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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, | 8. s. Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Ree Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the Week ending September 15, 1888, was as follows: Sunday, Sept. 9. 18,250
Monday, Sept. 10 18,024
Tuesday, Sept. 11 18,034
Wednesday, Sept. 12

Wednesday, Sept. 12 Thursday, Sept. 13 Friday, Sept. 14 Saturday, Sept. 15....

Average. GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 15th day of September, A. D., 1888, N. P. FELL, Notary Public.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas,
George B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bes
Publishing company, that the actual average
daily circulation of The Daily Ber for the
month of September, 1887, bas 14,349 copies; for
October, 1887, 14,333 copies; for November,
1887, 15,226 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies; for January, 1888, 15,30 copies; for February,
1888, 15,922 copies; for March, 1888, 19,389 copies; for
April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 18,181
copies; for June, 1888, 19,243 copies; for July, 1888,
18,633 copies; for August, 1888, 18,183 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

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

For once Omaha has not been snubbed and sat down upon in a congressional convention.

THE thirty-seven delegates from Douglas did not come home on the swearing train this time.

JOHN SHERMAN stuck a pin into the retaliation bill and will keep it in the committee on foreign relations as long

By next Wednesday we shall know who is to be the victim of the democratic congressional ticket in this dis-

COUNCILMAN LEE has introduced a timely ordinance for licensing employment agencies. It will to a great extent protect those seeking employment from impostors and sharks.

ALTHOUGH Mayor Hewitt, of New York City, is not acceptable to either Tammany or the County democracy politicians, his popularity with the business men and taxpayers may compel his renomination as a stroke of policy.

BY THE time South Omaha procures proper plans for sewerage and draining from some expert engineer, it will be time enough to let the contract for her sewers. Any other mode of proceedure is like building an expensive block without plans.

THE bill to create an executive deto be known as the department of agriculture, passed the senate yesterday. The senate and house differ on some provisions of the measure, and it will now go to a joint conference committee.

THE August statement of earnings for one hundred and eleven railroads shows a net gain of about two and onequarter per cent over the corresponding month last year. The mileage of these roads increased during the year from sixty-one thousand to sixty-four thousand miles. A better exhibit could hardly have been made.

IT WAS a happy inspiration that entered the mind of an Italian laborer at Aspen (Colo.), during the contest for a right-of-way between the Rio Grando and Colorado Midland railroads. With his shovel doing service as the sword of victory, he shouted, "Garibaldi and Liberty." It was an inspiriting battle ery, and his 150 fellow Italians wielded their shovels with telling effect and won

THE Chinaman who applied for naturalization papers in Nebraska a few days ago may have no better success than the celestial recently refused citizenship by the courts in St. Louis. It is a question whether the naturalization act can be made to include Chinese among those who may avail themselves of its provisions. The United States court of California has passed directly upon the question, and it was decided there some years ago, that a Chinaman could not be naturalized under the naturalization law.

THE most encouraging reports from Jacksonville, Fla., do no not allay the fears that yellow fever cannot much longer be confined to the region where it first made its appearance. Refugees have scattered to all quarters of the south and reports come in every day of eases breaking out here and there which are liable to infect whole districts. The situation at Jacksonville, instead of improving grows rapidly worse. There is an increase in the death rate and confusion in the care of the sick. All this tends to put the south in a state of panic, unsettling the minds of men and making them a ready prey to the insidious disease.

THE Second Ward Republican Flambeau club wiii lead the procession tonight that will march to the rosidence of W. J. Connell to congratulate him upon his nomination for congress by the republicans of the First district. It is fitting that the republicans of the Second ward should lead in this demonstration of approval. Before the redistricting of the city into nine wards Mr. Connell was a voter of the Second. His interest in republican success was not confined to the duty of voting, but when a hard battle was to be fought he was none know it better than the republi-cans of his old ward.

anything to the advantage of the race.

He was a pro-slavery democrat and always in the thickest of the fray, and

Our Next Congressman The republicans of the First Congressional district are to be congratulated upon the nomination of W. J. Connell. No man in this state is better equipped for the duties and responsibilities devolving upon a member of the national legislature, and no man could have been named who would at this critical juncture have inspired greater confidence in his election next November.

