

THE DAILY BEE.

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E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas, J. A. S.
Robert Hunter, clerk for The Omaha Bee, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of this paper for the week ending September 22, 1888, was as follows:

Monday, Sept. 18	18,503
Tuesday, Sept. 19	18,000
Wednesday, Sept. 20	18,000
Thursday, Sept. 21	18,000
Friday, Sept. 22	18,000
Saturday, Sept. 23	18,000
Average	18,000

ROBERT HUNTER.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 23rd day of September, A. D. 1888.
N. P. FILL, Notary Public.
State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas, J. A. S.
George B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, and that the average daily circulation of this paper for the week ending September 22, 1888, was as follows: For October, 1887, 18,000 copies; for November, 1887, 18,000 copies; for December, 1887, 18,000 copies; for January, 1888, 18,000 copies; for February, 1888, 18,000 copies; for March, 1888, 18,000 copies; for April, 1888, 18,000 copies; for May, 1888, 18,000 copies; for June, 1888, 18,000 copies; for July, 1888, 18,000 copies; for August, 1888, 18,000 copies.
GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 23rd day of September, A. D. 1888.
N. P. FILL, Notary Public.

IT MUST have been Mr. Cleveland's grapevine cable to China which was informed by 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 campaign on their side has been very tame.

IT MIGHT be 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 his son.

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 he 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 abuse 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 in Nevada. Strangely 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 profess to believe a little while ago the party had a fighting chance, it will not be made on any such scale as had been contemplated. The 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 for 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 reputation 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 dilemma 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 election 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. This campaign, and they are making a very active canvass there. A 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 is but a very small one, 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 in showing the drift of sentiment among the largest organization of workmen in the Empire state, and it is important because of the influence it will exert upon other workmen, 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 are undoubtedly 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 salt 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 acquiesce in this respect a position nearly similar to that of Claus Spreckels to 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 hang 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 monopolistic 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 higher prices 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 McCook—the plug hat.

Guide Rock is again in hard luck. Its brand has declined and the instruments have been sold.

Dick Vette, a well-known Nebraska City character, has disappeared, leaving a large family nearly penniless.

An effort is being made to have a permanent hog market at Ponca, and a company is being organized for that purpose.

J. M. Hawkins has purchased the Fairbury Democrat, which is reported to be a republican paper.

Michael Fisher, a Humphrey man, had his arm wound up in a threshing machine, Thursday last, while working on the farm.

The Elgin cannery factory has put up 100,000 cans of corn, 50,000 cans of peas and beans, and will finish the season's work with 50,000 more.

Prof. Foster, who was hired by the board of education to teach the Chaffron school and then notified that his services were not needed, has secured a judgment in his favor of \$200.

Eight female camp followers at the United States military camp in Dawes county, were arrested and fined last week. General Hatch is about to drive his dissolute class away from the soldiers.

Albert Sammons, a Holt county boy, dropped a gun from his shoulder while out with the other boys, and the muzzle of shot in his heel, which will necessitate the amputation of his foot.

A four-year-old boy, living at Garby, swallowed a whetstone, which is reported to have been fatal results, as the local paper announces that "the little fellow will use the plaiting in the other world."

The Washington county court house at Blair was found to be in a unsafe condition last week, and eighteen heavy timber props were placed around the outside of the building. It doesn't look very pretty, but it isn't dangerous.

Tom Shubert, an old and eccentric citizen of Beatrice, was found dead in his cabin in the other part of the city Friday night. His body was badly 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 acknowledges that in that time he has learned many things and corrected lots of mistakes, he still feels that he has made one great error—he is still a rock-ribbed democrat.

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

Smooth-tongued swindlers have worked a number of farmers living near Fairmount, during the past week, selling agencies for a hydrocarbon burner. Of course the newly appointed "agent" had to sign a draft to secure the royalty, and then the swindlers slipped. State warrants have been issued for their arrest.

