THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOURTEENTH STREET.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Entron OF THE BEE. BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be ddressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, | 8. s. Robert Hunter, clerk for The Omaha Bee, does solennly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending Sep-tember 22, 1888, was as follows:

Wednesday, Sept. 19
Thursday, Sept. 20
Priday, Sept. 21
Baturday, Sept. 22

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.

Seal. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public,
Seal. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public,
State of Nebraska.
County of Douglas,
George B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, that the actual average
daily circulation of The Damy Bee for the
month of September, 1887, was 14.349 copies; for to
october, 1887, 14.335 copies; for November,
1887, 15,225 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies; for January, 1888, 16,230 copies; for February,
1888, 18,922 copies; for March, 1888, 19,620 copies; for
April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 18,181
copies; for June, 1888, 19,242 copies; for July, 1888,
18,633 copies; for August, 1888, 18,183 copies.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my
presence this 8th day of September, A. D., 1888,
N. P. FEIL Notary Public,

THE democrats went down to Nebraska City to find a Van Wyck and got a Morton.

ENGLAND is making inquiries concerning Canada's military strength. Thunder and guns, is Canada to be hindered from annexing herself to the United States?

THE shotgun in Mississippi is so sacredly devoted to influencing republicans on election day and to settling private feuds, that it seems almost sacrilege to use it in intimidating yellow fever refugees.

THERE is a quorum neither in the house nor the senate, nor can any man blame the absentees. Congress is only nominally in session, and ought to have adjourned long ago, but could not on account of the insane ambition of Grover Cleveland, who raised a big fire simply to warm himself.

THAT lurid and exceedingly smoky light of democracy, Postmaster General Don Dickinson, in his Detroit speech the other night, described Cleveland as "an honest man who stands for the right with the firmness and serenity of the Rack of Ages itself." This will hardly go down even with the democracy, for it is not only fulsome flattery, but to christian men it is revolting blasphemy. Perhaps the Don did not know that the Rock of Ages is one of the names Christ himself.

THE democracy of the First congressional district have placed in nomination as their candidate for congress Hon. J. Sterling Morton, of Arbor Lodge, Otoe county. Mr. Morton, barring some of his erratic notions, is eminently qualified for a seat in the national legislature. But the people of this district will not be represented by Mr. Morton, for the very best of reasons, a majority of them are republicans, and Mr. Connell, the republican candidate, is in perfect harmony with that sentiment.

THE swindling operations of Bedell the real estate clerk of the New York law firm of Shipman, Barlow, Laroque & Co., were only possible through the connivance of a notary named Henry, who is legally responsible to the banks for the losses which must ultimately fall upon them, because Henry has no money. It may be asked whether the American Bankers' association cannot devise some system whereby the check-exchange dodge can be stopped. Each succeeding swindle is in every instance based upon the mechanism of banking and conveyance, showing a faulty state of things in the system somewhere.

It is now known that the Panama Canal company failed to raise the whole amount of its last loan. Financiers in Europe regard this as a sign not that trust in De Lesseps is impaired, but that the class of small capitalists to whom the appeal was directly made have no more money. In the beginning of the enterprise bankers and heavy capitalists invested freely, but as it progressed they drew out, having satisfied themselves that it could not be a success pecuniarily. Their places as holders of Panama stock were taken by people who usualty put their money in savings banks or in small vineyards. It is greatly feared that the impending crash will bring about a revolution unless the French government assumes all responsibilities and stands between the

shareholders and ruin.

THE decision of the inter-state commerce commission in the appeal made by the American Postal telegraph company to compel the Union and Central Pacific railroads to comply with the obligations imposed on them by their charters will be awaited with no little interest. It is an open secret that these land-grant railroads deliberately ignore their contract with the government. Instead of operating their own telegraph lines and affording equal facilities to any telegraph line that may ask for connections, they have openly given the Western Union company control of their lines and a monopoly of the business from Omaha to the Pacific coast. The question, therefore, which comes before the commission, is, whether the Union and Central Pacific railroads are not bound to give the Postal telegraph company equal facilities with the Western Union.

The Apportionment Bill Valid.

