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

### THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation.

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Average..... GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in m presence this 8th day of September, A. D. 138 N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

presence this 8th day of September, A. D. 1888, N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, J. S. S. County of Douglas, J. S. S. George B. Tzscnuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the natural average daily circulation of The Daily Ber for the month of September, 1881, was 14,40 copies; for the month of September, 1881, was 14,40 copies; for the month of September, 1881, was 14,40 copies; for the month of September, 1881, was 14,40 copies; for November, 1881, 15,25 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies; for Damary, 1888, 18,35 copies; for March, 1888, 19,181 copies; for May, 1888, 18,181 copies; for June, 1888, 19,35 copies; for June, 1888, 19,35 copies; for June, 1888, 18,181 copies.

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

KANSAS still plucks up hope that congress will pass the Oklahoma bill this session, but it is the hope of a drowning man catching at straws.

TOM REED, of Maine, who goes back to congress for his third term, must feel that he is a live-oak in the affection of his state, judging from the large majority just rolled up for him in his district.

A GREAT many anxious hearts are fluttering over the prospects of Uncle Sam accepting one of the bids submitted to the war department for the sale of six hundred and forty acres for new Fort Omaha.

IT TOOK Mr. Cleveland ninety-five days to write his letter of acceptance, but it took Tilden thirty-two, Hancock thirty-five and Horace Greely only ten days to express their thanks for a nomination at the hands of the democratic party. As a letter writer Mr. Cleveland will not take the prize.

SOUTH OMAHA will put on metropolitan airs when her free mail delivery is established. Incidentally let us remark that the carrier delivery system would have been enjoyed by South Omaha for the last eighteen months if she had been allowed to remain within the corporate limits of Omaha. At best now, she will be waiting another twelve months for the conveniences which the outskirts of Omaha have long enjoyed.

THE democratic candidate for governor in Massachusetts, Colonel "Billy" Russell, thirty-one years old, is without a doubt the youngest man running for the office of governor in any New England state. Just nine years ago Nebraska republicans nominated Albinus Nance for governor, a stripling of some thirty summers, who had the honor of guiding the ship of state for two terms. Like the boy revivalist Harrison, these boy governors are generally old enough to have their eye teeth cut.

THE iron trade is said to be the commercial barometer. The decided improvement noted in the iron indusbry foreshadows a general revival in all branches of business. For several weeks there has been a gradual gaining of ground, and last week was regarded as one of the best for the iron industry for the whole year. Better prices have ruled the market and there has been a good demand for everything on the list. The prospects for a heavy trade in all branches of iron are flattering, and the whole market has a strong and healthy tendency which, added to the tremendous corn crop, cannot fail to stimulate all lines of busi ness into great activity.

THE adage that "a new broom sweeps clean," has its reverse in the street cleaning business in this city. Before the old street sweeping contract expired the old broom of Fauning & Slaven did some very clean sweeping, but no sooner had the contract been renewed than the new broom began to move very shiftlessly and the so-called street cleaning became nothing more than raking the dirt promiseuously from the center to the gutter. During and since the complaints are on the increase about the untidy cundition of the machine-swept streets for which the city is taxed enormously. Why can't the new broom of Slaven & Fanning do as well as the old broom did just previously before the renewal of the contract.

CHAIRMAN BRICE has the natural enthusiasm of the tyro in politics. To the man who is new in political work every report and incident favorable to his side is enormously magnified and given an importance wholly out of proportion to its real significance. Of course the chairman of the democratic campaign committee gets a great deal of cheering information from all the states, but in his freshness he has so exaggerated its importance that he is already claiming pretty much the entire country. There used to be another Ohio democratic politician who held to the idea that it was good politics to claim everything, but after a number of defeats his party got tired of that sort of boasting and retired him as a political manager. It is likely to go hard with Chairman Brice to secure hereafter the position of campaign conductor if the result of the election shall demonstrate that he is strong only as a campaign blower. He will be wise to imitate the silent Quay and keep right along at work.

