THE DAILY BEE.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, } 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	18,062
Tuesday, Sept. 25	18,051
Wednesday, Sept. 26	18,057
Thursday, Sept. 27	18,040
Friday, Sept. 28	18,066
Saturday, Sept. 29	18,049
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 14,340 copies; for October, 1887, 14,331 copies; for November, 1887, 15,226 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies; for January, 1888, 15,206 copies; for February, 1888, 15,062 copies; for March, 1888, 16,989 copies; for April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 18,151 copies; for June, 1888, 19,241 copies; for July, 1888, 18,033 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.

LIKE poor Othello Fred Nye finds his occupation gone.

JAY GOULD has grabbed another railroad, the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas. As a sick man Mr. Gould is pretty well, thank you.

THIS time Mr. Adams brought a plan of the great Union Pacific depot in his satchel, but Judge Dillon, famous for his double-decker bridge decision, will probably enjoin the construction.

IT IS doubtful whether there is much foundation in the report that the Mormons are looking toward old Mexico for the haven of Saints' rest. The elders are quite well aware that their peculiar institution could not for a moment be grafted on Spanish stock, or made to flourish on Mexican soil.

THE only truly independent Omaha daily has done off with both of its barrels in the shoot at Grover Cleveland, J. Sterling Morton, John A. McShane and prohibition. The Nebraska democracy is jubilant and McShane feels confident of his triumphant election as governor by an overwhelming majority. A prohibition paper will exert a tremendous influence in Omaha in the present political crisis.

STATISTICS place the number of immigrants to America for the eight months ending with August at four hundred thousand. This exceeds the record for the corresponding period of last year by about thirty thousand. What is worthy of note is, that while no perceptible increase took place in the emigration from Great Britain or Germany, the most remarkable increase was from Russia, Hungary and Poland.

AFTER fighting each other for a year the northwestern railroads have finally kissed and made up. This reconciliation affects principally the St. Paul and Minneapolis roads, although it includes pretty much all the granger lines running out of Chicago. Having buried the tomahawk the next move on the programme will be for the railroads to tax traffic all it will bear in order to recoup themselves for disastrous rate wars.

SO LONG as the United States has at disposal millions of acres of virgin soil, there need be no fears of overpopulation from the influx of desirable foreigners. By surveyors' calculations just made public, it is ascertained that seventeen millions six hundred thousand acres, comprising some of the best grazing and agricultural lands in Montana, will be thrown open to settlement. This land is part of the Indian reservation in the northwestern part of Montana ceded to the public domain by the treaty of the Indian commission and act of congress.

WITH the discovery of the Foster forgeries following so closely upon the heels of the Bedell case, New York is literally all broke up. Forging mortgages is comparatively a pasture green, a rich strike for clever swindlers. In the case of these two rogues it was a golden El Dorado. There is in consequence of the exposures, a great overhauling of papers and records of real estate transactions. Business men and property holders have become panic stricken lest the collateral in their hands may turn out to be worthless due to the knavery of some trusted clerk.

THERE is a steady decline in the number of new cases of yellow fever at Jacksonville, and there is a small diminution in the percentage of deaths. But the number of cases at Fernandina, on the west coast of Florida, is suspiciously increasing, and this is a bad feature, because this port is in close steamboat communication with New Orleans. If the very strict quarantine between eastern Florida and western was not sufficient to prevent the disease from creeping into Fernandina will it be possible to protect New Orleans? That is the question. When the hopeful news that things were better in Jacksonville were telegraphed north it was natural to suppose that the worst was over. But it may be that the pestilence has spent itself in Jacksonville, but has spread itself over other parts of Florida, just as a fire in the woods dies out at one point but bursts forth with new fury at another. Contributions are still in order.

The Exclusion Bill a Law.

The president has transmitted to congress, with his approval, the bill to exclude Chinese laborers from the United States, and submitted therewith a long message. We have never doubted that Mr. Cleveland would do this, simply because it was necessary to complete the game of politics which has been at the bottom of the whole recent movement regarding Chinese immigration. Had Mr. Cleveland vetoed this bill he would have defeated his own game and brought humiliation to every democrat in congress who has been doing his bidding in the matter. It remains to be seen whether he will find in it any political profit.

