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BUSINESS LETTERS.

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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, a.s. Robert Hunter, clerk for The Omaha Bee, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Dally Bee for the week ending Sep-tember 23, 1888, was as follows: day, Sept. 21 turday, Sept. 22 18,071 15,054

18.089 ROBERT HUNTER. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my resence this £d day of September, A. D. 1888, Seal.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Seal. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebräska,
County of Douglas,
George B. Tzsenuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee
publishing company, that the actual average
daily circulation of The Danry like for the
month of September, 1887, usa 14,349 copies; for Cotober, 1887, 14,333 copies; for November,
1887, 15,220 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 cop1885, 18,462 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 cop1885, 18,462 copies; for March, 1888, 18,162 copies; for
April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 18,151
copies; for June, 1888, 19,243 copies; for July, 1888,
18,063 copies; for August, 1888, 18,163 copies,
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my
presence this 8th day of September, A. D., 1888,
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

IT MUST have been Mr. Cleveland's grape-vine cable to China which informed him of the rejection of the treaty by the Chinese government.

THE democrats must be priming their guns with that new noiseless explosive powder. Up to this time the compaign on their side has been very tame.

IT MIGHT do the young war-lord of Germany good to read the diary of his father. Lasting peace and the liberal development of Germany were the ideals of the late Emperor Frederick. Cavorting on a charger at the head of his columns seems to satisfy the ambition of

NEBRASKA might well follow the example of Missouri where state, county and city funds are deposited in those national banks which offer by public proposals the highest rate of interest. The interest on all such money should be placed to the credit of the people and not, as is customary to-day, swell the perquisites of a state, county or municipal treasurer.

THE cause of civil service reform cannot be in high favor with the postmaster general. He recently removed two trusty republican postal route superintendents who had served the department in New York for more than twenty years, in order to make room for two democrats. And still civil service reform is one of the cardinal principles of the administration.

THE shortage of the grain crop of France may lead to the recurrence of bread riots during the winter. The Floquet cabinet has entertained the proposition to suspend the import duty on wheat in order to insure cheap food. This is a matter of considerable importance to wheat growers of the United States who will soon be called upon to make heavy shipments of breadstuffs to France.

IT WAS not necessary for the New York World to inform the country that Mr. Cleveland is warmly in favor of the re-election of David B. Hill. Everybody, unless it be the independents of New York, understands that there is a political partnership between these two democratic candidates, and everybody, save perhaps the independents, appreciates the extent of Mr. Cleveland's abasement in making such a partnership. It ought to insure the defeat of both, and there is a very fair prospect that it will.

THE Mormon question is not altogether confined to Utah. Nevada and Idaho have laws on their statute books disfranchising all adherents of the Mormon church and excluding them from the rights of suffrage whether they are polygamists or not. The constitutionality of this statute is to be tested in Nevada. Strange to say, the highest tribunal of Idaho has sustained the law. It is a serious question whether any territory can disfranchise men on account of their creed. The national anti-polygamy laws do not go so far. Their citizenship is taken from them as a punishment for crime. They are not punished on account of their adherence to the Mormon religion.

A RECENT examination of the coal deposits of Colorado and Wyoming has been made by Dr. John S. Newberry, the geologist, in the interest of certain eastern coal magnates. The report calls attention to the rich coal resources which need only the investment of capital for their full development. It has often been asked why these great carbon fields have been neglected so long. It is not difficult to give an answer. Grasping railroads for years have kept their grip on a large area of the coal fields. Private enterprise and private capital could not compete with monopolies which controlled the transportation to and from the mines. In consequence the development of the mineral resources of Colorado and Wyoming has been held in check, while railroads have grown fat by limiting the supply and fixing the price for coal. Competing railroad lines now under construction will soon raise the embargo on coal. With improved transportation facilities and low freight rates, it will not take long for private capital and enterprise to fully develop the mineral resources

of Wyoming and Colorado.

Aspect of the Situation.

The campaign continues to wear a most favorable aspect for the republicans. Unless the signs in all quarters are deceptive the party is steadily gaining ground. Democratic hope of accomplishing anything in the west seems to have wholly vanished under the disclosures made to the chairman of the democratic campaign committee on his recent visit to Chicago, and while all effort will not be abandoned in the states where the democratic managers professed to believe a little while ago the party had a fighting chance, it will not be made on any such scale had been contemplated. second sober thought has evidently led to the conclusion that the party can afford to waste none of its ammunition by using it outside of the doubtful states, with New York as the great battle ground.