Hill Renominated. The Hill forces were in indisputed

command of the New York democratic convention, and the governor was renominated by acclamation amid manifestations of the heartiest enthusiasm. This was not the course that had been expected. Very few doubted that Hill would receive a nomination, but it was thought he would have to make a fight for it. A stormy convention had been confidently predicted. The result shows that Hill and his friends were allowed to control the democratic organization in New York, which is to say that Mr. Cleveland and his friends held aloof. In making a cheice of alternatives it is plain that the president decided to offend the independents rather than the friends of the governor. For two months past the independent organs have been insisting that the renomination of Hill would imperil the national ticket in New York, and have urged the administration to interpose for the prevention of such a state of affairs.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Cleve land gave very careful and serious consideration to the situation, and equally is it without doubt that he concluded not to interfere, thereby, tacitly at least, acquiescing in the movement which culminated in Hill's renomination. No explanation which may be offered can relieve Mr. Cleveland of a measure of the responsibility for continuing at the head of the New York democracy perhaps the most arrant demagogue now in public life, and a man, besides, whom these is good reason to believe has corruptly used the patronage of his high office in rewarding political service, if not indeed to his own aggrandizement. The record of Governor Hill redounds neither to his wisdom nor his honesty. and in unqualifiedly endorsing this record the democracy of New York puts itself in a position which ought to, and very likely will, reduce its vote in November by many thousands.

The independent vote, estimated

be very nearly unquestionably solid against Hill, and it reasonably expected that he will lose the votes of a considerable number of temperance democrats who favor regulating the liquor traffic by a high license. It is possible that the defection of such democrats will be offset by republicans in the cities who do not believe in any liquor regulations, so that the democracy may perhaps poll the party strength, less the independent vote, so far as the state ticket is concorned. It cannot win with this. Having the full independent support three vears ago, Governor Hill's plurality was only about eleven thousand. The loss this year of less than half the independent vote will defeat him, unless he shall gain largely from the republicans, of which there is not the slightest possibility. As the situation is now presented, nothing in politics appears more certain than the defeat of Hill, and the important question is, how are the chances of the democratic national ticket likely to be affected in New York? It would seem inevitable that a portion of the independents must refuse to support Mr. Cleveland on the ground that his tacit acquiescence in the renomination of Hill commits the national administration to the support of the governor, and thus puts Cleveland in an attitude not much less unworthy of respect than that of Hill. The president has virtually condoned the shortcomings of which the independents complain. Having the opportunity to free his party of a demagogue, if nothing worse, Mr. Cleveland has failed, under the prompting of personal ambition, to take advantage of the opportunity. He has shown that his first thought is not, as has been claimed, the purification and elevation of his party, but the retention of the presidency. How can the independents conscientiously and without stultifying all their professions,

give him their support? The campaign in New York will now open in earnest, and its progress will be watched by the whole country with intense and cumulative interest. The republicans have already been doing some excellent work, and the indications at this time are most favorable to their

General Harrison on the Surplus.

There will not be a large addition made this year to the surplus in the national treasury. The appropriations thus far made will take within twenty millions or less of the year's revenue. and there are still some things to be provided for. This is not mere surmise, but has the authority of the secretary of the treasury. It was information which, when launched upon the country, caused the democracy no little confusion. The party had been lustily and persistently crying out against the accumulating surplus, and here was the demonstration that reason of the extravagance its representatives in congress there would be no addition to the surplus during the current fiscal year about which anybody need feel alarmed. In this country there is no danger to any interest in the accumulation of a million dollars a month in the national treasury, though very likely it would be wise to maintain an even closer balance than this between receipts and expenditures, and to keep the latter down to the lowest point consistent with a thoroughly efficient public service. This, it is indisputably shown, has not been done under the present administration, which in three years has cost the country ninety-five million dollars more than was expended during a like period under the preceding administra-

But there is a large surplus in the treasury, stated by Mr. Thurman only a few days ago, on the authority of the secretary of the treasury, to be somewhat in excess of one hundred and thirty-three million dollars. The larger part of this considerable sum was accumulated during the Arthur administration, and it has sorely vexed the Cleveland administration. The president has dwelt on it at different times as presenting a most alarming condition, which should be removed with the least possible delay; the late Secretary Manning discussed it with

many dismal expressions of apprebension; Secretary Fairchild has several times solemnly referred to it as a terrible menace to the national welfare, and democratic leaders in and out of congress have in a similar strain again and again recurred to the subject. As General Harrison says in his letter of acceptance, "they have magnified and nursed the surplus which they affect to deprecate, seemingly for the purpose of exaggerating the evil in order to reconcile the people to the extreme remedy they propose."