The bill is very thorough and comprehensive in its provisions, and if rigidly enforced will put an end to the immigration of Chinese laborers. That it violates existing treaty obligations no one, so far as we know, pretends to deny. It was hurried through the house without receiving half the consideration that is given to scores of measures of comparatively trifling consequence, obtaining of course the unanimous support of the democrats of that body, simply on the rumor that the Chinese government had rejected the treaty negotiated last spring. The senate showed a better sense of the importance of the matter, and the bill was delayed some days in that body, but finally passed there before the government was officially advised of the rejection of the treaty. Indeed it is said the Chinese government only decided not to ratify the treaty after learning of the senate's action, self-respect leaving that government no other alternative than to reject the treaty.

The principal defense of the exclusion bill offered in congress was that every government has the right to protect its people against an offensive immigration. The proposition is doubtless unassailable, but there is a decent and respectful way of securing such protection which nations observe that have some regard for their obligations and for international comity. It certainly cannot be maintained that this was the way pursued in the passage of the exclusion bill, and the attitude in which it places the country, of having legislated in violation of treaty obligations, is made the more unfortunate by the universal knowledge that politics was at the bottom of the whole proceeding. Everybody knows that legislation of this character would not have been rushed through in any other than a presidential year, however imminent the danger to be averted, and we shall not as a people gain in the respect of the world by having to confess this. Mr. Cleveland's message is in some respects adroit, and is perhaps as good an apology for the legislation he has approved as could be made. But it does not prove that there was a danger that rendered it immediately necessary, or that it was a proper and wise thing for this government to take a step in violation of treaties which it had sought, and which have secured to the country commercial advantages of no small importance. Whether China will attempt any form of retaliation is uncertain. It has been said that the Chinese are concerned only for the gains, and that for these they will make any sacrifice of independence and self-respect. If this is a correct description of their character they will perhaps do nothing to show their displeasure with the action of this government, at least to the extent of interfering with the commercial privileges now enjoyed. The new law, when it goes into effect, will doubtless be rigidly enforced, and if so there will be no further additions after the 1st of next January to the number of Chinese laborers in the United States. It is to be hoped this question will now be dropped as an issue in politics.

Ill-Founded Reports.

There have been reports from time to time, growing more numerous within the past ten days, that there was a lack of harmony in the republican national committee; that its chairman, Senator Quay, was not pleased with the course of the campaign in some respects, and particularly with Mr. Blaine's contributions to it; that the friends of General Harrison were feeling quite sorely toward Mr. Blaine, and that the candidate himself was not entirely pleased. In short, that there was generally a great deal of grumbling and displeasure, of which Mr. Blaine was said to be the principal cause.

The conference held in New York on Sunday, at which Mr. Quay and Mr. Blaine, and where a number of other prominent republicans were present, is a sufficient answer to the reports of want of harmony and good feeling. A this conference, which appears to have had reference chiefly to arranging the western speaking tour of Mr. Blaine, the best possible spirit prevailed, and the feeling expressed was that of full confidence in republican success. Mr. Quay and Mr. Blaine held a private conference and parted with the utmost cordiality.

There is no dissension in the republican camp, unless all signs are misleading. The party leaders are working shoulder to shoulder in complete harmony, and rank and file are earnest and enthusiastic, and the campaign is progressing smoothly and vigorously. There is every reason to believe it will continue so to the end, and that the result five weeks from to-day will be entirely satisfactory.

Iowa and California.

The struggle over railroad commissionerships in the neighboring state of Iowa affords some food for reflection. The candidates, while nominally republican and democrat, are essentially anti-monopoly and its reverse. The republican party has chosen three strong anti-monopoly men. The railroads immediately combined and offered to throw all their united strength in favor of the democratic candidates generally if that party would nominate for the railroad commissionerships persons satisfactory to the corporations.

This is only a repetition of the experience of California, where the railroads have pooled all their forces in the state conventions of both parties to dictate the nominations of their creatures on the railroad commission, and when they fail to control the candidates of one party they throw their influence at the election to the other. The outcome is that usually two out of three railroad commissioners are railroaders, and the state remains at the mercy of the monopolies. The only safe policy for the people is direct regulation and restriction by law, with the courts as a tribunal to punish extortion and discrimination.

Quarantine Against Tramps.

