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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, | s. s. Geo, B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Pub-Haning company, does solemnly swear that the actual-circulation of The Danky Bee for the week ending September 15, 1888, was as follows: Sunday, Sept. 9.
Monday, Sept. 19.
Tuesday, Sept. 11.
Wednesday, Sept. 12.
Thursday, Sept. 13.
Friday, Sept. 14.
Saturday, Sept. 15.

GEO, B. TZSCHUCK. Average...... Sworn to before me and presence this 15th day of September, A. D., 188 N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebruska,
County of Bougias,
George R. Tzscnuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bos
rublishing company, that the actual average
daily circulation of The Daily Beg for the
month of September, 1887, ass 14,349 copies; for
October, 1887, 14,351 copies; for November,
1887, 18,320 copies; for December, 1887, 18,441 cop1885, 18,422 copies; for December, 1887, 18,441 cop1885, 18,422 copies; for March, 1888, 18,482 copies; for
April, 1888, 18,141 copies; for May, 1888, 18,151
copies; for June, 1888, 19,421 copies; for July, 1888,
18,633 copies; for August, 1888, 18,183 copies,
GEO, B. TZSCHUCK.

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

SEVEN greenbackers met in national convention the other day at Cincinnati and drafted a long resolution to the effect that we, the people of America, need more money.

DISGUISE it as they may, masquerade it under any name they please, the new political club organized by our German friends is a democratic organization, made up almost wholly of democrats.

"SADDLE BAGS" McDonald is authority for saying that the democrats of Indiana are thoroughly organized and happy. That may explain where Mr. Cleveland's ten thousand dollars went to.

IT WOULD never do to elect Ignatius Donnelly governor of Minnesota this fall. The finances of the state are in bad enough shape now without calling upon Donnelly to add more ciphers to the state debt.

CAN any councilman explain to the taxpaying public why no steps are taken to protect the walls of the city hall basement from the weather? Would any prudent business man neglect proper care of his property?

THE dealers in dried apples and kindred fruits of California have formed a trust. Thre is danger, however, that in watering their stock they may swell their expectations so high as to burst the combine like the Colman borax trust.

THE Comte de Paris is anxious to spend no less than twenty million francs on election expenses at the next general election. Has Cal Brice, of the democratic campaign committee, got the count's address?

JAY GOULD is said to pay his physician, Dr. Munn, twenty thousand a year as long as the doctor keeps death from his door. Gould, it seems, stands on the "bull" side of the health market, and is evidently willing to pay handsomely to "corner" it.

THE bank clearings for the country last week do not show a marked increase of business as compared with the corresponding time last year. In comparison with other cities, however, Omaha has the satisfaction of leading in the rate per cent of increase of the amount of clearings.

LINCOLN is about to embark in the extensive manufacture of paving brick. Next to granite and asphalt pavements paving brick is by all odds the most durable paying material. The time is not distant when Omaha will emulate Lincoln and discard the cheap wooden block pavement altogether.

IN A recent interview John Sherman sizes up Grover Cleveland as a man possessing average ability but of poor information; a man who originates nothing, and who is better able to pick flaws and find faults in legislation than to suggest original measures. In a nutshell, this is a pen picture of Mr. Cleveland which everybody will at once recognize.

IF THE promoters of the Omaha bicycle rink were less pretentious about their "coliseum" common place people would appreciate and applaud their enterprise more readily. To talk about duplicating the Paris coliseum with a wooden shed that will seat seven thousand people is simply ridiculous. There is no coliseum in Paris, and there never has been. The coliseum at Rome had seating capacity for over eighty thousand spectators and standing room for twenty thousand more. Its walls were higher than any twelve story building of modern construction.

A QUESTION which the council will be called upon to deal with presently is the lighting of our streets. The contract with the gas company for lamplight service, will expire within a day or two. It behooves the council to secure the best and most economic service. The price of gas in Omaha as compared with other cities is extravagantly high. But even the high priced gas is cheaper than the low priced petroleum lamp. The oil-lamp service on our suburban streets has cost this city an enormous sum of money, and there is well grounded suspicion that the contract was procured by boodle methods. It remains to be seen now whether the council will exercise business-like precaution in entering upon new street lighting contracts.

Protense and Humbug.

These are the terms with which ex-Governor Long, at the recent Massachusetts republican convention, described the civil service reform professions and practice of the present national administration. They are justified by the facts. As Governor Long justly said, every pledge has been broken, every principle of the reform has been deliberately violated, every loud profession in its favor has been but the humbugging pretense that concealed a blow at its life.

