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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, } s. s.
County of Douglas, }

Robert Hunter, clerk for The Omaha Bee, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending September 22, 1888, was as follows:

Sunday, Sept. 16	18,265
Monday, Sept. 17	18,069
Tuesday, Sept. 18	18,062
Wednesday, Sept. 19	18,055
Thursday, Sept. 20	18,050
Friday, Sept. 21	18,071
Saturday, Sept. 22	18,054
Average	18,089

ROBERT HUNTER.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 22d day of September, A. D., 1888.
Seal. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, } s. s.
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of September, 1887, was 14,349 copies; for October, 1887, 14,333 copies; for November, 1887, 15,226 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies; for January, 1888, 15,206 copies; for February, 1888, 15,962 copies; for March, 1888, 19,680 copies; for April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 18,181 copies; for June, 1888, 19,243 copies; for July, 1888, 18,053 copies; for August, 1888, 18,183 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

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

WITH treading on the British lion's tail and pulling China's queue, the department of state nas'nt been so flustered for many a long day.

WONDERFUL man is this Edison! He not only bridles the lightning in the clouds, but he thinks he holds in his hands a simple remedy to kill yellow fever microbes.

IF Grover Cleveland, the "Falstaff of destiny," thinks he can secure re-election by blustering with Canada, and by beating up a war with Mexico, he is mightily mistaken.

THE talk of putting Mr. Van Wyck on the democratic ticket to oppose Mr. Connell is the veriest bosh. Mr. Van Wyck would not accept the nomination for congress even if tendered to him on a silver platter.

WE do not hear so much democratic praise in favor of Cleveland's retaliatory policy as we did. It is the habit of the unterrified to cheer lustily at everything done by their leader, and then to lapse into a disgusted, disgruntled and deep silence.

THE doctors and the undertakers have arranged to play a game of base ball. The railroad ticket agents have challenged the press gang, and the real estate agents are aching to do up the champions. What has Omaha done to be thus afflicted?

GENERAL FISKE and his prohibition supporters will be glad to learn that the hop crop this year is small. But their joy is short-lived when they contemplate the possibilities of the quantity of juice which can be extracted from the enormous corn crop.

SECRETARY FAIRCHILD is paying a pretty steep price for his bonds. Last week he purchased two million five hundred thousand dollars worth of 4 per cents at a premium of thirty cents on the dollar. Paying three-quarters of a million dollars tribute in order to induce bondholders to sell their securities is reckless extravagance.

WE DO not obtain much insight into the yellow fever scourge in the south from the dispatches sent, for they are rather confusing than otherwise. But it does seem a strange coincidence that there should be a similar spontaneous outbreak of the same malady at Santiago de Cuba at the extreme eastern end of Cuba. Is it in the air, this yellow fever?

EVERY foreigner who desires to vote at the November election in Nebraska must take out his declaration papers before October 6. This is the law of the state. The constitution requires a residence of six months in the state, and a declaration to become a citizen of the United States at least thirty days before election.

THE man whom Mr. Cleveland endorsed for district attorney of New York has just been summoned before the courts of that city on a charge of wrongfully withholding the money of an estate for sixteen years. But Colonel Fellows has been too good a lieutenant among the rank and file of the democratic party to have his standing affected in Mr. Cleveland's eyes.

IT IS impossible not to regard the rumors of fighting at Rio Grande City on the line between Texas and Mexico with some apprehension. The danger is less in the situation itself than in the fact that Secretary Bayard is a weak creature given to bullying whenever he thinks he can do so with impunity. And he may convert a border skirmish into a misunderstanding from which there can be no alternative save a war with Mexico.

HOW DOES President Cleveland relish being stabbed in the back by Editor Dana of the New York *Sun* at every opportunity? The peppery Dana calls upon Mr. Cleveland to testify his interest in the efforts made by Governor Hill of New York for re-election by a decided and emphatic acknowledgment of his support. It is quite evident, however, that Cleveland dreads any endorsement of the candidacy of Hill, as a burnt child dreads the fire.

Politician or Statesman?