During the past month the city of Omaha entertained for a period varying from one to thirty days with free board and lodging about six hundred and thirty-five gentlemen, irrespective of race, color or previous condition. For this display of hospitality, the taxpayers have footed bills amounting to several thousand dollars. In other words, of the thirteen hundred arrests made by the police for September, three hundred and twenty were for drunkenness and three hundred and fifteen for vagrancy. These figures speak for themselves. They show that fully one-half of the arrests made are drunkards and vagrants, for the support of whom the city is taxed annually many thousands of dollars. It is a disgrace to our council that it saddles this burden on the backs of taxpayers. Long ago provisions for a work-house or a rock-pile should have been made by which this class could at least be made to profit the city something. The council, it is true, passed an ordinance to compel vagrants to work out their fines on the street. But as it is only a half-hearted measure, it has not been enforced, and not likely to be. It is the plain duty of the council to give this matter its immediate attention and relieve taxpayers from supporting able-bodied tramps. It is safe to predict that a sentence to the work-house will have its salutary effect, not so much in the value of the labor that can be got out of vagrants and bummers as in the reduction of the number of this class of tax-eaters. A notice to tramps that they must work out their board will be as effective in keeping them away from Omaha as a shotgun quarantine.

The Decline of Polygamy.

The majority report of the Utah commission, a few days ago submitted to the secretary of the interior, shows that under the strict enforcement of the anti-polygamy laws polygamy is steadily declining, and that it cannot be a great while before it is entirely abandoned in Utah. Last year there were but eight indictments for polygamy, conviction being secured in half of these cases. Not only is it evident that polygamy is declining, but it is also plain that the power of the Mormon hierachy in the territory has been forever broken, and that they have come to clearly realize this. The fact that there is a movement on foot to establish new centers of Mormon colonization in territory outside the jurisdiction of the United States, is a confession of the hierarchy of the hopelessness of their battle against the national authority sustained by public opinion. Certainly those who believe in the wisdom and justice of the laws against polygamy have reason to be satisfied with the results.

The report of the majority of the commission renews the recommendation that Utah should not be admitted to the union until such time as the Mormon people shall show by their future acts that they have abandoned polygamy in good faith, and not then until an amendment shall have been made to the constitution of the United States prohibiting the practice of polygamy. Doubtless there would be no difficulty in securing the approval by the legislatures of all the states of such an amendment, but its necessity is not apparent. Whenever the Mormon people give satisfactory evidence that they have renounced polygamy and the territory is admitted to statehood, there will be no danger thereafter that polygamy would have a new growth, because the increase of the population hostile to this practice would render such a growth impossible, and it would be a question of only a very little time when Mormon influence in the affairs of government would entirely cease. At present the Mormon increase is not rapid, and it is more than probable it will be less so hereafter under the operation of a severer scrutiny in the matter of immigration, even if there shall not be passed stronger laws than we now have for the regulation of immigration. Nor is there danger of an attempt to plant polygamy in any other territory of the United States. The suggestion of a constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy does not appear, therefore, to have any sound reason, for when this practice is once stamped out in Utah it will permanently disappear from the country. The indications are that the time is not remote when this will be accomplished. When a people discover, as the Mormons evidently have, the futility of combatting the national authority, submission may be reluctant, but it is certain to come. The further decline of polygamy in Utah may therefore be expected to be rapid, and its final extinction cannot be far off.

The Police in Flanders.

The police orders to vacate all disorderly houses in the Third ward west of Tenth street is an effort in the direction of moral reform from which the decent portion of the community is not likely to derive much benefit. The social evil always will exist in large cities and any effort to stamp it out of one locality only transfers the infection into other localities. The more the police meddle with dissolute women, the greater the demoralization among the police force. Like the army in Flanders, the police will become infected with vice by this crusade. From the chief down to the patrolman none is proof against temptation. And when to this is added the opportunity for levying blackmail and collecting hush money, the movement becomes a serious menace to morality and integrity in the police force.

Like many other new departures recently inaugurated, this raid will prove a delusion and a snare to the social-evil reformers.

WHILE reluctantly conceding that Omaha is supplanting her as a pork packing center, Kansas City is trying to disparage our city as a cattle market and beef packing center. Well, let us see. For the week ending September 27, Chicago received seventy-two thousand cattle, Kansas City thirty-six thousand, Omaha sixteen thousand, St. Louis eleven thousand and New York ten thousand. For the same period, Chicago shipped twenty-three thousand cattle, holding about fifty thousand head for home consumption and beef packing. Kansas City shipped twenty-five thousand, retaining ten thousand head, while Omaha shipped eleven thousand, using about five thousand head to supply the home beef packing industry. In comparison, therefore, with these leading cattle markets of the country, Omaha ranks third both as a shipping and a beef packing point. There is everything to be proud of in this position.