The intelligence from these states is altogether reassuring to republicans, if we except, perhaps, New Jersey. Connecticut republicans confidently predict success in that state and give excellent reasons for their confidence. From New York there is trustworthy testimony to the continued interest and enthusiasm of the republican campaign, which is being carried on with great vigor and courage. The repudiation by the independents of the democratic candidate for governor is undoubtedly having an effect unfavorable to the national ticket, for it is opening the eyes of many of the independent voters to the obvious absurdity of supporting Cleveland while opposing Hill. The facts that the governor could hardly have secured a renomination without the acquiescence of the president, that an understanding between them is confessed by the friends of each, and that the supporters of Hill claim that Cleveland is friendly to his re-election, place the independents in a difemma from which a very large number of them will escape by withholding their votes from the democratic candidate for the presidency, even if they shall not vote for the republican candidate. In Indiana the battle is being waged with notable vigor, and the result in that state may be close, but the probabilities are all in favor of its being carried by the republicans. We referred a few days ago to the outlook in the Pacific states, and

see no reason to alter the conclusions then presented. It is probable that the republican national committee is not so well off in a financial way as the democratic committee. Its resources for obtaining money are not so extensive. The disparity in this respect can be largely made up for by the zeal of republicans everywhere. As we have before said, the danger of over-confidence must be avoided, and all along the line the next six weeks should witness a steadily increasing vigor and activity in the republican campaign, as they doubtless will in that of the democracy.

A Promising Fighting Ground.

Eight years ago Hancock's plurality in West Virginia was a little over eleven thousand. Four years ago Cleveland's plurality was forty-two hundred. The congressional elections of two years ago showed a democratic plurality of only nine hundred. The decline of the democratic vote in West Virginia is thus shown to have been rapid, and there is no reason to suppose that it has not continued to fall off.

Intelligence from that state warrants the opinion that it is a most promising fighting ground for the republicans in this campaign, and they are making a very active canvass there. correspondent of the New York World, who could have no motive for misrepresenting the situation in behalf of the republicans, describes the outlook as very favorable to republican success in the state. Wheeling is a manufacturing center, and he found there a very strong sentiment against the democratic tariff policy in which a number of manufacturers who have hitherto been democrats heartily joined. He names half a dozen of the converted manufacturers who employ over a thousand men, and states that there are others of less prominence. These manufacturers not only intend to vote the republican ticket, but are actively exerting their influence in its behalf, and some of them will extend financial assistance to the national

committee. The whole tendency of the state, according to the World correspondent, is strongly in favor of the protection system, due to its great possibilities in the way of natural wealth. The value of the coal and iron in the state has been estimated by experts as greater than the supply of Great Britain. Its supply of timber is enormous, sufficient, it has been said, to pay the national debt twice over. These facts explain the sentiment of the manufacturers and a large part of the people against the democratic tariff policy, and the republicans, under the able leadership of General Goff, are making every effort to increase this sentiment, apparently with good effect. As we have shown, the democratic plurality to be overcome is very small, and there is every reason to regard West Virginia a promising fighting ground for the republicans.

Labor Endorses Miller. The action of the convention of the united labor party of New York, in endorsing the candidacy of Warner Miller, is significant and important. It is significant as showing the drift of sentiment among the largest organization of workingmen in the Empire state, and it is important because of the influence it will exert upon other workingmen, not only in New York but in a number of other states. Very likely no one knows the actual strength of the united labor party, but the fact is certain that it is the most numerous labor party in New York, and for that and other reasons the most influential. Its vote is a factor of very considerable consequence, certainly sufficient in a close election between the political parties to give success to the candidate to whom it will be thrown. Its preference for the republican candidate gives him a very material advantage.

This action of the united labor party

can hardly fail to be advantageous also to the national republican ticket, for, although the party has a presidential candidate of its own in the field there will undoubtedly be many of its members in New York cast their vote for Harrison for the same principal reason that they support Miller, namely, because he represents a national fiscal policy which they regard as most favorable to their interests. The effect of this action is therefore to strengthen the entire republican position in New York and add to the favorable outlook for the party in that state.

A GREAT sait syndicate has been formed in England which is very much like the trusts in this country both in its organization and aims. It is claimed that the salt industry in England has become unprofitable, and efforts to put it on a paying basis have hitherto failed because of the secession of individual members. Hence the organization of the syndicate, which has obtained control of most of the salt works of the kingdom and could carry out its purpose of increasing the price if it were not for the obstruction of one man. This individual is John Corbett, the member of parliament who is known as the salt king, and is the owner of enormous works. He has steadily refused to have anything to do with the syndicate, occupying in this respect a position nearly similar to that of Claus Spreckels toward the sugar trust of this country, and so long as Corbett holds out, the salt syndicate's plan of making the people pay more for its product must haug fire. The English salt king has thus far been more successful in protecting the people than the American sugar king, though the course of the latter has not been without good effect. There is a little comfort in knowing that mo nopolistic combinations are not confined to the United States.