The New York *World* has obtained the opinions of a large number of congressmen, including representative men of both political parties, regarding President Cleveland. This symposium may not possess any very great value, since the views are necessarily more or less colored by partisan bias, but it has a certain interest as showing the impression which Mr. Cleveland has made on the minds of the men who have had the best reason and the best opportunity to study his qualities of mind and character. The conspicuous fact in the presentation is that most of these congressmen esteem the president a much better politician than statesman. There are some, of course, who profess to regard him a great success in both. There are others who pretend to think that he is very little of a politician and very much of a statesman. But the larger number entertain the opinion that Mr. Cleveland has not developed very marked statesmanship, while he has been notably successful in acquiring and practicing the arts and devices of practical politics. One republican representative said: "As a statesman Mr. Cleveland is a failure. As a politician he is a success. Professing to have convictions, they do not stand in his way if they constitute a barrier to success." A democratic representative, after implying that Mr. Cleveland had not had the study, observation and large experience necessary to statesmanship, said: "As a politician he is a success. He knows what to do in an emergency, and has the faculty of turning apparent adversity to a good account." There was much more said in a similar vein, coupled with a proper recognition of Mr. Cleveland's strong will, energy and industry.

If Mr. Cleveland is anything he is a politician. A review of his record made in the most generous and candid spirit must show that he is not a statesman. Where is the evidence of statesmanship? In what direction has he given any sign during his public career of an ability and breadth of view higher than that of the politician seeking the advancement of personal ambition? In what respect as governor of New York did he show any of the qualities of a statesman? That state never had a more commonplace executive, and it is notorious that during Cleveland's incumbency the administration was largely directed by a few bosom politicians who had achieved his confidence, chief among whom was the late Daniel Manning. Mr. Cleveland, however, developed an ambition, and improved his opportunity to learn something of practical politics, of which he knew very little when he became governor.

Until this time Mr. Cleveland, so far as the world knows, had given no consideration whatever to affairs of state. He was a very ordinary lawyer, and his general intellectual equipment was by no means great. How could such a man develop into a statesman in a public life of five years, having at the beginning absolutely no knowledge of statecraft? We think of Webster and Clay and Calhoun as representative statesmen of this country, and Gladstone and Bismarck of Europe, but no one who cares for his judgment would associate Mr. Cleveland with any of these. He has originated no new policy and carried his party to the support of no new principle. He did have the courage to shape a course for the party regarding the tariff, and succeeded in uniting it in support of the policy he outlined. But there was nothing new in this policy, and since it was proclaimed Mr. Cleveland has found it expedient to explain to the country that he didn't mean what the general judgment of the country accepted as his meaning. It is the politician, not the statesman, that balks and hedges in this fashion. What sort of statesmanship has been shown in the management of the financial affairs of the government, when the money in the treasury that should have gone directly to the people was deposited to swell the gains of the banks, and to-day the treasury is paying four per cent more for bonds that it could have purchased them for last January? Where is the statemanship that has distinguished our international relations, which under the present administration have humiliated the country as it was never before humiliated? And so with respect to the whole course of President Cleveland there is not to be found a single evidence of statesmanship.

But on the other hand the proofs of the politician's planning are abundant. They are found in the open violations of the civil service law that have been permitted in the foisting on the public service of men having neither capacity nor character at the demand of political bosses; in the course that has recently been pursued in turning out competent and faithful republican clerks in the railway mail service to make places for democrats; in the effort to increase the complications of the controversy with Canada; in the course pursued regarding the Chinese question, and in other respects familiar to all intelligent observers of events. Nor is Mr. Cleveland an altogether skillful politician, for he has never been able to conceal the motive of his conduct. The candid judgment of the country is not in doubt as to Mr. Cleveland's position as a public man, and it does not regard him as a statesman.

Cheap Campaign Capital.

At the outset of the campaign, the chairman of the democratic committee announced that the canvass was to be free from all personalities so far as the democracy were concerned, and purely educational in its character. The party organs professed to be agreeable to this, and except a few misstatements regarding the republican candidates that were easily shown to be such, they have quite generally confined themselves to a discussion of the campaign issues. The temptation to get out of this decent and respectful course has, however, been strong, and whenever an opportunity has presented to make a drive at Mr. Blaine in particular it has been fully improved.

Such an opportunity was furnished a few days ago in the publication of a letter of Mr. Conkling, written nearly twenty-three years ago to a New York

politician who is now an octogenarian, in which the writer said some bitter things against Mr. Blaine. The letter was written shortly after the time when Blaine and Conkling had their encounter in the house of representatives which caused the breach between them that never was closed, although many efforts were made by mutual friends to effect a reconciliation. The old politician to whom the letter was written was an ardent friend of Mr. Conkling, and consequently became an enemy of Mr. Blaine. He now intends to vote against Harrison on the assumption, wholly gratuitous, that if the republican candidate is elected Mr. Blaine will occupy the chief place in his cabinet.