The supreme court of Nebraska has decided that the apportionment bill of: 1887 is valid. The court found that the acts of both the senate and the house. were all right, but that the act of the conference committee was defective in excluding Sarpy county from representation. This part it declared to be void, and that Sarpy county is entitled to representation under the apportionment act of 1881. It might perhaps fairly be questioned whether as to this last conclusion the court did not go beyond its authority, though doubtless no such question will be raised, but with respect to the general scope of the decision it will undoubtedly be generally conceded that the court has determined the question in accordance with the letter and spirit of the constitution. Section secand of article third says:

The legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the state in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-five. and every ten years thereafter; and at its first regular session after each enumeration, and also after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, but at no other time, the legislature shall apportion the senators and representatives according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, and soldiers and officers of the United States army and navy.

This is perfectly explicit in requiring that the apportionment should be made on the census of three years ago, and in indicating that the last legislature was alone competent to make such apportionment. The duty was devolved upon it by the constitution, and had the act which it passed been declared void a new apportionment could not be provided except by the legislature which will hold its first annual session after the next federal census, so that the state would remain as now apportioned until 1891. Meantime the people of a dozen or more counties not embraced in the last apportionment would be without representation in the legstature, an injustice that no such defect as that found in the act of the conference committee would excuse. The constitution contemplates giving all the people of the state representation and clearly points out the way in which this shall be done. No simple defect in an act of the legislature that is not repugnant to the fundamental law should be allowed to defeat the will of the people. The supreme court has taken the broad, just and common sense view of the matter, and unquestionably its decision will be generally approved.

The Boom in Wheat.

There has been an almost uninterrupted advance in wheat for the past two weeks, but yesterday the market took the greatest leap upward since the advance movement began, and in Chicago especially it was a field day for the bull speculators. The chief of these, familiarly known as "Old Hutch," is reported to have made on his deal thus far considerably more than a million of dollars, and it is also said that he has the market cornered and has given the shorts notice that the price is going to two dollars. is, of course, not safe to put any faith in the predictions of speculators, on whichever side, but the conditions certainly appear to favor a further advance.

One of these conditions is the steady diminution of the visible supply, which is an extraordinary feature of the market at this season. The almost invariable rule is that when the new crop is coming into market there is a steady increase in the visible supply from week to week, but the reverse of this has been the case for a week past. The short crop and the indisposition of the farmers and country dealers to market their grain are the two causes to which the decrease in the visible supply must be attributed. The farmers are not only fully aware of the situation, but they have shown more than usual readiness in accepting suggestions to hold their wheat for the high prices that were sure to come. The wheat growers understand that the advancing market is not wholly speculative, but is due very largely to legitimate conditions, and quite naturally they are disposed to reap the full benefit. The effect of this is of course to assist speculation, and if persisted in is very likely to carry the

price considerably higher. The question upon which the speculative movement largely depends is how long the farmers can afford to hold their grain, or may think it expedient to do so. The present prices, it would seem, must prove a strong temptation to many of them to market a part at least of their product, and all but the more wealthy and prosperous, who have no pressing obligations to meet, may be expected to do this. A marked increase in the visible supply is therefore probable at once, and in such event the speculation for a still further advance would doubtless weaken. Caution would therefore appear to be the wiser part just now so far as speculation is concerned. It is evident, however, that the farmers who can wait will receive considerable more than a dollar for their wheat, and this promise will induce most of them to strain every effort to hold their grain as long as possible.

A Gold Mine For an Inspector.

The action of the building inspector in granting a permit to the New York Life Insurance company to occupy sixty-eight feet of Seventeenth street twenty-two feet outside of the curb line, for its steam power and coal house is a new departure. It is an exercise of power on the part of an inspector which. if permitted, would lead to the most flagrant of abuses and in the end would seriously embarrass the city in constructing sewers and sub-ways for telegraph telephone and electric lights, quite apart from its interference with water and gas mains. The grant of public thoroughfares for private use is at best very questionable. It should in every instance be restricted within narrow bounds for what is absolutely essential for the buildings and their occupants. In this city nobody has ever been allowed to appropriate permanently any part of a street beyond the curb line, and nobody ever should have such privilege, excepting when streets are narrowed and that can only be done by ordinance

enacted by the mayor and council. And why should the New York Life | phere, which is fatal to peculiar consti-

than any other property owner be granted the use of area upon a thoroughfare? large. What benefit is the city to derive from such a grant? Why should the public be inconvenienced by having the street blockaded at the outset while the excavation is going on and periodically by accidents whenever any break may occur? If Mr. Whitlock has unlimited power to give away streets for private use, he is in position to blockade half of the city with excavations and Odo a very large real estate business on his private account. It would be worth thousands dollars to every owner of a large block to annex the streets underground, and if one city official has the giving away of this valuable privilege he would have an opportunity for making himself independently rich in twelve months out of perquisites