The country has long been familiar with the state of affairs in Indiana and Maryland, where the sincere friends of civil service reform, many of them formerly democrats, have been treated with utter disregard by the administration and the enemies of reform permitted to pursue their way unchecked. The appointments made in Maryland obedient to the demands of Senator Gorman, now prominent in the management of the democratic campaign. were in shameless defiance of reform principles, yet when the true character of the officials was made known to the president he paid no attention to the matter, preferring to allow proved scoundrels, who defiantly disregarded the civil service law, to retain their positions rather than run the risk of incurring the personal ill will of the democratic boss of Maryland. The conduct of the postmaster at Indianapolis was for a long time in flagrant violation of the civit service law. but all efforts to induce Mr. Cleveland to discipline this official were unavailing, and simply because he was sustained in his course by influence which the president's ambition suggested it would not be well to offend. All over the country federal officeholders have for mouths past been offensively active in politics, manipulating caucuses and conventions, yet no one has been pun-

ished for violating a cardinal principle

At this time the bars are level with

the ground, and the officeholder is free

of civil service reform.

to mingle in politics at will, if indeed he is not expected to do it. A cabinet minister has been stumping in Wisconsin, thus opening the way to any employe of the government who may wish to publicly talk for the administration. None such need have any fear that his "pernicious activity" will encounter any resentment at Washington. But far more significant than this was the example set by Mr. Cleveland in contributing twenty per cent of his year's salary for campaign purposes. In doing this he not only set the assessment machinery in motion all along the line, but he virtually notified every stipendiary of the administration what proportion of his income he is expected to give up to the cause, if not indeed as the price of retaining his position. One of the most serious charges urged against the republican party when in power. before that party enacted the civil service law, was the practice of levying assessments on federal officeholders. The popular judgment condemned it, and the republican party placed in the statute books a law intended to put an end to the practice, and which practically did so while that party continued in power. Whatever vestige of the practice remained, through the operation of evasive expedients, the country expected would be removed under the present administration. The attitude and pledges of the president regarding civil service reform, before and some time after he went into office, warranted this expectation. His contribution, however, is not only authority for restoring the assessment practice, with such guards and precautions as will avoid a palpable violation of the letter of the law, but as an example it goes farther than the extremest exaction under republican administrations in prescribing the amount of contributions expected of officeholders. No employe of the government can be compelled to contribute for political purposes, but every employe will be made to clearly understand what is meant by the president's exceptional liberality,

and it is notorious that this is already being done. The democracy made only the merest reference to civil service reform in its national platform. The president referred to it but briefly in his letter of acceptance. Neither the party nor its chief has any interest in the subject at this time. It is indeed not an issue in the campaign. But it is a matter not to be ignored in discussing the charactor and conduct of the present administration, and an investigation of it justifies the verdict that the course of the administration respecting reform in the civil service has been a pretense and a humbug.

Congress and the Trusts. It is almost certain that congress will give the country no legislation at the present session relating to trusts. A score of bills have been introduced from time to time, the most important of which are those of Mr. Sherman in the senate and of Mr. Breckinridge in the house, but if either of these measures should pass the branch of congress in which it originated it would doubtless halt in the other branch. The subject is one regarding which the great majority of the members of congress seem to be either entirely at sea or afraid to deal with. That many of them do not understand it, for the reason that they have given themselves no concern about it, is to be supposed. That others are more or less under the influence of the great combinations is not at all improbable. But very likely political considerations have more than anything else to do with the evident indifference of congress respecting this very important question. There seemed to be a little time ago a disposition in both parties to run a race for the popular approval in proposing anti-trust legislation, but

the zeal manifested was short lived. The bill introduced a week ago by Senator Sherman as a substitute for all bills before the finance committee of the senate to declare trusts unlawful, appears to be a sufficiently strong, comprehensive and judiciously guarded measure, but it is noteworthy that it has encountered adverse criticism from democratic sources, which may be accepted as an assurance

that it could not pass the house. It is interesting to remark, also, that the day preceding the introduction of the Sherman bill Mr. Bacon of New York, chairman of the house committee on manufactures, which has prosecuted an investigation of trusts, made a speech in the house in which he expressed a strong doubt as to whether the federal government can interfere with these combinations, "The right to issue stock and the right of stockholders grow out of state legislation," said Mr. Bacon, "and the states granting those rights having imposed no condition upon the use to be made of the stock, or upon the stockholders pooling or combining their holdings, it is not easy to see how the federal congress can prohibit any use that the owner of stock may lawfully make of his certificates under the state law which authorized their issue." If this view be correct. the states, and not the federal government, are the power which alone can deal with trusts and similar combinations. The view will hardly be generally accepted, however, that no authority resides in congress to protect the people against this form of monopoly by repressive legislation.

Taking all things into account there is very slim promise of anti-trust legislation at the present session, or even of such progress in that direction as would give reasonable assurance of such legislation at the next session. In these circumstances the subject should become prominent in the attention of the state legislatures next winter, and very likely will in most of them.