The main object in publishing the letter at this time is to influence the friends of Mr. Conkling against the republican candidate for the presidency, and very generally the New York democratic organs have given it all practicable prominence. We do not believe, however, that such cheap campaign capital will be found to yield very large results. Mr. Blaine has very properly declined to discuss the letter, saying that nothing could induce him to enter into a controversy over Conkling's grave. It is to be regretted that the old friend of the dead statesman did not have this proper consideration for the man who reposed confidence in him, for the publication of the letter is more likely to harm the memory of Mr. Conkling than to injure the possible political aims of Mr. Blaine. The whole country knew the hostility that existed for more than twenty years between these two republican leaders, but the death of one of them should have obliterated all the memory of it, and it is a grave and unpardonable wrong to the dead to drag into a political canvass expressions made almost a generation ago in confidence, and which undoubtedly he never intended should be given publicity. We have no doubt every sincere friend of Mr. Conkling will repudiate an act which can do his memory no good, which cannot injure Mr. Blaine or in the slightest degree influence the course of the campaign, and which only serves the purpose of supplying a little cheap campaign ammunition to divert the attention of democratic organs in New York from more serious matters.

BUILDING Inspector Whitlock plumes himself on living up strictly to the city ordinances relative to the construction of buildings, but he persistently ignores the plain letter of the law as laid down in the charter for metropolitan cities. The charter vests the power of building inspection in a board composed of three members, two of whom at least shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of the board. This body is constituted of the building inspector, city engineer and chief of the fire department. In defiance of the law, Mr. Whitlock has monopolized the office and ignored his colleagues on the board, which is never called together and has had no part in building inspection. Such arbitrary action on the part of a public officer lays him justly liable to criticism, to use a mild expression. It makes void all his acts which the charter expects the board to perform, and leads to abuses of power of which the permit to the New York Life company to permanently occupy a public thoroughfare for private use is a striking example.

IT IS high time for property owners and taxpayers to combine for their own protection. They must hire their own inspectors if they expect the paving and sewering for which they are taxed to be done according to specifications. They must retain their own legal counsel to invoke the power of the courts if they wish to protect themselves against imposition and fraud. No reliance can longer be placed upon contractors of public works. No faith can be put upon the integrity of city inspectors. The few officials in the service of the city who are trying to do their duty are laughed at for their pains and are powerless to enforce obedience to law and obligations. The people can expect no redress when taxpayers sit helplessly by and allow themselves to be robbed. Let an example be made of some of these robbers. An appeal to the courts by property owners directly interested in public improvements will have a most salutory effect.

BASE BALL in the west is by no means the one deep, soul-absorbing pursuit which it appears to be in the east, if the local papers may be trusted. In Brooklyn and Boston and Philadelphia, three cities which plume themselves on being intensely American, it is considered a solemn duty to be posted about the respective nines, and every male inhabitant from seven to seventy is expected to be able to criticize the battery and the run-getting abilities of every member of the team. This will pass away, as other fads have done.

The farmers of Nebraska must have noticed that as the price of silver ascends, so does the price of wheat. It is known to all who have studied the subject, that if the secretary of the treasury would coin the full amount of silver every month, which he has power to do by act of congress, silver would be at par, and wheat would go up with it. But what hope is there of such wisdom under a democratic president who hates silver, and a subservient secretary who has no convictions of his own.

THE new industrial exposition of Augusta, Ga., which was to be inaugurated October 10, has had its opening postponed until November 8. The change is due to the terrible flood which swept through the city recently. Right on the heels of this disaster came the yellow fever affliction, casting its pall over the entire south. In spite of these discouraging aspects the people of Augusta are going right ahead with their enterprise. Such pluck deserves encouragement and success.

A Sucker State.

Pioneer Press.

The remarkable ease with which one James Edward Bedell raised the sum of $250,000 on nothing painfully illustrates the fact that in

New York some men are born suckers, some achieve suckerhood, while others, by a certain idiosyncrasy of nature, have suckerhood thrust upon them.

A Sunday Campaign.

Globe Democrat.

The spectacle of a president holding a conference on Sunday with the bosses of his party for the purpose of promoting his own interests as a candidate for re-election is the latest novelty of the campaign; and it is also an additional reason why all good citizens should unite in bringing the political career of Grover Cleveland to a close at the earliest opportunity.

Where He Could Watch Him.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Mr. Cleveland says in his letter of acceptance that he has "an unalterable hatred of the schemes of trusts, and that he counts on checking their baleful results." We suppose that was his object when he put the son-in law of Standard Oil Payne in his cabinet. He wanted to keep Whitney, the bold, bad man, where he could watch him.

Civil Service Deserted.

Cleveland Leader.

