CORRESPONDENCE nmunications relating to news and edi-atter should be addressed to the Entron

OF THE BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The BEE Publishing Company.

OMAHA. Dratts 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, | a. s.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of the Bee Pub-lishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Dally Bee for the week ending September 29, 1888, was as follows: Sunday, Sept. 23 Monday, Sept. 24 Tuesday, Sept. 25 Saturday, Sept. 29.

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

Seal.

N. P. FKIL, Notary Public.

Flate of Nebraska,
County of Douglas,
George B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, that the actual average
daily circulation of The Daily Ber for the
month of September, 1887, was 14,345 copies; for
October, 1887, 14,325 copies; for November,
1887, 15,226 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 cop1887, 15,226 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 cop1887, 15,226 copies; for March, 1888, 19,685 copies; for
April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 18,181
copies; for June, 1888, 19,243 copies; for July, 1888,
18,033 copies; for August, 1888, 18,183 copies,
GRO, B. TZSCHUCK.

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

It is a piece of grim humor to read a fresh dispatch from London every day announcing another Whitechapel mur-

GOVERNOR THAYER has challenged John A. McShane to a public discussion on state issues, and McShane's paper has referred him to the democratic campaign text-book. This is a knock-down argument.

WE are informed that the democratic national committee has some tremendous revelations to make which will just paralyze republican voters, but they are to be reserved for the last fortnight of the campaign.

ALL statements to the contrary, the American party is alive and kicking. It has just started a party organ in New York, which although a little late will still be able to spend lots of Mr. Curtis' money before election day.

THE republican county committee should be convened at the earliest day possible. It is only four weeks until election, and at best only two weeks will remain for a county campaign which will be contested at great disadvantage.

RECENTLY two females indulged in a disgraceful prize fight in Buffalo, and now the news comes that the "backers" of this mill have been sent to the penitentiary. It is quite evident that female prize fighting will not grow in favor in this country.

THERE is a crooked aqueduct ring in New York City, there is also a crooked aqueduct ring in Washington. In both cases the contractors have robbed those cities of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The long and tedious process of bringing some of these boodlers to justice has begun. But it is more than likely that the sharks will escape their just dues through the technicalities of the law. It has been done so often that it is now an old and famous trick.

AFTER all congress managed to sandwich a piece of good legislation in between its tariff bills. The house has just passed the senate bill protecting the claims of those settlers who in Kansas and other states were forced to abandon their homesteads on the public domain by reason of drought in order to secure support for themselves. This is a law both humane and beneficial and will restore to thousands of settlers the lands to which they are justly en-

THE little twist to the lion's tail which Cleveland gave by his retaliatory policy would have tickled the Irish Americans to death if it had made the lion howl. But as those who do the chief howling for the lion, the London papers, spoke of it as a justifiable electioneering device which must be taken by Englishmen in its true sense, the Irish Americans are less conciliated than ever. If the utterances of Patrick Ford voiced the opinions of all his countrymen, Cleveland would not obtain a single

EVERY day demonstrates more forcibly the aim and object of the boodling contractors of this city in having the boodlers of the legislature cut out the clause in the charter by which the city engineer was made a member of the board of public works. As it is now we have incompetent and dishonest inspection and barefaced evasions of specifications in the matter of sewer construction, paving and other improvements. If the city engineer had been a member of the board there would have been an effective check to all such rascality.

IT is not absolutely certain that there is a short crop of wheat or that the rise in Chicago was simply the result of "Hutch's Humbug." Other articles of produce are jumping up in a very lively way. It is impossible that these could have been acted upon by the Hutchinson conspiracy. The fact is that England has unduly depressed the prices of food products by her control of the markets, and as she has lost or is losing this, there is a rebound from the artificial depression. The consumer has a belief that if prices go up, somebody is to blame, but that a constant fall in prices is in obedience to the natural law of supply and demand. This is natural perhaps, but ludicronsly one-sided.

Deferring Important Legislation.

It is probable that the amendments to the inter-state commerce law passed by the house some time ago will not be acted upon by the senate at this session. It is the intention to call up the tariff bill for consideration next Monday, and it is expected that the debate which will then begin will occupy the attention of the senate until a date shall be agreed upon, near the close of the present month, for adjournment or recess. In view of the fact that fifty senators are said to have announced their intention to speak on the tariff bill it is obvious that the senate will have little time to do more than listen to them if all of them adhere to their intention.