Yet there has been no time since the Cleveland administration came into power that it could not have reduced the surplus, or at least prevented any increase, if it had been disposed to do so. It had the same authority of law that republican administrations possessed to employ the surplus in the purchase of bonds, but it chose to quibble regarding the extent of this authority and to allow the surplus to grow while it waited for congress to say that its authority was full and complete under laws long in force and never before questioned. There was never a plainer case of subterfuge, resorted to purely for a partisan purpose. The course of republican administrations had been to purchase bonds with the surplus, and that is the policy which the candidate and leaders of the party now advocate. "The surplus now in the treasury should be used in the purchase of bonds," says General Harrison; "the people and not the banks should have the advantage of its use." This administration has had some sixty million dollars distributed among the banks, which have reaped nearly all the benefit. The purchase of bonds would have given the money to the people and ended the interest charge on the amount of bonds purchased.

It requires a great deal of assurance to attempt a defense of the financial policy of the Cleveland administration. particularly with respect to the surplus, That seemed to offer the best promise at about thirty thousand, will of political capital against the republican party, and all possible use has been made of it. But it must fail of effect with all who will give the matter intelligent and candid examination.

Omaha and the Union Pacific.

The smoothest road to a man's affect tions is through his stomach. This rule has its exceptions, however, as has been forcibly illustrated by Charles Francis Adams. Two years ago this summer Mr. Adams was sumptiously entertained by the Omaha club and soft-soaped from the crown of his head to the end of his toes, as Allen G. Thurman would say, by the toast-master and all the flunkies whom Omaha can muster. At that memorable occasion Mr. Adams made a good-humored speech, in which he complimented our enterprise and public spirit and promised great things for us in the way of branch lines and metropolitan depot facilities. Within three days after this entertainment the Omaha board of trade held a public meeting to endorse the Union Pacific branch line bill, then pending in congress, and pledged Senator Van Wyck and the whole Nebraska delegation to its active support. Three months later when Omaha was framing her new charter and a clause was proposed that compel Union cific and all other railroads pay the same proportion of local taxes that other property is obliged to pay, the general attorney of the Union Pacific put in a protest and when our citizens, by an overwhelming demonstration endorsed local railroad taxation the emissaries of the Union Pacific went down to Lincoln and had the charter mutilated and Omaha's wishes thwarted through the corrupt methods of the oil room, and to the shame and disgrace of Omaha be it said the Union Pacific lobby received very active aid and comfort in their effort to defeat equal taxation by some of her heavy shippers and business men, who have grown rich by repates and special favors.

Two years have passed away. The promised branch lines have not materialized in Nebraska, although the Union Pacific has managed to raise capital enough to make extensions and improvements in other sections. The excuse for not building branch lines in Nebraska is that congress has not passed the Union Pacific funding bill. Judging by past experience, the branch lines which Mr. Adams had projected would have been built in Kansas, Colorado and

Oregon much sooner than in Nebraska And now Mr. Adams has again been royally entertained by the Union club. The lunch was still undigested when the usual committee of Omaha business men made a formal call upon Mr. Adams. Despite the lunch and wine, the committee met with rather a cool reception. Mr. Adams very politely declined to fix a time when, in the dim and distant future, he would have those depot plans carried into effect. And when the solitary member of the committee who was not a heavy shipper nor dependent upon railroad favors, mildly reminded Mr. Adams that the Union Pacific had unfulfilled contract obligations with Omaha, Mr. Adams exclaimed disdainfully that he was not disposed to read up on ancient history. This very abruptly terminated the interview. The committee, as usual, will subside for another season, and Omaha will be asked to bide her time and content herself a few years longer with wretched transfer and depot facilities, which no other city of America of equal population would tolerate for thirty days. After all, nothing more can be hoped for or expected so long as our heavy property owners and leading merchants and manufacturers do not assert their rights.

So long as Omaha is content to send railroad delegations to the legislature, and keeps on supporting every scheme that the Union Pacific has pending in congress through our senators and representatives, she will always remain a mere foot-ball for the great corporation, and all the dining and wining of Union Pacific magnates will be a mere waste of substance.

THE large increase of popils seeking admission to our public schools is not imexpected. The census of last spring

made evident the necessity for much more room. The tardiness of the board of education in making provision for the accommodation of the increasing numbers has just begun to make its impression. The slow movements of the board in the past only gives warning that a like occurre nee may be an occasion for public censure in the future. The time required last spring in making choice of plans for contemplated buildings delayed the work of commencing so late in the season as to forbid the completion of large buildings as early as the beginning of the new school year. And after contracts were let containing conditions of forfeiture if the buildings might not be completed at a fixed date the board was at fault in failing to make the grounds ready for contractors to begin operation. The ample amount of money voted favorably upon, in bonds, to be issued by the school board nearly a year ago, was a guarantee to the community that, with good management, no lack of school room would occur. And the intention of the board was good, but its management is not above