A Bat-Blind Policy. There are indications that the Union Pacific railroad has practically abandoned all improvement and construction on its Nebraska lines. It has been shown by an expression of a government director of that road, who may be presumed to speak the intentions of a majority of the stockholders, that the company has decided to do nothing further than keep its road in repair. It is claimed that the owners of the road positively refuse to build more lines in Nebraska or the long-promised improvements in Omaha, as long as the state board of transportation maintains an attitude of hostility, and the legislature refuses to make the board the figurehead which the road designed it to be.

This abandonment of Nebraska as a profitable field of investment is no doubt intended as a retaliatory measure. but while it is being put in operation, the competitors of the Union Pacific are encroaching upon its territory and securing to themselves the traffic of some of the richest lecalities of the state.

While the road has been noticeably inactive in Nebraska, it has found opportunities and funds to build and equip many miles of track in other states, notably Kansas and Colorado, and this in spite of the impending Outhwaite funding bill.

Right here it may be well to recall the fact that the short-sighted and narrowgauged policy pursued from the outset by the Union Pacific has borne its legitimate fruit. From Durant to Adams, the heads of that corporation have bent all their energies only to secure terminal traffic. They have built feeders at extravagant cost into Colorado, Montana, and clear to Oregon. They have literally stripped the country this side the of Rockies of all the surplus production by exorbitant rates and through special favorites have monopolized the traffic

in coal, lumber, grain and even cattle. All their aims being centered in mak ing fortunes out of the construction of mountain lines, which afford a vast leeway for Credit Mobelier methods, the policy of the road for years has been to abandon the great Platte valley and the rich territory that should have been annexed by local feeders to competing railroads which have built up a permanent and profitable local traffic within the domain of the Union Pacific.

The construction of five competing trunk lines to the Pacific coast has divided the through traffic and left the Union Pacific largely dependent upon local business They still persist, however, in treating the country west of the Missouri like a Turkish province-to be exploited and taxed out of its resources by the old-time rates on the Credit Mobelier basis of yielding an income on one hundred and thirty thousand dollars per mile. This of course the people of this state will no longer submit to, even in the face of threats that they will be relegated to the tender mercies of the Burlington, Northwestern, Missouri Pacific and other lines.

If the Union Pacific managers persist in their bat-blind policy they will only succeed in arraying the state against them and forcing its people to more restrictive and repressive legislation.

A CORRESPONDENT of an Indiana paper writes bitterly that the range beef market is controlled by Chicago Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis men, who are in a trust to keep up the price of beef, and he adds that these wicked men, Phil Armour among them, stand between the eastern consumer and the cheap beef of the range country. What bosh! If it were not for the enterprise of these four cities, the eastern consumer would get no range beef at all, but would be entirely dependent upon the local raisers of steers whose prices would mount up to incredible rates. were they not kept down by the competition of the men of Omaha, Kansas City, Chicago and St. Louis. That is the truth, but some men squint so badly that they see all truths at an obtuse

THERE is some foundation in the complaint made that the cedar block contractors are retarded in their work because the streets which they pave are not curbed in time. The firm which has the contract for setting two-thirds of the curbing of the city is also extensively engaged in stone paving. In consequence, it has repeatedly neglected to curb the streets for the wood pavers until it had pushed ahead those streets on which it had the contract for paving. It is manifestly the business of the board of public works to designate those streets which have the precedence in either curbing and paving, and contractors should be made to obey the instructions of the board on this important matter.

ONE cannot always trust even deliberate statements of fact. Edison may have discovered the vellow fever mi crobe or germ and then again he may not. The whole scientific world some years ago was aroused by the finding at the depths of the ocean of protoplasm, which Prof. Huxley in a burst of enthusiasm declared had all the promise and potency of life, and it transpired subsequently that it was all a mistake like Faraday's furfurol. Many men doubt the germ theory altogether and believe in a vitiated condition of the atmos-

tutions. From these individuals the lever there spread to others who would not otherwise have been affected. . The spread of parasites in an army is un an-

alogous case. . ALL is not serene with the appointment of Chicago's new postmaster, General Walter C. Newberry, who succeeds Mr. S. C. Judd. The business men of that city are not at all pleased with the prospect, as the general, it is said, represents the short-haired school of politics and will not forget the "boys" when the appointments are to be made. It is more than likely that when his name is sent into the senate, the question of his confirmation will be most carefully weighed.