OWING to a scarcity of raw sugars there will be shortly an increase of price and the consumer will be called upon to pay from 1½ to 2c per pound more for granulated. This would have happened even if there never had been a Brooklyn sugar trust. The causes are obvious. For the past twenty years the owners of sugar estates in the West Indies have barely made a living. They have received nothing for their land, nothing for their machinery and a bare living for their personal supervision of sugar making. Not only is this the case in the West Indies, but it is equally true of all other places where the cane is cultivated. The sugar planters have fared no better than have the beef raisers whose cattle ranches have for several years past been unproductive.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

The Nance County Sentinel speaks for Connell's nomination as "a defeat for Church Howe and the railroads and a victory for the people.

The Beatrice Republican inquires: "Is there a republican in this county who will vote for the state senate, who, when he heard that President Garfield had been assassinated said that he was glad of it! It can be substantiated that Captain Ashby made such a remark."

The Hastings Nebraskan is pleased with the nomination of Mr. Connell, and declares that the "result is a most gratifying one. Mr. Connell is an able man, and his candidacy has united all the elements of the party. This will insure a solid republican delegation to congress from Nebraska once more."

The Ashland Gazette says: "The harmony which prevails in the republican ranks in Saunders county this year, is certainly significant of the election of every man on the ticket by large majorities. When such harmony and good feeling prevails, there is bound to be good work done, and with good work the entire ticket is sure to be elected."

The Auburn Granger asks the party papers of Nemaha county if they will "join with the Granger in demanding the repeal of that section of the session laws of 1887 which allows county clerks to receive for making up the tax list six times as much as it is worth to do the work, and this in addition to the regular fees that in this county amount to $1,500, or are they too busy looking after party to care for the people?"

"The nomination of W. J. Connell, of Omaha, as candidate for congress from the First district," says the Liberty Journal, "means republican success by the full party majority in the First district, at least. Mr. Connell is a man of unquestionable ability, of irreproachable character, and a straight republican. The contest for the nomination was a warm one, but was conducted in the best of spirit. It was an open fight, characterized by no unfair methods, and the result was endorsed with genuine earnestness by the defeated candidates and their friends. The nomination of Mr. Connell insures a republican congressman from the big first."

The Humphrey Independent remarks: "Of course the republicans are expected to tumble over each other to assist Secretary of State Laws to a re-election to office, but they won't do it, and the result of the November election will be similar to that when Church Howe went down for being subservient to the will and wish of the railroads. One of our business men ordered a small bill of goods from New York city. The freight bill showed the following proportion: From New York to Omaha, $3.92; from Omaha to Humphrey, $6.55, making the rate about twenty times as much in Nebraska as east of the Missouri river, and yet Secretary Laws is in no hurry to assist in relieving the people."

Mr. Connell's nomination was very satisfactory to the Wahoo Wasp and it believes "his nomination to be the strongest that could have been made, and one that insures the election of a republican congressman from the first district of Nebraska by a good round majority. Hon. W. J. Connell will be a strong candidate because he is the candidate of the people. In the political struggles in this state between the people and the railroad corporations in the past, Connell has always been found upon the side of the people as against the corporation monopoly. In his practice as an attorney it has always fallen to his lot to prosecute and not to defend the railroads in their encroachments upon private rights and damage to personal interests. No charge of railroad attorneyship or 'corporation capper' can attach to him. He is a clean handed candidate in every respect."

The Grand Island Independent makes the following political observations: "When a man is a candidate for a public official position, his public acts form a legitimate subject for discussion and full consideration, for the reason that by these acts one must weigh a man's fitness for the position to which he aspires. In many respects John L. Means is personally a jolly, good, clever fellow, but he has, in a public capacity, shown himself stubborn, headstrong, and many times unfair, and as to methods entirely unscrupulous and politically unreliable. As mayor he threw obstructions in the way of the building of our street car line, and he also at various times, it will be remembered, sought to make use of his political position as mayor to wreak vengeance upon personal enemies, and to reward personal friends. He has been unreliable, too, in politics, being moved purely by personal considerations."

Under the caption, "A One-Sided Fight," the Nebraska City Press says: "The democracy has again chosen J. Sterling Morton for sacrifice, and there is every probability that he will be worse slaughtered this time than ever before. He is a man with whose political principles a majority of the voters of the First district have no sympathy; a theorist and an extremist, who himself has declared the issue in his speech of acceptance, and worse ultra-tariff reform views will, beyond question, prevent his ever reaching congress from a state that is prosperous and contented under the republican protective system. His sympathies are rather monarchial than democratic, in a broad sense, and his affiliations and attitude in the past will lose for him the labor vote that went to McShane. Brown or Fitzgerald might have stood a chance; Morton has not a shadow of one. His nomination makes the fight one-sided and the result a foregone conclusion."