Now the warmest supporters of the Cleveland administration acknowledge that the cause of civil service reform has been deserted by the president and his subordinates, deserted openly and brazenly, in spite of feeble protestations, now and then, of regard for the principles to which Cleveland owes all his political prominence. The New York Post, the ablest newspaper organ of the mugwump, has flatly declared that the administration is utterly discredited touching the question of civil service reform, and hundreds of undisputed facts coming to light in various parts of the country have shown the complete supremacy of the spoilsmen in the national government.

The President Still In a Hole.

Chicago Tribune.

The president is still in the hole which he digged for the republicans, and unless he can pull himself out by his boot straps, he will have to remain there. The reasons why China refused to ratify the treaty, which the administration declines to make public, have at last leaked out. It now turns out that had not the officious Scott rushed his bill through with such unseemly haste the Chinese government would have ratified the treaty; but when the Chinese minister cabled that the house had passed the treaty and subsequently that it had gone through the senate also, no other resource was left that government but to reject it.

This leaves the president still in his hole. If he fails to sign the bill the situation reverts to the old and undesirable order of things. If he signs it he convicts his administration of an unfriendly act towards a foreign government, involving a breach of courtesy which is tantamount to an insult, and all the more an insult because we were on terms of cordial intercourse at the time it occurred.

Colleria Morbus.

Washington Critic.

In the old Roman Forum:

Groverius—Good morrow, friend Thurmanicus. How go the auguries?

Thurmanicus—They greatly favor us, Groverius; as much as 10 to 8.

Groverius—'Tis well, Thurmanicus; and how art thou?

Thurmanicus (lightly)—As skittish as a colt unbroke, Groverius. But yet withal a little weary from sitting up last night with one Colleria Morbus.

Groverius (jealously)—And who, prithee, is this Colleria, so fair? Another one of those Port Huron maids? Methinks, Thurmanicus, the kisses that thou kisseth have tongues to tell the other maids unkissed the story of thy gallantry, and yet are dumb when they do touch my name.

Thurmanicus — Groverius, you're off your—

Groverius—Off me no offs, Thurmanicus. I'm on to you. But I am well disposed. I doubt me not the Morbus family is quite large, and votes for kisses is such fair exchange I would not have you lose a vote for worlds. Get gone, Thurmanicus.

POLITICAL POINTS.

There are but fourteen Catholics in the house of representatives.

"Every female woman" is the way an Indiana senator introduced a bill into congress.

A Kansas City man estimates that $1,000,000 will be paid out for campaign oratory this fall.

Mr. Charles H. Treat is a candidate for congress in Delaware. The bummers of both parties will go for him.

Miss Bertha Miller, fifteen years of age, is making speeches for the assistant democrats in Kansas. Bertha is too young to know any better.

The Swedish-American republican club of Chicago has had over 100 persons naturalized in the last few weeks. They will all be expected to vote the republican ticket.

Ex-Governor Foster of Ohio announces his candidacy for the senatorial seat now held by Henry B. Payne, whose term expires next year. Foster's republican competitors will be Governor Foraker and Congressmen Butterworth and McKinley.

There seems to be some hitch about the anti-prohibition victory at Atlanta, Ga., in the primary ballot for legislation candidates last week. The democratic executive committee claims that the primaries were not properly conducted, and refuses to declare the result.

Graham, Mo., had a novel barbecue recently. Members of the three political parties—democrats, republicans and prohibitionists—met for three days and devoted a day each to the presentation of their several doctrines. Nineteen oxen were slaughtered and 2,000 persons ate of the flesh and heard the speeches.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

The Southern Nebraska Medical society met at Hebron Wednesday.

A large number of steers are being shipped into Broken Bow from the northwest for feeding.

Two citizens of Broken Bow have suddenly become wealthy by drawing prizes in a lottery scheme.

Mrs. Silence D. Sweeney, an old resident of Franklin county, who settled there in the early seventies, is dead.

John Sullivan, of Howard, is suffering with a couple of broken ribs because he tried to ride in a buggy and lead a balky horse.

Mrs. M. A. B. Martin, of Broken Bow, is compiling statistics about the old settlers of Custer county and incidents of their life on the frontier.

A four-year-old son of Silas Morse, living near Alexandria, was lost in a corn field last week and was only found after the whole neighborhood had searched for him a whole day.

General Brisbin, who was to have addressed the Dawes county veterans at their camp fire at Crawford, was unable to attend, as he has not recovered from his recent stroke of paralysis.

Harry L. Bennett, a footsore and hungry tramp, was taken in and cared for by W. G. Willoughby, of Harvard, two weeks ago. After being stall-fed for ten days and allowed to recuperate, he repaid his benefactor by stealing a watch and skipping out. A reward is offered for his arrest.