It is perfectly proper for the city council to join with the council of Council Bluffs in the opening ceremonies of the new bridge, and to make the occasion a memorable one. It will afford an opportunity also for our people to call up the provision in the Omaha charter which clothes the city council with power to regulate and fix the rate of bridge tolls on any bridge within the city or across the river abutting the city.

IT IS a fair question whether the illumination of cities by elevated electric lights is a success or a failure. In Denver the experiment has been tried with results far from gratifying. Each cluster of lights is indeed visible from a considerable distance, but what the pedestrian and the driver require is focal light, not diffused light. The electric high light gives only the latter.

THE present year will be one notable for public improvements in Council Bluffs. Over five hundred thousand dollars have already been expended for paving and sewering. As a result there are thirteen miles of paved streets and a sewerage system equal to the present demands. The march of public improvement has evidently taken firm hold of our sister city.

Stranger Than Fiction.

Washington Critic. "Mr. Potter of Texas" is a work of fletion; Mr. Kilgore of Texas is a work of reality. Truth is sometimes stranger than fiction.

A Jealous Animal.

This is the time of year when the ambitious candidate for office attends the agricultural fair and grows insurely tealous of the prize ox, because that noble animal is more popu-

iar than he. A Sad Prospect. Any federal democratic officeholder can bet the United States treasury against a

cancelled sickly green postage stamp that if

the democrats are licked next November he

will be looking for a job next spring.

Going-Going-Going.

Pioneer Press
Auctioneer Uncle Sam: "The presidency, gentlemen; how much am I offered! Ten thousand is bid; do I hear twenty! Who'll make it ten an' an 'alf, an' an 'alf, an' an' alf ! Do I hear the 'alf' !"

Indirect Influence.

Springfield Republican. Anna Dickinson is on the stump in Indiana for the republicans, and the politicians are said to complain because her audiences are so largely composed of women. The objection is not well taken. Women are very much interested in this campaign on both ides, and they slways did have a good dea of influence with men.

Silly British-Canadian Bluster.

Chicago Tribune. A dispatch from Ottawa announces that he members of the dominion cabinet have been called to the capital owing to the re ceipt of a dispatch from the British authorities in London asking for a report upon the condition of the volunteer mulitia force of Canada and what military resistance can be made in case of war with Americans. Of all the acts of Lord Salisbury this is the most pitifully ridiculous, If it is not a silly bluff, then it indicates the grossest ignorance on the part of the British cabinet of the warlike power of the United States against any foe on this continent.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Johnson county farmers will not sow much fall wheat, as the ground is too dry. The city council of Indianola has granted a strance by a large number of citizens. Plattsmouth is considering a very flatter-ing offer from the builder of the Nebraska

During the races at the Johnson county fair P. H. Shaughnessy, a jockey, was thrown from his sulky and had both bones of

his left leg broken. A Custer county politician made three speeches in one day—one for the democrats, one for the union labor and one for the pro-hibitionists. He was talking for anyting to eat the republican party.

ployment the past year to thirty-five male and sixty-one female teachers, the aggregate salaries amounting to \$26,470.60. The entire cost of the schools was \$100,622.50. The Johnson County Journal is very anxious to know what has become of the new Missouri Pacific road that Hon. Church Howe intimated would be built to Tecumseh.

Platte county's schools have furnished em

It is less than six weeks until election and Willie Prietauer, working on a ranch near Gothenburg, was sat down on by a bucking bronce, the pummel of the saddle producing

a dislocation of the humerus and fracture of the anatomical neck of his south shoulder. In spite of it all Willie will recover. Two Scotia young men went on a big drunk several weeks ago, assaulted a farmer and were arrested and fined. They now bring suit against the saloonkeeper who sold them the liquor, claiming \$1,000 damages each for the stain that has been placed on their fair

names by the spree and its consequences. W. H. Stone, a Ulysses farmer, has sold \$2,300 worth of hogs this year, which cause the Dispatch to remark that while corn is king, the hog is his prime minister. The ho is also the treasurer of the farmer, and he never embezzles nor defaults. Hurrah for the hog and his dominion and his function and his price and everything that is his Ulysses is one of his temples. He has al lowed the steer and the sheep to adorn the courts, but the foundation and the walls are his. Without him the cowboy would now be jingling his spurs, cracking his whip and popping his revolver along the banks of the popping his revolver along the banks of the beautiful Blue and the Indian brave would be surreptitiously skinning the white man's beef in the hazel brush. Let us once more hurrah for the hog.