Von Moltke's Opportunity.

Chicago Tribune.

I wonder if Von Moltke doesn't want somebody to write his memoirs!—*Badeau.*

More Soap!

Tribune.

High above the din of political strife, the blare of subsidized brass bands, and the clash of contending jaws can still be heard the despairing voice of Chairman Brice, of the democratic national committee, calling for more soap.

For Political Purposes.

San Francisco Chronicle.

No matter what happens to the Scott Exclusion bill, its introduction will have served a useful end. It will help to prove what was generally understood before, that the democratic professions of hostility to the Chinese are only made for political purposes, and that they are at heart in favor of cheap cooley labor.

Wrong and Disgraceful.

Chicago Inter-Ocean

At fifteen minutes past 1 o'clock Saturday the successful "corner" on September wheat nominally died. Its influence, however, will not disappear for many a day.

The system of trading which permits any one man or set of men to "corner" one of the necessaries of life is all wrong, and is a deep disgrace to so great and powerful an institution as the Chicago board of trade.

Where Nebraska Borrows.

Boston Advertiser.

At the present time Boston rejoices in the successful business operation of fifty-nine national banks with a capital of $52,650,000 and a surplus of $13,914,512, besides a large amount of undivided profits. These banks carry a loan varying from time to time, but averaging well up to $150,000,000. The daily settlement of their immense business, which in a year amounts to nearly $450,000,000,000, is made through the clearing house, an association to which fifty-five of the prominent national banks belong. Through these banks thirty-three other institutions, either national banks in this vicinity or local trust companies, also make their daily exchanges. Sixteen of the Boston banks have also been designated as national bank depositories and hold on deposit, secured by government bonds, nearly $5,000,000 of government funds.

How They Amuse Themselves.

Chicago News.

Distinguished United States senator rises and addresses the presiding officer:

"I wish to give notice, Mr. President, that I am about to violate the rules of this honorable body by using unparliamentary language, but that I will then withdraw the language and apologize for having used it."

The Chair—The gentleman will proceed.

Distinguished Senator—I merely wish to say that the gentlemen on the other side of the chamber are mostly horse-thieves and bunko-steerers.

The Chair—It is understood that the gentleman withdraws the offensive remarks and that by common consent they will be omitted from the record. The gentleman who has just flung a cuspidor at the gentleman who has the floor of course apologize for the unparliamentary act.

Second Distinguished Senator—Most assuredly I do, Mr. President.

The Chair—Very well. The cuspidor will be omitted from the record. Proceed with the debate.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Ex-Minister Curry arrived from Spain on Sunday.

M. C. Chevalier de Tavera, minister from Austria has arrived.

Talmage cleaves to his idols and will vote for Fisk and Brooks.

The late Rev. James Freeman Clarke left an estate valued at about $30,000.

Justice Stanley Matthews of the United States supreme court is critically ill in Washington.

Justice Field of the United States supreme court is on his way home from the Pacific coast by the Canadian Pacific railway.

James G. Blaine is said to have been paid at the rate of $1.50 per line for his article on "The President's Error" in the American Magazine.

M. Paul Blouet, "Max O'Rell," is preparing a lecture on Americans for a tour of Great Britain. He will tell the truth about us, and tell it brilliantly.

King Kalakaua, of Hawaii, is about to join the army of authors. He has sent to New York the manuscript of a book he has written on "The Myths of the Hawaiian Isles."

Yan Phon Lee, a graduate of Yale, who married a wealthy New Haven (Conn.) girl, has been appointed to a position in the Pacific bank, San Francisco, Cal. He will attend to all the business his countrymen, the Chinese, have with the bank.

Colonel Michael Sheridan is still at Nonquitt, Mass., at work on his great brother's book. He probably will be assigned to duty at Chicago. His relief at headquarters, Colonel T. M. Vincent, has just reached Washington from St. Paul.

Sir John Savill has been severely criticised in English clubs and drawing-rooms, and it is even thought that his mind is unbalanced. He has declined the diplomatic pension of £1,700 a year to which his services entitle him, and the reason he gave is that he doesn't need the money. This is the first instance of the kind on record in England.

Anna Dickinson as she appears on the stump in Indiana: "She was clad in a gobelin blue silk Princess gown, square in the neck and with open sleeves. A bunch of Jacqueminot roses formed a corsage bouquet, and a red, white and blue handkerchief was pinned to her belt with a chatelaine pin. She wore a ring or two, a pair of slender gold bracelets, a ruby necklace, and dainty ruby earrings. The whole effect of costume was a conspicuous combination of the national colors—red, white and blue."

