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OMAHA SUPPLIE NOS 214 AND 218 FARNAM STREET. IEW YORK OFFICE, ROOMS IS AND IS TRIBUNE SUILDING. WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513

FOUNTERNIE STREET. CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and edi-rial matter should be addressed to the Editor

OF THE BEE, BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be sudressed to Tric Bas Puraishing Company, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postsifice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, | 8. s. Geo. H. Tzschuck. secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Data. Ber for the week ending September 8, 1888, was as follows:

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in r presence this 8th day of Scotember, A. D. IS N. P. FEIL, Notary Public

presence this 8th day of September, A. D., 1885, N. P., FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, S. S., County of Douglas, S. S., County of Douglas, S. S., George B. Tzsznuck, 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 Beg for the month of September, 1887, was 14,339 copies; for October, 1887, 14,331 copies; for November, 1887, 15,236 copies; for December, 1887, L5,341 copies; for January, 1888, L5,361 copies; for February, 1888, L5,362 copies; for May, 1888, 18,432 copies; for April, 1888, 18,143 copies; for May, 1888, 18,143 copies; for June, 1888, 19,243 copies; for June, 1888, 19,243 copies; for June, 1888, 18,183 copies.

GEO, B. TZSCHITCK.

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

IT WAS, perhaps, just as well that no quorum was present at the council meeting to transact business.

CCHAIRMAN BRICE is in a quandary since Henry Watterson won't take charge of the democratic bureau of the northwest. A live man is badly needed to rally the disheartened democrats of that section.

WITHOUT reflecting upon the motives of the beautiful young actress who goes to Florida to nurse yellow fever sufferers, it may be asked whether this is the latest fad among the profession in which to get free advertising?

THE pumpkin pie which Chauncey Depew and his "granger" friends so hilariously discussed on the return of the railroad magnate from Europe, was most appropriate to the occasion. It recalled the republican banquet at Chicago when Mr. Depew was served with a big dish of granger chaff and straw.

LEVI P. MORTON, like Grover Cleveland, has contributed money for a purpose during the present campaign. But while Mr. Cleveland's ten thousand dollars was sent to the national democratic committee Mr. Morton's check for twelve thousand dollars goes to assist the yellow fever sufferers in Florida. It is indeed true: "Money talks."

WHEN Governor Director Savage stated that Omaha had nothing but a verbal agreement with the Union Pafacilities he was afflicted with a lapse of memory. It is a good many years ago, to be sure, since that compact was made. but to the best of our recollection the late law firm of Savage & Manderson was employed in drawing up the papers between the trustees, acting for the city, and the officers of the Union Pacific railroad company.

THE roster of the Grand Army of the Republic, according to the report of Commander-in-Chief Rea, submitted at the reunion at Columbus, shows a membership of over three hundred and ninety-five thousand, two hundred and forty-five. During the past twelve months the organization expended in charity two hundred and fifteen thousand, nine hundred and seventy-five dollars. It is safe to assert that there are very few men who fought in the union army who are not members of this grand brotherhood of veterans.

THE Canadians last year spont one hundred and four thousand five hundred dollars on their coast guard service to keep American fishermen from casting their nots in Canadian waters. In return for this expenditure the Canuks can show up two seine boats valued at two thousand dollars captured from Gloucester fishermen. At this rate it wouldn't take Canada long to pile up a mountain of debt bigger than the Canadian Pacitic subsidy, and all on account of a little codfish which the Yankees sometimes pull in within the three mile limit.

Now that the house has passed a bill that clearly and forcibly defines the right of every state and territory to regulate railway traffic within its borders, whether the railroads were chartered by congress or acquired their franchises through local legislation, Congressman Dorsey's appendage to the Outhwaite bill has become superfluous. This harmless little amendment was tacked on chiefly for the benefit of congressmen who wanted an excuse for supporting the Pacific railroad funding bill. This subterfuge being no longer available, the supporters of the scheme to legalize the Credit Mobelier debt and inflated stock of the Pacific roads will have to show their hand.

SENATOR PAYNE, of Ohio, found occasion a few days ago to repeat a former statement that he had never had any business relations with the Standard Oil company, and had never received any service from it. Possibly this is literally true, but it is also true that prominent members of that company were most active in promoting Mr. Payne's senatorial candidacy, that they worked untiringly and spent money lavishly in his behalf, and that but for their assistance it is more than probable that Allen G. Thurman would now fill the seat in the senate occupied by Mr. Payne. This chapter in the political history of the democratic senator from Ohio he will never be able to blot out. A Faithful Representative.