Iowa. Shippers pay 2 cents per pound for grape The Wapello coal company distributed about \$9,000 among its employes last Satur-

Fourteen saloonkeepers at Lyons were fined \$14.85 each for keeping open saloon on D. C. Johnson, a well-known farmer o Fremont county, was trampled to death by a

mad bull. The thirty-third annual session of the Iowa State Teachers' association will be held in Des Moines December 26 to 29. City laborers work eight hours in Fort

Madison, but they receive only \$1 per day and teams are paid only \$2.50. The News says one of the Des Moines churches is so infected with bed bugs that life is made miserable for the dwindling con-

Des Moines bakers norced that bread was too cheap, and have made the price 10 cent per loaf or three loaves for 25 cents. Th formerly 8 cents a loaf or four oaves for a quarter.

Although the harvesting of sweet potatoes has scarcely begun at Muscatine the ship-pers have already consigned about twelve hundred bushels to points in the surrounding country.

George Carter cropped sixty acres to sweet corn, and sold his crop to the Atlantic canning company for \$800 cash. It pays to raise sweet corn and it pays to have a canning factory. The annual state convention of the woman suffrage association is to be held at Ames

October 18 and 19, and an excellent programme is being arranged for it. Susan B Anthony has promised to be present at the convention, and she will speak on Thursday evening. Captain T. W. Kendall, a well known boat

nan of Spirit Lake, and two friends, are re-litting a little steam launch, which has been one of the lake crafts for several years, and will soon put it affoat in the Missouri at Sioux City and steam away to New Orleans. They will pass through Lake Ponchartrain and work their way along the coast of Flor

Dakota.

A movement on the part of private individuals is on foot to stock the streams about Rapid City with trout.

The La Grace Courier hints that there is a small fortune waiting for the man who has sufficient enterprise to start a lime-kiln in that vicinity. A large mountain lion is terrorizing the in-

habitants in the vicinity of Boulder park, near Deadwood. No one ventures forth at night without a gun. A Deadwood lady, well known as a society leader, will go to Chicago this week and enter the college of medical science, with a

view of fitting herself for the performance of faith cures. Charles E. Armstrong, manager of the Porter Milling company at Castlewood, has disappeared. His books showed a shortage of 3,000 bushels of wheat and he also secured

\$500 in cash. Somewhere in the neighborhood of thirty residents of Bismarck are reported to be thinking seriously of going to China with the Marquis de Mores and engaging with him in

his gigantic railroad scheme The Rapid City Republican makes the fo lowing prediction for the marble industries in the Hills. "The time is not far distant when the marble industry of the Hills will occupy one of the front seats. In quality the marble is not excelled by any marble of tho same shade on the American continent. It takes a high polish and its color is rather pleasing to the eye."

Ira M. Jackson, who was convicted at the January term of the district court at Dead-wood of the crime of manslaughter, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years. The defendant's attorneys a few days before stated that no appeal would be taken, but when the court gave the defendant ten years would be appealed to the October term of the

PROMINENT PERSONS

Ex-President Hayes thinks that every orthern state will go republican, and that West Virginia will give a large majority for

Prince Bismarck's health is said to be beter than it has been for years. His complexion is a clear pink, and he walks with an Grover Cleveland, the deer presented to Druid Hill park, Baltimore, by a Mississippi

lady, recently jumped over the high park fence and made his escape. The other Grover Cleveland will take to the woods in November. Mr. Gladstone, who is one of the best examples of physical preservation extant, eats simple meals, with claret for lunch, and

claret or champagne and always port for dinner. A formula of his is to chew every morsel thirty-three times. Editor Hebron of the Kinsley (Kas.) Mercury gives notice to the Kansas City liquor lealers that since a recent interview with