THERE appears to be no doubt of a heavy shortage in the wheat crop of the northwest. Although yet too early to make an accurate estimate, and the tendency being always to exaggerate the extent of the damage done, still conservative men believe from the evidences at hand that the crop will be one-third less than last year, a promised decrease that very greatly disappoints the expectations of a month ago. It is also said that the average quality will not be so high as last year. The St. Paul Pioneer Press, in referring to the situation, figures that unless the advanced price of wheat this year over that of last year has not reached the maximum, which it thinks improbable, the farmers of the northwest will get nearly equal results in a money return. This may be so, but dearer bread for the country means a higher price for almost every commodity, of which the farmer will pay his share on whatever he must buy. There is no benefit for anybody in a short crop of breadstuffs.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Another sign of civilization is noted at Mc

Cook -the plug hat. Guide Rock is again in hard luck. Its brass band has disbanded and the instru-ments have been sold.

Dick Vetty, a well-known Nebraska City character, has disappeared, leaving a large family poorly provided for.

An affort is baing made to ! nent hog market at Ponca, and a company is being organized for that purpose. J. M. Hawkins has purchased the Fairbury Democrat, changed its name to the Enter-prise, and will run it as a republican paper.

Michael Fisher, a Humphrey man, had his arm wound up in a threshing machine Thurs day, mangling the limb in a terrible manner. The Edgar canning factory has put up 190,000 cans of corn, 53,000 cans of peas and beans, and will finish the season's work with 50,000 cans of tomatoes.

Prof. Foster, who was hired by the board of education to teach the Chadron school and then notified that his services were not needed, has secured a judgment in his favor

Eight female camp followers at the United States military camp in Dawes county, were arrested and fined last week. General Hatch is bound to drive this dissolute class away from the soldiers. Albert Sammons, a Holt county boy,

dropped a gun from his shoulder while out hunting the other day, and received a charge of shot in his heel, which will necessitate the amputation of his foot, A four-year-old boy, living at Ganby, swal-lowed a tin whistle last week, presumably with fatal results, as the the local paper an-

nounces that "the little fellow will use the plaything in the other world." The Washington county court house at Blair was found to be in an unsafe condition

last week, and eighteen heavy timber prop were placed around the outside of the build ing. It doesn't look very pretty, but it isn't Tom Shubert, an old and eccentric citizen

of Beatrice, was found dead in his cabin in the outer part of the city Friday night. His body was barily decomposed and he had evidently died in a fit. He was about sixty years old and unmarried.

The David City Press has started in on its sixteenth year, and while Editor Casper ac-knowledges that in that time he has learned many things and corrected lots of mistakes. he has still failed to rectify his one greaterror—he is still a rock-ribbed democrat.

A novelty in the way of an exhibition is proposed for the Lincoln county fair next month in the shape of a "roping" contest. A leading ranchman has agreed to furnish the necessary steers if the agricultural society will secure competent ropers to contest for a

Smooth-tongued swindlers have worked a number of farmers living near Fairmount, during the past week, so ling agencies for a hydro-carbon barner. Of course the newly appointed "agent" had to sign a draft to secure the royalty, and then the swindlers skipped. State warrants have been issued for their arrest. Prospecting for coal at Ponca has been

abandoned. The conviction is being forced on the drillers that they have been duped by some wicked individual who "salted" the hole put down eight years ago. The Journal goes into paroxysms of grief and rage over the result, and says of the man who caused all the trouble: "His memory should be handed down to posterity on a platter of molten brass as the champion liar of the un scalped west. He deserves that the fingers of fate pinch him, the palm of sleepless wrath slap him, the untiring foot of Providence kick him, and the landlord of the hotel de Sheol brand him. And finally, when he has been slapped, pinched, kicked and branded until he realizes the enormity of his condition, he deserves to be loaded into a red hot bombshell and fired by the kick of a 10, 000 horse-power mule unto the boundless regions of interplanetary space."

Iowa. The Hawkeye advocates a well managed workhouse as a solution of the tramp prob-lem in Burlington.

There are some great plungers in Wapello One citizen recklessly bet another \$10 that Cleveland would be re-elected. A petition is circulating in Clinton asking the mayor and city council to return to the regulation of the saloons by the license sys-

A young man named Ellis B. Vannest, who is under twenty-one years of age, appeared in the district court at Davenport and procured a divorce from a young lady whom he had married over a year ago and who de-

serted him after five days of married bliss.

The divorce was granted and immediately he procured a heebse to wed Miss Carrie Hoff.

A project to unite the Baptist, Congregational and Prostyterian societies in Toledo failed, and each will continue to do good in the old way.

The state university's enrollment in the collegiate department for September, 1888, is 235 against 210 last September, and in the law school 78 against 59. A letter to a Des Moines gentleman from Gaptain Guston, of Ames, says that in pros-pecting on his land near Ames he has struck

a fine vein of coal and a fifteen feet stratum of mineral paint, A young lady living near Hopeville is said to have sustained life for thirty-three days upon nothing but water. At last accounts she was still fasting. At times she appears

very weak, then again she appears to have some strength, so she can sit up in bed and dress herself. At this time she is still It is reported that a number of the Ana mosa gentry in attendance at the Mechanics-ville fair got left by investing too freely of their cash assets on a foot race. One of the runners was a colored gentleman and it was supposed he had been properly "fixed" for an easy victory to his competitor. The parties who had put up their surplus on him heard of the alleged sell-out, and just before the race occurred one of his backers informed him that if he came in second he would get a very large and peppery dose of "shot-gun policy." The darkey concluded to take the stakes and did so with ease.