It is a foregone conclusion that the First congressional district of Nebraska will be represented in the Fifty-first congress by a republican, no matter who may be the democratic nominee. Mr. Connell's record in public life is unassailable. As prosecuting attorney of this judicial district, which during his term embraced onethird of the entire state, Mr. Connell made a reputation as an energetic and most successful public prosecutor. As corporation attorney for the metropolis of Nebraska, Mr. Connell displayed signal ability and thoroughness in the very intricate work which the position imposed upon him. It is conceded by his personal and political opponents that Mr. Connell was the most efficient city attorney Omaha ever had or is ever likely to have.

It goes without saying that Omaha has reason to feel gratified over Mr. Connell's selection for the congressional nomination. Identified as he is and has been with the material growth and prosperity of this city, this community feels assured that her interests at the national capitol will not suffer while he holds a seat in the house of representatives. While being loyal to Omaha, Mr. Connell is a man broad enough in his makeup to realize that a congressman may serve Omaha without neglecting the welfare of his constituency in other portions of the district, and, for that matter, the interests of the whole state.

In the prime of life, with a laudable ambition to serve the people, and in so doing elevate himself to a higher plane of activity, Mr. Connell can be depended upon to devote his best energies to the promotion of every measure that will tend to increase the prosperity of our city and advance the growth of our state. A self-made man, who has risen by his own industry and perseverence, Mr. Connell's active sympathies have been, and will continue to be with the industrial, toiling masses, and while respecting and upholding the rights of corporations he will curb the power of monopolies and labor to have them relegated and restricted within their proper aomain.

A Better Understanding Needed.

The democratic leaders who by commission or self-appointment are explaining to the people the tariff policy of their party should endeavor to reach a common ground and stand upon it. In order to do effective work party leaders must be in some sort of agreement, but there is a conspicuous lack of this among some of those who are prominent in defining and explaining demoeratic tariff policy.

In his letter of acceptance Mr. Cleveland said his party was not engaged in a crusade of free trade. Mr. Carlisle, who has as much authority to speak for the party as the president, and very likely has a more accurate knowledge of its real purpose, said in his speech accepting the renomination to congress: "Now, the great question you are to decide is whether this system of taxation is to be continued indefinitely or whether the country shall return to the methods of taxation which prevailed in this country before the war." Everybody at all familiar with our tariff history knows that before the war the country had comparative free trade, the average duty under the tariff act of 1846 being twenty-five per cent, and under the act of 1857 twenty per cent. If, therefore, Mr. Carlisle correctly states the aim of his party in this matter the house tariff bitl goes less than half way toward the point where the democratic party would place the tariff if allowed to. Obviously this does not fit well with the assertion of Mr. Cleveland that the party is not engaged in a crusade of free trade.

Another democratic leader who has some right to speak for his party is Senator Vest, of Missouri. That gentleman recently said that the president had "challenged the protected industries of the country to a fight of extermination, and that the fight is to the death." It is not possible to misunderstand the meaning of this language, and it certainly implies the conviction of its author that his party is engaged in a crusade of free trade, which is the policy by which alone the protected industries of the country could be exterminated. Still another democrat who enjoys a high place in the councils of the party, Mr. Henry Watterson, in a recent speech declared that the Mills bill did not suit him by a long shot, the trouble with it being it does not go that enough in reducing duties. He was willing to endorse it in order to secure democratic harmony, but he had hoped for something far more sweepingsomething that would have come nearer to the methods of taxation that prevailed before the war.

We submit that these emanations from responsible democratic sources do not fit well with the assurance of Mr. Cleveland that the democratic party is not in a crusade of free trade, while they do go very far to justify the assertion of General Harrison in his letter of acceptance, that "the Mills bill is only a step, but it is toward an object that the leaders of democratic thought and legislation have clearly in mind." There should be a better understanding among the gentlemen whose distinguished mission it is to explain the tariff policy

of the democratic party.

Colored Democrats. No doubt Mr. Thurman was entirely sincere in what he said to the delegation of colored democrats who called on him Thursday. It is very likely that he has never felt any enmity toward the colored race, though as a

stood always firmly in line with his party in support of the institution of slavery. But it is conceivable that he did this without any feeling of enmity to the enslaved race. It may also be conceded that Mr. Thurman was entirely sincere in saying that he believed in the full equality of colored citizens before the law, and that they should be allowed to enjoy all their rights equally with white citizens.