The amendments to the inter-state commerce law, to which we have heretofore referred, are important, some of them urgently so, and deferring them to the next session will be a matter of regret. The most important of these amendments was that of Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, giving all state courts of competent jurisdiction concurrent authority with United States courts in cases against inter-state railroads for violating the law. The effect of this would be to open nearly two thousand additional tribunals for hearing and passing upon the complaints of those having business relations with the railroads, and it would give merchants, farmers, and other shippers that might be aggrieved the right to appeal to the local courts. This amendment provides that appeals shall be taken to the higher courts of the state and shall not be taken to the supreme court of the United States unless the value involved in a controversy exceed five thousand dollars, which would doubtless keep a majority of cases in the state courts and secure their final adjudication there. The great importance of this amendment to those having business with the rail-

Another practical and desirable amendment provides for equal rates per car load on oil products, whether in tank cars or barrels. The house in passing this amendment expressed its dissent from a decision of the interstate commerce commission favorable to tank cars, by which the great oil monopoly was given a decided advantage. It is a matter of justice to other producers of oir who do not use tank cars, and doubtless also in the interest of consumers, that this amendment should not be unnecessarily deferred. The other amendment, and not the least in importance, is that giving state or territorial legislatures jurisdiction over the freights and fares of railroads chartered by congress and built into the territorial limits of states or territories, such jurisdiction extending of course only to transportation between places or stations within the limits of a state or territory.

roads is obvious, and it ought not to be

delayed.

All these amendments experience has shown to be desirable and necessary, they are obviously in the interest of the general welfare, there is some degree of urgency for their enactment into law. and if the senate were as solicitous as it should be to subserve the public interests it has had ample opportunity to act on them. They have received very little or no consideration, however, from that body, a neglect certainly not ue to the pressure of other business, and it is now probable that the close of the session will find them still unconsidered, or at all events undisposed of. It is not an unwarranted sus picion that the senate's lack of interest in this matter is in no small measure due to the well-understood influence of the railroads in that body.

An Appeal to Colored Citizens. Twelve representative men of the

colored race, among them Frederick Douglass, John R. Lynch of Mississippi. P. B. S. Pinchback of Louisiana, and Robert Smalls of South Carolina, have issued an appeal to the colored men of the nation to stand by the republican party. It is an earnest and eloquent appeal, setting forth strongly what the republican party has done for the nation and for the colored race, pointing out the derelictions of the democratic party in its treatment of the negro, and urging the duty of every member of the race which secured freedom and citizenship from the republican party to give his support to that party.

The fact that colored men are making an organized effort as allies of the democracy, to defeat the republican party, is characterized as a "strange and unnatural spectacle," and the appeal says: "No position ever taken by any class of colored people in this country seems to us more inconsistent illogical and disastrous to our civil and political rights than this." Conceding that the men identified with this organization are honest and really hope to accomplish something for the welfare and advancement of the race, the appeal proceeds to point out reasons for a different course. These are so cogent that they ought to be conclusive to the mind of every colored man who may be wavering between the two parties and call back to their natural party affiliation many of those who by specious argument have been won from it. It is asserted that the democratic party has never admitted the equality of the negroes as American citizens; that that' party has made the south solidly democratic by the cart whip and shot gun; that to divide the colored vote between the two parties would be the greatest and most reprehensible of political mistakes-"it would be putting the dignity of this nation on the side of the violence. rapine, lynch law, and murder of our people;" that the democratic party kills the negro at the south for success, and coddles him at the north for the same thing and, finally, that full control of the government by the democracy might prove disastrous to

volved in it. A leader of the democratic party, Mr. Henry Watterson, frankly admits the suppression of the negro vote in the south, and says it will always be done in localities where that vote is in the majority. A United States senator from Louisiana, Mr. Eustis, says that "the negro to-day has every reason to know that under

negro citizenship and all that is in-

no circumstances will the white people submit to his government and his domination," which amounts to saying that although of the majority there are rights of citizenship which he will not be permitted to enjoy, at least in the section for which Mr. Eustis speaks, and the general sentiment of which he undoubtedly reflects. The democracy is making a strong effort to seduce colored votes from the republican party in the doubtful states, and has had some success, but it is not easy to believe that when the decisive moment comes many of those who have gone politically estray will fail to see their mistake and give their support to the party to which it naturally belongs, and in the success of which is their security as citizens.