Mrs. H., who, although a little woman, is persuasive, they need not waste any more stamps sending him circulars. Octave Feuillet, the famous Fra ist, has just buried an only son, a young man of thirty. The deceased left a widow and children. The elder Feuillett is prostrated

with grief, and a great deal of anxiety has been awakened by his condition. A writer in the Leavenworth (Kan.) Times says that the notorious raider Quantrell is not only not dead, but is at present in the west, where, under an assumed name, he

supports himself by teaching school in the vinter and working on a ranch in the summer. Commander-in-Chief Rea, of the Grand Army of the Republic, thinks that there is more work than glory connected with his place. During the last official year he has

held court on 200 days, traveled 26,000 miles slept for fifty-two nights in sleeping cars, and delivered 108 speeches. William Walter Phelps of New Jersey is said to be worth \$12,000,000, which is invested one-half in real estate and the other half in railroad stocks and bonds. Hitt and Phelos

are warm friends, and financially they hunt in couples. They own at least \$200,000 worth of property directly around the capitol i Washington, conjecturing that it will soon be the fashionable center. Von Moltke, notwithstanding his eightyeight years, carries himself easily and seems a well-preserved man, in spite of his deaf-ness and liver trouble. Tall and lean, he is

slightly bent, his smoothly shaven face has the color of old ivory: the tall brow is surmounted by a blonde wig, although he has had the courage to have his portrait painted without the peruke, so that posterity may see what a cranium he had; two gray-blue eyes, deep, cold and penetrating, look at you most deep, cold and penetrating, look at you most cruelly; the lips are thin and the nose long, straight and strong; long, muscular ears, and a small, closed mouth—which is a sign of discretion if not of taciturnity.

Another Version. OMAHA, Sept. 25 .- To the Editor of

THE BEE: A personal reminiscence may perhaps serve its purpose in helping to settle the vexed question of 'How shall we pronounce Sebastopol.' I chanced to be one of the "handful of American citizens" who made the voyage of "The Quaker City" in 1867 -which voyage furnished the inspiration for Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad.

It will be remembered by those who have read that book (and who has not?) that we sailed to the historic shores of the Black sea, and scattered ourselves over the battlefields of Redan and Malakoff, Inkerman and Balaklava. Afterwards we proceeded to Yalta, where the royal family of Russia were summering. nd where the emperor had signified his willingness to receive us. Among the courtesies extended to us there was breakfast given at the palace of the Grand Duke Michael (an uncle of the present emperor). It was here, in conversation with the host, than whom a citizen of our republic could not have been more genial, or gracious, or inteligent, even upon matters pertaining to American history, that he recalled the Siege of Sevastopol, pronouncing the word with decided emphasis upon the third syllable, thus-Sev-as-to-pol.

Assuming with Dr. Thomas that edu cated people of their respective countries establish the law of good usage for their geographical names, the accomgrand duke here quoted may plished urnish the desired precedent.

Wanted-Markets. Reflector

Visitors to Council Bluffs are often neard to express surprise that this city is not a better market than it is. It is a fact that cannot be disputed that fully three-fourths of the hogs,

cattle, corn and other marketable farm. produce of the territory tributary to Council Bluffs is taken to Omaha and sold. Each day, if you will, you can see dozens of farm wagons loaded down, being transported across the river on the ferry train. Why is this so? Just because there are no markets here. A farmer brings a load of grain to townif he sells it, it must be at a price a few cents per bushel less than he can get in Omaha-consequently he goes to Omaha, sells his grain, purchases what supplies his needs and returns to his Iowa home, our city loses, course, but there are none blame but the Council Bluff's business What is needed to increase trade in our city are good markets, where the farmers can dispose of their goods for as good prices as they can get n Omana: establish this fact and our retail merchants will notice a great increase in their business, and there is no ceason why this city should not in this regard be made equally as good a commercial center as Omaha. There is denty of capital here, but it is a sorry fact that it is controlled by apparently inanimate beings, whose miserly principles will not let them undertake any enterprise that will assist in making Council Bluffs the business place it should be. As long as the capital of the city is controlled by such antiquated old skeletons, just so long will it be kept from progressing as it should. But these old fossils will soon run their race and the younger ones may manifest more enterprise, and all will be well, but an opportunity lost places our city so much farther in the back-

The Clumsiness of Socialism.