THE reports from Columbus regarding the physical condition of Judge Thurman are calculated to arouse a universal feeling of sympathy for the veteran statesman. The fact is apparent that he has been urged to do more than a man at his time of life and with his ailments can safely perform, and it is cruel to require him to further expose himself now when the inclement season is at hand and strong and healthy men need to exercise care to retain their health. It is undoubtedly a fact that Judge Thurman is the most valuable man for his party in the campaign, but he should not be asked to endanger his life in the contest, and that is what he assuredly will do if he complies with the wishes of the national committee. He should not be called upon to imperil the honor of possible victory by putting his life in jeopardy to gain it. The proper ambition of the "old Roman" to do all he can to promote the cause of his party should not be imposed upon. If the national committee cannot appreciate these things it is the obvious duty of Judge Thurman's family to vigorously interpose for his protection.

THE refusal of the senate to reconsider the passage of the Chinese bill places that measure in Mr. Cleveland's hands. There is no doubt but that the president will sign the bill for the exclusion of Chinese from our shores. The bill was rushed through the house by a large democratic majority, and Mr. Cleveland at this juncture is bound to stand by his party. He will not in all probability await definite information as to what the Chinese government proposes to do with the treaty regulating emigration to America. The Chinese embassy has not yet informed Secretary Bayard whether the treaty has been accepted or rejected by his government. As a matter of diplomatic courtesy, to say the least, it would only be proper for Mr. Cleveland to withhold action on the present bill until he heard from China. But political considerations at the present moment far outweigh questions of international policy, and Mr. Cleveland is playing for place regardless of consequences.

IT is to be hoped the board of public works will show no favoritism to property owners in enforcing the sidewalk ordinances. Parties who own lots on our principal business thoroughfares, whether they be resident or non-resident, wealthy or moderately well off, should be compelled to substitute substantial material for plank walks. It may be a hardship on some property owners, but it has become a necessity. Quite apart from being a nuisance the plank walk is a source of danger in case of great fires. We have done admirably this season in displacing the wooden sidewalks, but if the good work be pushed vigorously from now until winter sets in, Omaha will be able to boast that she has the broadest, most substantial and most uniform sidewalks on her business thoroughfares of any city west of New York.

WHY can't our county authorities take the necessary steps towards securing the free use of the new wagon bridge for Iowa farmers who desire to trade in Omaha on certain days of the week? This will do more towards cheapening the cost of living in Omaha than any other enterprise. Reduced cost of living to our workingmen is the key-note to industrial enterprise. We cannot successfully compete with eastern factories as long as our workmen are compelled to exact higher wages by reason of higher living expenses. Give them cheaper food and reduce the house rents, and you will place our mechanics in condition to manufacture a certain class of commodities as cheaply in Omaha as they can be produced east of the Mississippi.

KANSAS CITY is steadily losing her claim to second place as a pork packing centre. As compared with last season that city so far this year shows a falling off in its packing of two hundred and thirty thousand. Omaha, on the contrary, is gradually pushing her way to the fore. With the completion of the new packing houses, almost finished at South Omaha, the capacity for handling hogs in this market will be greatly increased. It may be counted upon by the 1st of January, 1889, that Omaha will supplant Kansas City in the pork packing industry and begin to press Chicago for first place.

Campaign Tricks

"Here, Jack," said the editor of the Croakerville Democratic Door-Knob to the errand

boy, "run over to the office of the Republican Tooter and borrow the type of that article it printed on Cleveland's letter. It was a scorcher. Tell the editor that I want to print it, too. I'll change it a little so it will refer to Harrison's letter instead of Cleveland's, but you needn't tell him that."

Behind the Scenes.

Pioneer Press. Stage Manager Brice - Thank heaven Cleveland doesn't have to go on again for another act until the grand transformation scene, November 6.

An Effect of the Message.

Toronto World, There has been a magned failing off in the display of American flags and American devices of late, whereas formerly you could not walk about town on a holiday without meeting American flags at every step.

Lives of Great Men.

In 1870 Mr. McShane was a cowboy without a cent. This should point out to the young the possibility of achieving wealth by well directed effort. In 1888 Mr. McShane is floundering hopelessly in a quicksand of politics and journalism, and will doubtless llustrate to the young the possibility of unonding wealth by well directed effort. Mr. McShane is an amiable gentleman withal, and promises to furnish the world with a valuable moral example right away.

An Honest Democrat.

Chicago Tribune. He was a democratic speaker at a mass meeting. He had held forth for more than an hour, and the audience was becoming bored. In the midst of one of his glowing periods the audience caught sight of one Colonel Reed, a favorite orator, who had entered the room unseen by the centleman who had the floor, and a call was made for him, which presently grew into a roar.