But it is a reflection not altogether

fortunate for Mr. Thurman that an ur-

gent political exigency, in which he is

a conspicuous figure, was necessary to draw from him these proper and honorable admissions, and that but for the part he has been called upon to play the colored voters would never have known that he was a friend and recognized their legal equality. Yet there been abundant opportunity for his making this known before. Mr. Thurman has had the knowledge possessed by all other intelligent citizens that for years the colored voters in every southern state have been denied their rights, and he has every reason to believe that in most of these states they will not be allowed to freely exercise them next November. He is unquestionably fully informed regarding what has occurred in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi during the present year in the form of outrages against colored citizens for political reasons. He knows, or if not, he may easily learn, that the sentiment in most of the southern states against permitting the colored citizens to enjoy their rights, is as strong to-day as it has ever been. But having this knowledge of the wrongs to which the colored citizens were being subjected in the old slave states, Mr. Thurman has never until now uttered a word to indicate that he was not in full sympathy with the persecution. As a party leader of influence it was possible for him to have done something for the amelioration of the hard condition of the colored citizens in the south, but it is not of record that he ever spoke a word in their behalf or uttered a syllable in deprecation of the unjust treatment they were subjected to. Mr. Thurman will have hard work to show that he has any just claim to the votes of colored citizens. He may never, as he claims, have been their enemy, but it is nowhere in evidence that he has ever shown them any friendship.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR once said to the editor of THE BEE that the greater portion of his time was taken up with applications for promotion in the regular army and the squabbles of the Nebraska delegation in congress. We venture to say that the greater portion of Grover Cleveland's time for the last six months has been taken up with the muddle over the Chicago postoffice. After wrestling with this postoffice mudale through many sleepless nights Grover has finally decapitated Postmaster Judd by appointing General Walter C. Newbury in his stead. It was eminently appropriate that the execution should take place on a Friday. Mr. Cleveland's experience as high-executioner at Buffalo has prejudiced him in favor of hangman's day. Postmasters in other cities who have transgressed will take due notice and govern themselves ac-

THE farmers of the south are organizing against the jute bagging trust, and the Atlanta Constitution says if they are everywhere as earnest as in Georgia the trust will be destroyed. Two resources in favor of the farmers have been developed, one being the manufacture of bagging from cotton, which, it is claimed, can be done as cheaply as from jute, and the other, still experimental, is bagging made from the fiber of the inner bark of the corn stalk. This is said to be stronger than jute, and would therefore be more durable. while the bagging made from the fiber would cost less than from jute, which is imported. The southern farmers are thoroughly aroused in this matter, and the outlook appears to be that the trust will have to succumb.

THE death of Mr. R. Bowden, a wellknown journalist of Jacksonville, of yellow fever, was a peculiarly sad one. One month ago, just as his family was ready to start for the north, one of his children was taken sick. This was the beginning of a siege of sickness which included ten members of his household. Mr. Bowden was the last to be stricken by the scourge. Worn out by constant care and watching, his constitution was in no condition to withstand the dread destroyer, and he joined the silent ma-

THIEVES robbed a pay car on the Lake Shore road, in the outskirts of Buffalo, of \$40,000 yesterday. The thieves were evidently the "gentlemen" of their profession. Unlike the Texas train robber, who usually commands the quiet attention of his victims with a six-shooter, the New York desperados avoided resistance by administering ether to the occupants of the car. When it comes to robbing railroad trains the effets east is far ahead of the rowdy west.

THE Omaha coal trust is trying to care people into laying in their full winter's supply of coal at high-watermark rates. By the way, what benefit has the cash system been to anybody except the coal trust? Heretofore the dealers have always complained that they have had to add to the price of coal the estimated heavy losses from deadbeats. These losses no longer can afford an excuse for increased rates.

SENATOR PLUMB, of Kansas, takes no stock in the department of the geological survey. He characterizes it as an invalid hospital which provides soft "hs for relatives of congressmen. There is more true. than poetry in the bluff Kansan's remark.

Death Stops the Stanley Relief. BRUSSELS, Sept. 21 .- Advices from Stanley Falls state that Prof. Jamieson, engaged in organizing an expedition for the relief of strict partisan he certainly never did anything to the advantage of the race.

He was a pro-slavery democrat and length of African fever at Hingolas, on the Congo, August 17. The organization of another relief expedition is now regarded as hopeless.

Other Lands Than Ours.