THERE is a fair prospect now that congress will appropriate no less than one hundred thousand dollars during this session for the preliminary survey of the arid regions to be reclaimed by a system of irrigation. In spite of the opposition from various quarters, congress has lent a willing ear to the project, as its importance to the people of Colorado and other sections of the west became the better understood. The work will be undertaken under the direction of the national geological survey and a full report with recommendations will in due time be submitted to congress. The scheme includes the building of storage basins along the head-waters of rivers and a combination of canals and rivers to bring the water down to the arid districts. The plan to say the least appears plausible. THE republicans of Massachusetts

seem to have been well satisfied with the administration of Governor Ames during two terms, as they have just renominated him for a third term. He has not shown himself to be a man of commanding ability, as were some of his predecessors, but he has proven to be a sensible, safe and practical executive, whose recommendations have generally been judicious, and who has give to his official duties the time and attention necessary to their proper performance. He is a man of large wealth, who has done much to promote the material development of Massachusetts. His opponent is W. E. Russell, now mayor of Cambridge, and one of the strongest democratic politicians in the state. Of course the election of Ames is assured.

### Have You Heard From Maine?

Tribunc.

Have you heard from the election-Heard about the Maine election-How the democratic ticket, Poor old democratic ticket. Galley west and somewhat crooked

Where the Difference Comes In.

Detroit Tribune. General Harrison has made many speeches and not one mistake. Mr. Cleveland has made many mistakes and no speeches.

#### The Only Sample in Stock Brooklyn Union.

A contemporary speaks of Cleveland's \$10,000 "check" instead of "check." You can spell it either way, and everbody will admit that nothing like it was ever seen in the white house before.

# In Advance of His Party.

New York Tribune, "What we want," said an old spoils democrat, "is a president who will put tried democrats into office." Well, you have a president who has done even better than that, for he has put tried and convicted democrats in office.

#### A Political Confab. Chicago Tribuni

First democratic politician-Have you read the letter of acceptance? Second ditto-No. I'm right in the heat of the campaign. Shan't have time to read it until after the election.

First democratic politician (sarcastically) What will be the use of reading it then? Second ditto (resentfully)-Who said I was going to read it then?

### Coward and Partisan. Kansas City Journal.

It would be a wise provision of law-or a salutary constitutional amendment—that congress should not sit after the nominations have been made in presidential years. The average congressman during a canvass is an unmitigated coward, and the average presi dent, if a candidate, is a mere political partisan, and often a demagogue.

# LABOR NOTES.

There is a good opening for bakers in M is souri. The proportion of bakers to popula tion in that enterprising town is such that one man in Carrolton makes bread for thirteeen neighboring towns. Work is scarce at Hamilton, Mo., and

wages are not very high. Carpenters get from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day; coal diggers get about \$2 per day when at work; section men, \$1.10: weighmasters, \$1.75. Soft wood is now subjected to a treatment

which densifies it and makes it "workable," with all the properties of good lignum vitae. The wood is soaked in oil, put under heavy pressure and then allowed to stand for some months, when it has become dry. A Pittsburg man has invented a nut ma-chine which has the least possible waste of material. It hammers, cuts the iron to nut length, takes it to the die box, where irregu-larities are remedied, and makes the hole.

Thus there is no waste except at the core. An Atlanta (Ga.) concern engaged in mak-ing pantaloons, recently closed its branch house at Macon, Ga., because it could not get tailors enough to make trousers at the rate of \$1 per dozen pairs! Evidently the tailors' trade is not thriving in Georgia. Evidently the

Chicago is one of the few western cities that have successfully adopted the English hansom cab. Cab-drivers and liverymen in St. Louis and other towns have found that the hansom is not popular, and the grades and rough pavements speedily break down and kill the horses.