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

Otoe county has eight paupers living at the poor farm.

Cedar Rapids Methodists will build a parsonage for their pastor.

Alexandria parties are contemplating putting in a bank at Deshler.

A good many lead dollars were circulated in Creighton during the county fair.

The residents of Republican City have voted to exclude the saloon by a vote of 48 to 1.

The hospital at the Genoa Indian school is almost ready for occupancy, but there are no patients to use it.

The spoiled adobes at Fort Robinson are being replaced by bricks, which will be completed by Christmas.

A lodge of the Knights of the Golden Eagle was instituted at Cedar Rapids last week with twenty-six charter members.

John Murray, an employe of the Nebraska City distillery, became suddenly insane Saturday night and terrorized the natives with his strange behavior. He was captured by the police and locked up to await developments.

Twenty-four years ago last Thursday, says the Tecumseh Republican, Judge Wilson made his homestead entry. He still owns the land, and after carefully searching the records the judge says he believes his farm is the only one now owned in Johnson county by the same person who made the entry.

Albert H. Aronson, who started a Swedish paper at Holdrege three weeks ago, is now on his way to his mother country, having mortgaged his office for all it was worth, borrowed all the money he could from his friends and left a number of creditors to mourn his departure. He was to have been married in a few weeks, but his friends do not expect him to return.

Judge Haynes, who separated from his wife at Plattsmouth eighteen years ago, departing for parts unknown, returned to his first love Saturday. He has been living for years at Detroit, Mich. The wife had secured a divorce last year, but recently received word of her husband's whereabouts and opened a correspondence with him which resulted in his return.

The Nebraska City Press says: Five years ago Nebraska City had almost no manufactories; now she is the manufacturing center of this section, nearly a tenth of her population finding work in her factories. Five years ago Nebraska City had less than 5,000 people and two hundred empty houses; today she has from 12,000 to 15,000 people and, practically, not a vacant dwelling. And the next five years will do more for her than the past five years have done.

Father Martin takes leave of the readers of the Dakota City Argus in its last issue and makes the statement that "as the present owner of the Argus does not wish to have my story continued in his columns, it may possibly appear in some other paper." This leaves the readers of the Argus in a sad dilemma. In the last chapter, the CCCCCXI, of "Love or Money," the hero is dead and on the way to the undertaker's. An anxious public will probably continue in suspense for the rest of their natural lives wondering if "poor George" was decently interred.

Iowa.

Onawa has three railroads and a train every twenty-five minutes.

Manilla is the latest town to start an original package institution.

Winnebago county is reported to be infested with a gang of wholesale cattle thieves.

One man in Sac county has 210 acres of pop corn. Last year he had sixty acres and cleared $3,000.

A Newell preacher has a card in the local paper assuring his creditors that he intends to pay his debts.

Forty orphan children from New York were distributed among childless couples at Carroll last week.

The Cedar Falls canning factory closed last week, having put up about 900,000 cans of corn during the year.

It is estimated that the oatmeal mill in Clinton manufactures no less than 15,000 pounds of oatmeal daily.

An Aurelia man was fired from a train for trying to pass a campmeeting ticket on a worldly railroad conductor.

Dunlap claims to be the only town in Iowa without a negro resident. The Odebolt Chronicle says Odebolt never had a negro, and we believe it is the only Hawkeye town of 1,200 inhabitants without a Hebrew.

An Osceola county farmer, while digging potatoes in his field last week, came across a vine which had about twenty-five potatoes on, varying in size from a small marble to double the size of a hen's egg, all hanging midway between the ground and the top of the vine.

Mayor Irwin, of Keokuk, who has been enforcing the law against the saloons in that city, says the sales of merchandise are 25 per cent better than last year and that there is less crime, less poverty and less idleness now than ever in Keokuk.

Dakota.

The advance guard of the southern duck flight has arrived at Yankton.

The number of arrests made by the city marshal of Huron during the past year is 228.

At a presentation of the "Little Tycoon" at Pierre by local talent $105 was raised for the yellow fever sufferers at Jacksonville.

The merchants of Aberdeen are decidedly down on the wheat trust existing in that city, and say that it should be held up to the public gaze and abolished.

The first inmate of the new Turner county jail is a young woman by the name of Conley, lately from Nebraska, who is under arrest for killing her new-born child.