In the house of representatives on Thursday Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, introduced several Important amendments to the inter-state commerce law, intended to extend the powers of the commission and to give the people a better opportunity to reach the corporations for violations of the law. One of these amendments provides that in all civil actions and proceedings under the inter-state act state courts of competent jurisdiction shall have concurrent jurisdiction with federal courts. Another amendment authorizes and requires the commission to prescribe for the use and guidance of common carriers in making their schedules of rates and charges for transportation of persons and property uniform classification, all rates and charges not in conformity with such classification to be regarded as unreasonable, and the failure of common carriers to comply as an unlawful act. These amendments were adopted by the house and they are obviously wise and just. Mr. Anderson was elected from the

Eighth congressional district of Iowa as a rebuke to the corporation servitude of his predecessor, W. P. Hepburn, and the faith the people reposed in him has been fully justified by his conduct in congress. No man in that body has been more vigilant and faithful in watching and guarding the interests of the people, while his energy and ability in furthering just and necessary legislation to protect the rights of the public against the aggressions and exactions of the corporations have commanded deserved respect. There ought to be no question regarding his re-election. A representative who has so fully established his usefulness and lidelity it is the duty of a constituency to reward by the renewed expression of its confidence. Men of this class are by no means the rule in congress, and those who are so fortunate as to be represouted by such a one are wise to retain his services. We have no doubt the people of the Eighth Iowa district understand this, and that Mr. Anderson will be re-elected by an increased ma-

Hewitt Indicts Tammany.

Mayor Hewitt of New York, has been latterly something of a thorn in the democratic flesh. There is no question regarding his devotion to old-time democratic principles. No member of the party fought more vigorously or valiantly than he for its ascendancy during the long years in which it repeatedly encountered popular repudiation. In congress he was a leader, trusted as few others were. In the national contests he held a commanding position, giving generously of his labor and his wealth. The national administration, to the election of which he contributed as much as any other one man, ignored him as soon as it was installed in power. It was a conspicuous case of political ingratitude, and Hewitt has not forgotten it. His voice is not heard crying out as from the housetops in behalf of Cleveland's re-election.

When Mr. Hewitt determined not to return to congress, the divided and despairing democracy of New York City, looking about for an available candidate for the mayoralty, appealed to im to save the party from threatened defeat. He yielded upon conditions that would enable him to administer the affairs of the city free from the dictation of the politicians, and the Tammany and County democracy having harmonized, Hewitt was elected. He has insisted upon performing his duties according to his convictions of right, and of what was for the best interests of the city and its people. He has endeavored to be straightforward and honest, and it is certain that the scheming and unscrupulous polititicians have not controlled him. He has undoubtedly made mistakes, but on the whole has given New York City a clean and creditable administration.

For this Mr. Hewitt has the hostility of Tammany, which is bringing all its power to bear against his renomination. It is the strongest democratic organization in the country, and if it has determined to prevent the renomination of Hewitt it will probably do so. But he has the courage to fight it and is said to have declared his intention to do this. He will run against any candidate Tammany may nominate, and in giving his reasons for this proposed action he says that the policy of that political organization "means corruption in office and the re-

newal of the worst days of Tweed." This indictment by a sterling democrat of the most powerful democratic body in the nation merits the attention of the country. For nearly or quite half a century this organization has been the bulwark of democracy in New York, and during four-fifths of that time it has been actuated by the same motives which Mr. Hewitt declares control it to-day. Tweed was a natural product of Tammany, and after a period of comparative honesty succeeding the downfall of that monumental public robber it is now declared by a foremost democrat that this organization, upon which the democracy of New York and the nation so greatly depend for the election of the state and national tickets, is sunk again into the depths of political depravity where Tweed left it. This per-nicious power has been courted by the democratic candidate for the presidency, and he cannot be elected without its help. Two years ago it professed a bitter and relentless opposition to him. How has he secured its support unless by pledges that it shall have all the share of the spoils that it may demand in the event of his re-election? Judged by the character Mr. Hewitt gives it, it would make no other arrangement. What will honest democrats think of the evident compact between Mr. Cleveland and the political organization of which it is said by a leading

fill certain offices with certain men?" The Milk in That Cocoanut.