An improved hammer for carpenters has a groove in the side of the head into which the head of any kind of a nail may be slipped and the nail fastened with one blow. The hammer can be readily withdrawn without dis-turbing the nail, which may then be driven home in the usual way. Carpenters will ap-preciate the value of the tool, especially in driving nails in a place seven or eight feet above the floor, and consequently almost out

The tops of pine and spruce trees are now utilized in the manufacture of paper. The discovery is of immense value, as it makes marketable a vast mass of what has hitherto been waste material. Hereafter the branches of all evergreens will be gathered, and after a process of steaming to extract the resinous matter will be ground into dry puip, which may be shipped to any distance. It looks as though in time there will be shaplutely no

waste in any department of manufacture. Means of utilizing what has always been regarded as waste matter are being constantly

# STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Ulyases' first kiln of brick has just been

John S. Miller, a Norfolk grocer, has been losed up by his creditors. The Beatrice fire department will have its annual parade Thursday, September 20 Norfolk firemen will reorganize the department and form three hose companies Burglars entered five houses in Tecumseli one night last week, securing considerable

Weeping Water has several young men who were mean enough to steal meions from The O'Neill Frontier made its first appe

ance as a daily September 11. It is as neat and newsy as its weekly edition. The Plattsmouth Herald began its second year of existence as a daily last Wednesday and feels proud of the success it has at tained

Miss Ida Cox, of Weeping Water, has decided to go as a missionary to India. She will first take a special course of training at Chicago.

A thirteen-year-old daughter of Frank Sis-tic, living in southern Dodge county, was struck by lightning Wednesday evening and

A heavy hall storm did considerable damage at Columbus the other day, and the Journal says it "began work as though a huge coffee mill were grinding ice," Dennis M. Gorman, of Rayonna, was held for trial at Broken Bow last Tuesday on the

charge of committing a criminal assault on the insane wife of a farmer named Stalecup. A traveling jockey with a couple of horse wooped down on Scotia sports last week, in tending to scoop a big pot. But for once he was beaten at his own game and obliged to walk out of town.

A Minden man traded off a glandered horse the other day, but the party who took the animal soon discovered the disease. He immediately demanded a retrade, and upon its being refused drew a rifle. This had the desired effect, after which the glandered horse was disposed of by the sheriff.

Sheriff Tayler, of Dawson, had an exciting xperience with a crazy woman Wednesday experience with a crazy woman Wednesday night. He was taking a Mrs. Howe, of Plum Creek, to the Lincoln insane asylum. when she jumped from the platform of the moving train, dragging the officer with her. She was not hurt, but Taylor had his collar bone and one rib broken, besides receiving minor injuries. The train was stopped and the two piezed up, but Taylor was obliged to stop at Kearney and send Mrs. Howe to Lincoln in charge of another attendant.

lowa. Le Mars' oil well is now down 700 feet. Dubuque is the latest place to report the discovery of a gas-pipe bomb. A sensation is expected.

The mayor of Montezuma has issued a proclamation closing all places of business ercafter on Sunday. The Gazette says that seventy-three gov-

ernment licenses to sell intoxicating liquors are held by parties in Creston. A \$10,000 damage suit has been commenced

against Fort Dodge by a pedestrian who fell through a defective sidewalk. Miss Lou M. Wilson and Miss L. T. Morrow, teachers in the Des Moines schools,

have resigned and will go to Paris and open an English school there. Dispatches to the state papers say that Rev. Father Richardson, of Cedar Rapids, fell from the fourth story window of the Lorimer house at Dubuque Wednesday morn-ing, "his skull and right leg being fatally

Governor Larrabec thas received a state-ment of the decrease of the number of convicts in the state penitentiaries in the last few years. The monthly average number of convicts in 1886 was 606%; in 1887, 667%; and during the months of 1888 it was 607%.

A runaway saddle horse in Keekuk the other evening dashed through a plate glass window and fell paralyzed on the floor of a store room. The animal had been saddled for a man named Bent, who intended to pur-chase it from Heary Dolan. The owner of the glass front was anxious to ascertain who owned the horse in order to collect damages. Bent claimed that the purchase of the animal had not been completed, while Dolan de clared that it had.

# Dakota.

Rapid City people are about to start another cemetery. Tyndall Presbyterians have nearly completed their church The physician's lot in Deadwood is reported to be not a busy one. It is said that the Catholic see for South Dakota has been located at Yaukton.

Four teams ran away and one man was eriously injured at Sioux Falls, all in one The mayor of Aberdoen has sent for a num-

ber of balls and chains, and a chain gang will soon be doing duty on the streets of that A careful estimate made by an old travel-

ing man places the average amount of money left daily in Aberdeen by traveling men at

Rattlesnakes are said to be migrating from the lower hills, moving far up into the mineral districts, where a few years ago they were entirely unknown.