Vigilantes in Blaine county are after a farmer named L. Rutter, living near Hawley Flats, and have sent him the following warning: "Friend. you are notified by those presences. and. I. congure you by the. living God. Not To Trouble. yourself About ContesTing or causing to be Gontested. Lands. in. your Gountry Or. The vigelent Comity will wait on you in full Force. We Defend the Richts oF Man. VIGELINT COMITY."

A correspondent of the Brewster News from Edith Valley says: "We read in THE OMAHA BEE that lightning skinned a cat in Waverly recently, and that the feline promises to survive for many years with her other eight lives. We have an almost equal for the above. During the recent cyclone that so demoralized things at J. Rodenbous', electricity entirely dispossessed poor pussy of her coat of fur, and a more pitiable, emaciated species of the feline kind we never witnessed, and it lived. Now the query is, if the Waverly cat had eight lives left, how many lives will the pussy in Edith be entitled to without fur?"

Iowa.

The Congregationalists of Creston will be summoned to worship by a $2,000 bell.

A Dyersville farmer named Charles Harris fell from a load of straw and broke his neck.

Fifty-two naturalization papers have been issued during the present term of the district court at Davenport.

There is no coal dealers' trust at Spencer and the residents are reaping the advantages of lively competition.

Joseph Muchmore, a young man twenty-one years of age, was digging a well near a cesspool in Osceola, last Friday, when the cesspool burst through the wall and buried him. He was dead when he was taken out.

An Iowa exchange has this to say on the subject of prohibition: The saloons are wide open in the Bluffs. In proportion to the population there are twice as many as there are in Omaha. If compelled to pay a license half of them would close at once. Why is it that the police can not see this, and act upon it. Prohibition increases drinking and increases crime. It is a dangerous and an inadequate remedy. It calls the scoundrels who sell poison, liquor dealers, and it allows them to dispose of liquor insanity at an unusual price. The old rule of allowing all liberty, and making a man responsible when he passes the boundaries, is the best one after all. If a person were to be suddenly put down in Council Bluffs (which is a prohibition town) and see the gambling shops at work on floors facing the street, he might think that there was something wrong with the morals of the place. It might strike him that the manners of prohibition were somewhat peculiar. He might recollect that, in high license states, the infamy of public gambling is absolutely forbidden, and that there is something peculiar in finding it so pleasantly recognized in a prohibition state. These are what are called inconsistencies.

The Great Northwest.

Helena, Mont., will build a system of sewerage costing $147,834.

Many counterfeit $5 and $1 bills have been shipped into Wyoming recently.

The Wickes tunnel of the Montana Central will be open for traffic October 10.

The assessed valuation of Gallatin county, Montana, property is placed at $4,000,000.

A $320,000 hotel is to be built at Manitou, Colo., before the opening of the season next year.

The Montana grand lodge I. O. G. T. will hold its annual session in Bozeman October 10.

John Misner, a citizen of Rock Springs, Wyo., has mysteriously disappeared. He has been missing since July 15.

Charles E. Corker cleaned up $1,490 at his placer claim near Glenn's ferry, Idaho, this season, working only one man.

C. M. Russell, the "cowboy artist" of Montana, is going to Italy to study and rope in a few pointers from the old masters.

The Presbyterian synod, composed of delegates from Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, will meet at Cheyenne October 19.

The murderer of S. Morris Wain and Charles L. Strong, the two Philadelphia men who were killed in Wyoming by a treacherous guide, has been arrested at Lander and is now in jail at Rawlins.

Edward Young, son of an Episcopalian minister, was found dead in a Chinese opium joint at Walla Walla, W. T. Death was caused by paralysis of the heart produced by an over indulgence in the deadly drug.

Another effort is to be made to save the life of Carter, the condemned Carbon county, Wyoming, murderer. It is said that the case will be carried to the supreme court of the United States if funds for that purpose can be obtained.

The Spokane (W. T.) Herald says a sea serpent has been seen at Hayden Lake by two Portland men. They claim it was a real live reptile as round as a barrel. It was not in a bottle, as most snakes are, but was crawling along the lake shore.

The shipments of ore from Aspen, Colo., last week amounted to 2,760 tons, of which 1,184 tons went over the Midland and 1,576 over the Denver & Rio Grande, 2,092 tons going to Denver, 352 tons to Pueblo, 108 tons to Leadville and 298 tons to Kansas City.

The Laramie, Wyo., city council has passed an ordinance making it obligatory for a saloon keeper to secure the signatures of a majority of the property owners on both sides of the street in the block in which the saloon is to be located before he can obtain a license.