That Missing Contract. It is a revelation to the old residents of Omaha that the existence of any contract between this city and the Union Pacific railroad is absolutely denied by the president of the road and some of its directors. What has become of that contract? It is a matter of history and record through the press that a contract was drawn up by the firm of Savage & Manderson on behalf of this city, represented through a committee of leading citizens. In compliance with its provisions, the city of Omaha issued two hundred thousand dollars in bonds for the purchase of the Union Pacific depot grounds. These grounds, worth now more than a million dollars, were deeded by Alvin Saunders as trustee for the city of Omaha. In recompense for this magnificent donation the Union Pacific Railway company agreed to maintain its machine shops and headquarters in Omaha; to build a commodious union depot and to carry on the transfer of passengers and freight within the boundaries of this city.

The double-ender decision rendered by the nephew of Sidney Dillon annulled that portion of the contract relating to transfer, but no court has or can relieve the Union Pacific company from the obligation that it can legally fulfill, unless it surrenders to this city the depot grounds donated and repays the interest which Omaha has paid on the depot bonds. That interest alone amounts to over three hundred thousand dollars.

But to return to the contract. Many of our leading property owners not only remember distinctly the terms of the contract, but they have seen the original document. It is well known that this contract was deposited in the Omaha National bank with its president, the late Ezra Millard. If the contract has disappeared, it has either been wilfully destroyed, secreted or stolen. In any event, there are living witnesses to it whose credibility nobody dare assail. And even if the contract has been destroyed its conditions are binding on the road. How does Mr. Adams, or any other officer of the road, account for the acquisition of their Omaha depot grounds? Does it stand to reason that Governor Saunders, as trustee for the city would make the road a present of real estate worth two hundred thousand dollars, under condemnation process, without any consideration in return? Would Mr. Adams, as an honorable man, justify the destruction or theft of a contract in order to evade the obligations which it imposes on his road as one of the contracting parties? Such a thing would be not only criminal, but infamous.

The contract, it is true, was not made of record, but so long as the obligations incurred toward Omaha by the Union Pacific remain unfulfilled, no reputable manager of that road can afford to repudiate and ignore its provisions. One thing is certain: if the Union Pacific persists in ignoring and violating the contract, taxpayers of this city will be justified in taking steps to recover the property that has been acquired by the company without rendering an equivalent for value received.

An Ingenious Subterfuge.

The letter of Charles Francis Adams to Mr. Millard touching the relations of the Union Pacific to Omaha, is now given to the public. In the main, Mr. Adams repeats over his signature what he stated verbally to the committee of the Union club, which called upon him to urge the construction of the Union depot. It is an ingeniously worded subterfuge to saddle upon other shoulders the responsibility for the failure to live up to periodical promises made by the managers of the road to the citizens and representative business men of Omaha.

While expressing the kindliest feeling toward this city Mr. Adams parries the vital issue between Omaha and the road, by holding the state board of transportation up as the scare-crow which frightened the Union Pacific directors from expending any more money in Nebraska, and more particularly in Omaha. Who created this terrible board that acts as a barrier to the good intentions of the Union Pacific directors to Omaha? Is not this board the creature of the railroads, under the direct inspiration and leadership of John M. Thurston, the political attorney of the road? Did Omaha petition to have this board created, and is she to suffer for the misfit cut out by John M. Thurston? And after all, will anybody tell us in what particular the board has crippled the Union Pacifie, so as to prevent it from building the union depot while it has abundant means to build depots in Cheyenne, and Ogden, and make costly improvements elsewhere. Has the board really done any thing more than to make political capital by framing schedules before state conventions, to be repudiated after the

conventions? Is not all the talk about the hostility of the railroad creatures on the state board preposterous? Are we to have this transfer nuisance kept up perpetually under such flimsy pretexts? Why can't Mr. Adams and his managers deal with Omaha in an open, manly way, and show some appreciation of the generous treatment and forebearance accorded to the road under the most provoking circumstances. It is an open secret now that the Union Pacific expects Omaha to aid in pulling through its funding bill and other schemes

through Senator Manderson. What benefit will Omaha derive from this onesided bargain? The withdrawal of John M. Thurston from the senatorial race, and the support of Mr. Manderson by the road may be gratifying and satisfactory to Mr. Manderson, but where is Omaha's advantage to come in from this arrangement? Is not the course pursued by the directors of the Union Pacific in refusing to fulfill the obligations of the road and the pledges of Mr. Adams under any pretext utterly inexcusable, to use the mildest of language?

