granted to the Horse Car company on the Eleventh street viaduct be given away to a corporation without compensation. The building of the viaduct was a severe tax on the property owners of the district assessed for its construction. The Omaha Horse railway did not spend one cent on it. Nevertheless, that corporation is given the use of the bridge without being required to contribute even to the expense of keeping the bridge in repair. Is not this a flagrant disregard of the interests of taxpayers on the part of the city council?

General Harrison's Letter.

The letter of General Harrison, formally accepting the nomination of the republican party, followed hard upon that of the democratic candidate, as if to give the people of the country an opportunity to immediately compare the two documents. If this idea moved the republican candidate to make public his letter, which evidently was ready some time ago, within forty-eight hours after the appearance of Mr. Cleveland's formal acceptance, it was a shrewd thought which General Harrison will not fail to profit by. No candid and fair-minded man who will compare these letters can fail to be impressed in favor of that of the republican candidate.

The distinctive merit of General Harrison's letter is that it explains clearly and sufficiently the position of its author with respect to all matters which immediately concern the interests and welfare of the American people. It is not confined to a single issue and made to do service for one question. Every problem that engages the attention of the country in the present campaign receives attention, and not in a merely perfunctory way, but with a care and fullness that leaves no room for a doubt or question respecting the attitude of the republican candidate. Regarding the leading issue of the campaign, the tariff question, General Harrison's letter is entirely reassuring to the advocates of a just and equitable policy of tariff revision. He points out most forcibly and convincingly that the contest of the two great parties is not between schedules, but between wide apart principles. On the part of the democracy the purpose and inevitable drift is toward free trade, while the republicans insist upon preserving the principle of protection. "The republican party holds," says General Harrison, "that a protective tariff is constitutional, wholesome and necessary. We do not offer a fixed schedule, but a principle. We will revise the schedule and modify rates, but always with a provision as to the effect upon domestic production and the wages of our working people." No one who has believed the republican candidate to be in favor of maintaining the war tariff can fail to be convinced of his mistake after reading the letter of acceptance, and those who have gratuitously charged that General Harrison was opposed to a revision of the tariff will be compelled to acknowledge that they have done him an injustice. If he shall be elected to the presidency he can be safely depended on to recommend to congress such changes and reductions of the tariff as will give the people needed relief without imperiling any established industry or enterprise. This is the plain promise and assurance of the letter, and the character of General Harrison warrants confidence that the promise will be kept.

With regard to the importation of foreign laborers and the immigration of Chinese, General Harrison's plain and unmistakably honest language is all that any fair-minded American citizen could ask. He does not believe that we should exclude the worthy people of other lands who seek homes in this country, but that we should rigidly enforce the laws for keeping out all the objectionable classes, as paupers, criminals, and those aliens who cannot assimilate with us. His position regarding Chinese immigration is so clearly stated that no one will hereafter venture to question it. General Harrison recognizes the objections to this immigration as conclusive, and assures the country that if elected he would faithfully enforce the laws relating to this subject.

Protection of the political rights of every citizen, public education, the trusts, pensions and civil service reform are all referred to briefly in the letter, and are treated with a clearness and directness which enable the least intelligent reader to understand the views and position of the author. It is a concise, straightforward and manifestly sincere letter that General Harrison has addressed to his party and to the country, and we believe it will have the effect of greatly strengthening the republican cause.

The Sioux Agreement.

The opinion is that in due time the bill providing for the opening of the Sioux reservation will receive the requisite number of signatures, notwithstanding the hostility to the measure thus far manifested. It is found that there is much less opposition at the lower agencies than at Standing Rock, and it is less unreasoning. As a matter of fact a great deal of the opposition shown is not serious. To a considerable extent it is simply in conformity with the Indian habit of fault-finding and obstruction, which has its motive in a desire to be bought. The Indian nature is not so different from that of the white man that it will not take advantage of an unusual opportunity, such as the Sioux believe is presented to them in the pending negotiations.