The speaker was tearing the republican platform to sureds when these loud yells of "Reed! Reed!" assailed his cars. He paused and said, impressively:

"Gentlemen, I know the platform by heart, but I'll be frank with you. I can't read."

Strong With the People.

N. Y. Tribune Mr. Harrison is to-day far stronger with the people of the United States than he was when he was nominated. Malice has been utterly unable to do him harm. As well by his actions and words, since the decree of the convention bade him take the leadership of the republican party, as by his record already made, has he impressed the heart of the country. There has been no cant or humbug or hypocrisy in his attitude as a caudidate. His speeches have been full of dignity and force. His manner has proved how sincerely and deeply he feels the responsibility that may be contained in the voice of the electors. And in every word and act he has shown himself a man and a patriot.

In Case of War.

Commercial Advertiser. The first effect of war between two or more first-class powers of the world would be to destroy the commerce of those who were en gaged in it. Swift cruisers would swarm or very sea, and floating islands of iron would blockade the coasts. The only refuge of trade would be to exchange its allegiance to those nations that had the sense not to be drawn into the fray; and in the keen rivalry that now exists in every kind of business. this alienation of the carrying trade would be apt to be permanent if once brought about. No nation could afford this loss, Great Britain least of all. Not to seek other and higher considerations, therefore, trade is a peace-maker, or rather a peace-keeper, so potent of itself as almost to preclude the possibility of another great war.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Patti has not yet found a purchaser for her It is cheaper for a man to build a castle in Spain. Samuel J. Randall never studied law in mpression that he is a lawyer.

Mrs. Thurman has never bad a photograph taken. But her husband has recently had everal pen pictures made of him that were not at all flattering. Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher has aged very

rapidly of late. She has made no plans for the winter, but is very auxious to have a home of her own again. John L. Sullivan is still suffering considerably from the gunshot wound which he re

while holding a nickel up for an expert marksman to shoot at. Somebody has discovered that the name of the three judges in the Parnell commis sion-Hannen, Day and Smith-make the

anagram: "In thy hands-amen!" Levi P. Morton, republican candidate for vice president, won eight prizes at the Buffalo International fair for his eight exhibits of improved stock. There is reason to believe that he will be equally successful in his efforts to improve the stock of vice presi-

J. Lambert Tree, of Illinois, has been nominated by the president for minister to Russia. The rapid growth of this particular Tree in a diplomatic way is very gratifying to his friends. The senate should permit him to remove his trunk from Brussels to St.

The pleasing information comes that Mis-Bill, sets the styles at North Platte since her return from Europe, but that all the honors that she received in England could not turn her head, which is chock full of hard, Nebraska sense.

Alexandre Dumas is one of the few wealthy authors in the world. He has a magnificent home in Paris filled with art treasures. Near Dieppe he owns a beautiful chalet covered with ivy and decorated on the inside with handsome furniture and rare paintings Dumas is 64 years of age, but strong and

General Sherman has moved into his house at No. 75 West Seventy-first street, New York. It is understood that he will devote a large part of his time to the preparation of his official papers and memoranda for publi-cation, and there is talk that he may write a which he has been collecting material for a long time.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings.

Auburn's schools opened with an enrollment of 359 papils. The crying need of Nebraska City is a new

school house or two. West Point citizens are working hard to secure a system of sewerage for the town. The West Point Republican begins the aincteenth year of its existence this week.

The town of Harrison will vote on th question of water works bonds October 16. Arapahoe farmers formed an elevator com pany last week with a capital stock of \$2,000. Will Seward, a Holt county young man, has been arrested on the charge of forgery. The district court of Brown county will hold a special term in November to try Andrew Lowe for murder.

The Journal says that Falls City has the prettiest married women and the ugliest married men of any town in the state. Fritz Piper, a West Point youth, has be-come insane from injuries received by being thrown from a colt which he was riding

The increased attendance at the Columbus setools has warned the board of education that more room is needed for pupils, and steps towards securing additional property have been taken. A widowers' club will be formed at Hay

marriageable ladies of the town are rather suspicious that the organization is intended to promote female immigration. Falls City breweries are said to have scheme on foot to run pipes to Hiawatha, Kan., to supply the needs of the thirsty Kan-sans who cannot afford to pay for the trans-

Springs. The object is not stated, but th

portation of beer, but must have it. Davenport has 9,176 children of school age.

A little Sioux City girl named Ada Govers

was hit in the eye by a stone thrown by a small boy and the sight entirely destroyed. Marshall county will raise 12,000,000 bushels of corn this year.