Advices from Grant county, Idaho, report that Lake Malbeur, a body of water that covers more than seventy square miles and has been without an outlet, is rushing through a subterranean passage with a great roar. It is said that miles of formerly submerged land is now visible.

Mrs. Shannon, the Nevada woman who is under arrest for committing night orgies with drunken Indians, is the mother of three little children. Efforts will be made by officers of the law and the board of orphans' home at Carson will be interceded with in behalf of the children to have them admitted in that institution as half orphans. Their father died a few years ago.

AMUSEMENTS.

Nat Goodwin In a Double Bill at Boyd's.

Nat Goodwin occupies an exclusive and conspicuous niche in the temple of comedy. Among the comedians of to-day he holds a place as distinct as in the past W. E. Benton and Charley Burke held, and it is a place not less honorable than was theirs. Absolutely original, he stamps his individuality so strongly on whatever he undertakes, and with such full success in achievement, that whoever shall walk in the path he has trodden must run the risk of suffering by comparison. An analysis of his comedy suggests a spontaneity and an unstudied effort which denote the highest order of talent. All there is of humor in a character he grasps with a faultless intuition and develops to the last detail. He never leaves the auditor with a sense of insufficiency, a feeling that something has been ignored or slighted. Every part is rounded out to its full proportions and given all the expression and meaning there is in it, and this because the actor is always full of his part, apparently enjoying the humor it compels of him not less than those to whose pleasure he contributes. Mr. Goodwin's art, if he may be said to practice any art, rather than following the plain and simple promptings of temperament and intuition, is complete at all points. Every attitude and gesture and facial expression is to the purpose and of unfailing effect, the more so because it never appears to aim at effect, as it is the habit of the average comedian to do. We should expect a man, under similar peculiar conditions in which the characters impersonated by Mr. Goodwin are placed, to act quite as he does, and it is this natural and seemingly unstudied portraiture which gives to the characterizations of Mr. Goodwin their delightful charm and indellible effect, and keeps the oldest of them in perennial freshness. This being conceded, it goes without saying that the audience which crowded Boyd's opera house last night enjoyed most heartily Mr. Goodwin's Golightly in "Lend Me Five Shillings" and Caraway Bones in "Turned Up," two characters which give an excellent idea of his versatility and scope though certainly not exhausting the possibilities of his talents. Mr. Goodwin is exceptionally well supported, and has evidently infused his company with something of his own buoyant spirit, which it may be remarked, extends itself beyond the stage. Where all did so acceptably, it might be deemed invidious to particularize.

For this evening there will be another attractive double bill, embracing the new one act comedy, "A Royal Revenge," and the comedy which Mr. Goodwin has rendered widely popular, "Confusion." It is entirely safe to anticipate another crowded house.

Pounded an Inoffensive Man.

John Bishop and four of his companions were drinking in a saloon yesterday evening on Seventh and Leavenworth streets. D. Jacobson, a Swedish laboring man who was on his way home from work, walked into the saloon and drank a glass of beer. The other fellows tried to start a row with him but did not succeed. Bishop and his friends wanted to slug some one, so they piled on to Jacobson. He was badly used up, and when the police hove in sight Bishop's pals ran away. Bishop was caught and arrested; the others escaped.

PRE-EMPTING THE HIGHWAY.

The New York Life's Pre-emption of Seventeenth Street.

WHITLOCK'S STRANGE PERMIT.

He Accords Them the Privilege of Excavating Almost to the Centre of the Street for Their Boiler and Engine.

The Power House Under Ground.

Tuesday morning several drivers and teams with plows made their appearance on Seventeenth street at the New York Life insurance company's building and commenced to plow up the street. They were followed by a force of men with teams who began to excavate to within eight feet of the middle of the street, a stretch which extended sixty-eight feet southward from the alley north of Farnam. The superintendent of THE BEE building in course of erection on the opposite corner, directed Mr. Rosewater's attention to the matter and informed him that the excavation was being made to enable the New York Life people to put their power house under ground and under the street.

"There must be some mistake about this," said Mr. Rosewater. "It is not possible that they have the right to excavate and occupy the streets for such a purpose. I'll see and put a stop to it."

This was at 5 o'clock in the evening and at that time the excavation was nearly three feet deep on an average.

Mr. Rosewater went to Mr. Whitlock, the superintendent of buildings. That official informed him that he had issued a permit to the New York Life people to make an excavation forty-two feet out from the building line.

"How does it come," asked Mr. Rosewater, "that you gave to the New York Life people such a permit to occupy the street twenty-two feet beyond the curb line when you would not allow us an area of two feet back of our new building in the alley, which compelled us to change our plans and close up windows which we had designed for light?"