Still there has been and is yet a measure of genuine opposition, and some time and a good deal of further effort will be required to overcome it. The squaw men, whose interest it is that the Indians should remain as they are, have been hard at work, and they have been actively seconded by certain self-sufficient philanthropists, who, it is justly said, have been the curse of the Indians for more than a generation. This combination, according to trustworthy reports, has been most aggressively busy in poisoning the minds of the Indians against the proposed arrangement, and with what degree of success the situation at this time amply attests. But there are indications that these marplots are now losing ground, and once the Indians begin to manifest distrust of them in considerable numbers it will not be difficult to bring over the whole body. The statement is that the more intelligent Indians are doing their best for the treaty, and it is believed to be a practical certainty that when the tribes have discussed it to their satisfaction, and this they have an unquestionable right to do, and when they find they have received all the concessions they can hope for, they will sign the treaty almost unanimously. The pity is that the false friends of the Indians, whose motives are wholly selfish, should have so great an influence with them.

Assessing Officeholders.

Mr. George William Curtis is consistent in condemning the action of the democratic state committees of Ohio, Massachusetts, and other states in sending out circulars to federal officeholders calling for assessments, but what justification can he offer for supporting an administration that allows this to be done?

It is true these circulars do not demand contributions. They are simply suggestive. But who does not understand that they are practically as coercive as if their language was mandatory? They bear upon their faces the argument that, being stipendiaries of the administration, those who get them are expected to support the administration financially as well as otherwise. If the administration is sincere in its civil service reform professions its manifest duty is to publicly and distinctly discountenance this method of bleeding the federal officeholders for campaign purposes.

But the administration will do nothing of the kind. The sentiment that controls it was fully expressed in Dan Lamont's explanation of Cleveland's contribution, and the example thus set by the president himself every stipendiary of the administration is expected to emulate. The average politician will perhaps find no fault with this, but it is not easy to see how the virtuous mugwump reformer can conscientiously vote for a man and a party that thus violates a cardinal principle of civil service reform.

THE recent inquiry made by congress with respect to the amount of money belonging to the government in the hands of the banks brought out some valuable facts. Two hundred and ninety-four national banks during the year 1887 were made depositories for government funds, the amount of which, as reported to congress, exceeded sixty millions, in lieu for which the United States treasurer held as security fifty-six millions of government bonds. Formerly no bank was permitted to hold at one time more than $500,000 of these deposits but under the new rules of October, 1887, this limit was extended. The cause of this leniency regarding deposits was due to the money stringency in the market last autumn. To relieve this pressure Secretary Fairchild was led to put these sixty millions into circulation through the banks, taking their government bonds as security. The holding of treasury deposits by national banks is by no means a new feature in our government's financial dealings. Since 1834 national banks have had in their keeping at one time or other government deposits varying from six to sixty millions. During the refunding operations of 1878-9 under Secretary Sherman, however, the banks held funds belonging to the government to an amount aggregating three hundred and thirty millions. How far the government shall go in making national banks its depository is a debatable question and one upon which congress will be called sooner or later to pass careful judgment.

COUNT MITKIEWICZ, who is thoroughly informed as to China, is reported to scout the idea that China has rejected the new treaty with America. In his opinion China favors the treaty restricting the emigration of Chinese to the United States because China does not favor emigration. For that reason China would accept the treaty, since it would affect English interests at Hong Kong and Canton and not its own. The attitude of congress on the Chinese question has been taken advantage of by the English to further their own ends. It is evidently an English trick to spread abroad the rumor that China rejected the treaty with the view that hostile legislation would shake the friendly relations between China and the United States. This would allow the British to take away the Chinese trade from this country, and to kill the project of building American railroads in that empire. Should it turn out to be true that China has not rejected the treaty, the suspicions of British interference in our relations with China would be strongly confirmed.

ALTHOUGH there is disappointment over the wheat crop on which great hopes were built earlier in the season, there need be no such apprehension regarding the yield of corn. During the past two weeks the corn crop of the country has passed out of the danger of being nipped by frost. It may be safely asserted that fully two thirds of the yield is now out of peril. The rest of the crop is rapidly passing into that stage where frost or insects can affect but little the drying husks. The returns from Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and Illinois are highly encouraging. The average condition of corn, as reported by the national department of agriculture, for September 1, throughout the country, is 94.2, and in seven of the great corn producing states the average condition is 95 as compared with 64 at the corresponding time last year. Such another autumn as the present season has not been experienced for years. It can be aptly described as "corn-weather," being cool, with bright, warm days. And the farmers may well rejoice at the plenteous bounty which he is promised.