There is a general commendation among fair-minded people of the conduct of the Parnell commission at its first session. The Parnellites at the outset gained from the commission a fraudulent concession which they vainly endeavored to secure from the house of commons. The judges have decided that they constitute not an all-embracing inquisitorial tribunal, but a court of law organized to try a specific case. This means that the Times must appear in the role of prosecutor, and must definitely formulate its charges. But this, as its advocate plainly showed by the whole tenor of his argument, was the very thing the Fimes does not want to do. It wished to appear as a kind of amicus curies, and promised to afford the court all the "information" in its power. But Justice Hannes, the president of the commission, made it clear that what the court wanted was not discursive information, but an explicit case. That was the first point scored for Mr. Parnell, and it was one of capital importance. Another concession of vital moment was the decision, reached in spite of strenuous opposition on the part of the counsel for the Times, that every alleged meriminating letter which should be demanded by the lawyers for the Parnellites must be produced. This covers not only the letters of which fac-similes have been published, but also those to which any reference has been made in the O'Donnell trial or in the "Parnellism and Crime" articles. It is, of course, conceivable that the Times may possess other letters, about which it has hitherto preserved a strict silence, but considering the auxiety displayed throughout the discussion of the subject in its columns to sustain its charges, we venture to pronounce this extremely improbable. The next session of the commission will be October 22.

That the resignation of Prince Bismarck, which has been several times hinted at of late as impending, would produce a pro found impression in European politics is of course unquestionable. The case is quite different from that of General Moltke's withdrawal from active military life, which caused hardly a ripple of sensation. The great field marshal's work was done, and it had been recognized that he could not take the field for the immediate direction of another campaign. But Bismarck is only seventy-three years old, while Moltke is nearly eighty-eight; and never has the German chancellor exercised a more controlling influence upon the destinies of Europe than now. The statements, however, of his purpose to resign made by the Berlin correspondents of London newspapers and by the Independence Balge seam to rest on no tangible basis. They appear from mere conjectures that the restlessness and love of control which characterize the new emperor must eventually bring him into conflict with the chancellor in matters where the latter has become accustomed to have his own unquestioned way. No particular, however, is yet mentioned in which such a conflict has arisen or is likely to arise.

If Stanley is the white pasha and is working his way northward toward Gondokoro and Omdurman, the fate of the mahdi is scaled. A tyrant of his kind will be deserted by his troops at the first clash of arms, and Stanley is no mean general. It may be reserved for him to complete the work which Wolseley was unable to accomplish and to avenge the death of Gordon. If this should prove to be his destiny, and if this was his objective point when he left England, how admirably the secret has been kept. There is nothing incredible in the conjecture. The opening of equatorial Africa, one of the most fertile populous sections of the world, to civilization and trade, involved two prior conditions-the overthrow of the slave trade and the extinction of Moslem intolerance of the foreigner. The mahdi was a fair type of both. He is not known to have been a slave trader himself, but he was the ally of the slave traders, and in one sense a protector of their nefarious traffic. Of the savage bigotry of the ancient Moslem he is one of the few surviving representatives. He believes in destroying Giaours because they are Giaours. If he lets them live, it is in order that he may subject them to indignity and humiliate their religion in their persons. The time has passed when civilized nations thought it their duty to go to war to propagate a re ligious faith. But the time has not passed when spirited nations held it to be a solemn duty to rescue their citizens from the clutches of barbarians. And if this is the errand on which Stanley is pent, this country, at all events, will wish him Godspeed.

The destruction wrought in Central Africa by Arab slave stealers within the past five or six years is appalling. In regions where Livingstone, Stanley and Cameron saw large populations, no human inhabitants can now be found. Most of them have been captured or slaughtered, and remnants of tribes have escaped into other districts. Along three hundred miles of the Congo, between Ny angwe and Stanley Falls, the Arabs, according to Gleerup and Lenz, have depopulated about 15,000 square miles of territory. The numerous tribes whom Stanley first saw have become slaves or in greatly depleted numbers wander through the forests far from the river. About 10,000 square miles of the rolling prairies west of Tippu Tib's home at Kasongo have been utterly drained of their people. About 20,000 square miles on the western headwaters of the Congo are no longer a profitable field for slave hunting. In the very region where Livingstone died and where his heart was buried, extending southeast from Lake Banweolo, and embracing about 15,000 square miles, the Arabs, we are told by Giraud, have completely rav aged the country. And from all these conters of devastation the paths of the destroyers leading to slave marts and shipping points may be traced by the bones of the victims who fall by the way. It cannot be possible that the civilized world will much longer permit this colossal crime of the century to add to its murderous results without taking earnest measures to put a stop to it.