Prospecting for coal at Ponca has been abandoned. The conviction is being forced on the miners that the coal is not so rich as some wicked individual who "sailed" the hole put down eight years ago. The Journal goes into paroxysms of grief and rage over the miners and the coal company, and says that the hole put down eight years ago was a "hoax" and that the coal is not so rich as some wicked individual who "sailed" the hole put down eight years ago.

sorted him after five days of married bliss. The divorce was granted and immediately he procured a license to wed Miss Carrie Hoff.

A project to unite the Baptist, Congregational and Presbyterian 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 233 against 210 last September, and in the law school 73 against 50.

A letter to a Des Moines gentleman from Captain Guston, of Ames, says that in prospecting on his land near Ames he has struck a fine vein of coal and a fifteen foot stratum of mineral point.

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, but she can sit up in bed and dress herself. At this time she is still ill.

It is reported that a number of the Amesbury fair got left by investing too freely of the cash assets on a foot race. One of the runners, a colored gentleman and it was supposed he had been properly "fixed" for an easy victory by his competitor. The colored man had put up a large sum of money and the alleged sett-out, and just before the race occurred one of his backers informed him that if he came in second he would get a large sum of money, and he was supported by the stakes and did so with ease.

No pastor has yet been secured for the Presbyterian church in Florence.

It is reported that there will be horse races at Rapid City, October 4 and 5.

The enrollment at the University of Dakota, at Vermillion, is nearly three hundred.

Sports of Sioux Falls are trying to get up a hunting party to go to Nicaragua next winter. They are now making an airing outside of the city.

The Deadwood flouring mills have several thousand bushels of wheat on hand and are running at full capacity.

The field of corn at his place in the Bismarck vicinity is the best in the territory, and farmers are holding for \$1.00 a bushel.

The Yankton board of education has decided to admit to the primary schools all the street boys who will be seven years old before March 1, 1889.

Billy Taylor, a hard character confined in the Watervale jail, charged with rape, has escaped. He was seen at an airing outside of the jail in charge of a deputy, when he made tracks and got away.

Charles Wise was captured and hanged in a county jail at Watervale, when he was attempting to run a string of stolen horses across the border into Canada. His captors hanged him with one of the stolen horses. Wise was well known in Pennsylvania.

John Fugelsberg caused the arrest of Knute Rotzgard for the violation of the local option law. He is now in the county jail, and is being held for the trial.

General Fish's health is so much improved that the prohibitionists expect he will be able to return to his home in September.

Justice Gray of the United States supreme court has nearly completed his new house in Washington, which is an enlarged copy of the old one and of a typical New England farm house.

W. T. Coleman & Co. of San Francisco were sold by the United States in 1867 for a large sum of money, and the company has since been a success.

Florence Nightingale, at the age of sixty-nine, is ailing at Watervale. She is in a 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 Edmund Yates says that he was perhaps more widely known in this country than any other of the day. "As a lecturer he was unsurpassed. His fugitive articles, conversations and letters have familiarized outsiders with the deepest thoughts of the age. A very potent force and a stimulating factor is extinguished."

Major Bartlett, the leader of the Stanley expedition, who is reported to have been murdered in Africa, was a member of the Royal Fusiliers, which regiment he joined in 1850. He was a very brave and capable man, and was present in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, and took part in the Nile campaign of 1883.

William R. Merriam, the republican candidate for governor of Minnesota, entered the army in 1861, and served in the Civil war. He was a very brave and capable man, and was present in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, and took part in the Nile campaign of 1883.

Dr. Thomas is the authority who is followed in Webster's Dictionary, and is the editor of Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World.

The young lady who smiled "right out loud" in last Sunday's Bee is not correct in saying that "Worcester gives as the preferable pronunciation the plain English one of 'Sebastopol' accented on the second vowel." Worcester puts Dr. Thomas and Webster in alphabetical 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 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 been established English pronunciation, such as Paris, Florence, etc. 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 Sebastopol, that it may be stated that not only the inhabitants of the town itself, but educated Russians everywhere, invariably speak the word as they do in the original syllables. In England, he says, although Sebastopol (accent on second syllable) is a common pronunciation, Sebastopol (accent on third) is said to be gaining ground among the educated classes.