Dakota. No pastor has yet been secured for the Presbyterian courch in Flandreau. It is now settled that there will be horse races at Rapid City October 3, 4 and 5.

The enrollment at the University of Dakota, at Vermillion, is nearly three hundred. Sports of Sloux Falls are trying to get up a hunting party to go to Nicaragua next win-ter for a month's hunt.

The Dendwood flouring mills have several thousand bushels of wheat on hand and are unning at full capacity. The yield of No. 1 hard wheat in the Bis-

marck vicinity is the best in the territory, and farmers are holding for \$1.00 a bushel. The Yankton board of education has de ded to admit to the primary schools all children who will be soven years old before March 1, 1889.

Billy Taylor, a hard character confined in the Watertown jail, charged with rape, has escaped. He was taking an airing outside of the jail in charge of a deputy, when he made tracks and got away Charles Wise was cantured and hanced in

the Turtle mountains by Villiantes whilst attempting to run a string of stolen norses across the border into Canada. His captors hanged him with one of the stolen halters. Wise was well connected in Pennsylvania,

John Fugelberg caused the arrest of Knuts Rotegard for the violation of the local option aw at Sioux Falls, . Rotegard afterwards called Fugelberg into the saloon and pre-tended to make friends. A crowd was pres ent, and some fellow, evidently hired, at tacked Fugelberg, but he held him in check with a gun and had him arrested.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, is at Vallembrosa, Italy, finishing a new story. Mrs. Harriet Boscher Stowe was able the other day to partake of solid food for the first time since last May, General Fish's health is so much improved

that the prohibitionists expect he will be able to reopen the sideshow namex. September 29. Justice Gray of the United States supreme court has nearly completed his new house in Washington, which is an enlarged copy in stone and brick of a typical New England farm house.

W. T. Coleman & Co. of San Francisco were sued by the United States in 1867 for a balance claimed to be due on an importation of gunny bags from Calcutta. The case has ust come to trial.

Florence Nightingale, at the age of sixty-nine, is a confirmed invalid at St. Thomas' hospital, London. Her spine was injured during her hard work in the Crimean war, and she has never recovered from the effects thereof.

The late Prof. Richard A. Proctor will be greatly mourned in England. Of him Ed-mond Yates says that he was perhaps more widely known than any other scientific man of the day. "As a lecturer he was unsurof the day. "As a lecturer he was unsur-passed. His fugitive articles, conversations and letters have familiarized outsiders with the deepest thoughts of experts. ent force and a stimulating factor is extin Major Barttelot, the leader of the Stanley

search expedition, who is reported to have been murdered in Africa, was a member of the Royal fusiliers, which regiment he joined in 1859. He served in the Afghan war of 1877-'80, took part in the defense of Candahar, and was present in the battle before that place. He was also in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, and took part in the Nile campaign of 1884-'85.

William R. Merriam, the republican candi-date for governor of Minnesota, entered Racine college at fifteen and was graduated at mty-one. He led in everything, athletic as well as studies, was historian and valedic torian of his class, and Dr. De Koven's favor ite student. He is supposed to be the youngest bank president on record-he is thirty-eight now. He has "worked up" from his post as cierk in the First National bank of St. Paul to the head of that institution.

How to Pronounce It.

"It should be observed," says Dr. Joseph Thomas, "that B in Russian corresponds to our V, being never in any case, pronounced like the English B; therefore, Sebastopol is an incorrect spelling.

Dr. Thomas is the authority who is followed in Webster's Dictionary, and is the editor of Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazeteer of the World. The young lady who smiled

"right out loud" in last SUN-DAY'S BEE is not correct in saying that "Worcester gives as the preferable pronounciation the plain English one of 'Sebastopol' accented on the second vowal." Worcester puts Sebastopol and Sevastopol in alphabetieal order (pronouncing both with accent on the second syllable), but gives no preference to pronouncing it with the "b" to pronouncing it with the "v.

Dr. Thomas says that it is now generally acknowledged that the only rational and satisfactory way of pronouncing geographical names is to pronounce them as nearly as possible as they are pronounced by the educated people of the respective countries to which they belong, excepting only those few well known foreign names which appear to have acquired an established English pronunciation, such as Paris, Florence Most of these names have received an English form of spelling, to which naturally an English pronunciation has

been given. Dr. Thomas says in regard to the pronunciation of this word Sevastopol, that it may be stated that not only the inhabitants of the town itself, but educated Russians everywhere, invariably speak it with the accent on the first and third syliables. In England, he says, although Sebastopel (accent on second syllable) is a common pronounciation. Sevastopol (accent on third) is said to gaining be ground among the educated

Let the young lady read the remarks that preface Worcester's geographical vocabulary for the pronounciation of Paris, and other words.