MORGAN CRANE, who is trying to fly his political kite in Loup county, will find out that the old thing wobbles badly. Traitor Crane can't use the people of his district as a tail for his soaring aspirations.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

Grand Island Independent: Direct regulation of rates by the next legislature should be the issue in the campaign, and then the railroads will have less interest in buying state officers.

Sidney Telegraph: Congressman McShane will accept the nomination for Governor. Still the people of the state will have something to say and McShane knows exactly how they will say it.

Nemaha Granger: The democrats of Omaha declared that they would not wear uniforms made by convicts. That's right, boys, and be careful that you do not wear uniforms made for convicts.

Nebraska City Press: Mr. McShane has informally accepted the nomination for governor. Mr. Streeter has signified that he will "stand" for the presidency. Each stands about an equal show.

Ashland Gazette: John A. McShane has formally accepted the democratic nomination for governor, and during the campaign will run for governor and United States senator at the same time, and in all probability will run himself into the ground.

Nebraska Laborer: We have long been regaled with dissertations on the moral wickedness of the boycott when wielded by labor organizations, but we notice it has a different aspect when recommended by the chief magistrate of a great nation.

Beatrice Republican: The republican legislative ticket of Gage county is composed of men who cannot be wheedled or bribed by the railroads into any measure that would be detrimental to shippers or producing classes. They are men who are in close sympathy with the people, and who will stand by their rights.

Wayne Herald: The nomination of McShane for governor will let him down much easier than a renomination for congress would have done, and save him considerable money. There is no possible chance of his election, but as the leader of a forlorn hope a defeat will be less humiliating than a failure to secure a re-election from the First district.

Blair Republican: Hon. J. A. McShane will find his campaign for the gubernatorial chair in this state an exceedingly rocky road to travel. He is possessed of the most important requisite to success from the bourbon standpoint—plenty of money—but grant him that and the aid of the third party to boot—and he won't leave a grease spot on the assured republican majority for Governor Thayer.

Greeley News: The democrats and the railroads are putting forth every effort to defeat William Leese for attorney general. That tool of "monopoly," Munger, is striving hard for the place, and he would be a sad commentary on the people's regard for the daring services of Leese to defeat him. Leese has proven himself the people's friend, and if railroad power causes his defeat it will be cause for much regret.

Wayne Gazette: Two years ago the railroad organs were unanimous in saying that Van Wyck was politically dead; now they seem to be just as united in endeavoring to kill him again. In fact the general seems to have as many lives as the fellow in the sham battle at Norfolk last week, who was brought in dead from the field no less than eight times. But then the general is used to it. His enemies have been singing his death song ever since we were a kid.

Cortland Herald: The Omaha Herald says McShane will be elected governor of Nebraska. David Butler says that he will be elected governor. We would like to know how many governors they think it will take to run the state of Nebraska. The republican party has run the state for upwards of twenty years with but one governor at a time, and will continue to do so in the future. McShane and Butler need not lose any sleep over the matter, for John M. Thayer will attend to the governor's department. But for presumption the Omaha Herald takes the cake.

McCook Tribune: Democratic gall is exclusively carried in original packages. Building high on the purchasing power of McShane's bar'l, they now have the temerity to claim his election for governor over Thayer as quite sure. Preposterous! The claim is prima facie evidence of insanity. We disparage the congressman not. But the simple fact that he carried the First district over a weak, unpopular man, by 5,000 majority, when Thayer carried the district by over seven thousand, is hardly sufficient evidence of his ability to carry the state. Outside of Omaha he will but poll his party vote.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Pope Leo, assisted by Abbot Pessuto as editor, is writing a history of Rome in the middle ages.

Attorney-General Garland is said to be spending his time hunting deer at Hominy Hill, Arkansas.

General Boulanger has given the munificent sum of $20 for a "Grand Boulanger prize" for the St. Malo regatta.

The Chinese minister to this country is now in Lima, Peru, and is not expected back in Washington until the end of October.

President Cleveland has purchased from Mr. Fairwether, of McLane, Pa., eight head of thoroughbred Ayrshire cattle, for which he paid $1,500.