Cholera morbus carried off the postmaster at Galva, W. G. Savage, last week. Next month the Iowa supreme court will hear argument in the Billings murder case in regard to granting a change of venue for a

Superstitious people at Keokuk were almost scared to death by a singing buoy which was placed in the river by the government. They thought it was a ghost.

John Williams, a young man living at Bloomfield, was caught up by the tumbling rod of a threshing machine one day last week and severely thumped and entirely stripped of his clothing. A man named Titus, living near Moville,

was filled full of bird shot from a friend's gun while hunting Sunday. There are about a hundred holes in various parts of his anatomy, but he will recover. During a heavy thunder storm at Algona

Miss Laura Watson, daughter of H. F. Watson, was struck by lightning, knocking her hat off and burning it completely up, also taking one shoe entirely off. Hopes are entertained of her recovery. The board of supervisors has decided to dis-

pose of Sioux county's fancy cattle. "The county paid something over \$215 a head for this stock," says the Independent, courd has wisely concluded that it is rather an expensive luxury for a poor farm. Editor Sperry, of the Oxford Journal, who has been reported by the state press to have had seven children during his seven years of

marriage life, puts in an indignant denial, He says he has only six, and leaves the im-pression that he might have had more if he had wanted to.

Dakota.

The population of Lead City is rapidly inreasing. Seven infants were ushered into the world in three days last week. The assessed value of house furniture in the territory is \$186,636. The value of car-ringes amounts to more than \$2,250,000, of horses less than \$1,000,000.

county agricultural society, has received as a donation a check for \$800 from James J. Hill of the Manitoba railroad, Pembina county republicans have adopted prohibition and farmers' alliance plat-

President Luke, of the Grand Forks

form, and a number of their nominees are avowed supporters of this platform. The stock shipments from the Black Hill ranges to Chicago and Omaha are now in progress, and are proving the heaviest ever yet made in any single season. Not far short of 100,000 head have been shipped out and the country is richer by about \$3,000.

The Pioneer makes the following state "Frank Lynch, erstwhile prominent in Deadwood sprinting circles, and who gained some notoricty by last Saturday's hippodrome with Frank Graves, has left the country and many confiding creditors in the lurch. A warrant is out for his arrest, the complaint on which it is based charging fraudulent insolvency.

FOR CHARITY'S SAKE. The Poor Department Expects In

creased Destitution. The coming winter is evidently going to be

a hard one on the poor. The city at the present time is full of unemployed men, not necessarily unemployed though, as there is a vast quantity of building, water-pipe laying, work upon the streets and street railways going on, and there is but a flimsy excuse at best for idleness on the part of any sound and healthful man. Still there has been, and always will be, a class of shiftless and unworthy men and grown boys, who rather than make an honest dollar by the sweat of their brows, claim inability to support themselves and foist themselves upon the charitable authorities as deserving sub-

During the months of December, 1887, and January and February, our severest months, it cost in the neighborhood of \$12,000 for fuel, food, clothing, medicine and transporta-In a talk with J. J. Mahony, superintend-

of the poor farm and overseer the city's poor, a Bag reporter learned that it is the opinion of those best in-formed on the subject, that the coming winter will be as hard upon the poor fund as any winter within the history of the city. There are more applications for aid now than was ever known at this season of the year in times past.
The applications on last Saturday alone for

tion by indigent all had been granted, have amounted to over \$400. One woman, with aght small children, wanted transportation to Washington Territory, which would have amounted to \$140 alone. The case is a worthy one, however, and proper assistance The case is will be given her. In fact application for charity in all channels is far in excess of any revious year. The manner of serving the poor is a very

good one. If a stranger applies for aid with-out the endorsement of a known taxpayer, no assistance is granted him until his case has been thoroughly inquired into. If worthy he is sure to get help, if not he fails.

The city is assisted materially in this laudable work by the different churches and religious societies. Mrs. Pearson, o the bureau of charities, is very active and

prominent in the good work, and there is a Swedish and a Danish association who do much in the way of ameliorating the condition of their own poor.

Mr. Mahoney is of the opinion that it will be impossible for one man to attend to the numerous duties of poor overseer this winter and do it properly. There are now seventy-six inmates at the poor farm, an excess of that of any other year, and the probabilities are that the capacity of the institution, only eighty-five, will be taxed before the lapse of

many weeks.

The fuel and food alone necessary to provide for the city's poor during the four severe months cannot fall short of \$7,000. This fund is made by an estimate, which is drawn from the general fund. Last year the esti-mate was \$23,000, and this year \$33,000, or ust \$10,000 more. The poor authorities claim that in their

earthing out the poor, they meet with not a lew of the anarchistic persuasion, men who they are going to have it at any cost is much grumbling at the inequality of this world's goods. A great preponderance of the city's indig-

ency and destitution is attributable to strong drink, worthless, dissipated hus bonds who abandon home, wife and chil-dren, and make them shift for themselves. Subjects of this kind are of daily occurrence. The poor department is now earing for sixty families, and by the time cold weather sets in it is estimated that this number will be swelled to at least three hundred.