It is uncertain whether or not Russian in fluence has anything to do with the revolt of Ishak Khan in Afghanistan. Ishak has mili tary and organizing skill and his desire to make himself stronger and more independent has been known for several years. He has more than once, however, disclaimed being subject to Russian influence, and for that reason the impression has prevailed that his present attitude psults from a persona quarrel with his cousin or from the latter's suspicion of his ambitious projects. Still, it may be that Russian intrigues have been at work to induce in to throw off allegiance to Cabul. If he could maintain himself in independence in the north the way might be paved for Russiang aggression there. Mai mena, where the last battle occurred between Ishak's forces and the Ameer's, is on the main route from Balkh to Herat, being about half way between Saripul and Bala Murghab. This is one of the routes on which a Russian advance might take place. But it appears likely that Ishak Khan has overestimated his strength in thus measur ing swords with the Ameer, and that he will be driven as a fugitive over the border which he crossed as an ally eight years ago.

** trouble between the There is again serious cope and the Italian government. The pope has sent a circular dispatch through his nuncios to the various European governments, describing in strong terms the increasing annoyances and inconveniences of his situation in the Vatican. One of the things which trouble him is neither more nor

less than the adoption of a new penal code in Italy, which provides severe penalties for everybody convicted of destroying, or trying even in words, to destroy the territorial integrity of the kingdom. This of course covers the case of all persons advocating publicly the restoration of the temporal power, a class which includes a great many priests and bishops. Moreover, a recent decision of the Italian council of state make imperative, in order to give them validity as regards church property or functions, the registration in the usual manner of all decrees, or orders, or decisions issuing from the vatican. Failing such registration, the courts are to treat them as null and void. This the pope treats as a direct blow at the "exterritoriality" which is supposed to been guaranteed These are positive and definable griefs. There are others which, though not positive, are none the less real. The admission of Italy to the triple alliance and the friendly way in which Austria and Germany treat her, also wounds the pope, and makes him feel that there is not much real feeling behind the compliments which the powers lavish on him, and the deference with which his place in the world is spoken of. His recent encyclical, too, in which he pointed out the snares and falacies and dangers of modern liberalism, has somehow fallen very flat. Nobody has paid much attention to it. The newspapers have not even discussed it, Finally the people of Rome, who have hitherto been supposed faithful to the papal tradition, have gone and elected for the first time a municipal council with a liberal majority. It is not wonderful that under these circumstances he should begin to feel that he is regarded simply as one of the venerable antiquarian relies of the Eternal City, and talk once more of moving to some place where his purely spiritual character would come out in stronger relief.

Native parties in Africa have often proven treacherous and in many ways untrustworthy, but until the murder of Major Barttelot no instance can be cited, except in north Africa of the killing of the white com nander of an expedition by members of his party. Barttelot is said to have met his death at the bands of Manyema porters. This is the first occasion on which these natives have been employed in the service of white men. Within the past few years their country between Lake Tanganyike and the Congo has been ravaged by the Arabs, and most of the Manyema are now slaves. There is no doubt that these cannibals were supplied to the expedition by Tippu Tib, into whose hands many hundreds of them fell while he was still a slave hunter. The suggestion that Barttelot's death is due to the treachery of Tippu Tib has no reasonable foundation. Captain Van Gele, who was sent to Stanley Falls last spring with re-inforcements for Tippu Tib, and who has returned to Europe direct from that station, fully confirms the other reports heard as to the fealty and faithfulness of Tippu Tib.

The civil war that has broken out in the island of Samoa was predicted by all Americans who are familiar with the natives. Here is a German consul attempting to confer the royal title of Molietoa upon a usurper who owes his place solely to the terrror of the German gunboats. The Samoans are a proud race and they naturally resented this crowning indignity. They bore with great patience the deposition of their old ruler, and the levying of taxes, but when it came to clothing the imposter in the royal robes, which fit him as ill as the lion's skin did the ass, then their gorge rose and they whipped the army of the pretender. The result will probably be the ordering of German gunboats to Apia, the punishment of the leading natives and the further reduction of the freedom of the people. England acquiesces because she has small interests in the island and the United States agrees be we have a minister of state without back

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings The old settlers of Phelps county will picnic at Holdrege October 12. Harry Wilson, a Holdrege bicyclist, rode his machine to Lincoln, 150 miles, in three

boy, is missing, and his mother is advertising for news of his whereabouts. Nebraska City now has a city engineer with "an eye like an eagle," and the city ex-pects to have honest work done.

