THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (Morning Edition) including SUNDAY BEE, One Year	$10 00
For Six Months	5 00
For Three Months	2 50
THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE, mailed to any address, One Year	2 00

OMAHA OFFICE, NOS. 914 AND 916 FARNAM STREET. NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOMS 14 AND 15 TRIBUNE BUILDING. WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513 FOURTEENTH STREET.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed 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, } s. s.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending September 29, 1888, was as follows:

Sunday, Sept. 23	18,250
Monday, Sept. 24	18,052
Tuesday, Sept. 25	18,054
Wednesday, Sept. 26	18,057
Thursday, Sept. 27	18,040
Friday, Sept. 28	18,060
Saturday, Sept. 29	18,060
Average	18,080

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 29d day of September, A. D., 1888.
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

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

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, 14,331 copies; for November, 1887, 15,220 copies; for December, 1887, 15,541 copies; for January, 1888, 15,206 copies; for February, 1888, 15,962 copies; for March, 1888, 18,038 copies; for April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 18,181 copies; for June, 1888, 19,243 copies; for July, 1888, 18,163 copies; for August, 1888, 18,183 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 5th day of September, A. D., 1888.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

DAKOTA proposes to create public sentiment in favor of her admission as a state by sending out a number of orators through the country. Dakota can keep her orators at home. Public sentiment has long been in favor of her admission. Let Dakota send her orators to congress.

DAN LAMONT has a hard time of it patching up a truce among the factions in New York. In spite of his efforts, democratic harmony will be so full of rents and gashes that republicans will have little difficulty in tearing the tattered garment into rags on election day.

THE most refreshing news from Canada for a long time is that Pitcher, the absconding bank teller of Providence, R. I., was sent to the penitentiary for bringing stolen money into the Dominion. This falls like a withering frost on the hot desires of many an American boodler.

INSURANCE men will take no more risks on Missouri river navigation on account of the abundance of snags in its channel. This has caused great annoyance to the steamboat men doing business between Kansas City and St. Louis. Fortunately there has been very little traffic up and down the Missouri for several years.

THE democrats of the First Congressional district have had their enthusiasm chilled by the nomination of J. Sterling Morton. They miss his bar'l. To be sure good democrats will be treated to Sterling's choicest oratory. But what does a thirsty man care for counterfeit coin? It isn't that kind of sterling which buys the drinks.

A NUMBER of old and passably respectable citizens imagine that by a sort of divine right they are above the laws of the city for the protection of its health and sanitary condition. It must be a shock to their constitutions consequently when they are brought before Judge Berka, as they deserve, and fined for their obstinacy in maintaining nuisances in various parts of the city. They ought to know better.

GERMAN agricultural statisticians have agreed that there is a deficiency in the harvests of wheat and rye which will necessitate the importation of about fifty million bushels. This supply will be drawn of course from Russian Poland and from Southern Russia, but as it will materially diminish the amount of wheat on hand in Odessa, England will not be able to dictate prices to the American seller of wheat, as has hitherto been the case. England requires yearly an importation of wheat varying from twenty to twenty-five millions of tons, and the United States furnish fully one-half of this, Russia and India supplying the balance. The demand from France and Germany will exhaust the Russian supply, and as the harvests in northwestern India have been far below the average, our friend John Bull will not be able to purchase wheat from American farmers for less than cost, but will have to pay them a good living price with a little balance due from past years.

THERE is one phase of the trust question to which no allusion has been made, and this is the testamentary disposition of property. There are now three prominent estates in New York City which have not been divided among the heirs, but are managed as a trust by a business man who receives a heavy salary for the work. There is the Goelet trust, there is the Astor trust, and there is the Vanderbilt trust. It has been computed that more than one-half the dwelling houses of that great metropolis belong to three estates, Trinity parish and the Goelet and Astor trusts. The amount of the securities comprising the Vanderbilt trust, managed by Chauncey Depew, is unknown. Certain sums making a total of nearly two hundred millions were distributed and the remainder was left in trust. Many well informed people are of opinion that the sum so disposed of was not short of three hundred millions. It can readily be seen that to throw such enormous masses of securities or of real estate on the market as are comprised in the three trusts mentioned would be suicidal. And yet the formation of these trusts is opposed to that law of redistribution of property which is so necessary to the well being of society.

The Benet Circular.

A new light has just been shed on the civil service reform pretenses of the administration which must be especially interesting to the mugwump allies of the democracy. It is the discovery that more than two years ago a confidential circular was sent by General Benet, chief of ordnance, to the commanding officers of the armories and arsenals of the government, requiring them in employing persons to give preference to democrats, and applying this rule to women and children, as well as to men. It appears that this order has been faithfully observed by the officers to whom it was addressed, and that consequently the armories and arsenals are pretty much all democratic in the political character of their employes. Not only were men known to be republicans dismissed and their places filled by democrats of undoubted party loyalty, but women and children were thrown out of employment to make places for the faithful.