Is it "sheer affectation" to pronounce this word Sevastopol (accent third syllable), according to Webster's dictionary, which is recognized as standard authority by the courts, by the govern-ment printing office, and which is recommended by state superintendents of schools in thirty-six states and fifty college presidents? WEBSTER.

Angostura Bitters, the celebrated appetizer, of equisite flavor, is used all over the world. Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, sole manufacturers.

JOHNNY TILVER'S SAD DEATH.

A Suspicion That It Was the Result of Criminal Carelessness.

THE CAPITAL'S SUNDAY GUESTS:

Proceedings to be Instituted Against the Burlington for Extortion-The Reduction Order-Lincoln News Notes.

Lincoln Bureau of The Omana Bee, 1029 P Street, Lincoln, Sept. 23.

The terrible death of Johnny Tilver

on the Burlington track, near Stockwell's brick yard, yesterday evening, has created a profound sensation in Lincoln. The impression prevails that the tragedy was the result of a piece of stupid carelessness on the part of the engineer, and it is not without some foundation. Morris Turner, the young man who was in the wagon with Johnny, says that they were chatting along pleasantly, paying no attention to the track, for it was past the hour for trains. He further states that it was so calm that the moving train made but very little noise, and that it was an accident that he discovered its coming and escaped the same horrible fate. He indignantly repudiates the idea that the whistle was sounded at the signal post or as the train neared the crossing at the round of the curve, and his statement is supported by the word of several traveling men who were on the train. It is also certain that the engineer could have prevented the tragedy, whether on the out or inside of the curve, at his post in the engine had he been on the lookout ahead. The engine struck the front wheels of

the wagon and carried the boy and one of the mules nearly one hundred feet, when they were dropped by the side of the track, the boy in a dying condition and the mule dead. It is argued here that the fact that the train was behind time should have made the engineer more diligent and cautious. It is certain that travelers would be less cau-tious when knowing that it was past the hour for trains. The case is distressingly sad to the bereaved mother. Last June she buried her husband, and now has an older son who is helpless from injuries sustained a short time ago. The railroad company called

Undertaker Roberts to prepare the ody for burial, but the gathered people refused to let him touch the remains until after the coroner and jury had viewed them, because, as they put it, removal might hide traces of the accident." The Burlington and scab enrineers have been severely criticized the accident, perhaps unjustly, but the late fatality on this road is becoming notorious.

Coroner Shomaker has secured the following jury and will commence taking testimony to-morrow afternoon at the scene of the accident: Gran Ensign. George Boselman, John B. Wright, Robert McReynolds, John Doolittle and Edward Goodman. LINCOLN'S SUNDAY GUESTS.

At the Capital-H. W. Haberle, Chicago; Ben C. Kurz, St. Joe; J. F. Per-shing, Chicago; John A. Ladd, St. Louis; G. Rinfro and wife, Chicago; C. Hostetter, Central City; J. McIntyre, Chicago; W. J. Giliespie, St. Louis; B. A. Cuell, Chicago; J. J. Ryan, Omaha; J. W. Smith, Kansas City; E. D. Me-Connell, Memphis; J. M. McGlare, Kansas City; H. Chapman, St. Louis; J. Musgrove, Omaha; John Jensen, Sidney; J. C. Johnson, Kansas City; J. C. Linn, Hastings; L. E. Griffith, Nel-

At the Windsor-H. F. Hubbard, St. Mason, St loe: H. G. Leich hardt, Chicago; F. J. Sickne, St. Joe; George H. Isman, Johnstown, Pa.; J. N. Eckman, Nebraska City; George J.Cote, St. Louis; George H. Hoover, Rochester; S. J. McConnell, Chicago; George Bostwick, Buffalo; Irvine Ellis, Lebaion, Mo.; Will Clouston, Omaha; D. E. Hamilton, Chicago; Fred Straus, Cin-cinnati; R. K. Cooper, St. Joe; F. M. Baker, Atchison; E. W. Eavis, Lewis. on, Idaho; C. L. McDonald, Kansas City; R. L. Dunevan, Chicago; A. B. Carson, Kansas City, J. Stembach, .ouisville; M. S. Woodward, Des Moines; W. J. Couner, Chicago; T. J. Ritten-house, Connersville, Ind.; J. K. Weir, St. Louis; D. L. Carpenter, New York; J. Markwitz, St. Louis; W. D. Stock-man, Chicago; R. C. Miller, St. Louis; W. N. Decker, Omaha; B. B. Lyon, St. Louis; C. J. Ullman, New York; H. B. Goldsmith, Omaha; J. C. Tibbetts, Chirago: C. L. Richard and wife, New Brunswick, Canada; C. W. Whitmore. Chicago; J. B. Patten, New York; J. B. Cooley, St. Joseph; C. S. Lewis, Chi-cago; W. W. Belvin, San Francisco; R. H. Catlin, Chicago; J. Maskowitz, St.