The Castalia Record and Republican chron-cles the return of an old citizen from distant lands, and remarks that Charles Mix ounty is the only place that God really com-Howard citizens offer any couple who will

get married on the fair grounds the last day of the Miner county fair the following special premiums, viz.: A cook stove, set of bed slothing, suit of clothes, silver easter and an

### YELLOW FEVER VICTIMS. Residents in the Stricken District Greatly in Need of Assistance

To the Editor of THE BEE: No doubt every citizen of Omaha has read from day to day the accounts of the epidemic new raging in Jacksonville and been grieved to observe the steadily increasing inroads the disease is making. But those who have not lived in the south during the hot month can have no adequate idea of the intensity of the situation.

Under any circumstances during the months of August, September and October Jacksonville has to encounter the several cyils of a sub-tropical climate at the fall of the year. A large negro population amongst whom the sanitary laws of cleanliness are with difficulty enforced; a general stagnation of business which makes the necessary expenses hard to meet, and indisposes even the most active from that persistent application which is required to keep a large city in good sanitary condition.

This year the evils above referred to are increased to an almost insupportable degree. We hear that there are no business houses in full operation; no one can come or go from the city. and even the intercourse by mail with

the outer world is retarded. in the face of these difficulties the town is called upon to meet pecuniary demands which towns very much better situated would find it hard to satisfy She has to provide the necessaries of life for all those whose wages and liveihood were drawn from the now suspended business enterprises. She has to spend large sums on disinfectants and the work of cleaning up and destroying everything conducive to the spread of the disease. She has to erect hospitals, fit them up, and provide nurses. The citizens of the place have met this crisis with courage and gen-All the leading men have reerosity. mained to work on the relief and other committees, and individuals have given their money freely. They have made a heroic tight, but now, with many of them fallen at their posts, their funds exhausted, as many as 650 cases already reported, and fully two months to run

before the weather will give them any aid, their cry comes that they are com

pelled to solicit outside relief. New York, I see, has responded, and no doubt other cities will shortly come forward. The people of Omaha, I be-lieve, have only to be solicited through some authorized channel to respond as

they have done before. My excuse for thus presenting this oppeal is that I have lived in Florida or some years and her sufferings would naturally appeal quicker to one who has known her personally than to others who, among their many claims and calls upon their time, have not had their persoual attention drawn to this urgent demand for their sympathy and assistance. If the mayor or some other prominent person upon whom such public duties fall will address Colonel J. J. Daniel or Dr. Neal Mitchell, Jacksonville, Fla., the latter of whom is the medical officer of the city, and both active members of the relief committee, they can obtain any information they desire, and may command the writer in any service he can perform.

HERBERT J. TILL.

## THE VANDERBILT FORTUNE.

Henry Clews' Story of a Most Extraordinary Accumulation of Money.

In his "Twenty-eight Years in Wall Street," Henry Clews relates marvelous stories of the making and losing of fortunes in that great gambling establish-ment of America, and the story of the Vanderbilt millions is of all the most wonderful, Cornelius and William H. his son, furnish the most extraordinary instances of rapid accumulation ever seen in the history of the race, writes a reviewer of Mr. Clews book, "In seventy years," says Mr. Clews, "the commodore arose from nothing, financially, to the proud possessor of \$90,000,-William H. obtained \$75,000,000 of that, and nearly trebled it in a tenth part of the time. He made three times as much in seven years as his father did in seventy, or he made as much on an average, every two and a half years as his father had done during the three-score and ten of his active business and speculative career." This remarkable achievement, contrary to the usual run of life, which shows that very few mil lionairas have had children capable of increasing their wealth leads Mr. Clews to the conclusion that William H. Van-derbilt was "the ablest financier of which there is any record, either in ancient or modern history.'

It is not generally known that William H. Vanderbilt had demonstrated his ability as a railroad manager before his father had fairly begun in that line. His first experience was in connection with the Staten Island railroad, thirteen miles in length. It was bankrupt, and William H. was appointed receiver at the secret suggestion of the commodore, who wanted to learn the capacity of his son in this direction. In two years the debt was paid off, and the stock, which had been worthless, rose to 175. This pleased the commodere, and when he made his first great railroad venture in securing control of the Harlam, he made his son vice president of the whole Vanderbilt system. became an indefatigable worker, and it was doubtless this habit of hard work, persisted in for many years, that resulted in so sudden and comparatively premature death for a member of a family famous for its longevity throughout several generations. He scrutinized every bill, check and voucher, and inspected every engine. He carried on a vast correspondence with his own hand. When emergencies came, he showed promptness and shrewdness in meeting them. His telegram from Saratoga in 1877, ordering the distribution of \$100,-000 among the striking employes of his roads, and promising them that the 10 vented the repetition, in this city, of the fearful and costly riots of Pittsburg. Tha early history of this vast fortune is almost romantic. The modern archi-tects of "corners" should read Mr.