In the matter of campaign contributions the republican national committee appears to have done unexpectedly well, and it is noteworthy that there has been no complaint of lack of funds from that quarter. It is said that the contributions thus far to the republican campaign fund have amounted to a million dollars, and the harvest is not yet fully garnered. There was some apprehension at the outset of the campaign that the republican managers would have difficulty in securing the money to carry on the canvass, but the result shows this to have been unfounded. The inference is that there is a much greater interest and confidence in republican success than had been counted on, and in quarters where money is to be had. On the other hand the democratic committee has been steadily hard up and is said to be heavily in debt. Investigation has shown that the reported ten thousand dollar contribution of Mr. Cleveland was only a "fake," though he did give a smaller sum, while only three members of the cabinet have contributed anything. The officeholders are not chipping in liberally, and it doesn't appear that the managers are getting much help from other sources. The republicans evidently have very much the advantage financially, and there is a good deal in that.

sugar cut of the senate. There are just three parishes in Louisiana where sugar cane growing is carried on to any appreciable extent. It is absurd that the whole army of consumers should be taxed for the benefit of those three parishes. When the protective tariff made that provision for the sugar growers it was confidently believed that the cane could be cultivated in other parts of the union, and that sorghum could be made a substitute. This hope has been found a delusion, and fortunately so. As a matter of genuine policy we ought to buy our coffee and sugar from our Spanish-American customers, for commerce to be a benefit must be reciprocal. We have not found the enormous purchases of coffee from Tenezuela and Guatemala and Brazil and other Spanish-American countries to be a drain upon our precious metals, because they buy from us willingly in the same ratio that

EVERY sensible man will applaud the

we buy from them. WE WOULD like to know whether the joke is on Don Dickinson or on Charles A. Dana, about the speech on the lounge to which the Don made such a tender and pathetic allusion in that ridiculous speech at Detroit when he compared Cleveland to the Rock of Ages. The Sun says that he gave the substance of it to a Chicago correspondent before he left Washington, and that it appeared troit, and that the Michigan leaders of the democracy being forewarned made him preside to get rid of his speech in a civil way. The Don denies that there was any connection between what he said to the Chicago reporter and the speech on the lounge, and declares, moreover, that the speech which was not delivered at Detroit is to be delivered somewhere else very shortly.

THE develish glee with which Dana, of the New York Sun, is knifing Cleveland is hugely enjoyed by republicans while it tortures and rocks the democratic press. Dana professes the most ardent friendship for Cleveland, but in the same breath insists that the president call off his mugwump friends who are antagonizing Hill. The situation in New York is decidedly critical. There is danger of open rupture between Hill and Cleveland. The president is between two fires, and whichever way he turns he courts defeat in his own state. In the meantime the editor of the Sun has impaled the democratic candidate for president and is pouring poison into every wound he

A VERY lively time is expected in Boston when members of the school board are elected. Over twenty thousand women who have the right to vote have been registered. The unusual interest in the schools has been due to the controversy over Swinton's history, which, unfortunately, has led to a breach between the Catholics and Protestants of that city. The women of Boston have taken up the quarrel. They have ranged themselves on their respective sides, and the day for the election of members of the board of education is destined to be memorable in politics of the Hub.

WITH but one exception, the present session of congress is the longest on record. It has already worried through three hundred and seven days and is likely to prolong its life at least until the end of the present month. The fiftieth congress has not accomplished much in the way of beneficial legislation. It is also very likely to drag out its last days in an endless discussion on the tariff without bringing matters to a head. When this congress finally adjourns, it can boast of but two things: it has beaten the record and has done

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

"A vote for Gilbert L. Laws is a vote for the railroad corporations of the state," remarks the Wayne Gazette.