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

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

Angustia Biters, the celebrated appraiser, is a broadly based. He is used all over the world. Dr. C. B. Sigrest & Sons, sole manufacturers.

JOHNNY SILVER'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 OMAHA BEE, 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, SEPT. 23.

The terrible death of Johnny Silver 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 a faint noise, and that it was an accident that he discovered its coming and escaped the most horrible fate. He indignantly repudiates the idea that the whistle was sounded at the signal post or as the train neared the crossing, and that the engine was stopped, 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, if he had only kept the engine had 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 cautious if they knew that it was possible to be killed by a train. 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 body 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 steam engineers have been severely criticized since the accident, perhaps unjustly, but the late fatality on this road is becoming notorious.

Coroner Shumaker has secured the following jury and will commence taking testimony to-morrow afternoon at the scene of the accident: Gran Engstrom, George Boschman, John B. Wright, Robert McLaughlin, John Doolittle and Edward Goodman.

LINCOLN'S SUNDAY GUESTS.
At the Capital—H. W. Haberle, Chicago; Ben C. Kuey, St. Joe; J. F. Pershing, Chicago; John A. Ladd, St. Louis; R. M. Loomis, Chicago; C. Hostetter, Central City; J. McIntyre, Chicago; W. J. Gillespie, St. Louis; B. A. Cuell, Chicago; J. J. Ryan, Omaha; J. W. Smith, Kansas City; E. D. McConnell, Memphis; J. M. McGee, Kansas City; C. L. Loomis, Chicago; J. Musgrave, Omaha; John Jensen, Sidney; J. C. Johnson, Kansas City; J. C. Linn, Hastings; L. E. Griffith, Nelson.

At the Capital—H. E. Hubbard, St. Louis; L. Mason, St. Joe; H. E. Leitch, Chicago; F. J. Sienke, St. Joe; George H. Isman, Johnston, Pa.; J. N. Eckman, Nebraska City; George J. Cote, St. Louis; George H. Hoover, Rochester, Mo.; W. L. Carpenter, New York; M. J. Will Clouston, Omaha; D. E. Hamilton, Chicago; Fred Straus, Cincinnati; R. K. Cooper, St. Joe; F. M. Baker, Atchison; E. W. Eavis, Lewis, Mo.; L. D. Loomis, Kansas City; R. L. Dunnevan, Chicago; Carson, Kansas City; J. Stenbach, Louisville; M. S. Woodward, Des Moines; W. J. Conner, Chicago; T. J. Rittenbach, Connersville, Ind.; J. K. Weir, Des Moines; L. M. Monson and J. J. Markewitz, St. Louis; W. D. Stockman, 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. Tibbitts, Chicago; J. H. Garrett, Omaha; J. Brunswick, Canada; C. W. Whitmore, Chicago; J. B. Patten, New York; J. B. Cooley, St. Joseph; C. S. Lewis, Chicago; W. W. Helvin, San Francisco; R. H. Catlin, Chicago; J. Markewitz, St. Louis; J. Tomlinson, Chicago.

At Ophe's—H. J. Mantz, Chicago; A. Linton, Kansas City; M. M. Spencer, Chicago; John S. Stull, Auburn; John Mycoff, Chicago; J. W. Beebe, Des Moines; R. M. Monson, Chicago; E. Z. Kalsbein, Chicago; F. Ashland, Kansas City; F. A. Pollard, St. Joseph; Maurice Smith and William Harris, Iowa City; C. M. Larsson, Omaha; W. A. Crabbe, Curtis, W. T. Runyon, Des Moines; L. M. Monson and J. J. Markewitz, St. Louis; W. D. Stockman, 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. Tibbitts, Chicago; J. H. Garrett, Omaha; J. Brunswick, Canada; C. W. Whitmore, Chicago; J. B. Patten, New York; J. B. Cooley, St. Joseph; C. S. Lewis, Chicago; W. W. Helvin, San Francisco; R. H. Catlin, Chicago; J. Markewitz, St. Louis; J. Tomlinson, Chicago.

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