democrat that no man can have its sup-

port "who does not pledge himself to

It was a maxim of Tallyrand that language was given to man to conceal his thoughts. This motive, doubtless, in-

ascribing the failure of the Union Pacific to erect its often-promised Omaha passenger depot, to a shortage of means. Every well-informed person knows that the projected depot is to be built by a union depot company and paid for out of the proceeds of bonds to be issued in the same manner as were the Union Pacific bridge bonds years ago. The interest on these bonds and a sinking fund to redeem them at maturity would accrue from the annual rental, payable by each of the railroads that are to have part in the depot accommodations. The Unioh Pacific would have no more to pay than its proportion of such rental. The passage of the funding bill and the conduct of the Nebraska railroad commission can in no way affect the union depot project so long as there is an abundance of money in financial centres ready for investment in such gilt-edge securities. The true inwardness of the policy of the Union Pacific is the desire and design to continue the exorpitant bridge-tolls The union depot would of course compel the Union Pacific to open the roadway across the river to all roads at a rate that would merely yield fair interest on the actual cost and estimated wear and tear of the bridge.

There is the milk in the cocoanut, which Mr. Adams has ingeniously concealed. From Tom Scott to Adams the presidents of the Union Pacific have always sought to keep Omaha out of proper traffic and transfer facilities with the sole aim and object to coin enormous sums out of the highway man's toll-gate at the Missouri river. Millions have been wrung out of the people of this city and section by the bridge-toll collector within the past fifteen years. The bridge has paid for itself three or four times over, even counting the million dollar steal in its original construction and the cost of its recent rebuilding. But Mr. Adams, like his predecessors, still persists in a policy that falls little short of downright robbery of patrons, inexcusably discommodes the traveling public and is an embargo on Omaha's traffic and commercial growth.

These are plain truths which cannot be gainsaid by any amount of drivel concerning the Nebraska railroad commission or the funding bill.

"Colonel Michaels of Omaha."

In these piping times of peace no man can live at Washington without having a military jug-handle attached to his name. A special disputch from the national capitol announces that "Colonel" Michaels, of Omaha, clerk of Senator Manderson's committee, has just prepared an estimate on the cost of some printing done at the justance of Senator Chandier. The promotion of Mr. Michaels from the ranks to a coloneley will be gratifying to his numerous admirers and creditors in Nebraska. The gifted inventor of "Mr. Sampson of Omaha," who doubtless had Colonel Michaels in his mind's eye when he portrayed the troubles of the impecunious Bulgarian king, will be delighted to know that Colonel Michaels has at last achieved renown at the national capital. In Nebraska Mr. Michaels was neither known as colonel. lieutenant colonel, major or even drum major. He was plain Mr. Michaels, of the horse marines. Although the colonel halls from Omaha now, he was never known to reside in than more twenty-four at a time. If memory serves us, he was like Halderman's Louisville-Bowling Green-Nashville-Murfreesboro - Atlanta - Courier - on Wheels. ' He resided at Fremont-Grand Island-North Platte about the same time, prior to his discovery by Senator Manderson. The colonel may have a design of settling permanently in Omaha, but colonels are quite numerous and common in these parts, and nothing less than a general or admiral can count upon prominence among the whipped-cream of Omaha society.

THE BEE would suggest that Senator Manderson's clerk on printing climb one or two more rungs on the ladder of fame before returning to his new home.

THERE is significance in the appeal of certain democratic organs to the national and campaign committees for a more aggressive campaign. These editors understand, if the party managers do not, that the political events of the past two weeks are likely to have a decided influence in stimulating republican zeal and confidence, and that their effect is not to be nullified by mere ingenious explanation, or such bombastic claims as Mr. Brice has put forth. The fact is apparent to everybody at all interested that the rank and file of the democratic party are manifesting no concern in the campaign. There is less interest and enthusiasm than was shown in the Greeley campaign. Furthermore the evidence is strong that the party is losing ground where it can least afford such loss. The appeal to Mr. Cleveland that brought his contribution was a distinct confession that the party needed the moral as well as the material assistance of the president, but the indications are that it has had no effect. There is an absence of all the requirements essential to success, and the organs see that extraordinary effort is necessary to be made at once. It is indeed "a condition, and not a theory," that confronts the democracy, and it appears to be growing harder and more serious every day.