Popular Science Monthly. It is the testimony of nearly every competent observer that governmental management is less economical, less energetic, and less plastic than private management. The result of its substition would be in the long run to lower the product both in quality and quant ity, through waste, incompetency, and a tendency to retain old methods where new and better ones should be tried. The reasons for this are not far to seek Lacking the normal and powerful stimulus of self-interest, as well as the energy which is the outgrowth of competition, the state, as an industrial agent, can never be relied upon to equal in productive results the present system of individual management. But this of itself would not necessarily condemn it, if can be shown that socialism, by raising the moral tone of society and more equitably distributing its economic product, gets rid of those evils which, it is claimed, are caused by individualism, and, thus elevating the standard of social, well-being, more than balances the loss in production. It s indeed conceivable that men might live happier and better than they do at present by restoring the ancient ideal. nd limiting their wants only to those things which are essential to human welfare; and that production might, as whole, be less than it now is, and yet society be better off if work were so guided that there should be no such thing as overproduction of some articles and underproduction of others, or that

To this, however, it may be replied that there is no good reason for think ing that the state will be a better judge of what is essential for human welfare than the individuals who compose it and it would not be as sure a check or "overproduction" as the self-interest of the individual producers; for this willkeep them alert and watchful of the conditions affecting demand and supply. I that the same principle has only been

such a ratio should be preserved that the purchasing power of the masses would keep pace with their production

October Scribner's.

The immediate effects of the law were extremely good. There were certain hundreds of travelers have never sussections of it, like those which secured publicity of rates, and equal treatment for different persons in the same circumstances, whose wisdom was universally admitted. Indeed it was rather a to the courts, that we had to wait for an and most of the railroads made up for was even thought that they "stood up apprised in the letter of yourself and so straight as to lean over backward. But this was not the only part of the law which proved efficient. The very traffic, which under circumstances any part. might have proved fatal, put a most salutary power into the hands of the

one which they were not slow to use. The president was fortunate in his se lection of commissioners; above all in people of the nation; to the inviolability the chairman, Judge T. M. Cooley, of of the constitution and the perpetual Michigan, a man whose character, union, harmony and prosperity of all, I knowledge of public law, and technical am most happy to co-operate for the familiarity with railroad business, made him singularly well fitted for the place. The work of the interstate commission like that of its Massachusetts prototype, shows how much more important is sonal power than mere technical author ity. It was supposed at first that the commission would be a purely administrative body, with direction to suspend the law. Instead of this, they have enforced and interpreted it; and in the process of interpretation, have virtually tance actually waitzed over in actually created a body of additional law, which represents the ball room; or the b With is read and quoted as authority. but little ground for expecting it from the letter of the act, they have become a judicial body of the highest importance. Their existance seems to furnish. a possibility for an clastic development of transportation law-neither so weak as to be ineffective nor so strong as to break by its own rigidity.

No More Dead Heats. Photographic Times: Mr. Ernest Marks, the young Plainfield, N. J.

photographer, who has made a name for

himself in connection with instantane

ous photography, especially of racing events, recently favored us with a call. and explained his method of photographing the finish of close races, show ing us some of his remarkable results in order to secure the exposure at exactly the right moment, he has his camera accurately placed beneath the wire on a pivot in such a way that by first viewing the horses as they approach the last sixteenth of a mile, and following them along with his finder, the expos ure is automatically made when the camera has reached its proper position under the wire just as the horse's nose passess under. Mr. Marks proposes to affix an electric arrangement by which he may secure a more accurate exposure, there then being no chances of the shrinkage or expansion of the operating string. Marks has been appointed the official photographer of the Rochester Driving Park association, and the only reason why his method is not adopted at once by the various other driving associations would seem to be that the results are too accurate and impartial. The camera will not lie, however heavy the bets may be on a losing horse, and there is no chance to declare a "dead heat"

shows one horse to be a half head or more in advance of the other. Mr. Marks showed us several photographs of finishes that were declared dead heats," which prove that in real-

when a photographic negative plainly

ity the horses-in some cases three in number-were several inches apart. Mr. Marks believes that a true "dead heat" impossible, and that, by his method of photographing, the judges may always be sure of deciding which is the winning horse.