Of course this order was not made without the knowledge and concurrence of Secretary Endicott, who has been regarded as perhaps the model civil service reformer of the cabinet, and it is hardly to be supposed that it was issued without the knowledge and consent of Mr. Cleveland. No chief of a bureau would direct a policy of this kind on his own responsibility, and it is not the habit of army officers to mix in politics in this way. We know nothing about General Benet's political opinions, but whatever they may be he very likely was personally unconcerned whether republicans or democrats were employed in the armories and arsenals. Unquestionably, therefore, this order was inspired, the source of inspiration being at least as high in the administration as the secretary of war, with every probability that the president knew all about the matter and gave it his approval. The statement of General Benet that the order was made by direction of the secretary of war will not be questioned.

There can be no doubt that this order and what has been done in pursuance of it was a violation of the civil service law. This will cause no concern to democrats, who will rather be glad to find that the administration has been covertly doing what it could to reward democrats, and that while professing devotion to reform principles has been working in the dark and in secret to defeat them. But what must the independents who have maintained that the administration was sincere in its professions of reform think of this disclosure of hypocrisy and deception? It will puzzle Mr. Curtis and his associates of the reform league to find any excuse or apology for this order, which is the most flagrant and indefensible example of using the spoils for rewarding partisans that has ever been made public in this country. It is understood that to-day Senator Hale will bring this order to the attention of the senate and ask for an investigation. It is a proper subject of congressional inquiry, and it is desirable that the responsibility for the order shall be fixed where it belongs.

Prohibition in the Doubtful States.

Everybody understands that the prohibition vote is largely drawn from the republican party, and that wherever it has increased the republican vote has almost correspondingly decreased. New York, New Jersey and Connecticut might not be doubtful states if it were not for the prohibition vote. Four years ago the prohibition vote in New York was twenty-five thousand, which was increased two years ago to thirty-six thousand. This vote in New Jersey was six thousand four years ago and nearly twenty thousand two years ago, when General Fisk ran for governor. The prohibition vote of Connecticut four years ago was about twenty-five hundred, and it had nearly doubled two years ago. It is thus seen that in all these doubtful states prohibition principles have been steadily gaining adherents, which coming chiefly from the republicans has tended to make these states still more doubtful.

The prohibition party is very active this year in all these states, but notwithstanding this republicans are hopeful that the prohibition vote will experience a falling off, as it did at the late elections in both Vermont and Maine. It is believed, and not unreasonably, that while the prohibitionists in the doubtful states are as deeply attached to their party now as at any previous time, a great many of them will conclude that as the tariff problem must be determined in November, and in any event prohibition is for future determination, it is their duty to vote with one of the political parties—that while not abandoning their principles, they will hold them in abeyance in order to attend to the more immediately pressing economic question. Whatever number shall decide to do this, the majority of them will of course cast their vote with the republicans.

There are indications that in New York and Connecticut there will be a very considerable accession of prohibitionists to the republicans, but it is expected that in New Jersey the prohibitionists will hold their own. Their presidential candidate is of that state, and he is exceedingly popular with his home people. It is quite possible, however, that his recent avowal that he is in favor of protection may have an influence to induce a number of the prohibitionists to vote with the republicans. The diversion of two or three thousand of these voters would make New Jersey a republican state.

As the situation stands, the prohibitionists appear to hold the balance of power in all these doubtful states, and the probable vote of that party is consequently a matter of commanding interest. As we have said, they are pushing their campaign vigorously, but the indications are that they are not adding to their strength, and it is a reasonable hope that a considerable number of them will see their duty to vote with the republicans in November.

SINCE the Wahoo encampment there has been much said for and against the annual dress parade of the state militia. Viewed purely from the taxpayers standpoint, the appropriation of seventy thousand dollars for militia expenses in 1887-88 is a piece of extravagance. The last legislation simply opened the sluice ways for spending the people's money, and paved the way for a larger appropriation next winter. The taxpayers of Nebraska have no money to throw away on an annual division brigade encampment where a staff of gold-laced officers go in for a high old time, while the privates are starved on coffee and bacon. The whole business is a farce. There is no necessity of bringing men and their trappings five hundred miles to an annual encampment at great expense when each company can go into camp for a week or two at home to better advantage. Nebraska has little to fear from foreign invasion, and there is no prospect of an Indian war. The brigade field drill at Wahoo was a waste of time and money. There may be occasions when the militia will be called out to quell riots or to protect property. For such purposes well drilled companies only are effective. The truth of the matter is, there is a great deal of show in the present system. Nebraska wants a good militia, but she cannot afford to support a corps of tinsel soldiers demoralized by huge annual appropriations.