THE people of southwestern Colorado are very much disappointed over the failure of the Ute commission to make a treaty with the Indians by which they were to be removed from Colorado to Utah. The commissioners appointed by the president for the purpose take a gloomy view of the prospects of inducing the Indians at present to accept the government's proposition. The failure is attributed to the counsel of designing cattle men, whose interests are opposed to the removal. In many respects the negotiations with these Colorado Indians resemble the first attempt of the Sioux commission to treat with the Indians of Dakota to sell a part of their reservation. The Sioux at Standing Rock as persistently refused to accept the government's terms as the Utes of Colorado will not now listen to the Ute commission. In both

encouraged by white men on the reservations. It would seem, therefore, that the commissioners in both instances would be justified in dealing summarily with such white men whose evil counsel creates distrust in the minds of the Indians as to the intentions of the government.

RAILROADS in Mexico have to contend with disastrous floods which sweep away their tracks and bridges, causing great damage and suspension of traffic. But they cheerfully accept the great losses entailed on them annually in preference to the suicidal policy adopted by American reads to ruin each other by cut-throat competition.

Other Lands Than Ours. There appears to be no doubt that the tide of popular sentiment in Scotland is flowing strongly in the Gladstonian direction. Those who know the people well, and who have the best opportunities to ascertain their feeling. express a strong conviction that all the unionist seats will go at the next election, The country at heart never descried Mr. Gladstone. The only danger the Gladstonmas run is of having a plethora of candi dates who will go to the polls, in which case a conservative might get in. Where there are crofter members no one will dream of fighting for a seat. Mr. Gladstone is the least national of statesmen. In him the patriotic fibre seems wanting. That salutary prejudice for England which Burke cherished makes but faint or no appeal to him. It addresses a miss ar sense. The space which t should fill in his mind is divided between cosmopolitanism and provincialism. Mr. Giadstone is, indeed, a patriot for Ireland, a patriot for Scotland, a patriot for Wates, but for England in the larger sense, the Engand of history and transition, the England identical with the United Kingdom, he has no warrath of feeling. To him it is a geographical expression. The astional feeling which was so strong in Lord Palmerston is strong in Mr. Gladstone, and here lies the secret of the unique power which he exerclass over large masses of his own country men. The gift may be abused, but it is a quality essential to successful state amanship. Mr. Gladstone's mastery of it is more conspicuous by the almost entire lack of it in his contemporaries, and especially among the men on whom at a critical moment the task has fallen of compating his projects.

The manners and customs of the young

emperor of Germany, as they are reported in the apparently authentic accounts which came from Germany, may well make the soler minded people of that country, and indeed of other nations of Europe, uneasy. A few days ago be started, at four in the morning, accompanied by an mide-decamp, to several of the cavalry barracks in the neighborhood of Berlin, had "boots and saddles" sounded, and ordered the regiments to march promptly to a point seven miles outside the city, to which he went at full gallop and waited for them, watch in hand. His little sons, too, live in uniform. with high boots, sabres, and spors, and their plays consist of the attack and defence of littie redoubts, and military exercises under the superintendence of two or three gendarmes. These things somewhat resemble the eccentricities of the father of the Great Frederick, and are probably intended to show that the new rater is a true Hohen zollers, but they seem sadiy out of place in an industrial age, and naturally set people asking, what next? or rather, what will happen after Bismarck goes? The great preponderence given to the sovereign in the Prussian constitution works well, as long as the sovereign is a capable and prudent man, sarrounded by wise counsellors; but the capable and prudent sovereigns and the wise counsellors die, and the hair-brained young fellows get their innings, and sometimes when the state was made up of farmers, priests, and soldiers, and credit, and commerce, and manufactures counted for little. the brilliant young military monarchs were mischievous enough, henven knows, but harmless compared to what they might be now if let loose among the infinite complications of modern society. The great trouble Austria had to contend with between 1884 and 1886 was, as an Austrian statesman said, that she had a "young and chivalrous emperor," who ran on for twenty years before he had sense hammered into him, and became a sober-minded, peaceable constitutional monarch, but it took Sadowa as well as Magenta and Solferino to do it.