Louis; J. Tomlinson, Chicago. At Opehts-H. J. Mantz, Chicago; A. Linton, Kansas City; M. M. Spencer, Chicago; John S. Stull, Auburn; John Mycoff, Chicago; J. W. Beebe, Des Moines; M. R. Binghom, Chicago; G. Rausbaugh, Ashland; F. Wolfe Kansas Clty; F. A. Pollard, St. Joseph Maurice Smith and William Harris Iowa City; C. M. Larrison, Omaha; W. A. Crabb, Curtis; W. T. Runyon, Des Moines; Mrs. M. M. Monsen and Mrs. Ella Lee, Marion, O.; George W. Clark St. Louis; Isnac Moths, St. Joe;

A. Webster, Chicago; C. H. Gill, St. Louis; Charles F. Rinkes, Omaha; John M. Struck, Kansas City; J. Jacobi, Milwaukee; John J. McErlain, South Bend, Ind.; T H. James, Kansas City; T. D. Querean Chicago; W. C. Eberts, Detroit: Charles E. Wyman, Kansas City; M. T Kinney, Omaha; E. W. McCullough. Chicago; Jack Garrett, Omaha; Miles Saunders and E. S. Meyers, Springfield A. C. Fisher, Bridgeport, Conn.: Scott Watson, St. Louis; C. Q. Alberston, Chicago; F. L. Richardson, St. Joseph; A. H. Santee, St. Louis; N. S. Head, Minneapolis; Charles Shaifes, Chicago.

PRINCIPLE NOT MONEY. Mr. A. J. Gustin has engaged an attorney and will institute proceedings in replevin to secure possession of a bill of hardware, purchased at Cleveland, O. the shipment of which was guaranteed to him at 62 cents on a through rate. The Burlington sought to collect 81 cents yesterday, on the arrival of the goods, to which Mr. Gustin strenuously objected, and suit will be instituted tomorrow upon the guarantee, not only to obtain possession of the goods but to test the validity of the agreement en-tered into with the railroad company for the shipment of the goods. The annovance of the overcharge does not fig-ure, but the principle of the thing in a small deal.

WAIT UNTIL AFTER THE ELECTION. It comes as a gentle rumor that the state board of transportation will not consider the "reduction order" again until after the election in November. There is reason in some kinds of madness, but the citizens of Lincoln can see none in this. Investigation leads to the statement that the roads have not vet given any manner of answer to the information sought as to the relative cost of the different roads in the state, and it is broadly hinted that none is wanted by the board very badly. True or not, THE BEE representative has no in England about 1848 that a uniform on me, but this one takes the cake.

positive means of knowing, but it is evident that such information as is sought by the late order of the board cannot be furnished by the roads in a long time, and it will give plenty of time for the roads to hedge, so that rate reductions by the board will not be advisable. But the attorney general says that he proposes to agitate the question from time to time, until such disposition is made of the rate question as will tend to do the people of the state some good.

CITY NEWS AND NOTES. Hon, Ed Roggen and Dick Johnson returned from Omaha this morning. They went to the metropolis to attend the closing exhibition of the Siege of Sebastopol.

The First regiment of the uniform rank, K. of P., will attend the corn palace celebration at Sioux City, Ia., on the 26th. The boys will go over the Burlington.

P. Walton was committed to the care of Warden Heyers from Dodge county yesterday, the for burglary. He is in on an eight

months sentence. George H. Clarke returned to Lincoln ast evening from an eight months trip through the south. He was glad to get out of the panic stricken country.

The fall term of the Lancaster district court has been postponed from October 15 to November 12. Juage Field consented to this at the expressed wish of the solid bar of the county. This gives the boys an opportunity to indulge in politics to their hearts' content.

Elder Waupiere, of Hastings, supplied Elder Newnan's pulpit at the First Christian church to-day, both morning and evening.

KISSING.

A Subject Ever Old, Yet Ever New, Discussed.

The Epoch: Kissing has been in vogue ever since Adam kissed Eve in the garden of Eden. It is frequently reerred to in the scriptures as indicating reverence, submission and affection. The osculum pacis, or kiss of peace.

was anciently given by the faithful one to the other as a testimony of the cordiality of affection. After the priest had given the salutation of peace the deacon ordered the people to salute with a holy kiss. Even to this day male members of certain sects kiss each other, in accordance with the injunction, "Salute the brethren with a kiss." Henry II. of England refused to give Becket the kiss of peace, the usual pledge of reconciliation in vogue in 1169.

There are historical kisses on record, some of which were important enough to shape political events. It is supposed that the kisses exchanged by Antony and Cleopatra and Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn shook an empire and destroyed a religion.

When Cardinal John of Lorraine was presented to the Duchess of Savoy she gave him her hand to kiss, at which the cent churchman became indignant. 'I'll not be treated in this manner," he angrily said; "I kiss the queen, my mistress, and shall I not kiss you, who are only a duchess?" Though the proud little Portugese princess resisted he kissed her squarely on the mouth.