Ruskin mentions Miss Alexander, Dr. Holmes and Prof. Charles Eliot Norton as those who converted his dislike for Americans into something like an affectionate regard.

Sidney Dillon received a painful kick on the thigh from his horse the other day while out riding, at his summer home, in Litchfield, Conn. It is stated that no dangerous results are feared.

At the opening of new waterworks in Limerick Bishop O'Dwyer, who has hertofore been hostile to home rule, spoke strongly in favor of the measure, and expressed it as his opinion that Ireland would speedily obtain self-government.

Judge Hammon of Cincinnati, O., has a peculiar method of reaching his decisions in the cases presented to him in the United States court. After a case has been tried he retires to his library and walks around the room, sometimes for hours, until he has reached a conclusion. He has worn a track in the carpet by his judicial pedestrianism.

"Ouida" has really become religious. It was rumored some time ago that she was verging towards repentance, and now it is learned that she spends her days in reading pious books and making long prayers. She even refuses to associate with worldly people. She is not devoted to any special denomination, but seems to be slowly forming a cult of her own.

Every Man of Them a St. George.

Philadelphia Times.

Senators may exercise a little caution in twisting the tail of the British lion, but when it comes to defying the Chinese dragon they are all on hand and eager for the fray.

Mr. Cleveland's Letter.

Kansas City Journal (rep.): Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance is now public property. It is an indictment of Mr. Cleveland's administration. It is an acknowledgement that under the management of Mr. Cleveland and his party managers the country has been brought to a condition which threatens a crisis.

Globe-Democrat (Rep.): There is nothing to be said of the letter of acceptance which has not already been said of the message, which it reiterates witout the correction of a single mistake or the improvement of a single weakness. If he has noted the pervasive and emphatic popular uprising against his plan of tariff reform, he has clearly failed to derive instruction from it, or to be warned by it to the advantage of his party and himself. He is content still to recommend a free trade policy as the best means of reducing the surplus revenue, and to urge upon the country the alleged duty of surrendering to foreign nations those benefits which have been secured by protection, and which can be preserved only by maintaining the protective theory.

Chicago Tribune (Rep.): The president has now been in office nearly four years and fails to tell us how the sole issue upon which he was elected has progressed. It would have been interesting for him to have explained why a round hundred thousand office holders have been turned out; why every postoffice and custom-house of importance in the country has been converted into partisan electioneering centers; why postmasters and collectors have been perniciously active in tossing conventions and running local politics; why the employes have been assessed; why notorious criminals and partisan fine-workers have been appointed to office; why the pension bureau and the postal department has been used as part of the democratic machinery in defiance of law; why the president himself has personally interfered in the local politics of New York; why his attorney general is now trying to break down the safeguards which congress has placed around the ballot box; and why he himself has contributed a large sum of money toward the democratic campaign boodle.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

Stock yards are being built at Crawford.

The "arsenic route" is carrying off Ulysses canines by the score. There is a mad dog scare in the town.

Nebraska City parents are making a howl on account of another change of text books in the public schools.

Workmen on the Plattsmouth sewers exhumed an Indian's skull which was buried six feet below the surface.

The Merrick County Republican is the name of a clean and intelligent looking paper just started at Central City. W. P. Watson is editor and proprietor.

A young man named Craig, living near Ulysses, has the "rim" of his hand left. The palm was carried away while he was holding a loaded gun by the muzzle.

The old veterans living near Crawford celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Antietam September 17, with a picnic, camp fire and dance. General Brisbin will be on hand and give them a talk.

A Utica man named Cobb stole a team several weeks ago and made his escape. The officers kept an eye on the thief's best girl, and have just been rewarded by catching him while on a visit to her.

Annie Miller, a seven-year-old girl living near Crawford, was thrown by an unruly broncho last week and dragged over half a mile with her foot caught in the stirrup of the saddle. The little girl's face was horribly mangled, but she will live.

Jacob Bellville, a farmer living between Whitney and Chadron, is said to have poisoned some of his watermelons as a guarantee against thieves. The Crawford Cresent wants the matter investigated, and says that if the report be true Bellville would be a disgrace to a coat of tar and feathers and should be chased out of the country by blood hounds.