The Brazilian papers give satisfactory accounts of the working of the new law for the total abelition of negro slavery in Dom Pedro's empire. It is nearly seventeen years since the adoption of the project for the gradual emancipation of the Brazilian slaves. whose number was then given as nearly 1.500,000, but the operation of that project was not according to the desire of the emperor, who, when he visited this country in 1876, was favorably impressed with the negro liberation in our southern states. Three years ago he brought about the adoption of a measure to hasten the progress of emancipation: but when he realized that even this would continue the existence of slavery beyond his own lifetime, he became impatient to secure a law which would put an end to the system during his reign. While he was absent in Europe, from which he has but recently re turned, the desired measure was adopted by the Brazilian parliament, and, with the gathering of this year's coffee crop, all the slaves of Brazil are entitled to freedom. The slaveholders receive no compensation for the loss of their chattels, yet readily accept the new order of things for which their emperor has so long striven. It is learned from the Brazilian papers that the negroes are jubilant over their emancipation, and they participated in the grand ovation which was given to the emperor upon his arrival in Rio de Janeiro. There has been no disturbance of the public peace in any of the provinces of the empire. The great mass of the negro workers on the plantations have given evidence that they will continue at the labor to which they have always been accustomed, and those who have been household servants will do the same thing. In short, the reports from all quarters are favorable. Dom Pedro is to be congratulated upon the accomplishment of the great and noble object to which he has devoted his best efforts during the whole of his reign, and upon the way in which the freedmen have justified his action.

The Sultan of Zanzibar, who under the influence of the mingled threats and persuasions of the European powers has been so freely giving out territory and rights to Germany, England, Italy and Portugal, finds that he now has his own people to reckon with. Not long ago the flags of the sultan and the German East Africa company were hoisted side by side and saluted together at a dozen ports and more, denoting that their administration had been committed to the latter company. The British East Africa company has also obtained a strip of coast 150 miles long. But when the German company's officers and the Sultan's troops attempted to land near, or at. Tanga. the Pangani natives resisted, and were only driven off by a force from a German man-ofwar, which landed under fire, An English gunboat has now gone thither, and the Sultan is sending more troops. The trush is that the Sultan has had little more

except close to the coast, the flerce tribes in the interior doing about as they pleased. Now the Germans and English will perhaps rival each other in slaughtering the natives in the great cause of civilization and commerce.

There has for some time been quite as much feeling in nearly all the Australian colonles against the Chinese as there ever was in California. Resident Chinese have been mobbed, new-comers have had to pay a headtax of \$50, and the home government has been most urgently petitioned to allow their landing in the colonies to be forbidden. But England has treaties with China which will not allow of this, since Chinese on British territory are guaranteed the same treatment given Englishmen in China, and the ministry has been sorely perplexed. Now the Chinese government has taken action. It ordered, in view of these colonial discriminations, that none of its subjects shall take any goods from China to any British territory for barter or trade between now and July, 1891, and that within a year from that date-1892-all it subjects domiciled in British colonies must return home or forfeit the protection of their government. This applies not merely to Australia, but to Brit ish Columbia, where there are many Chinamen, and to points like Singapore, where they dwell in large numbers. The rulers of the flowery kingdom are apparently convinced that the only way they can protect their subjects is by keeping them at home; nor indeed have they ever favored their migration, for they have never felt that China was too thickly populated. It now remains to be seen whether the Chinese will hurry nome. It is doubtful. In spite of hostile mobs and legislation they have done better abroad than in their native land, and they must know that the protection, the withdrawal of which is threatened, has never saved them from taxation or thrashing.

Reports'apparently authentic continue to represent that Prince Bismarck is suffering severely, both in mind and in body. The young and headstrong emperor has emancipated himself from the chancellor's control, for the hasty journey to Russia was undertaken against Prince Bismarck's wishes. and he strongly diapproves of the impending expedition to Rome. What, however, has most desply moved and enraged Prince Bismarck is the retirement of Count Moltke. which in reality took place in consequence of a hint that such a step would be highly acceptable to the emperor, who desired to promote his friend, Count Waldersee, who is an object of Prince Bismarck's deep aversion. as the count is not only a consummate sol dier, but also a shrewd and active politician. and both he and his clever wife exercise great influence over the emperor and empress; and the count, who is the most prominent member of the "war" party, is known to differ from the chancellor on many