The four months above alluded to last season entailed an expenditure upon the city for

no less than five hundred tons of coal and five hundred sacks of flour. The correspond ng four months this season will see these igures doubled. During the summer months the poor are

During the summer months the poor are given orders on groceries and stores for their wants, but in the wanter the articles themselves are distributed from the head-quarters at the court house. In connection with the poor-overseer's office at the court house, is a dispensary, where prescriptions are compounded and given out. A regular prescription clerk is employed, at a salary of \$35 a month which expense the city deof \$25 a month, which expense the city de frays, while the room and medicines are pro vided by the county. This office was first created on the 1st of March last, since which time 1.85s prescriptions have been dealt out, or over three hundred per month. From this out until spring this average will be greatly increased. The jail is provided with medicines from this dispensive, as well as all the sick poor who have resided in the city less than six months. For that time they are a charge belonging to the city, and are waited upon by the city physician, after that they become a charge upon the county. Mr. Mahony is working hard to get things in shape for the run that will be on his department in the next few months to come.

Three Was Too Much For Him. Vic Mills, an ex-bartonder, entered Hig rins' saloon on Douglas street, yesterday af gins' smoon on Houghlas street, yesterday af-ternoon, and got into an altercation with a couple of hackmen. He was "knocking them out" in a very scientific manner. The bar-tender, not wishing to see his friends worsted in the fray, came from behind the bar with a billy and struck Mills three terrific blows on the head.

Mills sustained a bad scalp wound, and a long cut across the forchead above the right eye. A warrant will be sworn out to-day for the bartender.

IN THE COURTS.

Wednesday by Judge Doane.

had under advisement.

The Douglas County September Term Opens. The September term of the district court has opened. There were over one hundred

The first case was Helen Livingston

against George C. Livingston, involving the

cership to property in the city, in which

George C. Livingston, as a half-blood heir,

claims an equal share with the full-blood hours to the property. The court ruled in favor of the plaintiff, giving the neirs of

Helen the exclusive right to the property. The ruling was excepted to.

charge and later as a nurse. Charles was a cripple who supported himself by selling pa-

pers and shining shoes. He slept in the county's hospital. While there he cultivated

the acquaintance of the plaintiff and both came to Omaha and lived together for some

time and were finally murried. With their

joint earnings they purchased property in the city, which was paid for and deeded to them

lation was broken off by a divorce, and Mary

sued for the possession of the property on

by Charles and invested and, by fraud, he

had had his name included in the deed. The court held that they were joint and equal

owners of the property, and that the plaintiff could not be given the sole and exclusive

o dismiss the following criminal cases:

er false pretenses from his partner,

to

missed;

taken

Mannis et al for \$206

spondent.

want to talk to you.

ahead with it."

is expected.

major, said:

Christian Bierly sues for a divorce from

were married in Canada in 1878, and the wife

County Court.

Judge Shields gave Edgar C. Smith a de

eree for \$285 in his suit against Edward

Fun With Major Martin.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Not long

ago the democrats of the Second Texas

district renominated Major William H.

Martin for congress. There was practi-

cally no opposition, but a few of the

more irreverent statesmen and newspa-

per correspondents in Washington em-

with the major. On the day of the con-

vention they secreted themselves be

hind a friendly partition in the sar-

geant-at-arms' room at the capitol and

sent for the Texan. When he arrived

there was only one of their number in

'Major," said he, "I have just re

they could talk clear from Texas. What

are they sayin'? You talk to 'em, and

I'll stand where I can listen. I can't

run one o' them tellyphones. You go

And the newspaper correspondent

went ahead, while the hidden listeners

enjoyed the performance.
"Hello! Palestine," said the correspondent. "Is that the convention hall?

he is not at the 'phone, but he's near it.

which the young man at the telephone

ostensibly listened to his Phiestine com-municant. "Major," said he, finally, turning to the Texas statesman, "the

convention is in session and the com-

mittee on resolutions has gone out.

There seems to be some doubt as to

whether your nomination will go

brough without trouble. That man

Greenway, who has been posing as your

paring to lead a bolt. They saw a row

"Oh, Lord!" grouned the major, in evident alarm. "I never 'sposed Green-way would do that. But that's just the

way with pollyticks. Tell Greenway to

The correspondent called for Green-

way and talked some more through the

telephone, and finally turning to the

how you stand on the inter-state com-

merce question. They say they ap-

prove your views on the tariff, as set

orth in your speech favoring the Mills

bill, and they know you are not a civil

service reformer, but they want to know

The Greenway crowd wants to know

come to the telephone. I'll fix him.

warmest friend and supporter, is

Then a long silence ensued, during

Yes? Well, Major Martin's here.