Herbert Scott, a sixteen-year-old Ulysses

Rev. D. W. Comstock, pastor of the Congregational church at Grand Island, has re signed on account of failing health.

The Platte river is reported to be con-pletely dry in some places in Platte county and multitudes of fish have perished. The Madison papers don't like the music of their brass band and think there ought to be a reorganization for the sake of harmony.

The senatorial convention, composed of Burt and Cuming counties, is called to meet at West Point, Wednesday, September 26. Rush O. Fellows began his eighth year as editor of the Auburn Post with its last issue and remarks that everything looks prosper Jacob Huber, a Madison farmer,

thrown from his wagon Monday last, the wheel passing over his head, fatally injuring Tekamah had a bachelor club of thirteen

members, but the number proved unlucky. Nearly all of the members have fallen into the matrimonial trap. The Weeping Water Eagle reports that

human bone, supposed to be from the arm of some person who lived in this part of the county when Adam was a boy. from a well being dug in that city recently. John Bolles, who conducted what is known as a "bootleg" business at the York county fair, was arrested Thursday while in the act of selling liquor and jailed. Bolles is also accused of "doping" some whiskey and robng a young man.

The Independent, published in the pro-nibition town of Oakland, remarks: "Judg ng from the amount of beer that is arriving in town it is expected that the money will be put in the tills of the saloon keepers and the men themselves will be put in the lock-up.' One of Platte county's mechanics who runs

a farm cleared \$1,000 last year on hogs, and thinks they are decidedly the best paying property on the farm, says the Columbus Journal. Another year he will be still better prepared to care for them, although he nov grinds and steams their feed. Iowa. Twenty-five congenial citizens have |de

cided to locate in a suburb of Des Mo and each one will build a \$2,500 house. A number of hogs in the vicinity of Mag olia are reported mad as the result of bites from a rabid dog a couple of weeks ago. Incendiaries have set fire to several grain stacks in Moscow township, Muscatine county, of late, and great indignation is felt. The total number of transcripts filed with the clerk of the supreme court for the term

which opens at Des Moines week after next

The greatest curiosities in the state jus

was 376.

now are the Sioux City man who hasn't a liver and five citizens of Dubuque who don't drink beer. It is being whispered that a certain young woman in Muscatine accompanied a female friend to the opera house the other night in male attire. The deception was complete

and no one would have been aware of the

daring feat but for a confidente. An investigation of the books of Collector Webster shows no diminution in the number of retail or wholesale dealers in mall liquor in the Third revenue district as compared with the number to whom licenses were issued for the annual period which began over a year ago. There is, however, a falling off in the sale of beer stamps.

Dakota. There is now muchy-one convicts an Sioux Falls penitentiary.

The memorial window at St. Augusta's cathedral which will be erected at Sioux Falis, will cost over \$1,000. Bishop Hare has gone to Pine Ridge and | English regiment -- with the exception

Rosebud agencies to labor with the Indians there in behalf of the Sloux treaty. A citizens' meeting has been called at Yankton for the purpose of talking over a project to build a pontoon bridge across the Missouri at Yankton.

Three Union county saloon keepers, who sold liquor in violation of the law, have been assigned quarters in the Sioux Falls peniton-This attracts attention because law does not authorize the confinement of

this class of offenders in the penitentiary. There are numerous applicants for the place of adjutant general of the territorial militia recently made vacant by the death of General Jenkins, of Chamberlain. It is the most important position in the militia, and one most sought after, as much for the salary of \$1,000 a year as for the distinction which is conferred.

The report of the commissioner of pensions The report of the commissioner of pensions shows that Dakota contains 4,100 pensioners, drawing in pensions \$119,208.70 per quarter. Yen ton county contains sixty-five pensioners, drawing \$4,117 quarterly fight the pension fund Beadle county heads the list, with 185 pensioners, and Places, Hirling and Tower counties possess one pensioner apiece. Dakota contains more pensioners than fifteen of the states.

TALES OF TWO TRAVELERS.

Return of Rev. W. J. Harsha and Charles Dewey From Europe. The Rev. W. J. Harsha returned from Europe yesterday looking greatly refreshed from his three months' recreation. He enjoyed his trip greatly and as it was his first neross the sea, he is full of enthusiasm in recounting his travels. He spent ten days in London attending the Pan-Presbyterian council to which he had been sent as a delegate. The Duke of Argylo and nearly all the Scotch nobility, being members of the Presbyterian church, were in attendance.