Clews' account of the gigantic operations of the commodore. In his Hudson "corner" the fighting was forced upon him, as it seems to have been in almost all. It is said that he had set out for a long vacation, and was sunning himself on a pile of logs on the Jersey side of the Hudson, while his yacht lay in the stream, when a messenger brought him word from Wall street that a bear clique were selling Hudson stock "short." and that it was going down fast. He hastened to Wall street and ordered his brokers to take all the sellers' options offered in Hudson. All the cash stock in the market was then taken as rapidly as possible. "A brief calculation showed that the buyers had secured, either as cash or as contract stock, all the Hudson stock in existence, with the exception of a small number of shares which were not expected to come upon The prolific brain of the commodore then invented a new move in the game. A number of leading "bear houses" were requested to "turn" Hudson, which means to buy it for each from the cornering party, and sell it back to them on buyers' options for periods varying from ten to thirty days. This able ruse was intended to impress the buyers with the idea that the cornering party was weak. It seemed as if they were short of cash. So the leading buyers grasped at the good chance as they imagined of turning several thousand shares, and instantly the cash stock on the market. It was privately picked up by the brokers of the great "cornerer." Then the trap the great 'cornerer.' Then the trap was sprung. The sellers' options began to mature, and there was no Hudson stock to be had. It rose to 180. A few mornings before, when the commodore was basking in the sun, it had been 112. The loss on 100 shares was \$6,800, and the bears were under contract to deliver about 50,000 shares. Mr. Clews con-But the worst part of the deal for

these poor animals had yet to come. The bears who turned the stock were notified that they must stand and deiver. They complained bitterly of the ingratitude of the bulls, whom they had only sought to oblige by turning the stock. The bulls were implacable, however, and demanded their property They proposed a compromise which was more exacting. They were willing to lend stock at 5 per cent per day. Some of the bears paid this, thinking the "corner" would be of short duration, but it continued for over two weeks. and after paying 5 per cent a day for several days these poor victims bought the stock at the high rate and settled This double move in turning the stock was the ablest trick that had ever been accomplished in cornering. Vanderbilt king of strategists in that line. But the best part of the stratagem was that wherein the bulls saved themselves from being saddled with with the whole stock and made immense profits out of the deal. While some of the bears were purchasing to cover at 170, Vanderbilt's private brokers were selling at 140, the clique thus craftily unonded at good-paying figures. was one of the best inside moves in the whole history of "corners," thus saved themselves from the risk of being loaded with probably the whole or at any rate the greater part of the capital stock, and through the commodore's able management the load was comparatively light at the end of the deal, the property remaining as good a

pects the more remarkable, though Mr. Clews considers the Hudson "corner." on the whole, the greatest of all. Commodore Vanderbilt's first Harlem stock was bought in 1865, at \$8 or \$9 a share, as an investment. before this he had refused to buy the same stock, saying: "I am a steamboat with them. gradually rose, however, to 50.

speculative as before, which is a rare

The Harlem "corner" was in some re-

exception in "corners.

man, a competitor of these steam contrivances that you tell us will run on dry land. Go ahead. I wish you well. but I shall never have anything to do He made improvements in the road, and it was predicted that he would lose in railroads all he had made out of steamboats. The stock thing was evidently on foot, and when the common council, in April, 1863, passed an ordinance authorizing him to build a steam railroad down Broadway to the Battery, the cat was out of the bag. Harlem then advanced to 75, and the Aldermen of that day, who were as keen after boodle as some of their successors, began to sell it "short." The scheme was to sell "short" all the stock the market would take, and then repeal the ordinance. They expected to see the stock drop below 50. Daniel Drew was with them in this plot. The commodore faced them with characteristic courage. He called his friends to his aid, and they bought all the "shorts" that were offered. The aldermen and their fellow-conspirators had sold more Harlem stock than there was in existence, not dreaming that the Vanderbilt clique had it all. When the virtuous law-makers thought the time was ripe they repealed the ordinance, and every one looked to see the stock fall with a crash, burying Vanderbilt under its ruins. But to the amazement of every one it dropped only three points, to 72, whereas they had looked to see it go to 50. The "shorts" began to buy to buy to protect themselves. went up to 150-170 and finally and at last 179. The aldermen had to settle at this figure, and are said to have lost a million, while their friends lost several more. The commodore's share of the profits was six or seven millions. Not long after the legislature tried