G. W. Kirfman, a Sarpy county farmer, sold his crops, stock and furniture at a sacrifice last week to accept the offer of a lucrative job made by a slick individual who claimed to own a stock farm in Kansas. The money from the sale, however, was absorbed in paying Kirfman's debts, and when the sharper discovered the fact he skipped. He evidently intended to rob his victim of the proceeds of the sale.

Iowa.

The cold water people have cleaned out the Logan saloons.

Algona's building records for the year show $30,000 invested.

The Iowa State Fair receipts are over $41,000, the largest in the history of the society.

The governor reappointed L. G. Weid, of Iowa City, state superintendent of weights and measures.

Miss Louise Sowneberger was attacked by a highwayman on the streets of Dubuque and robbed of her purse.

Actual count showed that over 5,000 people passed through the state library during a single day last week.

Davenport ministers will hold union revival services in November, with an eminent evangelist from the east to conduct the meeting.

Italians are employed in city work at Sioux City, and in reply to the general kick the contractors aver a shortage of American laborers.

The Des Moines Electric Railway company commenced setting poles last Monday. The company expects to have cars running by October 15.

Postville is getting an unenviable reputation for burglaries. They come periodically and almost regularly, and the lapse of time between them is shortening up.

A pleasing incident of the Maple Grove church dedication at Marshalltown is that every member of the board of trustees and the minister who performed the dedicatory rites had served as soldiers in the union army during the war.

Dakota.

A gigantic wheat trust is gradually being brought to a focus at Fargo.

Mitchell university is now almost free of debt, while last year it was nearly $30,000 in the hole.

The M. E. church at Armour is the recipient of a check for $100 from P. D. Armour, of Chicago.

Pierre will vote October 1 on the question of bonding the town in the sum of $7,000 for the purpose of building two school houses.

A. McBain, of Fargo, offered the directors of the north Dakota fair $1,000 for the privilege of running a wheel of fortune, but was refused.

The James River Baptist association has closed its third annual meeting at Aberdeen. Four new churches were received into the association.

The W. C. T. U. in session at Fargo has decided to establish and maintain headquarters at Bismarck during the session of the legislature.

The Rapid City Republican says: The frontiersmen who have long been familiar with the reservation and its resources have invariably insisted upon the existence of fine veins of coal on the reservation. People who have crossed it from time to time state that they have found indications that this material is there in large quantities. From time to time parties have prospected on the reservation for coal and have returned to this city with good reports of their explorations. A gentleman who came up to the city a few days ago from that section says that he has found a large body of coal of what he believes to be a superior quality and expects to take possession of it if the reserve is opened. The value of coal deposits in the eastern vicinage of Rapid City cannot be overestimated. The first railroads to the city will in all probability be from the east, and if they will bring cheap coal to its doors the mining problems of the section will find ready solution. It is now apparent that the only thing needful to bring out the wealth of the Hills and make it attractive to capital is cheap fuel and coke. But the United States government has virtually left the whole matter to the option of the Sioux Indians.

MR. LAMMON'S GALL.

How a United States Marshal Got a Railroad Pass for Charles Crocker.

The death of Charles Crocker of the Central Pacific railroad calls to mind an incident that happened when Charles I. Lammon was United States marshal for Nevada, about the year 1874, says the Virginia Enterprise. Lammon, in his official capacity, had served four or five subpoenas on as many persons in a suit of the Central Pacific versus Marsden, et al. The suit was for possession of water rights. The persons served lived on the line of the Central Pacific, between Verdi and Humboldt station, and a car was furnished the aforesaid marshal while making the services, taking but a portion of two days to transact the business. Lammon's bill went into the company for $815, which after quite a wrangle was paid. The joke of this article came in when Lammon soon after presented himself in the private office of Mr. Crocker, asking that his wife be added to his yearly pass, in compensation of his faithful services to the company and his endeavors in its behalf. After he had taken his seat and stated his case, Mr. Crocker looked him square in the face and said: "Lammon, are you the marshal who has just been paid $815 for two days' work—quadruple the amount you had a right to charge under the law—and now have the cheek to ask for a pass for your wife over the road?" George said yes without a blush. "Well, sir," said Mr. Crocker, "you cannot get it, and besides, I feel like taking your own pass away from you." Lammon then said: "I have called to get it, and I don't intend to leave this office until you add her name to the pass." "I will call the colored gentleman who attends to the office and have you summarily ejected," said Mr. Crocker. "There isn't a nigger on the coast who could put one side of me out of these rooms," said Lammon. Crocker immediately picked up his pen, added "family" to the pass, saying as he did so: "Mr. Lammon, in consideration of your ability and the immensity of your gall, I grant you all you ask, and more, too—call again when that runs out." Lammon cleverly thanked him, bade him good day, and took his departure.