The Garfied County Quaver says: "Mr Connell is a worthy candidate and there will be a republican victory this year instead of a humiliating defeat as was the case with Railroad Capper Howe two years ago in the

"It is not only emmently proper" says the Fremont Tribune, "that J. Sterling Morton should have the democratic congressional nomination in the First district for the reason he is a free trader, but for the further reason that he is 'quite English you know.'

He has his estates in Otoe county placed in entail, contrary to the American style, but in perfect accord with the British custom. This, with his free trade ideas, will insure

him the English vote."

our next congressman."

The selection of Mr. Connell for congress is characterized by the Tecumseh Republican as, "one that will inspire republicans of this district with confidence, and means that a republican instead of a democrat will be

The Beatrice Democrat virtually concedes that Mr. Morton cannot be elected, and says it "is a matter of little concern to him whether he is elected or not. As he said in his speech in accepting the nomination, the office is simply an incident."

The York Times says it "took a democrat to size up J. Sterling Morton and publish his measurement. Morton, like O. P. Mason and E. E. Brown, was a wonderful man in Nebraska when there was no one else here, and he still moves by the convention which he received in that primitive day. In a sod house he would appear to be above his surroundings. In a country debate society he would be great, but in congress he would be

The Plattsmouth Herald soliloquizes as follows: "The democracy have at last named their candidate for McShane's shoes, and it is the hero, philosopher, lone fisherman, and political specialist of Arbor Springs, Otoe county, Neb .- J. Sterling Morton. An out-and-out free-trader, an intractable, egotistical, hide-bound politician, whose record during the war was that of an extreme copperhead, and whose political course since has been that of a retractive bourbon, whose batred of everything accomplished by the republican party during the past quarter of a century has swayed and overwhelmed his judgment. Having grown rich out of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy management in divers ways, and having suc ceeded in placing his son, Paul Morton, where he can do the most good Mr. Morton has been at home, in Nebraska, posing as an anti-monopolist, while holding close confidential relations with his railroad company. He has been a candidate for, and ran for every office the long-suffering democracy of Nebraska would name him for, and now the people of this district are to be again inflicted with his political diabetes of free trade and Mortonian democracy. Douglas county will give Mr. Connell two or three thousand majority against this caudidate, and we honestly believe every county in the district will return a republican majority. The democracy could not have named a weaker man to make the race."

The Greeley Leader refers to Mr. Morton's candidacy as follows: "Nebraska state democracy has shown contempt for railroad monopolies by nominating J. Sterling Morton, the paid lobbyist of the Burlington road at Washington, for congressman in the first district. His record on the Saline land scheme, too, is a matter of not far distant history to Nebraska farmers. His encouragement of his son's course in opposition to engineers, firemen, brakemen and switchmen in their efforts to secure a settlement at the hands of the Burlington authorities is another matter of history that shows where the party leaders of democracy stand on questions of interest to the laboring men. Yet he would make a grand congressman! But he is a leader of the party, you know, and a member of the Cobden club, too Grand specimen." "The republican congressional convention at Lincoln did well and wisely in the nomin-

ation of Hon, W. J. Connell, of Omaha,' remarks the Falls City Journal. "The worldly wisdom of the act lies in the fact that Mr. Connell can carry a large majority of the stupendously huge vote of Douglas county against any candidate that could be selected from the democratic party of this district. And if Mr. Connell has any enemies they reside in this same Douglas county, where he has too many friends to suffer from an occasional enemy. In the disin cold type before he arrived in De- trict at large Mr. Connell will receive the whole republican vote, and his majority will probably exceed Harrison's in this district. And this means that it will exceed 7,000. The convention did well in nominating a man of W. J. Connell's character, record and opinions of public policy. He is in sentiment a thorough anti-monopolist, and during his public career as prosecuting attorney and city attorney of Omaha he has stood the test of fire. As attorney for Omaha under the present metropolitan charter he waged increasing war against every one of the whole banded league of monopolies that had apparently established their divine right, in the opinion of the city government, to keep the city treasury drained. Beneath a quiet and unobtrusive demeanor W. J. Connell possesses courage. No howling, suborned Omaha mob was ever able to turn his course an iota. He has remained unbought, unbullied, uncajoled. He will vote right on the great questions that will probably come before the next congress. He will stand for the people, as he always has, and against the monopolles. With the rest Mr. Connell is a man of genuine ability, sound judgment and business acumen. It is safe to say there will be no pencil marks on Connell's name on the republican tickets cast this fall in Richardson county."