It has been proved at Hong Kong, Malacea, Gaboon, and many other places that a great deal may be done by sanitary art to turn the most pestiferous spots into salubrious resiient districts. The governor of Lagos, a celebrated hetbed of maluria, writes that in his opinion the evil reputation of the place may be redeemed by extensive planting of encalyptus, bamboo and other quick growing trees, which get ral of the superfluous water in the soil by rapid evaporation, which in turn tends to cool the atmosphere. By this simple means Dr. Bushnell and others so far improved the climate of Gaboon that white men have lived there many years in good health. A few years ago the explorer Burton said white men simply could not live on the lower Congo, a fallacy that is now amply disproved. Stanley once called Homa a pest hole, but sanitary improvements have done so much for the place that last year about thirty white men lived there in good health. and there was not a death among the Europeans during the year.

The Afghan Ameer now has a rival in the person of his cousin, Ishak Khan, who has been proclaimed ameer in the northern part of Afghanistan. These cousins used to hobnob together when both were refugees under the protection of Russia, and together they returned home when England's unpleasantness with Shere Ali gave them a chance to put themselves on top. Ishak remained north of the Hindoo Koosh, while Abstur Rahman went south and became ameer. It has long been suspected that the popular Ishak wished to rule his northern provinces in perfect independence of Cabul. The ameer decided a while ago that his cousin needed attention, and so he commanded him to report at Cabul. Ishak Khan thinking his head would be safer if he kept it north of the mountains, sent a deputy, whose head was promptly chopped off, and that was the real opening of hostilities. England will be on the tenterhooks till she discovers whether an alleged new government on Russia's frontier will tempt that government to gobble up some more territory.

General Von Moitke is sald to have written a letter in which the opinion is expressed that if there should be another war between France and Germany the result would be more doubtful than it was in 1870, because the opposing forces would be much more nearly equal. Whether or no the old German general made such a statement, it un doubtedly contains much truth. General Le Bouef declared in 1870 that the preparations for war were so complete that there was not even a button absent from a French soldier's gaiters, when the truth really was that 2the army was disorganized, badly drilled and poorly equipped. But within the last ten years a remarkable change has been effected, and, while the numerical strength of the French army has been largely increased, yearly maneuvers have shown that its efficiency has been greatly added to; so that the venerable Von Moltke may not be far from right in asserting that any further contest between Germany and France would be a battle between giants.

Few of the crowned heads of Europe have been more fortunate than King Christian of Denmark. One of his daughters is Empress of Russia, and another is likely to be the future Queen of England, while one of his sons is King of Greece and another is the husband of the only daughter and heir of the King of Sweden. And now his grandson, the Crown Prince of Greece, is to marry the Princesss Sophie, sister of Emperor William. If dynastic alliances could assure peace between nations, such widespread marital relationships would surely afford the necessary guarantee.

Russia is about to construct a railroad through the basin of two Siberian rivers, the Onl and the Yenesei, besides connecting these natural water-ways by a canal. It is strange that a country so eager for commercial development should not realize how greatly it would be strengthened by the adoption of a form of constitutional government. Its immense agricultural wealth, and the communication which it enjoys with European ports and with the rich districts of central Asia, ought to make Russia the leading commercial nation of Europe.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. It will cost \$10,000 to sewer but the town wants it done. The Venango (Perkins county) Argus is one year old and flourishing. spired Mr. Charles Francis Adams in instances this unfriendly feeling was | than a nominal authority on the mainland, | DA Schuyler firm shipped a carload of live

chickens to New York last week-2,500 Hay stacks have been prohibited in the

corporate limits of North Loup by the village The Weeping Water Loan and Building as-

ciation has declared a quarterly dividend of \$195.68. Seventeen young men of North Loup will cast their first vote this fall, all of them for Harrison and Morton.

The York canning company put up 225,000 cans of corn during the season of twenty-seven days, and expect to fill 140,000 cans with tomatoes

The Catholic convent at O'Connor, Greeley county, will be completed immediately, the citizens having pledged \$1,500 towards the cost of the building.

A Lincoln county farmer is trying the experiment of raising cotton and has a large number of thrifty plants in his orchard which promise to mature,

A Wilber woman named Greer, saw a brulal fight bet ween two men last week and be came mane. She went home, was discovered choking one of her children, and will be sent to the insane asylum.