He was a newspaper corre-

oraced the opportunity to have some fun

his wife on the ground of desertion. They

abandoned her husband three years ago.

Hannon on a promissory note.

County Attorney Simeral asked the court

Otto Wasserman, obtaining money under

false pretenses, granted; Nellie Unash, lar-

prejudice; John Lisco, obtaining money un-

Draw is the blind lead pencil vender, who

employed a twelve-year-old boy in this city to lead him about town. The boy

and was to be returned to his parents when his work in the Bluffs was ended. Instead

of being sent home the boy was taken to Chicago. There Draw was arrested and

brought to this city. County Attorney Sim-

eral says the case will have to be taken up in the lowa courts or Draw must be tried here

on the charge of being a fugitive from justice

The trial of criminal cases will be begun

this morning.
Judge Doane announced the names of the

Theodore Draw, kidnapping,

Council

Bluffs

the ground that the money used in the

chase of it was hers and had been purloin

intly. In due course of time their married re

form say on the question?" anxiously queried the major, as if he had struck lawyers present when Deputy Sheriff Houck "That's just what puzzles them; they made the call and besides the large number want to know your views so they can embody them in the platform. They're of lawyers there was about an equal attendance of jurors and visitors.

waiting to hear from you; and,' Judges Wakeley, Groff and Doane were added suggestively, "they're getting mighty impatient about it." present. Judge Hopewell was absent in Blair holding court. He will be joined there

commerce.

"For God's sake, tell 'em to held on a minute." plaintively appealed the ma-jor, rushing for the door. "Wait till I go and see Reugan. He knows all about Judge Groff presided at the beginning of the morning session, and made a large numthis interstate business; I'll be hanged ber of entries in docketed cases. At the close if I do. Hold 'em till I can see Reaof the peremptory business Judge Wakeley rendered his decision in two cases he has

whether you are with 'em on inter-state

"Of course I am. What's their plat-

gan. And the major would have bolted out in a wild search for the Texas senator but for the correspondent, who pacified him with the pleasing information that

the committee on platforms and resolutions had reconsidered its determination and concluded to leave out all reference to the interstate commerce law. "But they want to know, major," he continued, listening at the telephone, "if you are in favor of the deep-water

The other case was that of Mary Husted against Charles Husted. The plaintif and defendant were some paupers in a charitable institution in Chicago, the former first as a This proposition was new to the major, and his face took on a puzzled look. "Deep water?" he queried. "Well, I don't know. I didn't know them fetlers ever used water at all. Of course, if a man ever uses water I 'spose it might as well be deep water. Is deep water a prohibition scheme? What kind o' water does the convention want? If it's anything like Pollyaris water I'm again But say, don't mention it till you find out what the convention wants. I don't take much stock in water, any-how, but, of course, if the conven-

> "Major," exclaimed the correspondent, interrupting him in evident "The Greenway crowd is opennlarm. y threatening to bolt, and Greenway declares he will beat you unless you oledge yourself against a third term. They say if you will solemnly promise to retire at the end of your second term and give somebody else a chance, they will support you, but if you don't they will beat your nomination now. "Oh! Lord," was all the major could

say, but he looked the picture of des-"Greenway says for you to come to the telephone and tell him you will

said the correspondent, profpromise, ering the major the 'phone. An idea seemed to strike the major, and his countenance brightened up as he whispered for fear his remark might be heard in Texas, "Tell bim I'm not here; that I'm gone, and can't be found.

And before anybody could head him off the major shot out of the door and disappeared.

Turkish Baths For Horses. The most curious development of the

latest craze is a Turkish bath for horses

following attorneys as an examining board for the admission of candidates for member-ship at this bar: Warren Switzler, G. W. Covell, W. S. Strawn, E. R. French, A. N. Ferguson and J. S. Cooley. The names of the following gentlemen were read as constituting the petit jury for this term of court: John Leckstrom, Tim that is in process of cerection in West Tenth street, in connection with a large O'Riley, Henry Echelberger, E. H. Maclure, John S. Kopp, August Wohlgeh, August Schroeder, James Carroll, Barney McGinn, boarding stable, writes a New York correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle. It is a very popular place for the winter boarding of the horses of fashionable men, who have come to the sage con-Frank Boyle, Joseph Toner, T. R. Richard son, H. H. French, William Anderson, J. D. son, H. H. French, William Anderson, J. D. Chamberlain, Henry Glade, Pat Broderick, Julius Schroeder, John Gorman, Abner Travis, M. M. Currar, C. D. Layton, A. C. Heider, Pat McArdle, William Donnelly, E. clusion that if Turkish baths are good for themselves, they should be good for their horses, too, and the result is that, Heiner, Fat McArdie, William Donnelly, E. H. Walker, G. H. Forsyth, J. P. Southard, Henry W. Crossle, C. Kuppe, Joseph But-ler, William M. Foster, Silas Austin, Henry Osthoff, J. S. Bennett, Frank Delevega, The judges appointed the following balliffs at their suggestion, the owners of the stable are putting up elaborate facilities for their aristocratic equines, who would share their masters' luxuries. There is a large tiled room, with a cefor the September term: Messes. Louis Grebe, John Norberg, Douglas Davis, Henry ment floor, where the horses are steamed. It has a sort of gutter run-G. Hunt and Henry Grebe.