A Blow to an Industry. Chicago Tribune.

The action of the Canadian courts in sentencing to the penitentiary for seven years the absconding bank teller, Pitcher, of Providence, R. I., is likely to prove a serious blow at one of the oldest and heretofore best protected of American industries.

A Shipping Trust. Philadelphia Record.

To the rapidly increasing list of trusts must be added the Cheese Association of New York, a commercial device by which it is expected to control the domestic and export trade in this interesting dairy product. A cheese trust ought to be a strong and lively combination.

A Telegram From Hill.

New York Tribune. Executive Chamber, Saturday, 9 a. m.—To G. Cleveland, Washington, D. C.: I passed a sleepless night with my face pressed against the window pane looking for your letter. Oh, if not for my sake, for the sake of the common democratic weal, indorse me. Don't forget the golden rule. Answer pd.

Despicable.

Chicago Tribune. The secretary of war did not soil his fingers with beedle contributions to Brice's campaign fund, but he has made compensation for his failure in this direction by the meanest and most despicable campaign trick that has yet been played by any one demagogue in the attempt to secure the election of Grover Cleveland. It should make even C man or Higgins envious.

A Gambling Hell.

The "wheat deal" was as purely a gamb ing transaction as though "Mike" McDonald or "Al" Hankins had engineered it in one of the gambling hells of which Mayor Roche is alleged to have rid Chicago. The only thing to the credit of the board of trade game is that the players on both sides of the table were equally "sports," and there was no "roping in" of outsiders.

War on Women.

Philadelphia North American. General Benet's order, issued by direction of Secretary Endicott, requiring wholesale discharges in our armories and arsenals to

the administration's greed for spoils, but shows how low a man sometimes sinks when put into public office. Hardly anything could sound more contemptible than the closing sentence: "This rule will apply to women and children, as well as men, and will be strictly enforced."

A Clear Statement.

Inter-Ocean. The letter of the Hon. Levi P. Morton accepting the republican nomination for vice president, is a remarkably clear statement of the main issues between the two great political parties. After declaring that the unequivocal and comprehensive resolutions of the platform reflect his personal convictions and have his hearty approval, Mr. Morton dwells on what he regards the controlling question of the campaign-the tariff-and declares himself "an unwavering friend of the protective system." On this and other questions Mr. Morton expresses himself with force and clearness, and there is no chance for misunderstanding him.

Even Jeff Davis Wouldn't Do It.

Illinois State Journal. The present is the first time in the history of the nation, as far as publicly known, when an order has been issued by an officer of the army instructing his subordinates to make a partisan use of their position by appointing to places under them only members of a certain political party. Even Jeff Davis and Floyd, while engaged in stripping the government of the power of self defense, by scattering the navy throughout the world, and storing arms, ammunition and other property in southern arsenals, where it might be the more easily stolen, did not attempt to corrupt the service in this high-handed man-

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Amelie Rives-Chandler is said to have an intense dislike for candy. She n takes of confectionery in any form. She never par-Mrs. General Sheridan will return to Nonquitt another season, after building an exten-

sive addition to her new cottage. Russell Sage is said to be worth \$60,000,000. and spends only \$10,000 a year. He is over seventy years of age, but with his clear complexion, bright eyes and active ways he carcely seems more than fifty.

The Rev. Dr. Noah Porter, ex-president of Yale college, has returned to New Haven, Conn., after spending the summ European travel. His tour had a ber His tour had a beneficial effect upon his health.

General Schofield, successor to General Sheridan, at the head of the army of the United States, will be obliged to live in a Washington boarding house, because his sal ary of \$7,500 a year is not sufficient to enable him to set up such an establishment as his position demands.

The venerable Mr. Hewitt is not the only osculatory mayor in the country. He has a rival in Mayor Fitler of Philadelphia. Six ittle girls and two little boys recently called upon the latter and presented him with \$165 for the yellow fever sufferers. Mayor Fitler kissed the children, even saluting the boys, The youngsters had held a fair and had been ble to raise a very presentable sum for the afflicted in Florida.