Letters and papers in the satchel of a woman known as Sadie Stewart, who committed suicide by drowning in a well near Aberdeen, show her name was Sarah Huchins.

A five-foot vein of coal has been discovered on the farm of H. H. Brekke, living ten miles from Pierre. The coal is pronounced of a quality similar to the Hocking valley.

Mrs. Fred Selie, of Bismarck, created a sensation by jumping into a well near her home. A crowd gathered about, thinking she had been killed, but found her alive, and she told her rescuers she did not thank them for their trouble. It is believed the woman is insane.

John Doyle, aged eighteen years, died Thursday morning at the Sioux Falls penitentiary of consumption. He was sentenced from Yankton, December 6, to serve one year and six months for assault with intent to kill. He was far gone with the disease when received, and the sanitary condition of the pen was the only thing that prolonged his life.

Republicanism and Monopolies.

Scribner's for October.

The government is stronger than it was a half century ago, but has not this increase of strength been at the expense of republicanism? We claim that the United States is the freest country in the world—the only country except Switzerland in which the people have equal rights. Equal rights before the law are indeed possessed by everybody here, but are there not combinations of interests which prevent the full play of natural rights, which hold in check, if they do not destroy, individual enterprise? In what other country can be found such companies as have been organized in the United States for the purpose of controlling the manufacture, the transportation and the price of goods? Where can be found an organization like the Standard Oil company, which absolutely controls the market of an article for which there is an immense and constant demand, and stamps out competition; or even such companies as have been formed to regulate the production of iron and steel and coal? In what other country do manufacturers who are protected by tariffs against foreign competition, combine by trusts or other agencies to advance or sustain prices and prevent domestic competition? There is no country of which I have any knowledge in which business of all descriptions is so steadily falling into fewer and fewer hands, in which combinations are so powerful and individuals so powerless, as the United States—no country in which the solution of the labor question may be more difficult. We have yet to learn that there may be as little personal freedom under republican institutions as under monarchies, and that the best efforts of all good citizens should be to prevent the great republic from being a free country in name only. That these efforts will not be wanting, I have an abiding faith. Congress has the power, by opening the way for freer trade with other nations, to destroy most of the existing monopolies, and this power will ere long be exerted.

After the Whitechapel Murderer.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Several persons have been arrested on suspicion of being the Whitechapel murderer. A reward has been offered of £200 for the capture of the murderer and there is talk on the stock exchange of offering a further reward. The lord mayor has offered a reward of £500 for the arrest of the perpetrator of the Whitechapel murders. Medical experts are more than ever convinced that the murderer is a homicidal lunatic.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER, &c. They regulate the Bowels, and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, New York.

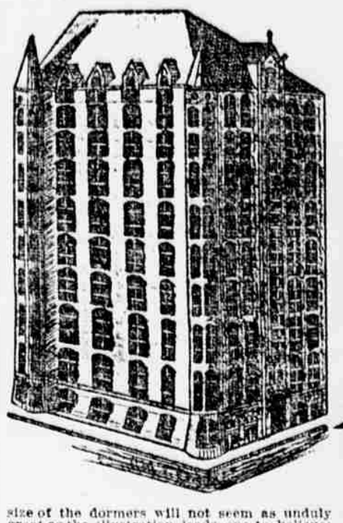
A MAMMOTH BUILDING.

Twenty-Four Stories High to be Erected in Our City in the Near Future.

Sixteenth and Harney Streets Supposed to be the Corner Selected—The Building to be the Highest in the State.

"Do you know," said a well known contractor to the writer recently that Omaha is to have one of the finest buildings in the country. I will tell you of it and show you a picture of the drawing but only on condition that my name is not mentioned in connection with the affair; a syndicate of eastern capitalists foreseeing the future greatness of Omaha, as a Metropolis propose to take time by the forelock and anticipating the needs somewhat, propose to erect a costly and monumental work; a vast commercial building of the sort has been a thing unknown until recent years, but our intense appreciation of the fact that time is money, that buildings centrally located save time, calls for a greater degree of vertical extension than has been previously achieved, and the development of safe and speedy elevator service has permitted such extension to a degree limited only by constructional necessities. The commission to design a building to meet the wants of this syndicate was placed in the hands of several prominent architects and the design illustrated in a meagre way herewith is the result. It is to be twenty-four stories high, perfectly fire proof throughout. The first two stories are to be of pink granite followed above by pressed brick terra-cotta and stone trimming.