THE unexpected visit of a number of prominent members of the Winona, Minn., board of trade to Omaha was an agreeable surprise, and one highly appreciated by our citizens. It calls to our attention the interest which the cities of the northwest are entertaining for a more intimate commercial relation with Omaha. They are anxious to establish a close and direct communication with us, and they are devising the ways and means by which this can be brought about. It is plainly to be seen that a railroad direct from the lumber and flour centers of the northwest to the gateway of Nebraska, rich in corn and cattle, will be mutually beneficial. The extension to Omaha of the Winona & Southwestern railroad is destined, therefore, to be of great importance. It opens a bee line. We are brought into the heart of the Minnesota wheat fields and the pineries of Minnesota and Wisconsin. It means cheaper lumber and flour for Nebraska. It opens another channel for the shipment of our packing house products to the seaboard by way of the great lakes. It will make Omaha a great distributing depot. Moreover, if it be true, that this new line, when completed, is a connecting link in the Delaware & Lackawanna system, it brings to Nebraska a powerful trunk line which would actively compete for traffic to the Atlantic seaboard.

JUDGING from the majority report of the Utah commission just presented to the secretary of the interior, there is little hope for the admission of that territory as a state for the present at least. In the opinion of the commission the Mormon church is committed secretly, if not openly, to the practice of polygamy, and the Mormon people still manifest by their acts that they have not abandoned polygamy in good faith. The commission recommends that an energetic enforcement of the laws should be continued, as should also the political disabilities.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

The new Loup City creamery is in full blast.

The next session of the presbytery will be held in Blue Hill in April.

The office of the Minden Democrat was damaged slightly by fire Saturday.

The republicans of Hardy county will have a grand rally and barbecue October 11.

Hog cholera is again making havoc among the swine in the vicinity of Plainview.

The state convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor will meet in York October 11.

There are only a few buildings left on the old town site of Lindsay, and they will be moved in a few days.

There is talk of bonding the town of Plum Creek for the purpose of securing apparatus for a fire department.

The air at McCook is full of matrimonial rumors, and the ranks of the bachelors will shortly be sadly depleted.

A drove of 10,000 sheep are being driven from Logan county to one of the feeding stations near Omaha for winter care.

The Butler county supervisors refused to grant licenses to three applicants for saloon license in Octavia by a vote of 9 to 7.

A merchant at Eagle by mistake gave a fifty-dollar bill in change for a five, but before he discovered his error the young man who received it had "blown it in."

A brakeman tried to eject a tramp from a freight train at Ravenna the other day, but the latter drew a knife, inflicted an ugly wound on the railroad man's neck, and then made his escape.

The Verndon Vedette says the great need of that town is a cemetery. There have already been plenty of chances to start a first class grave yard, but they have never been improved.

Hon. Charles R. Keckley has decided to submit the question of the regularity of his nomination as state senator from York and Fillmore counties to the executive committee of the republican state central committee.

Mrs. Soland, the Wahoo lady who inhaled a sandburr some days ago and had several physicians attempt to relieve her of the obstruction, coughed the troublesome thing up just as the doctors were about to perform an operation with a new fangled instrument.

An old German woman known as "Teenie," who has lived at Columbus for a number of years in the most abject squalor, was recently evicted from the shanty where she has made her home. It was then discovered that the place was filled with quantities of good clothes and a bag was found containing a large amount of money. The valuables have been taken possession of by the authorities, as "Teenie" is considered unable to administer her affairs.

The McCool Junction Record is authority for the statement that about a year ago a two-year-old boy swallowed a tin whistle unbeknown to his parents. The boy would go around the house tooting on the whistle which was concealed in his stomach. This strange noise which the child made was a great mystery to the parents, and the true facts of the case did not become known until recently, when he became able to talk and told what he had swallowed.

Iowa.

Over five thousand horses have been shipped from Traer during the past two years.

Dr. C. E. Carnes, of Burlington, was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Consistory of Iowa for the ensuing year.

The Dubuque Druggists' association held a meeting, and after due deliberation decided to stop selling liquors upon the expiration of their permits.

A constable was arrested at Sabula for allowing a criminal to escape from him. The evidence, however, was not sufficient to bind him over and he was discharged.

They do things with a rush in Clinton, as is evidenced by the fact that the other day a young couple were married in the evening, danced until daylight, and the bride was a mother before breakfast.

The Iowa corn crop of 1888 is estimated at 103 per cent. The acreage showing an increase of 7 per cent, being 7,797,000 acres against 7,287,000 acres in 1887. The product, 272,805,000 bushels against 155,570,000 bushels last year.