John L. Porter, who designed and con structed the Mevrimae, the first ironelad ever built, and who thus changed completely the system of naval warfare, is now wie'd-ing a broadaxe in the navy yard at Norfolk, He is an old man, almost eighty, but is compelled to toil from early until late. He has had an eventful career, and his life has been a marked contrast to that of John Ericsson, who constructed the Monitor, and whose old age has been free from want.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings.

Butler county farmers have conceived the idea of selling their corncobs for fish poles. While trying to shoot a chicken John Kankal, of Plattsmouth, lost his left hand by the explosion of the gun.

A dozen Italians have sweeped down on Plattsmouth and the local laborers look on them with suspicion. Sam Black, of Norden, was married last

fter twenty years of courtship conducted through the mails.

watches.

Beatrice has had seventeen cases of tv phoid fever recently. The physicians at tribute the prevalence of the disease to the removal of earth in so many parts of the city on account of grading and sewering. While Rev. J. F. McCoy, of Ulysses, was preaching to his little flock some sacrilegious

thief broke into his residence and devoured mad that he ate what was left without say John S. Dillinger, ex-special county clerk was arraigned at Whitman, Wednesday last

upon the charge of perjury, and was bound over to appear before the next term of the district court in the sum of \$500 to answer the charge. It is the opinion of the public that he will be convicted at the trial. The Presbyterian ladies of Scotia believe in mixing religion with practical, every day affairs. At the last meeting of the sewing

society they discussed at the same time the questions, "What Shall We Do to Induce the Men to Attlend Church!" and "Which Costs the More Money-Hand-made Jam or Pickle An accidental shooting occurred near Dorp in Logan county, about twenty-five miles north of North Platte, last Tuesday. A man

north of North Platte, last Tuesday. A man named Downing, carrying a musket, at-tempted to cross the South Loup river on a foot log. When nearly across he lost his balance, and in his fall the gun was dis-charged, the ball entering just below his eye and tearing off the top of his head. He re-cently came from Kansas to Loran county. cently came from Kansas to Logan county. A horse thief named Bayfield, who is it jail at Indianola, had a brief half hour's lib-erty the other day. Somebody had fur-

erty the other day. Somebody had fur-nished him with a revolver, and when the deputy sheriff opened the door the prisone covered him and ordered him to throw up hi The officer complied and Baytiele the timber. He was quickly rounded by citizens, however, and captured without any bloodshed.

lows. Only one prisoner is confined in the Mar

shall county jail. An Iowa Falls citizen raised a squash weighing 168 pounds, which is the pride the town. Only thirty arrests were made in Daven

port last month—sixteen for violation of city ordinances and fourteen under the state At the present term of court in Des Moines

county the grand jury again condemned the for the incarceration of prisoners. Two barrels of "flour" destined to the esidence of an Oskaloosa physician, fell off wagon, broke open in the streets, and a wagon, broke open in proved to be two barrels of whisky.

The saw mills in Davenport have supplier of logs enough on hand and within reach to last until the 1st of December if the weather allows them to operate until that date. Every mill will be run as long as the weather will permit—and the lumbermen hope that will be for two months yet.

The reports of the various state institu tions filed with the governor show the following list of inmates of the same: Orphans home, Davenport, 328; hospital for insane Mt. Pleasant, 763; hospital for insane, Inde pendence, 808; girls' industrial school, Mitch

Here's the conclusion the Cedar Falls Ga zette editor has come to: "After a carefu study of the danger and expense of attempt ing to husk the corn this fall by shooting of the ears, we are clearly of the opinion that it would be best to use ladders or make a platform on top of the wagon box, and use a long pole with a book on the end to puil the stalks iown. Where corn is not over sixteen to thirty feet high the ears can be reached at less expense than to shoot them off with a

Dakota.

Local option will be one of the issues in Spink county this fall. Dealers at Spencer paid out \$15,000 for grain during September.