Antiquity of the Telephone. New York Graphic: "The principle of the telephone has been known for

2,000 years in India," was the rather in-

credible statement made last night by Fred Amesbury, who has just returned

to New York after a two years' sojourn

in the land of striped tigers and won-derful fakirs. "I do not assert, mark

you," continued Mr. Amesbury, "that they use the telephone as we use it, or that they have any system of general communication. What I do say is that the high caste people have a method of communicating with each other by vibratory action on a diaphragm, just as we do but it is confined entirely to their temples, and its existence has remained a secret until within a very few years. I was in a town called Panj, about two hundred miles from Madras, and while there became acquainted with an English officer named Harrington who was a prime favorite with the natives because on one occasion he had saved a priest from drowning. It was through Harrington that I was enabled to learn the existence of telephonic communication and to satisfy myself of its antiquity. There are two temples in the village, about a mile apart. In the interior and on the ground floor of each is a small circular structure which is guarded day and night from the natives as well as from strangers, and is supposed to be the abiding place of the 'governing spirit,' but in reality is the rminus of the telephone line, which is laid underground from one building to the other. The superstitious natives regarded this little structure with the greatest awe and reverence, because they had seen demonstrated before their eyes-or rather ears-the power of this spirit to communicate with the other temple. They were required to make their offerings in one building, and make known their wishes and desires. Then immediately repairing to the second temple, they would be informed of all they had said and done, although neither priest had left his post. This was regarded as a demon stration of the power of the spirit. We were unable to determine the composition of the wire that connected the two buildings. It was some kind of metal, but neither steel, copper nor brass, although it closely resembled the latter. The transmitter was of wood, and about the size of the head of a flour barrel. and to establish connection, instead of ringing a bell, the person wishing to attract attention at the other end stood close to the curious looking thing and shouted, 'Ooey! ooey! ooey! This was answered This was answered by a similar shout, which while faint was distinct and could be heard two feet away. After Harrington and I had gained the confidence of the priestsor, rather, he had-we were given a carte blanche to do as we pleased, and we talked to each other from one temple to the other for more than an hour. We learned that the telephone that we saw had been in use for thirty years. The priests were very old men, and they remembered that the line of communication had been renewed only once during their incumbency. They showed the remains of worms eaten transmitters and wooden conduit that must have been hundreds of years that must have been hundreds of years alaimed that the system had been in existence since the creation. and laughed at us when we told them applied in England and America withn the last dozen years. In every part of India and in Burmah this system of secret communication exists, although

How Lincoln Accepted.

fully two thousand years."

pected it. I believe that it dates back

Lincoln's letter of acceptance was a model of brevity that has not been foldisgrace both to the railroad agents and lowed of late years. It was as follows: SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23, 1860 .act of congress to secure these ends. The Hon. George Ashman. President of the Republican National Convention— Sir: I accept the nomination tendered past remissness in this respect by quite | me by the convention over which you a spasm of virtue. In some instances it presided, and of which I am formally the convention for that purpose.

The declarations of principles and sentiments which accompanies this letvagueness of the clause concerning the ter meets my approval, and it shall be relative rates for through and local | my care not to violate or disregard it in

Imploring the assistance of Divine Providence, and with due regard to inter-state commerce commission, and the views and feelings of all who were represented in the convention, to the rights of all states and territories and union, harmony and prosperity of all, I practical success of the principles de-

clared by the convention. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. President Lincoln's second letter was about the same length.

Distance Covered by a Waltz.

Chicago American: Mr. Edward Scott, in his Dancing and Dancers, makes the following estimate of the distance actually waltzed over in an evenyou, 'my fair and fragile reader,' think you would go six times around a moderate-sized ball room, say, making a circuit of eighty yards during a waltz? LYes, at least, even allowing for rest. That, then, is 480 yards, if you went in a straight line. But you are turning nearly all the time, say on an average of once in each yard of onward progress, and the circumference of a circle is rather more than three times its diameter, which will bring each waltz to over three-quarters of a mile, or, at

least fourteen miles for eighteen A Business Scheme.

waltzes.'

New York Sun: "Why do you ask for ten cents?" demanded a citizen of a tramp in city hall park. "Most of you fellows only ask for a penny." sir, politely responded the tramp, and if they are repulsed their case is hopeless. With me I can offer bargains laughter prices. In this case I am willing to make a dead reduction of five cents, thus enabling you, my dear sir, to come to the assistance of a deserving but despairing fellow-being, with the pleasant feeling that you are not only doing good but doing it at fifty cents on

Not Fond of the National Game.

Norristown Herald: "Every time I inter your office," said Alpha to Omega, you poring over the Congressional Record. Why don't you read some other paper for a change?" "The Congressional Record," replied Omega, 'contains no base ball news.'

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