Deputy Sheriff Louis Grebe yesterday served informations on the following prisning around the four sides, at the edge of the floor, from which the water esoners for the crimes following their names, and they will be arraigned in the district capes, and is fitted with many steam oipes and water cocks. There are three court this morning; Henry Johnson, for burglary; Frank M. these with varying degrees of heat and moisture. In them the horse to be Offiner, murder in the second degrees; Nel lie Austin, larceny from person; Joseph O'Connor, burglary; John Miller, burglary; bathed is led and stands until the sweat begins to start. The second room is Thomas White, burglary; Edward Ball, horse stealing; Edward Sampson, robbery; Frank Gould, burglary; William Murphy warmer, and the third is heated to such a temperature that the sweat pours in Grath, burglary; William Marphy Grath, burglary; Mary Dubec, pro-curess; A. Connor, grand larceny George Hageoman, horse stealing; Lew treams from the horse's skin. Here they are swabbed off with big mops dipped in water as hot as they will bear without remonstrating with their heels, and after the ordeal is over, are led to Ellis, getting money under false pretences Peter Creely, shooting with intent to kill; John Lockwood, grand larceny. Eliza has begun suit in the district court a drying-room, where the temperature is warm but without moisture, and here the attendants rub them with gloves against her husband, Peter C. Robinson, to whom she was married August 21, 1865, in and brushes until they are entirely dry. The horse is then carefully blanketed Louisville, Ky., asking for a divorce on the ground of cruel treatment and habitua and allowed to remain a couple of hours before conducting him to the fifth irunkenness. She also asks for a division of their property in Rock Island, which is valued at \$1,700, and the custody of their room, which is rather a covered passagenot artificially heated, and here he is four children.
The Chicago Lumber company has begun n mechanic's lien suit against John T. Mewalked up and down for twenty minutes and finally returned to the stable. It is claimed that is of infinite value to

> the horses. Horsford's Acid Phosphate Imparts New Energy to the Brain, giving the feeling and sense of in-creased intellectual power.

Your Own Voice.

New York Telegram: "There is one singular thing about Edison's perfected phonograph that I don't think has ever been made public," said an ex-lieuten-ant of the United States navy, now the manager of a Pennsylvania foundry, to a reporter. "It teaches you how your own voice sounds. Almost everyone naturally thinks that he can recognize his voice when he hears it, but he can't. was at Menlo Park the other day visiting a friend who is one of Edison's chief assistants. Of course the phonograph was tested. After talking into the wonderful machine a few minutes I stopped and the sounds were ground out again. I never was more astonished in my life. The words were mine, the manner of speaking was mine, but the voice was that of a perfect stranger. I

ceived a telephone message from the convention half in Palestine, by way of would never have recognized it. "Can that be my voice?' I asked. New Orleans and Richmond, and they "'Of course; don't you recognize it?" my friend replied.
"'No; If I had a voice like that I'd "Is that so?" queried the major in re-sponse. "Well. I never would 'a thought

disown it.' "'So most everyone says. I don't know exactly why it's so, but it is a fact that we can't hear ourselves as others hear us any more than we can see ourselves as others do. Let's have a test. You go into the other room and shut the Talk into the phonograph, and see if you cannot recognize each speak-

er's voice? "I did so, and the result was as he predicted. Every tone was perfectly reproduced. The voice of my friend yould have been accepted as his own before any jury in the land. We all rec-ognized it, but he alone could not. Now let some scientist explain it if he can."

Drink Malto it is pleasant.

Death of Colonel Hatch.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 17 .- Colonel George F. Hatch, assistant United States district attorney, died in this city at 11 o'clock this morning, aged 52 years. Colonel Hatch came to St. Louis from Keokuk, Ia., four years ago, though for twenty years he was a resident of Hannibal, Mo. He was a brother of Congressman Hatch.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she eriod for Castoria, When she became Miss, ske clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.