Charlemagne caught his secretary kissing the emperor's daughter at midnight. She carried him home on here back, so that his footsteps might not be traced in the snow. The emperor heard of it, and made her take him for the

rest of her life. Voltaire was once publicly kissed by the young and lovely Countess de Villars. Georgiana, Duchess of Devonhire, gave Steele, a butcher, a kiss for his vote, and the Duchess of Gordon, just as handsome, recruited a regiment in a similar manner. In ancient Rome a kiss was a religious ceremony. The nearest friend of a dying person "re-ceived his soul" by a kiss, for the soul was supposed to leave the body through the lips. Pliny intimates that the 7 inches, so that this may be considered began to degenerate Roman women when they indulged in indiscriminate kissing.

The poets knew how to appreciate kisses and classified them to some extent. There is the stolen kiss-The kiss snatch'd hasty from the sidelong maid.

Thompson expresses it. There is the clinging kiss of which Byron speaks: A long, long kiss, a kiss of youth and love. Then there is the soothing kiss referred to by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu:

Be plain in dress and sober in your diet: in short, my dreary, kiss me and be quiet Shakespeare was partial to kisses from misses in their teens, though in "Twi-light Night" he does not object to an extra year, for he says: Then come kiss me, sweet-and-twenty.

Lord Lansdowne, in his "Heroic 'was a believer in the instantaneous exchange: The kiss you take is paid by that you give: The joy is mutual, and I'm still in debt.

Thomas Davis' "best" girl must have sed him pretty cleverly, don't you think? Kisses and welcome you'll find here before And the oftener you come the more I'll adore

Campbell, it would seem, never forgot his sweetheart's first kiss: How delicious is the winning Of a kiss at love's beginning Thomas Carew didn't go into rapture

over the permission:
I do not love thee, for those soft,
Red-coral lips I've kissed so oft. Charlotte F. Bates has her fling at kisses in an apostrophe of intese regretfulness: All the kisses that I have given I grudge from my soul to-day,

And of all I have ever taken,

I would wipe the thought away. The kiss of the soulless flirt is scored n the subjoined couple by Parnell; Then in a kiss she breath'd her various arts, Of trifling prettily with wounded hearts. Probably no verse on kissing is more prightly than the one by Leigh Hunt, ounded upon an incident which befol him when he bore Carlyle news that the government had just granted the great

Jenny kissed me when we sat, Jumping from the chair we sat in . Time, you thief, who love to get Sweet's into your list, put them in! Say I'm weary, say I'm sad, Say that health and wealth have missed me,

Scotchman a pension of £300 sterling a

vear:

Say I'm growing old; but add, There exists an old social custom of claiming a pair of gloves by a kiss given when asleep. Allusion to this occurs in Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth." Catherine Glover, on St. Valentine's day, found Henry of Wynd asleep in a chair in her father's house. She stole a kiss from him, thereby choosing him as her ralentine, and winning a pair of gloves. Her father, who was a glovemaker, says: "Thou knowest the maiden who ventures to kiss a sleeping man wins of him a pair of gloves. Come to my booth. Thou shall have a pair of delicate kidskin that will exactly suit her hand and

Railroad Gauges of the World. From a con-prehensive review of the history and development of the railroad gauges of the world by Herr Claus, in Glaser's Annalen, the following particulars in regard to the gauges of the world are extracted. After a battle of the gauges—4 feet 6 inches, 4 feet 8; inches, 5 feet and 7 feet—it was agreed

gauge of 4 feet 84 inches should be used on all new roads, except those already served by the 7-foot gauge. The first erman road, from Nuremberg to Furth, was built with a 4 feet 8; inches gauge, which is now used by all the principal roads of Germany, although there is a very considerable mileage of narrower gauges, mainly one metre, or 3 feet 31 inches. France started her roads with a width between rail centers of 4 feet 11 inches, which has led to some slight variations of gauges, according to rail width. later roads have been built with a gauge of 4 feet 81 inches. Holland began with a 6-foot 4-inch gauge, but has now altered all its roads to 3 feet 8j inches. The railroad congress at Berne in May, 1886, adopted the following resolution, which is to apply to Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Italy and Switzer-land: "The gauge of railroads meas-ured between the inner edges of the rail heads shall, for railroads built or altered as to gauge after this resolution takes effect, not be less than 4 feet 8 inches on straight lines, nor more than

feet 91 inches on curves.' In Russia the first road opened in 1838 from St. Petersburg to Zarskoe-Selo, about sixteen miles, had a six-foot gauge. When the second road was made in 1842 from St. Petersburg to Moscow, the czar, at the instance of our countryman, Major Whistler, fixed the Russian gauge at five feet, which in-crease over the English guage was thought desirable for locomotive purposed. Major Whistler thought as wide gunge as six feet uncalled for. The five-foot gauge has continued the standand in Russia; but that it was made diferent from the German gauge for military reasons seems to be proved by the fact, instanced by Herr Claus, that the lines built under imperial direction from Warsaw to Vienna, and from Warsaw to Bromberg (the Berlin), were carried out with the German gauge. The history of American gauges is briefly and intelligently reviewed, without reference to the narrow gauges, the author confining himself to the standard gauges of the world for the most part.