Cascade has the best streets of any town of its size in the state. A force of men is now employed macadamizing more of their thoroughfares, and it will be but a short time before all of the streets within her borders will be graded.

The Great Northwest.

Montana has shipped more cattle to the Chicago markets this year than ever before.

The colored people of Helena, Mont., have organized an African Methodist Episcopal church.

A new bridge is being constructed across the Missouri river at Fort Benton, Mont., which will be 875 feet long.

James Johnson, who recently killed Richard Davis, of Rock Springs, Wyo., will be tried at the present term of the district court.

Mrs. Brown, the wife of the man who was shot and killed at Hartville, Wyo., was thrown from a horse last week and had two ribs broken.

The Livingston (Mont.) Enterprise reports that on Thursday night the lunch counter at the railroad depot was broken into by some tramp, who took several pies and left. His corpse has not yet been found.

A packing and provision company has been started in Helena, Mont., with a capital stock of $500,000. The object of the company is to buy, sell and raise cattle, hogs and sheep and to cure and preserve meats.

Rumor has it that the lessees of the Central mine, Hawthorne district, Nevada, made a rich discovery last week of a ledge from ten to sixteen inches wide, which carries ore that is estimated to be worth $300 a ton.

J. F. McNaught and other owners of the Mountain Goat mine, located near Murray, Idaho, a mile and a half east of Carson, Beaver district, sold the property last week to the Seattle Mining company for $500,000.

Barney Hughes, an old prospector whose hair has grown white looking for precious metals in the territory, is about to write a history of Montana. Mr. Hughes claims that all histories heretofore written are inaccurate and incorrrect.

Judge Isaac Newton Senter, of Santa Clara, Cala., who died at the home of his daughter, at that place, at the age of eighty-three years, was a native of Massachusetts, crossed the plains in 1849, settled in San Jose in 1850, and was district judge for eight years, beginning in 1860.

Pat Clark, working for W. W. Bennett, excavating on a lot in Butte, Mont., found a ledge, and posting a location notice forbade further work there, claiming the ground. Bennett tore up the location notice, drove Clark away and resumed work. Clark got another notice, posted it and again stopped the work. Then Bennett had Clark, George Ellis and Hoyt Blake, who were helping Clark, arrested and jailed, but Ellis was bailed out.

Mr. Jackson, the husband of the late lamented authoress, Helen Hunt Jackson, was married recently and is now residing at Colorado Springs, Colo. He married a niece of his first wife, and there is still a Helen Hunt Jackson. The grave of the first Mrs. Jackson, known to fame as "H. H.," is literally covered with visiting cards left by tourists who climb the mountain near Colorado Springs to visit the last resting place of this remarkable woman.

The territorial secretary of Wyoming has received a letter from an eastern lady who wants to know all about what has become of a million dollars which was left by a man named Coon, whom she says died in Cheyenne some time ago. The secretary is quite anxious to inform the lady relative of the late Mr. Coon where the million is, but thus far his efforts to discover its whereabouts have been absolutely powerless. Not only this, but he can't even learn anything about the late lamented Mr. Coon.

HE HEARD BOTH SIDES.

An Omaha Merchant's Statement of the Political Situation.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—To the Editor of THE BEE: When I got to New York I fondly hoped to get some satisfactory information for myself as to the probable chance of winning a silk hat, and about the first thing I did in the evening was to visit political headquarters. At the republican stand my convictions were convicted. I came away feeling solid with new information and fresh statistics that seemed to crown Harrison pre-eminently as the coming man. Then visiting the Hoffman house I went to the democratic parlors to view the coming political corpses. They are lively yet, though, and when I put in my say, as any outsider has a right to do in a political discussion, I was immediately flattened out by an overwhelmingly superior force of vocalized wind. One voluble talker proved to me on the tips of his fingers in about sixty seconds the certainty of Cleveland's re-election, and I had to acknowledge that there were some points I had not heard discussed, and that if the assertions made were true, doubt remained.