"That's another thing," said Whitlock. "We don't allow any projections in the alley. I gave the permit to the Life insurance people because they are putting up such a costly building."

"It seems then," said Mr. Rosewater, "that citizens of Omaha, who have been here twenty-five years and helped to build up the city are to be discriminated against. We have pretty nearly as good a building as they have, but you have given them a privilege which will seriously interfere with our convenience in the street without consulting us or anybody else on the street or adjoining the New York Life building."

"Well," said Mr. Whitlock, "I consulted Mr. Balcombe and several councilmen and they thought it was all right."

"Isn't this a dangerous precedent to set, to let people put power houses into the street. Have you ever permitted anybody else to do this?"

"No, up to this time, we have only allowed them to go to the curb line. The First National bank has a boiler under the sidewalk, and so have several others."

"That's all right," said Mr. Rosewater. "I should not object to their excavating under the sidewalk and using the space, but I most decidedly object to your allowing the streets to be torn up and used by anybody opposite our building."

In the evening, several of the councilmen who had gathered at the chamber expressed their very great surprise that the building inspector should allow the streets to be undermined and occupied for any purpose.

Chairman Balcombe denied that Whitlock had had any conversation with him on the subject, or at least he could not recall such a conversation and was equally surprised with the others that the street was to be torn up.

Mayor Broatch said that it was an unwarrantable proceeding and the building inspector should have consulted the council before allowing such a thing.

Ex-City Attorney Connell, who was called in, said that the ordinance left a wide leeway for the inspector. It was not expected that he would exercise his power to such a dangerous extent, and he would advise the council to amend the ordinance and repeal the clause that would permit the streets to be used beyond the curbstone for anything except for public use.

Mr. Whitlock was unable to name more than one councilman whom he claimed to have consulted, and that was Mr. Kierstead.

Mr. Kierstead, when called upon yesterday, denied that he had ever had such a conversation.

Chief Galligan and the city engineer, who are members of the board and who have authority to issue permits, denied that Whitlock had consulted them about the permit.

"Do they want the earth?" asked an upper Farnam street man yesterday, when told about this new departure of the New York Life. "They fenced in the street to within three feet of the horse car track before they started for a distance of half a block, and actually went so far as to sell advertising space on the boards of their fence for two years in advance. They haven't had any use for this fence for more than two months, but Whitlock allows them to monopolize the street with that unsightly board. They've had Seventeenth street to themselves, blockaded with sheds and mountains of rubbish, which should have been carried away long ago. We appreciate, of course, the advantage of having foreign capital invested in Omaha, but why should foreign capital and foreign contractors have privileges which no citizen of Omaha can get?"

Upon investigation it was found that the original plans did not contemplate a building beyond the curb line. A year ago last spring, before they began building, the New York Life asked that the curb line be set back from thirty to twenty feet. The council complied with the request. The plan of the boiler and engine house covers an area of 42x68 feet which are to be all underground. There were two permits issued, the first one was for twenty feet under the sidewalk. There was no date to the last permit.

Mr. Rosewater yesterday notified the contractors to cease work so as to save expense, until the matter could be settled by the council or in the courts, but no attention was paid to the notification.

Mayor Broatch yesterday instructed Inspector Whitlock to have the work in excavation stopped until the council could act, but at last reports it was still in progress.

HUNTING A CANDIDATE.

Local Democrats at Sea on the Congressional Question.

The Douglas county delegates to the democratic congressional convention held a caucus early last night at the rooms of Julius Meyer to decide on their course of action in to-day's contest at Nebraska City. Mr. Euclid Martin was in the chair at the start, but, being called out, yielded the gavel to Mr. J. J. Mahoney.

The chief purpose of the meeting was to agree upon a candidate to receive the solid support of the delegation. John Fitzgerald, of Lincoln, and Charles H. Brown and A. J. Poppleton, of this city, were dismissed as being out of the field by thier own declarations. Judge Broady, of Gage county, and Judges Savage and Wakely, of this city, were mentioned and their availability canvassed. The conclusion reached was that the delegation would support Judge Wakely if he would accept. Messrs. C. J. Smythe and John Drexel were appointed a committee to convey the wishes of the delegates to the judge, get his answer and report.

Judge Wakely declined unequivocally to be the democratic candidate for congress. There were a dozen reasons, he said, but two or three would suffice. If he were young and ambitious he might have been tempted, but he now felt himself too old to engage in active political campaigning. His position on the bench was congenial and one he desired. He felt fitted for it and thought he ought to keep it. He thought the democracy could find a younger and better man to enter the lists. As for himself, he would not like to be compelled to go to Washington and leave his family, and he declined to permit the use of his name.