Two Schuyler kids killed a snake one day last week, but it cost one of them three toes. Martin Lodde put one foot on the reptile, and John Folda elipped off its head and Lodle's toes with one blow of his axe.

The Fremont Signal reports a free trade meident as follows: Sim Sawyer was so bilariously elated by the overdose of free rade democracy served up by the gentleman from Red Cloud last week that he went home and to bed in blissful forgetfulness of the fact that he had left his two minute mare tethered to a post 'round the corner, and only awoke to consciousness of the circumstance he next morning. Sim declares that some epublican drove the animal off and brought or back in the morning, which, in view of the fact that she was well protected and re turned, is probably correct. A free trader might not have brought her back. Iowa.

Des Moines' electric railway will be run-

ning by October 15. The Eldern reform school has 364 inmates and cost \$4,275.58 to run it last month. On Wednesday 1,100 bushels of corn was received at the Sioux City palace for which \$800 was paid,

Fifty-nine deaths were reported for the past year among the old sottlers of Washington county at their retinion.

The biggest price ever paid for real estate in Sioux City was \$18,000 for a fifty foot lot in the business part of town. Two men in Atlantic are marking two bar-

cels of vinegar to test a new process. If it is successful they will go into the business extensively. Roadmaster Sullivan of the Illinois Cen-

trai reports that the corn crop in northwest-ern lows will be immense and in a week nce will be secure, some of it being so al-The Harrison boy in Dubuque who was

injured by fire crackers exploding m his pocket July 4, is just able to get about on crutches. By next Fourth he will be in fair condition to celebrate again. An undertaker at Cresco states in an ad-

vertisement that he has a number of credit ors who, now living with their second wives have not paid the funeral expenses of their first ones, and if they do not pay up in sixty days he will publish their names Dakota.

Lawrence county will build eight new ridges this fall Birch trees are being destroyed by a peillar worm at Deadwood. The Miners' union building at Central City is nearly completed and will be ready for business in a few days.

The horse owners in and about Rapid City have piedged their hearty support in holding a racing meeting at that place this fell. The yield of grain in Logan county is reported to have been lowered at least 30 per cent from the effects of the frost of August 16.

The teller of the Merchants' National bank at Deadwood has been arrested on a charge of passing a counterfeit dollar and then refusing to redeem it.

Harry Turpin, a drunken miner from Gol. den Summit, shot W. N. Walker, the proprietor of a hotel at Hermosa, who had ejected him. The wound is not dangerous.

DIVORCE AND ROOKERIES. They are Subjects of Cases in the

Couris,

Joseph Culp has asked the district court or a divorce from his wife, Elizabeth C., to whom he was married the 18th of September. 1885. The grounds upon which he bases his

petition are cruel and inhuman treatment. Ida Appel has asked for a divorce from George D. Appel, to whom she was married July 14, 1868. She charges him with being a habitual drunkard and having treated her. She also asks for a division of their property.

Dell R. Edwards has sued the city of Omaha and George Whitlock for \$2,000 damages for condemning four small frame houses belonging to him known as No. 21 North Eleventh street, 1102, 1104 and 1106 Capitol avenue. He also risks \$330 damages being deprived of the rent of the houses for three months.

Clara Mahen has begun suit for divorce from William Mahen on the grounds of adultery, cruelty and lack of support. She ac cuses him of baving committed adultery in the "Amscow" house at Leavenworth and Courteenth streets and also at "French

Em's. Eaton & Ciark have sued Henry L. Owens for \$767 and interest on three drafts which the defendant accepted but refused to pay.

County Court. Mullen Bros. & Co. have brought suit against A. R. Souer to enforce the payment of a number of promissory notes, amounting in all to \$848.

The Wymore Building and Lean associa-tion has sucd Fremon tU. Jaynes for \$909.84. an amount due them on some promissory In the case of the Albion Manufacturing

ompany against Green Swayze the defendant won. The suit was for \$860 damages for breach of contract, John Frank was awarded judgment for

\$233 against an appeal bond given by Jeffer-son W. O'Neill.

Mrs. Johanna Fleck bought a piano of the Mueller Music company, and afterwards sold it back to the dealers, taking their note. The company claimed to find it damaged and refused payment. Mrs. Fleck sued for \$615 but judgment was given yesterday in favor of the defendant.