You can't get a good view of a building by standing close to the wall and looking up. You see but one side and that imperfectly. You must stand off a ways, getting a perspective that takes in the whole outline. Just so with politics. I therefore backed away and took upon me the mask of an interviewer. I have seen and talked with some of those who manage the different political rudders, as well as with some of the influential business men who are enrapport with headquarters, and from what I can learn I predict that Harrison will be president and Hill governor of New York. The rum power is an unit for Hill and openly trading or wanting to trade, in this city, five to one Harrison for Hill. The liquor dealers will elect Hill if knifing Cleveland will do it. I am told that in Brooklyn, which is the center of the hat making industry of this country, the operators have organized themselves and will vote against free trade to a man. So, too, will the brickmakers and cement makers along the Hudson. Other industries that will be affected by a reduction of the tariff are falling into line, and there will be a beautiful surprise in the product of this political figuring when the adding up takes place in November. That the democrats have plenty of money and the power of political office is true. That there will be, as there always has been, a large contingent of purchaseable votes can't be denied. That the rum vote is solid for Hill is demonstrated and admitted by the republicans. That intelligent partisans are betting freely on either side is an every day occurrence, and that no man can certainly foretell who will be elected goes without saying. But there is a strong probability that New York will go republican, and by a good majority—not a scant 1,000, but by a good, healthy, aggressive array of figures that will be beyond argument and indicate the intelligence and patriotism of the people of the Empire state. With a republican victory in New York the party will win, and with a big corn crop in Nebraska the country will be safe. Yours truly,

A. R. LOGIE.

J. Sterling Morton's Forgetfulness.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 30.—To the Editor of THE BEE.—The nomination of J. Sterling Morton for congress brings to mind the charges made by certain democrats that during the entire canvass of 1884 he never mentioned the name of Cleveland and Hendricks in any of his speeches. He was opposed to the nomination of Cleveland and as a delegate never did cast a vote for him. The same can be said of Hendricks. Morton in his own estimation so completely oveshadows the nominees of his party that he fails to even condescend to mention their names. Chairman Brice was notified of this fact when it was known he had sent for Morton to make a canvass in Maine. He told him this omission might be detrimental to his success as a stump speaker and requested him to make amends. When on the stump he referred to the old Roman as one of the leading lights of the democratic party who deserved success at its hands. He said the nomination of Allan G. Thurman for vice-president was an honor to the party and nation. The individual that was associated with him on the ticket, whose name had escaped his memory, was reported to be a good man. It is generally believed here that Morton did not want to remember Cleveland's name and resorted to this subterfuge to get out of it. There is no doubt but Chairman McShane will hang a medal around his neck with Cleveland's name thereon, to remind him who the democrats are supporting for the presidency.

J. E. JONES.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

TRIED FOR HER LIFE, by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Philadelphia. T. B. Peterson & Bros.

Uniform in price and style with "Cruel as the Grave," "The Family Doom," and "The Maiden Widow," the low price, 25 cents, neat typographical appearance and popularity of the author are all sufficient recommendation.

SPIRIT AND LIFE: Thoughts for To-day. By Amory H. Bradford, D. D., a volume of sermons. New York, Fords, Howard & Halbert. Vellum cloth, $1.

"Present in a clear and comprehensive fashion some of the fundamental doctrines of christianity read in the light of the most spiritual thinking of to-day. They will illustrate at once the deeper spirituality and the more distinctly practical tendency of the best modern thought."—Christian Union.

MAGAZINES.

Cassell's Family Magazine announces as the contents of the October number: Kate Eyre's serial, "For the Good of the Family," "An Australian Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Thomas B. Clegg; a poem, "To a Girl named Maud," "In Times of Sickness," "Every Day Puddings and How to Make Them," "A Paper by Frederick J. Crowest on "The Madrigal and Its Makers," "Some Favorite Dogs," "What Miss Trasdale Said," "How Ships are Spoken at Sea," "A Sketch of the Rt. Hon. W. E. Foster," "Comrades Once," continued, "To Holiday Makers" and "A Day on the Hills in Arran," by H. S. S.

The most notable papers in the October Woman's World are: "The Streets of London," by Ouida, "Tapestry Weaving," "Child Players of the Elizabethan Age," "A Walk Through the Marai's," "Charity," a poem by Arthur Symons; "History of the Bonnets of Queen Victoria's Reign," "Playgrounds and Open Spaces," "Queen's Thoughts," from the pen of "Carmen Sylva," queen of Roumania; "Roman Women at the Beginning of the Empire," and "New and Popular Artistic Needlework," and Mrs. Johnstone's admirable papers on the fashions of the month.

NOTES.

The appearance, in new edition and handsome binding of "Dreamthorp," by Alexander Smith, the author of several noteworthy books, bearing the imprint of Lee & Shepard, Boston, will be hailed with much satisfaction by the reading public. This delightful and highly instructive book contains some of the rarest gems of thought, and "Dreamthorp" seemed to be just the spot for the gifted writer to gain the inspiration to prepare for the public his masterly essays. There are twelve chapters—"Dreamthorp," "On the Writing of Essays," "Of Death and the Fear of Dying," "William Dunbar," "A Lark's Flight," "Christmas," "Men of Letters," "On the Importance of a Man to Himself," "A Shelf on My Book-Case," "Goeffrey Chaucer," "Books and Gardens," and "On Vagabonds."