The international council of the Epis-copal church was also in session at the same time and as nearly all the English noblemen are members of this church, Mr. Harsha got a chance to see them also. Both

councils were on the most friendly terms.

Liverpool and a number of other English cities were visited and the only thing he saw that was in any way an improvement on American methods was the manner in which the English street car tracks are laid in the pavements. Instead of being an annoyance to buggies and other vehicles as they are here the tracks are laid deep in the pavement. The rail is made with a groove along the center and in this runs the flange of the car wheel. The system not only makes the streets smoother but is cheaper than other systems. Mr. Holmes, one of the of-ficers of the Chicago street railway company was with Mr. Harsha at the time, and was rails that he will probably introduce it into

lucky enough to be there July 14, the great national fete day in honor of the destruc-tion of the bastile. It is estimated that about 3,003,000 strangers went to Paris to witness the celebration. Abut this time oc-curred the famous duel between Boulanger and Floquet, and Mr. Harsha had the pleasure of seeing the hoary-headed statesman, who had proved more than a match for the mimic Napoleon in a hand to hand encounter. Mr. Harsha also witnessed the drilling of the French army, and saw the mag-nificent spectacle of 60,000 armed soldiers going through their evolutions.

Brussels was the next place visited and the reverend gentleman saw the king in all his glory. It was the fifty-seventh anniversary of the accession of the monarch's father to the throne and his majesty with all his nobles attired in their gorgeous robes went in state to the cathedral.

In Germany the educational centers and watering places were visited. A good chance was given to study student life. Mr. Harsha says that duelling exists there, and the most hideous of scars from sword thrusts are re-garded as marks of honor. He witnessed the graduation of Bismarck's son at Heidelberg. The young man had been so abused by his fellow students, who belonged to the liberal party, that he had been forced to leave the university and pursue his studies at Berlin under a private tutor. In July, he returned to the university to pass examinations and take his degree. Mr. Harsha next visited all the places of Interest in Switzerland, and says that there

is nothing there that will compare with the grandeur of the Rocky mountains and the Yosemite, and the wonders of the Yellowstone park. In Switzerland he met the Millards, Browns, and other Omaha people In Switzerland he met the Rome, Venice, Naples, Florence, Milan and all the noted cities of Italy were visited and their attractions enjoyed, and was taken in both the Adriatic and Mediterranean seas. Last evening Rev. Harsha met all his

friends at the church parlors, on the corner of Seventeenth and Dodge. Next Sunday he will preach on "Religious Impressions of a Traveler in Europe."

Army Bandmasters.

Mr. Brthur A. Clappe, professor of music, United States Military academy, West Point, writes the following interesting article in the American Musician. on "Army Bandmasters":

Less than thirty years ago the bands of British regiments were nearly all under the direction of foreign musicians, many of whom were totally ignorant of the language of the men under their charge. Furthes than this, quite a number of these men, apart from playing well upon some one instrument in particular, understood but little, if anything, of those requirements now so commonly recognized as the essential

knowledge of a military bandmaster. This was the state of things in the 'good old days," (?) when an unpronounceable name, an assumption of being musical, and murderous English were esteemed before the unquestionable ability of a fellow countryman. As time advanced, and army officers became more enlightened in musical matters, they became conscious there was something radically wrong in the system. and a desire to remove the abuses speedily became manifest. The outcome was the establishment of a military school of music, wherein musicians for the army should be trained, and from which all bandmasters should graduate. The building purchased by the government and devoted to the above purpose is delightfully situated, between Twicken ham and Hounslow, about half an hour ride from Waterloo station, London. It was formerly the residence of the emi nent painter, Sir Godfrey Kneller, hence the name by which it is generally known-Kneller hall. It officially styled the "Royal Military Coilege of Music." But to return. The bandmasters of

the army, supported by their friends, most strongly opposed the establishment of the school, for in its success they very truly discerned the first blow on the en tering wedge that was to shatter the system upon which they and their pred-ecessors had so long thrived. The opposition, however, though retarding somewhat the development of the plans laid down at the time, eventually sub-sided, and to-day England boasts an in-stitution for the training of bandmasters and bandsmen unique in its purpose and unequalled by any in the world. At first, with a moderation doing credit to a sense of justice on the part of those in authority, the old civilian band-masters were allowed to remain, provided they could give evidence of the ossession of what was then considered he requisite musical knowledge. Many of these men availed themselves of the opportunity to assure their positions by passing the examination, but others, probably fearing the result, declined, and in consequence retired from their positions at the expiration of their contracts with their respective regiments. In a few years, by retire-

ment and cath of the toroign ment to lanchor line drafts payable free of bents, the field became the graduates from Kneller Hall, and laformation at the present time it is safe to say no HENDERSON BROS., 72 at the present time it is safe to say no graduates from the land laformation.