IN OLD MEXICO.

The Land of the Lotus—Manana—American Interests.

El Paso, a city old and yet new, once an important trading post, since the pass offered the best communication between Mexico and the country north of the Rio Grande. We found here an International street car line, affording easy and cheap passage between American El Paso and the old Mexican city, Paso del Norte. On our trip through New Mexico we have made the acquaintance of the primitive adobe houses and their swarthy occupants; yet, after we have crossed the Rio Grande, we feel that we are in alien country; alien, not only because we have left the stars and stripes behind us and see the Mexican tricolor waving over public buildings; but because the language, manners, customs, all are distinctly foreign. The depot of the Mexican Central railroad, though built of adobe, and the cars are the only objects reminding us that we are still in the nineteenth century; but take a look around at objects animate or inanimate, and they will remind you of bygone centuries. Look at that primitive oxcart; its rude two wheels would seem to fall apart at the first motion; the yoke, too, is such as we have read of in the middle ages. The driver standing listlessly by his sleepy teams, seems satisfied to wait for work, even though it should never come. The emblem of stupidity, which should be rather the emblem of patience and frugality, the donkey, is well represented. Here carrying a load of wood, there some bundles of charcoal and occasionally munching some offal with which the streets are plentifully sprinkled, these animals are in reality the best friends the poorer class of Mexicans have. Not much is needed, it seems, to make a living. There is a stalwart fellow, in the prime of life, squatting down behind a diminutive table on which is his stock in trade, five buns, representing a value of perhaps ten cents. Instead of employing his time he is satisfied if he can make his daily tortillas, without exerting himself. The hood of the women, the wrapper with which they hide their features, it is all foreign, all alien to us.

It cannot be the air, for that is bracing enough, it must be something in the the race itself, which accounts for the indifference to progress, the quieta non movere, which is apparent everywhere. It cannot be called laziness for that is more an acquired habit; it seems almost as if the whole Mexican race had been fed on the lotus plant. Order some work done and the answer will be: Manana (from mah-nyah-nah) to-morrow. The old saying seems to read in Mexican, never do to-day what you can do to-morrow. Throughout Mexico we will find ample evidence that our southern neighbors fully believe that.

We are the same that our fathers have been. Mexico is a rich country. Its natural resources, agricultural as well as mineral, cannot be surpassed. Notwithstanding the immense amount of precious metals taken from its mines for hundreds of years, the states of Sinalon, Chihuahua and Durango yield still vast quantities. With all this the people are poor, or what we would consider wretchedly poor. Their houses, of the simplest material, are almost entirely without furniture; their food is of the simplest, beans or the flour of beans forming the staple; but in the simplicity of their wants they know no better and ask no more.

There is a great influx of Americans into Mexico, and the government of President Diaz seems to encourage American enterprise. But now, the question arises, if the extreme liberality with which our capitalists are treated will not give rise to political complications of which it is difficult to foresee the end. We refer especially to the immense concessions of land granted to Americans. Take, for instance, the International company, of Hartford, Conn. This corporation obtained a grant of 18,000,000 acres in Lower California and another large grant in Las Palomas, in the northern part of Mexico, south of Deming. As these immense territories are obtained without any or at the merest nominal consideration, the new owners offer great inducements to settlers, but this immigration, upon which the native looks now with apathy, is likely to drive him to the wall and produce feelings of aversion, which may find their expression in deeds rasher than words.

Life on the Prairie.