The peculiar interpretation of Christ's teaching made by Count Tolstoi and his example in renouncing his former military, social and literary habits of life for the life of a Russian peasant, have made as deep an impression on the thoughs of the time as his great novels. Is this the proper interpretation of Christ's teaching and is the Christian world in error? Canon Farrar has answered this inquiry in a review of Tolstoi's writings and religious faith and manner of life in an essay, which has both a literary and a deep religious interest. It has been procured by the Forum and will appear in the number for October.

Edward L. Wilson, the traveler, writer and photographer, whose recent articles on "The Modern Nile" and "The Great Pyramid" have made widely known the many picturesque features of Egypt, will describe in the October Scribner's "The Temples of Egypt."

Prof. Arthur T. Hadley's article in Scribner's for October on "The Railroad in its Business Relations," will throw much light on the questions of rates, pooling, and government control. It is written for the non-professional reader in clear, explicit language.

Two striking portraits of Lester Wallack will illustrate his reminiscences in the October Scribner's. There will also be many portraits of old-time actors who are referred to in this paper.

An illustrated love story of Nantucket, by H. H. Boyesen, will appear in the October Scribner's, under the title "Charity."

Mr. George Kennan's Siberian articles are to continue through the coming year of The Century. Among other matters of great interest will be the culmination of Mr. Kennan's revelations in a minute and tragic account of the mines of Kara, to which more than a single article will be devoted. Mr. Keenan has written for St. Nicholas an account of the "Russian Overland Telegraph" enterprise, his connection with which first took him to Siberia. The Century for the coming year is to contain Charles DeKay's series of illustrated papers on Ireland, for some time in preparation and already announced. They will deal with the ethnology, customs, literature, etc., of the country. A series of Irish-American stories by George H. Jessup is also to appear during 1880. Each story is complete in itself, but the series has a connected interest. E. W. Kemble will furnish illustrations.

Warner's Log Cabin Remedies—old fashioned, simple compounds, used in the days of our hardy forefathers, are "old timers" but "old reliable." They comprise a "Sarsaparilla," "Hops and Buchu Remedy," "Cough and Consumption Remedy," "Hair Tonic," "Extract," for external and internal use, "Plasters," "Rose Cream," for catarrh, and "Liver Pills." They are put up by H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of Warner's Safe Remedies, and promise to equal the standard value of those great preparations. All druggists keep them.

"James," said the undertaker, "it's about time to close the shop. Have you heard of any change in the condition of Mr. Simpson since noon?" "No, sir," replied the boy, "except that they've just turned off the doctors and called in a christian scientist." "James," rejoined his employer, shaking his head gloomily, "we will keep the shop open half an hour longer."

ECHOES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Remarkable Enthusiasm Manifested By the Lancaster Republicans.

SUNDAY GUESTS AT LINCOLN.

A Fireman Seriously Injured—A Foundry Reduced to Ashes—Grand Rally at Bennett—General and Personal.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, Sept. 30.

The republicans of Lancaster county are wide awake. It is certain that she intends to sustain her reputation as the banner republican county of the state. At no time during the history of the past has there ever been more enthusiasm in republican circles than now. Genuine conversions have taken the place of the shiftless mugwump, and the rank and file of the party is stronger than ever; the boys are evidently working upon the theory that vigilance is the price of liberty. There is no faltering or falling by the wayside. Last night enthusiastic meetings were held in this city, Bennett and Little Lalt school house. From two to four meetings will be held throughout the county every night from now until the morning of the election. The fight will be aggressive. There will be no compromise with democracy in any sense.

The Capital City Flambeau club held a very important meeting at republican headquarters last night. The parade preceding the speaking was imposing. It was headed by the drum corps, and the marches and counter marches attracted the attention of a large number of people and evoked many complimentary remarks. At 8:30 o'clock Judge Parker called the meeting to order, and introduced Rev. Ralston, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational church, who held the vast audience in closest attention for more than an hour. He convinced his audience that he could teach the principles of good government as well as preach. His argument on the principle of protection was exhaustive and convincing, and he arraigned the prohibition party and likened it unto a little go-cart, the head of which is hitched to the democratic wagon. He stated emphatically that the party did not care half so much for prohibition as it did for democratic success. Hon. J. B. Strode closed the meeting with a spirited talk. He traced the history of democracy and the attitude of the party on the tariff question. The meeting was decidedly the most enthusiastic held in the city since the formal inauguration of the campaign. It certainly strengthened republicans and weakened democrats who care to listen to reason and personal interests. Mossbacks, however, will vote their prejudices irregardless of party and truth.

LINCOLN'S SUNDAY GUESTS.