Minister Phelps Squelched.

Colonel Clark Carr, the noted western orator, telis a good story in the New Pork Press about Minister Phelps. The colonel and a party of American friends called on the minister to pay their re Hon. Edward J. at once began to apologize. "I'm very sorry," said he, "that I

an't give you any tickets to the house of commons; very sorry."

The Americans didn't want any tick ets, and tried to talk about something else. But the minister kept on apole

gizing. Finally Colonel Carr said: "We came to pay our respects to you personally and officially; that's all. Beieve us, we don't care for the tickets We have already been supplied with tickets by an influential friend of our

here in London. This excited the minister's curiosity. He wanted to know, without any unnecessary exhibition of vulgar interest who this influential person was who seemed to be so much more important than Edward J. Phelps. After some hesitation he asked.

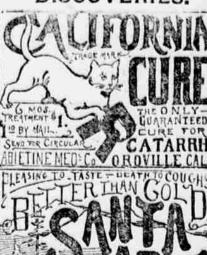
"Buffalo Bill," was Colonel Carr'
very simple and effective reply.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she citing to Castoria, When the had Children, the gave tham Castoria.



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O CONTINUES ASH BARN AND PRICE ASH BERRIES SENNA-MAHDRAKE-BUCHU It has stood the Test of Years, in Curing all Diseases of the BLOOD, LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BOW-ELS, &c. It Purifies the Blood, Invigorates and Cleanaes the System. Cleannes the System. BITTERS CURES LIVER

DYSPEPSIA.CONSTI PATION, JAUNDICE SICKHEADACHE, BIL-TOUS COMPLAINTS. &c disappear at once under KIDNEYS STOMACH | It is purely a Medicine BOWELS as its eathertic properties forbids its use as a boverage. It is pleas-COR SALC ant to the taste, and as

casily taken by shild-ALLDRUGGISTS PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO PRICE BOLLAR Br. Louis and Kassas Orr

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Is entirely a vegetable preparation containing no Mercury, Potash, Arsenic, or other polsonous substances.

BWIFT'S SPECIFIC Has cured hundreds of cases of Epithelic ma or Cancer of the Skin, thousands of cases of Eczema, Blood Humors and Skin Diseases, and hundreds of thousands of cases of Scrof-

ula, Blood Poison and Blood Talut. SWIFT'S SPECIFIC Has relieved thousands of cases of Mercurial Poisoning, Rheumatism and Stiffness of

the Joints. Chartanoda, Tenn., June 17, 1888—Swift's Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: In the early part of the present vest, a bad case of blood poleon appeared upon me. I began taking it S. S. under advice of another, and today I feel greatly improved. I am sellidaking the medicine and shall continue to do outill I am perfectly well. I bedrove it will effect a perfect cure. Yours truly,

Doc. P. Howard.

111 West Sixth St.

Contenna, S. C., July 7, 1928—The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Os.—Centiencen, I was a great sufferer from nuscular recommender for two years. I could gut no permanent relief from any medicine prescribed by my physician. I took over a dozen bottles of your S. S. and now I am as well as lever was in my life. I am sure your medicine cured me, and I would recommend it to any one suffering from any blood disease. Yours truly,

Conductor C. & G. H. C. T.

Conductor C. 2. G. R. R. Ware, Texas, May 9, 1385—Gentlemens: The wrife of one of my outsomers was terribly afflicied with a loathsome skin disease, that covered her whole body. The was conflued to her hed for several years by this affliction, and could not help nerveif at all, this could not alsest from a violent liching and stinging of the skin. The disease is shifted the skill of the physicians who treated it. Her instance began finally giving his wife Swift's Specific, and she commenced to improve almost immediately, and in a few weeks she was opparently well. She is now a hearty final cooling lady, with no trace of the affliction left. Yours very truly. J. F. Shans.

Wholesaile Druggist, Austin Aventa.

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It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it; absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreek. Thousands of drunkerds have been made temperate men who have taken Golden Specino in their coffee without their knowledge and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. It never fails. The system ones impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appellie to exist. For sale by Ruhn & Co., lith and Dougles ets., and Sin and Cuming sis., Omaha, Neb.; A. D. Foster & Bro, Jounell lilufa, lowa.

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