Judge Savage is in Boston, and a telegram was sent him asking if he would take the nomination if tendered. He is expected to send an answer to Nebraska City to-night or in the morning.

The Douglas county democracy feel that they should be allowed to name the candidate. They think the thing should be kept in the family, and will make that demand in the convention. Some of the delegates went to Nebraska City last night, and the others go down this morning. On the arrival of the latter another caucus will be held for the purpose of agreeing on a candidate to be supported. It may be Judge Savage if he consents, but one of the most influential of the delegates said last night he believed it would be Charles H. Brown. He believed the latter would yield to a pressure that is to be brought to bear on him this morning. Mr. Brown was chosen chairman of the delegation.

Congressman McShane, Mr. Euclid Martin of Omaha, and Major James E. North of North Platte, members of the democratic executive committee, held a long meeting at headquarters last night to discuss plans for the conduct of the campaign.

Notes.

The republicans of the Second district of the Ninth ward will hold a meeting Friday evening, commencing at 8 o'clock, in Hertzmann's hall, corner of Mercer and Eureka. Important measures are to be considered.

A number of young women in the Second ward completed the organization of their Frances Cleveland club Tuesday evening. The meeting was held at Sixteenth and Williams streets. The following officers were elected: Miss Shaw, president; Miss Mary Holmes, vice president; Miss Nast, secretary, and Miss Dalton, treasurer. It is the intention of the club to meet at 7:30 p. m. every Tuesday.

IN THE HOLE.

The Democratic National Committee Almost Swamped With Debts.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—There is most serious trouble in the democratic national committee. They are in the hole. They know not which way to turn for succor and the outlook is dark and forbidding. In a word, the committee has no money, has overspent its exchequer, and is now engaged in the extremely dispiriting occupation of retrenchment, and retrenchment so radical and unprecedented that old heads in politics are simply beside themselves. Mr. Brice has been swinging things for several weeks and he has so far mired the democracy that there appears to be no hope for their extrication before the November day which shall bring the two parties into close conflict. The committee ten days ago was $180,000 in debt. Bills are accumulating and being presented daily. At the time indicated the committee had expended more than was paid out for all campaign purposes in 1884 and more than was ever known at an equal period in any past campaign. They have simply gone recklessly head over heels into debt, anticipating an early recovery of their financial fortunes, and find themselves now without money and nearly $200,000 in debt.

In struggling to escape from its entanglements the committee proposes to make the first attack upon its own extravagant methods by wholesale decapitation and retrenchment. Nearly 50 per cent of the employes of the national headquarters will be discharged, and then those who are left will experience the severe pang of a reduction of salary amounting to 33⅓ per cent.

COLORED ODD FELLOWS.

Lincoln Members Fraternize With Omaha Brothers.

The colored lodges of the I. O. O. F. entertained their brethren from Lincoln yesterday in this city, to the number of about three hundred people. The entertainment occurred in the Exposition hall, and at the announced hour the hall was crowded. Mayor Broach made an address of welcome, which was responded to by Mr. Crampton, of Lincoln. Dr. M. O. Rickets made an eloquent reply. There were many happy speeches which were interlarded with musical selections by the Lincoln colored band and the Excelsior band of Omaha.

At 7 o'clock last evening the colored Odd Fellows fell into line and gave a grand parade. There were at least one hundred and fifty men in line in regalia. The Lincoln and Excelsior bands marched with them, and the parade was a success in every way.

The Odd Fellows met again at the Exposition hall and held a literary and musical entertainment and banquet. It was opened with an oration by Dr. M. O. Rickets, who was followed by songs and piano solos. Speeches were made by A. W. Parker and O. W. Franklin, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. Mr. M. F. Singteton was master of ceremonies. The banquet followed and was not the least enjoyable feature of the evening.

Want the Roads Run Right.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The London correspondent of the Times telegraphs that foreign shareholders, not only of the St. Pau road but also of the Burlington, Santa Fe and Northwestern, propose to take action to secure the running of those roads in the interest of investors instead of the directors.

Milwaukee's Police Chief in Trouble.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 26.—Mayor Brown today suspended Chief of Police Reis of this city for incompetency. Serious charges against Reis are pending investigation by the board of police and fire commissioners.

Vic Rosewater, son of the editor of THE BEE, leves for Baltimore this evening. He enters the Johns Hopkins university next week. He is accompanied by Miss Nellie Rosewater, his sister, who returns to her studies in the art department of Cooper Institute, New York.

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