At the Capital: J. F. Hoile, Chicago; Mrs. Mereland, Beatrice; A. L. Sproule, Chicago; C. M. Price, Minneapolis; J. H. Burns, Topeka; N. H. Applegate, St. Louis; J. J. Jones, Chicago; I. W. Egbert, Kansas City; F. W. Brown, St. Louis; Pat McGeer, Davey; Thomas Price, Bennett; B. M. Potter, St. Joseph; W. M. Suley, Bennett; I. J. Boyd, Chicago; R. J. Franklin, Omaha; J. W. Smith, Kansas City; J. F. Cane, New York; J. Mattox, St. Joseph; J. H. Goulding, Kearney; William Bruno, Milwaukee; William Patterson, Central City; F. Bruno, Filley; E. S. Hoff, Chicago; W. S. Kine, Kearney; S. S. Smith, Wahoo; Jesse Lowe, Omaha; G. B. Christie, Omaha; Charles Parish, Chicago; J. B. Headley, St. Louis; H. A. Faulks, Wahoo; W. D. Wildman, Culbertson; W. H. Ashworth, Deadwood; W. C. Aswell, Scranton; John M. Hill, Omaha; W. A. Scott, Bryan, O.

At the Windsor—Frank Ismond, Kansas City; J. M. Crombie, Detroit; Fred Kelly, Chicago; T. C. White, St. Louis; J. O. Brandenbaugh, Kansas City; M. S. Fishman, Chicago; F. L. Prawl, Omaha; Paul Friesten, New York; C. F. Givans, Kansas City; L. F. Long Chicago; D. Chase Kansas City; F. G. Cusack, St. Louis; A. R. Jackson, Chicago; D. W. Harris, Omaha; A. Vail, New York; G. A. Desmond, Atchison; George A. Cote, St. Louis; L. Eisenbach, Chicago; C. F. Cross, Richmond, Va.; Sidney Tichnor, H. W. Otley, Philadelphia; C. F. McCarroll, Owensburg, Ky.; G. C. Hudson, New York; E. S. McKinney, Chicago; J. J. Little and George O. Morris, New York; Fred Eldred Chicago; J. A. Hamilton, St. Louis; T. H. Kehoe, Chicago; Ben Spitz, Kansas City.

At Opelts—W. J. Felton, Milwaukee; J. D. Wood, Chicago; A. Linton, Kansas City; Harry Bloss, Fairfield; H. B. Field, Kansas City; A. B. Campbell, Chicago; William Fulton, Nebraska City; H. H. Haynor, Omaha; S. J. Chapman, Chicago; M. Fesshr, St. Louis; John R. Truell, New York; J. K. Fleming, Omaha; J. Moses, Racine, Wis.; C. W. Manwaring, Detroit; Irvine Watson, Chicago; W. S. Gamble, Janesville, Wis.; W. L. Ewing, Westfield, Mass.; B. W. Hem, Burlington; W. B. Pfohl, Buffalo; J. M. Jarrell, St Louis; E. G. Thompson, Omaha; W. T. Runyan, Des Moines; F. E. Church, Crete; S. D. Wadsworth, Council Bluffs; A. M. Giffins, Chicago; John Phillips, Lancaster, Wis.; J. R. Perkins, Omaha; A. J. Van Engers, New York; G. D. Williams, Chicago; J. H. Pratt, Omaha; Charles M. Hough, St. Louis; John McErlain, South Bend, Ind.; F. T. Anders, Omaha; W. F. Morris, Cheyenne; J. C. Blackburn, Arlington.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

The friends of Charles W. Clites, a member of hose company No. 1, will be sorry to learn that he met with a very serious accident about noon yesterday. While engaged in cleaning up some rubbish at the rear of the stalls where the company's horses are kept, one of them gave him a terrific kick square in the face, piling him up in an insensible condition for several minutes, so lifeless, too, that his friends thought for a moment that the kick had killed him. Dr. Hart was called and dressed his wounds. His lip was found to be badly cut and his nose broken. Charley will doubtless be somewhat disfigured, but it is thought that his wounds will soon heal. It was a narrow escape from mortal injuries.

REPUBLICANS ENTHUSE AT BENNETT.

The republicans of Bennett and vicinity held an enthusiastic meeting last evening. It was largely attended. The Harrison and Morton club of the place is probably the best organized and equipped of any in Lancaster county. At least it is the only mounted club, and it stops not for "wind or weather" when work is the order for the national, state and county republican tickets. And, moreover, the republicans of the town and vicinity are loyal to the core. The prohibitionists stole a march on the boys during the week and secured the public hall for the evening for the purpose of organizing a club to battle for democracy. They held it during the entire evening and denied the republican committee of the town and visitors even the ordinary and customary courtesies. The republican meeting was therefore held in the open air, and, despite the cool, raw evening, about five hundred people stood without for two hours and listened to telling speeches from Messrs. H. M. Bushnell, Munger and Dawes, of this city. The republicans of Bennett will put to shame the action of the cold water reformers. But their action corresponds with the narrowness of their cause.