of the Royal Engineers and Marines at Chatham—has a bandmaster who has not passed to his position from the Royal Military College of Music. These bandmasters are essentially military men and musicians, most of them having received their first musical training as boys in some one of the regi-ments of the English army. The law is now such that no man can receive an appointment as bandmaster unless he has served seven years in the army and, of course, can pass the required

examination. It is one of the purposes of Kneller Hali to further educate and fit intelligent musicians for the above positions, and that it achieves the attentions of its originators, is amply shown in the high standard of excellence generally pre-vailing among the bands despite the existence of a very short term of service. and which makes it necessary that the bandmaster shall spend continuously a iarge portion of his time in the drudgery of elementary training, in order to have men fitted to fill the frequently oc-

curing vacancies. To give an idea of what the English Government considers the necessary ac-complishments of her army bandmasters, it is only necessary to look at the thoroughly organized military band, with its piccolo, flute, clarionets, oboes, bassoons, cornets, trumpets, alto horns and French horns, trombones (slide and valve), baritones, cuphoniums, E flat and B flat basses and drums, and say that they (the bandmasters) must possess a practical knowledge of each one these separate instruments.
addition to this may
mentioned harmony, counter-In

point, fugue, composition, instrumentation, musical history, musical forms, acoustics and above all a display of aptitude for teaching and directing. The course, except under specially favorable circumstances, extends over a period of about three years, at the expiration of which, and on appointment as bandmaster, the student receives his diploma. It will be seen from the foregoing that the bandmaster of an English regiment must necessarily be an edu-cated musician, and from his previous training possess considerable experience in his special line. On appointment he is given rank as a warrant officer, a positive status, next below the grade of commissioned officer, and one step above the non-commissioned officers. For a long time efforts have been put forward to induce the government to grant the rank of commissioned officer to bandmasters who, entering the lowest grade, would become eligible for promotion step by step to the higher ranks up to major or colonel. Last year Mr. Dan Godfrey of the Grenadier Guards was given the rank of lieutenant, and no doubt other promotions will follow.

There can be no doubt the system adopted in England, by which a man of good character and musical ability becomes eligible for entrance to the Royal Military college of music, to be specially trained to fill the honorable, responsible, and well-paid position of bandmaster, exercises a most salutary effect on the morale of the army bands. It must unquestionably stir up a feeling of emulation, and, inciting men to aspire thereto, tend to make them both studious and careful in their behavior. The place is within the reach of each bandsman, and whether he shall succeed in reaching it depends entirely upon himself.

Is Dignity the Child of Concelt? The Home Maker: Intolerable as is conceit, some risks must be taken in that direction in bringing up boys. It has grown to be a proyerb that the proper dose to give them every day is ten parts praise to one part fault find-

ing. The poet says:
"The love of praise is planted to protect
And propagate the glories of the mind."
Under the stimulus of judicious commendation we can all perform feats which otherwise were entirely beyond our power. And how else can that selfconfidence be engendered which is one of the most essential aids to success? Self-confidence is one of the distinguishing marks of the character of Washington, of Gladstone, of Bismarck, of every great man. It is only another name for dignity. If we can give our boys dignity, it is a gift greater than any fortune in money. Then let us treat them with dignity, treat their occupations and interests,—not as though they transcended our own or the rest of Creation's-but as though they were worthy of attention, and we

dignity in the child himself.

shall go a long way toward developing

A Committee Sitting.
Washington Post: "I would like to see Representative ——," said a newspaper correspondent to a committee clerk at the capitol a few days ago. "He went into the house about an hour ago," said the clerk.

"Not there now?" laconically suggested the reporter. 'Want to see him very particularly?" queried the attache.

"Yes."
"Well, you go up to the room of the committee on ----, and give seven de-liberate raps at the door; then pause a few seconds and give three more thumps; that'll bring him." The instructions were followed out to

the letter and the door was opened, showing the missing congressman in company with three others, all hard at work endeavoring to add to the pile of chips which stood at each man's right hand. The scribe waited until the game was concluded and then interviewed the statesman, while the three other members shuffled the cards and adjusted their accounts.



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