The successive ranges of arcaded openings beautifully proportioned and the fact that each of them embraces three stories of the interior is frankly indicated in their construction. The



size of the dormers will not seem as unduly great as the illustration leads one to believe; and the unconventional way in which they break through the cornice is not displeasing to the eye. The details of decoration are carefully studied throughout, and nothing more beautiful was ever designed than the strong, rich, yet delicately coupled lights of the arcades. Some of the upper stories are intended for lodge purposes, and the portions above halls are to be suspended from the roof by an elaborate scheme of iron construction. A knowledge of this scheme justifies, of course, the ponderousness of the roof and of the immense angle-pavilions which support it.

Several sites are now under consideration, but the probabilities are that the corner of 16th and Harney streets will finally be selected as the location.

The writer has endeavored to trace this matter further, but has been unable to learn any more about it.

If this be true, there will be, in time work enough for an army of workingmen, and the quantity of brick, mortar and lumber it will take to build, will be something enormous. The writer called upon Mr. Harry Laufenberg, of No. 421 South 16th street, a brick layer, employed by Messrs Rockford & Gould, and asked him about how many bricks it would require for this building.

"Life is too short to figure on that," said Mr. Laufenberg, but if you are on the hunt for something for publication I can give you something that will prove more interesting than a building scheme like that will." The writer took his story and gives it here for the benefit of our readers.

"I came here to Omaha," continued Mr. Laufenberg, "about four years ago, from Minnesota. Anyone who has ever lived in that state knows how cold it gets there, well the last winter that I was in Minnesota I took a severe cold which soon turned into a bad case of catarrh and all I could do to stop it was of no avail. I suffered a long time with it, too. I tried numerous different catarrh remedies that were advertised as a "sure cure" for catarrh, and doctored more or less with different doctors, but I could obtain no cure. I was sometimes relieved, but that was when the weather grew warm; then I would get better, but as soon as a cold snap came on I took a fresh cold and was as bad as ever. I could not rest at night and often would have to set up to avoid the strangling feeling I would have from the dropping of mucus in the back of the throat. I would arise in the morning feeling more tired than when I retired the night before; then my trouble would begin in earnest; I was continually hawking and spitting so much so that my throat was in an awful condition; I had continual headaches and pains over my eyes, and my eyes were inflamed and sore; my breast felt sore and there was an awful tightness on my chest, so much that I had difficulty in breathing; it soon extended to my stomach and there was scarcely a morning that I did not vomit directly after eating my breakfast, causing me to work all morning on an empty stomach.

I was in this condition and almost discouraged when I learned from a friend that Dr. C. M. Jordan had cured his catarrh and he advised me to go see him; I was so disheartened with the attempts that I had made for relief that I considered for quite a time before I called on him, but at last I concluded that I had better make the trial, and I never will regret having come to that conclusion for I only doctored a few weeks with him until

I Felt So Much Better,

and I kept on until now. I scarcely know what catarrh is; I can get a good night's rest and eat three meals a day, and they do me good too; I do not have that hawking and spitting any more nor do I have the dropping in the back of the throat, and my throat does not get sore anymore as it did; all in all, I feel like a new man, and I feel to-day that the best thing I ever did, was when I took my friends advice and called on Dr. Jordan in the Range Block. I treated for three months and did not lose a day from my work on account of my catarrh. My advise to anyone suffering with catarrh is, don't waste time on patent medicines but go at once to Dr. C. M. Jordan, and have it cured. I was told by one doctor that catarrh was incurable, but he either did not know how to cure it or did not know what he was talking about, for Dr. Jordan does cure it and what is more, his fees are within reach of everyone rich or poor. Mr. Laufenberg resides at No. 421 South 16th street and is a bricklayer by occupation, working for the firm of Rockfort & Gould; he is well known in this city, having lived here for the past four years and is willing to corroborate the above to anyone doubting it.

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.

A Few Symptoms of Disease That May Prove Serious to You.

Do you have frequent fits of mental depression?

Do you experience ringing or buzzing noises in your ears?

Do you feel as though you must suffocate when lying down?

Are you troubled with a hacking cough and general debility?

Are your eyes generally weak and watery and frequently inflamed?

Does your voice have a husk, thick sound and a nasal sort of twang?

Is you breath frequently offensive from some unaccountable cause?

Have you a dull, oppressive headache, generally located over the eyes?

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Note—Dr. Charles M. Jordan has been resident physician for Dr. McCoy, in Omaha, for the past year and is the physician who has made the cures that have been published weekly in this paper.

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