A $2,500 BLAZE.

Hedges' foundry was practically reduced to ashes last night. This is the third fire that has overtaken Mr. Hedges since his residence in Lincoln, dating three years back, and each time the loss has been severe for a business man in moderate circumstances. His loss last night will reach about $1,300. The damage to his moulding tools and machinery is said to have been the greatest. But, however, with his characteristic pluck and energy he will commence to rebuild upon the ruins at once, and within a month a better building will take the place of the old one. As indicated by the subhead, the total loss will reach about $2,500, upon which was written $1,200 insurance.

CITY NEWS AND NOTES.

The Irish-American republican club will hold a meeting at Fitzgerald's hall Monday evening. James Farwell, secretary of the club, urges the attendance of all Irish-Americans who favor protection to American labor. "Come," says he, "and ally yourselves with the party that has ever been the friend of Ireland."

John Massey, of Yankee Hill, is one of the Tippecanoe veterans of 1840. Although ninety-three years of age he dug eleven bushels of potatoes a day or two since, and says this is evidence enough that "I shall be able to vote for Harrison and Morton in November."

J. M. Hill, a representative of the Lininger & Metcalf Implement, Buggy and Wagon company, of Omaha, spent Sunday in Lincoln.

The Nebraska free trade apostles, John A. McShane and J. Sterling Morton, will be accorded a reception at the Capital city on next Thursday. This will be the occasion of a grand blowout, and it is expected that democracy will shout itself hoarse.

J. C. McBride moves around quietly in his canvass for sure election to the next general assembly of the state. He is of the people and for the people and every vote cast for him is one of individual and personal interest.

The water pressure is almost up to the required standard. It is becoming quite evident that the Antelope plant will do the work. This will knock the "far fetched" theories of furnishing the city water from the Platte or Oak creek to the four winds. The best of water is now seemingly assured to the city.

Governor Thayer is expected home from his eastern trip to-morrow. When last heard from he was in Massachusetts. He has been taking a live interest in political affairs in the east and his opinion as to the situation will be worth seeking.

A Novel Way to Raise Money.

OMAHA, Sept. 25.—To the Editor of THE BEE: Apropos of the efforts made by the Young Men's Christian Association of Omaha, to raise funds for the completion of their building, a scheme is suggested which has proven eminently successful in raising money to endow St. Luke's hospital, New York. The projector sent to a friend a letter asking the latter to send two copies of it to two of his friends the request that each of them should again twice copy the epistle and dispatch it to an equal number of acquaintances. This system of soliciting aid was continued through twenty series. Those who received letters bearing that number were expected to send six cents to the projector of the scheme without making any further copies of the request. This novel system of obtaining financial aid for the Y. M. C. A. would have the advantage of giving the proposed scheme a wide publicity. And at the expense of only six cents and a little trouble, an amount could be collected which would be impossible to get by another method. It is the old horseshoe and nail story put to practical test. In other words, it is a problem in arithmetical progression, promising most gratifying results.

A little figuring will show that if every person reached by the letter remits 6 cents, the total amount received by the association would be no less than $125,000. Even if only those who received letter No. 20 replied, there would be over five hundred thousand responses, and the money contributed would be over $30,000. Let the scheme be tried.

C. S. E.

Abolish It.

Lincoln Call.

The "militia" of the country is supposed to be the domestic force of a state, for the state's defense, different from the regular army, and can be employed at home or abroad in either aggressive or defensive operations. It is in fact a part of the regular army and while the state legislature may prescribe its functions, yet the constitution of the United States has given the power to provide for "calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions." The only time the militia of Nebraska was ever called to defend anything was at the famous battle of Camp Dump. It was when the whole crowd was ordered to Omaha upon questionable authority of law by the boy governor, Albinus Nance. There was an alleged riot. The militia was hurried to Omaha and remained there between March 9, 1882, and March 22, 1882. A bill was railroaded through the legislature of $11,050.10 to defray the expense of the frightful farce. The items of expense would all be of interest. A band of music cost $60.92. One firm furnished meats at an expense of $2,212. C. F. Goodman furnished drugs and medicines, $114.25, while the Burlington railway charged and was paid $1,503.56 for transporting troops.

And what did the militia do?

There was no riot to suppress. There was no danger. The sheriff of Douglas county should have sent them home at once. But they remained, at a great expense, and all they did was to kill in cold blood, without warrant or reason, an old tottering gray-haired man, of the name of Amstrong, who was crossing the street. They bore down upon him and with a bayonet pierced him and killed him.