Ireland has a standard gauge of 5 feet 3 inches; Spain and Portugal, 5 feet 61 inches; Sweden and Norway have the 4 feet 81 inch gauge over the majority of their railroads, but 20 per cent of the Swedish roads have other gauges, varying from 2 feet 7½ inches up to 4 feet. Norway has 592 kilometers of standard gauge and 970 kilometers of 3 feet 6 inch gauge. In Asia, of the British Indian roads

with a collective length of 12,366 miles, about 7,450 miles have a gauge of 5 feet 51 inches, the remainder being divided among six gauges from 2 to 4 feet. Of the narrow gauges, the most prevalent, embracing 4,200 miles, is the meter, 3 feet 31 inches. The Ceylon railroads have the standard Indian gauge. The Russian trans-Caspian lines have the Russian standard gauge of 5 feet. In Asia Minor the line Mudania Rrussa has a gauge of 3 feet 71 inches. island of Java has 449 miles of 3 feet 6 inch gauge and 126 with 4 feet 81 inches. In Japan, with the exception of an eight-mile piece begun in 1885, with a gauge of 2 feet 9 inches, all the roads

have a 3 feet 6 inch gauge. In Africa, the Egyptian railroads, amounting to 932 miles, are of the 4 feet 8+ inch gauge. Algiers and Tunis, with 1,203 miles in 1884, had the 4 feet 84 inch standard on all except 155 miles, which had a 3 feet 71 inch gauge. The English Cape Colony had in 1885, 1,522

miles, all of 3 feet 6 inch gauge. In America, apart from the comparatively small mileage of United States roads with 3 foot gauge, practically the whole of the United States and Canadian railroads are of 4 foot 81 inch to 4 foot 9 inch gauge. In Mexico, 1884. 2,083 miles were 4 feet 84 inch, and 944 3-foot gauge. In Brazil, at the end of 1834, there were 859 miles of 5 foo 3 inch guage and 4194 miles of 7 inches, so that this may be considered

the standard gauge of Brazil.

In Australia the different colonies, rather singularly, have different gauges, that of New South Wales being 4 feet 81 inches; Victoria, 5 feet 3 inches; South Australia, 5 feet 3 inches and 3 feet 6 inches, and the other colonies 3

feet 6 inches. The total mileage in operation in the world at the end of 1885 was 303,084 miles. Of this length, 74 per cent were of the 4 feet 84 inch to 4 feet 9 inch standard, 12 per cent had larger gauges

and 14 per cent smaller. Novel Tramway Design.

Chicago Herald: Something nevel in the way of an elevated road is on exhibition by model in D. C. Cregier's office in the Rialto building. The inventor, George S. Curtis, is a practical machinist and has been a resident of Chicago for thirty years. He has spent several years in perfecting his railway, which, he thinks, possesses advantages over all others, either as a surface or an elevated road. Its distinctive feat-ure is that it is a wheel track road. The wheels are on the road instead of on the ear tracks, and the cars rest on them and run over them. The wheels are placed three or four feet apart, and the car which runs over them, on what might be called iron runners, rests on ten or a dozen of them at once. The locomotive is provided with similar runners which sustain its weight, and with drive wheels which "gear with the track wheels."

Mr. Curtis says his road can be constructed and operated much cheaper than other roads; that the cars cannot possibly leave the track and are comparatively noiseless. The weight of he locomotive and cars is reduced more than one-half, and is so distributed that the tramway need not be built as heavy and strong as is necessary with other roads, and will not cost half as much.

Fooling a Conductor.

Conductor Ambrose, says the New York Sun, who ran for nine years be-

tween New York and Boston, had a good gag played on him the other night, and he enjoys it as much as the rest of the boys. He runs the midnight Shore Line express to Providence, and often carries some queer passengers. One night last week a half ticket was handed to him by a full-grown man wearing a full beard. Ambrose looked at the ticket, then at the man, and then he nearly fainted at the display of so much nerve. "See here, my friend, you'll have to pay 55c more," he said. The passenger didn't lift his eyes from his paper. Ambrose touched him on the shoulder and repeated his demand for the remainder of the fare, adding that he was surprise to see a full-grown man trying to palm himself off as a boy. The passenger dropped his paper and began an animated conversation with his fingers. "Can't you hear?" asked the conductor. The deaf mute wiggled his fingers frantically to say that he could not. Ambrose couldn't speak that language, so he passed on. The deaf man stretched out in the seat and went to deep. When the train rolled into Providence Ambrose opened the door and yelled, "Providence! Providence!" The deaf mute was the first to hear the announcement, although to all appearances he was sound asleep. Ashe passed the astonished conductor a broad smile adorned his face. "Well, that's a good one on me," exclaimed the victimized joker. "I've had about every gag tried