The most interesting part of Mr. Tod's book deals with the prairie and prairie-farming, says the Chicago Mail. Here is a "bit describing one sort of prairie life-

When there are no wives and sisters on the "lot" the insides of the houses are neither tidy or tempting. I asked one settler---who had been "batching it," as this life is called, for some years ---how often he washed the dishes.

"About once a month in the summer season," was the reply. "I take them to a 'slew,' and, after rinsing them, give them a good rub with prairie grass."

"How do you get on with the cooking?"

"Well, so-so. It was hot work in summer after a hard day's work. I got a barrel of sea biscuits; sometimes on Sunday I tried to cook a fowl, but it somehow didn't come right."

"What about the spring cleaning?"

"The what?" said he in surprise.

"The cleaning of the house."

"Well, I guess that the dog's tail did the most of that. Sometimes I took a a broom, but it made more dust than before."

"And the clothes-washing?"

"The rain did a good deal; I sometimes gave some of them a swill in the creek, but they became too little for me afterward."

"Did you ever try starching or ironing?"

This provoked a great laugh.

"Ironing? Shirt collars are unknown on the prairie. I think I have a few somewhere, but where I have no notion. Ironing? Starching? Ha, ha, ha, ha!

I was, however, told that a man considered himself entitled to take a wife if he had a team, a dollar to pay the parson, not necessarily a wagon, although that looked better for the homecoming.

The experiments with the electrical motor on the Brooklyn City railroad have proved so successful that the public trial trip will be made to Fort Hamilton in a few days.

Drink Malto, 25 cents a bottle.

THE STANDARD TIME.

A Chapter on Horology That Will Prove Interesting.

Four Hours Difference Between San Francisco and the Eastern Coast of Maine.

All measurement of time is wholly arbitary in its character, because the actual and that four clocks agree only as to local time on four days in the year, April 15, June 14, August 31 and December 24. This applies equally to all local standards used in this country. The trouble to practical men was the fact that there was four hours difference between San Francisco and the eastern portion of Maine. The adoption of both Washington and New Orleans time as a single standard was open to the same objection. The great change that would have to be made to make it 12 o'clock, noon, in all parts of the country at the same time would seriously interfere with and change all old customs and usages. In 1875, Prof. Abbey suggested the adoption of four time belts for use in this country, based on the 75, 90, 105 and 120 degrees of longitude. There was to be just one hours difference in time between each two of these points. The change caused but unimportant differences anywhere, save in places where two belts meet, and then in passing from one belt to another, there is just one hours difference in time. The plan is the simplest and most convenient that can be devised.

The early history of clocks and watches is enveloped in so much obscurity that it would be almost impossible to point out any individual who could with propriety be called the inventor. Striking clocks were known in Italy as early as the latter part of the 13th or the beginning of the 14th century. The middle of the 14th century seems to be the time which affords the first certain evidence of the existence of what would be now called a clock or regulated horological machine. The first clock at Bologna was fixed up in 1356. Conradus Dasypodius gives an account of a clock erected at Strasburg, about 1364. Lehmann informes us that there was a clock at Spire in 1395. Venice had one in 1497. The conclusion to be drawn from the evidence here adduced is that a well regulated horological machine is neither of so ancient a date as some writers suppose, nor got the more recent invention of the last two centures and that the inventor is not certainly known. So numerous have been the novelties in the clock and watch manufacture within the last few years that the bare enumeration of the names of the inventors would occupy a considerable space.

Among the many expert watchmakers in Omaha is one, Mr. P. M. Boyer, who when interviewed worked at his business at the jewelry store No 243 South 13th street. Mr. Boyer is a native of Denmark, and came to this city from there about three years ago, he says:

"I first noticed there was something the matter with me when I was about 15 years old, and it continued to grow worse until it became almost unbearable. My head ached me and I had the most excruciating pains over my eyes; my eyes were watery and growing weak; my nose was continually stopped up, first one side, then the other, and in the morning I could blow dry, hard scabs from it. I had a continual dropping in the back part of my throat, which caused an unpleasant hawking and spitting and caused my throat to be quite sore most of the time; my lungs were sore and I had an awful tightness on my chest, making it difficult for me to breathe at times, particularly was this noticeably at night when I would retire: I would often have to get up and sit in a chair so as to be able to breathe; this of course would cause me to get but little sleep and make me unfit for active work the next day. I was bothered considerably with my stomach, too, and to make a long story short I was about as miserable a sufferer from catarrh as can be found. I read the advertisements of Dr. C. M. Jordan in the daily papers and found the symptoms there described to fit my case so well that I called on him and was examined, and he told me that it was catarrh and that I had some polypous tumors growing in my nose that would have to be removed. He removed them, and the treatment he gave me soon brought me out a well man. I treated for three months and my nose and head is clear. No more headaches, no more pain over the eyes, no more sore throat nor hawking and spitting, and when I retire at night it is to a good and refreshing sleep, and I do not have to get up to be able to breathe. What bothers me now is that there are so many people in this city, one sees them every day on the streets, who can not say they have heard their natural voice for a long time, who have not had a good night's rest for months, and who are in perpetual misery, all owing to a chronic case of catarrh, but there is no necessity for such things as long as there is a doctor who can and will cure it, and do it cheaply, too, I was surprised at the cost of his treatment, I had supposed that it would cost quite a sum of money and that I would have to lay off from work, but I was agreeably disappointed as it cost but a nominal sum, and I did not lose a day from my usual occupation.

The following are the symptoms read by Mr. Boyer and which convinced him that he had catarrh. Read them, if so, then you too have catarrh.

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.

The Beginning and Progress of a Disease so Common in this Climate.

A Few Symptoms of Disease That May Prove Serious to You.

Do you have frequent fits of mental depression?

Do you experience ringing or buzzing noises in your ears?

Do you feel as though you must suffocate when lying down?

Are you troubled with a hacking cough and general debility?

Are your eyes generally weak and watery and frequently inflamed?

Does your voice have a husk, thick sound and a nasal sort of twang?

Is you breath frequently offensive from some unaccountable cause?

Have you a dull, oppressive headache, generally located over the eyes?

Do you have to hawk and cough frequently in the effort to clear your throat?

Are you losing your sense of smell and is your sense of taste becoming dulled?

Does your nose always feel stopped up, forcing you to breathe through you mouth?

Do you frequently feel dizzy, particularly when stooping to pick anything off the floor?

Does every little draft of air and every slight change of temperature give you a cold?

Are you annoyed by a constant desire to hawk spit out an endless quantity of phlegm?

Do you rise from bed as tired and weak as you were the night before and feel as though you wanted to lie there forever?

Is your throat filled with phlegm in the morning, which can only be discharged after violent coughing and hawking and spitting?

Do you occasionally wake from a troubled sleep with a start and feel as if you had just escaped a horrible death by choking?

Have you lost all interest in your calling or business or former pleasures and ambition gone, and do you feel indifferent whether to-morrow finds you alive or dead?

Are you troubled with a discharge from the head into throat, sometimes watery and excessive, sometimes mucus, thick, sticking to whatever it touches, sometimes bloody, and nearly always putrid and offensive?

The above are some of the many symptoms of catarrh and the beginning of lung troubles. Not one case in a hundred will have all of them, but every one affected will have a few or many of them. The greater or more serious your symptoms, the more dangerous your condition. This class of disease is treated very successfully by Dr. McCoy or his associates. The many cases reported through the columns of the daily papers proves this, and each statement published is substantially the same as given by the patient cured. Dr. McCoy and his associates use no secret nostrums, but cure disease by their skillful combination of the best known remedies, applied in the most approved manner, and by using the latest and most highly recommended appliances known to the profession. They thus produce results that speak for themselves in the many patients cured, and we assure our readers that these eminent physicians have achieved a success in curing disease which few or no other doctors can duplicate.

DOCTOR

J. CRESAP McCOY,

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Succeeded by
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Note—Dr. Charles M. Jordan has been resident physician for Dr. McCoy, in Omaha, for the past year and is the physician who has made the cures that have been published weekly in this paper.

Medical diseases treated skillfully. Consumption, Bright's disease, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and all NERVOUS DISEASES. All diseases peculiar to the sexes a specialty. CATARRH CURED.

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Many diseases are treated successfully by Dr. Jordon through the mails, and it is thus possible for those unable to make a journey to obtain SUCCESSFUL HOSPITAL TREATMENT AT THEIR HOMES.