the same trick upon the commodore, but with even more disastrous results. He had secured control of Hudson River railroad by buying stock, and had the positive assurance that the legislature would pass a bill consolidating it with the Harlem. the strength of this Harlem went up from 75 to 150. The members of the legislature who were in the combination sold "short," and then unexpect-edly defeated the bill, while the commodore was buying stock heavily, looking for a rise. It tumoled from 150 to 90. If the members had bought and delivered at 90, they would have taken millions out of Vanderbilt's pocket, but they were not content. The stock must go to 50. This was the gravest crisis in his career. But he formed another, with \$5,000,000 in each as capital, to "corner" the stock, and went on buying, while the men at Albany had gone so crazy over the prospect of putting the stock down to 8 or 9 again and ruining the commodore that some of them were mortgaging their homes for ready money. He went on calmiy, until he had bought 20,000 more shares than were in existence. When the members came into the market to buy the cover, they were amazed to find that there was no stock to be had. They were at the old man's mercy. A compromise was proposed, but his only reply was: "Put it up to 1,000. This panel game is being tried too often." Some of his friends remonstrated. "If you should Some of his carry out your threat," said Leonard Jerome to him, "it would break every house on the street." He yielded, and per cent lately taken from their wages should be restored as soon as improved stock had sold seven years before, when business would justify it, no doubt pre- Mr. Clews first went into Wall street.

# English as She is Taught.

New York Sun: A recent investigation into public schools in the large cities of England disclosed the evistence of a curious custom indulged in by some of the teachers in the lowet grades of subletting ther work to pupils in their classes, and leaving the class several hours or even for a half day at a time whenever they felt like it. ittle fellow six years old testified that he was kept busy hearing the younger children say their letters and make marks, and was paid half-pence per week by the teacher. He had twelve children in his charge. Another pupil, a girl of ten, had constantly for three nonths the teaching of six to twelve girls ranging in age from seven to fourteen years, teaching them to read and write, giving them dictation, and setting them sums.

Some funny experiences of the little eachers came out in the examination. Kate Rawling, a nine-year-old girl, was hearing a reading lesson. The word warrior was correctly pronounced. "If c-a-r-r-i-e-r spells carrier," said she, "w-a-r-r-i-o-r spells warrior," pro-nouncing the "a" short; "I'm sure that's not right," ventured one of the pupils. "If you bother me," said the teaching pupil, "teacher will give you the pointer; she said she would. You

dare to contradict," and the too-know-

ing pupil had to call it "warrier,

A still younger little teacher testified: "Me and another girl had Miss Thomson's class all to ourselves this afternoon. I think her name was Lorry. Lorry was teaching two rows and a half of girls. I think there are usually ten girls in a row. Lorry is not more than nine or ten years old. Lorry stood up on a chair and wrote some words on the blackboard; it took her a long time. Then she made the girls she was teaching write the words on their papers. She got a ruler off Miss Thomson and if the girls didn't put their hands benind them she rapped their knuckles. I never hit my girls, but I shake them sometimes. It is a great deal better for the girls to be hit by Lorry and shaken by me than it would be for them to be sent out to Miss D., because if we sent them out she'd slap them; she said she would if they bothered us. Lorry could not keep her girls quiet at all. She kept saying that she'd box their ears, and saying how quiet my girls were. My girls were littler than hers, but if she had not been so fussing her girls would have been quieter. She made a great noise herself. The girls would not dare to tell teacher about her hitting thom. We are all the teacher's favorites. The mothers might tell, but we don't often get rulers to hit the gills. We teach in the ball usually, and there are no rulers there."

# The Charitable.

The following contributions were received by the W. C. T. U. during the months of May, June and July:

May, June and July:

Mrs. P. C. Himehaugh, \$30; cash, \$30; B.
B. Wood, \$10; R. C. Patterson, \$5; Clark
Woodman, \$5; Clinton W. Randall, \$5;
Judge J. M. Thurston, \$20; Mrs. J. H. MoConnell, \$5; Mrs. D. C. Collier, \$5; Mrs. M.
A. Smith, \$1.40; Master Palmer, \$1; Miss
Florence Harvey, \$1; members of the police
\$10.25; total, \$125.65.

John Grady, a laborer, presented an order for \$10 worth of clothing to a Douglas street clothier yesterday. The order purported to be signed by Reagan & Fox, the street pavers. It was proven to be a rank forgery, however, and Grady was run in by Officer Savage.