The Dakota Methodist conference assem bles at Yankton on the 10th. It costs \$15 in the Black Hills for a Bad-

lander to "thump his woman." After paying all the promiums the South

Dakota fair association has money in the

The Deadwood poor farm manager raised and sold \$135.30 worth of vegetables this season in excess of those used by the paupers, President Miller of the Deadwood Central

ing 400 tons of raits for his company to Dead-Vankton county farmers are becoming noney kings and visit tax sales for the purpose of investing their hard earnings

> The busiest manufactories at Yankton are the breweries, which are kept running to their fullest capacity to supply a thirst-quencher for the outlying prohibition cities. A well-known republican of Aberdeen has for several weeks past made it a practice to send Postmaster Firey a card daily notify ing him of the supposed duration of his term. Saturday's notice read this way: "Only 155 days more at \$6.40 per day. Total, \$992."

> The Best-Fed People on the Globe.

If we take as a starting point the year 1870, when the armies on both sides of the civil conflict had become finally absorbed in the pursuits of peace, we find that while the population increased from 1870 to 1887 only 55 per cent, the product of hay, which is synonymous with meat and the products of the dairy, increased 70 to 80 per cent; the product of grain increased 80 per cent; the product of cotton 112 per cent; the consumption of wool, domestic and foreign, nearly 100 per cent; the product of pig-iron 285 per cent; the construc-tion of railways 233 per cent; and so on in varying proportions, all in excess of population, with regard to all the necessities and comforts of life. It follows, of necessity, that since there has been no accumulation of stock, and since all that has been produced or imported in exchange for the export of domestic products has been consumed, the general consumption of the mass of the people must have been greater, more adequate, and more satisfactory than ever before.

What the War Cost in Labor. Forum.

It may be assumed that at a minimum the cost of suppressing the robellion was \$8,000,000,000. It was, therefore, \$1,135,000,000 a year for seven years. It has been held that the maximum product of each person occupied for gain in 1880 could not have exceeded \$600 worth; labor and capital were at least one-third more effective during and since the year 1880 than during the period of war and reconstruction. If then we value one man's labor from 1861 to 1868 inclusive at \$500 a year, the work of war required the unremitting labor of 2,270,000 men for seven years, either in two armies or in sustaining them. At \$400 each, an estimate probably nearer to the mark at that time. the measure would be the constant work of 2,837,500 men each year for svenyears. The average population of that period was 35,000,000, of whom not over one in five could be considered an ablebodied man of arms-bearing age. The cost of liberty, therefore, consisted in actual arduous work at the risk of life for seven years, of one man of armes

A TYPE-SETTING MACHINE. The Ingenius Invention of a City Stenographer.

New York Times: James E. Munson, stenographer, gave an exhibition in his temporary aboratory, at No. 28 Center street, New York, of his invention of an automatic type setting machine. Mr. Munson's apparatus is a complete novelty, inasmuch as it runs the type into the galleys fully justified and corected, something never before accom-George Dudley, of Norfolk, played the plished by a type setting machine. The primary principles of Mr. Munson's ingood Samaritan act for a penniless stranger, and now mourns the loss of a couple of vention are speed and the possibility of before it goes into the galleys. In order to accomplish the justifying and correcting, Mr. Munson has per fected a keyboard which, made like that of an ordinary typewriter, perforates a strip of paper of about the width used in the Wheatstone telegraph system. The perforations consist of various combinations of letters based upon an alphabetical principle invented by Mr. Munson. Although only about 175 combinations are needed, 1,013 can be made upon the keyboard if necessary. When the paper leaves the perforating machine the letters are so far apart that a strip thirteen and one-half inches long represents one line in a column of printed matter. The operator of the machine goes over the strip with a fine rule and sees that the divisions of words and spaces come to the end of the line correctly. If they do not he has a perforating hand tool with which he spaces out" the characters so they jus-

tify on the paper strip.
When he has finished justifying the strip it is run through another machine at a high rate of speed and the perforated characters are brought so close together that four inches of paper represent one line printed column. This st This strip is then put into the type-setting machine proper. This is an electric motor, with a sharp pointed armature connected with magn resenting the character on the paper. As the armature passes through the perforations in the paper connection is made with the rods over the magnets, into a grove upon a rapidly revolving platform, by which it is carried instantly to pick-ups, which in turn put it upon a supporting rail. It is then carried automatically to the galley and dumped, fully justified and corrected. In yesterday's exhibition Mr. Munson used the Thorne typesetter and distributer in connection with his automatic apparatus, which can be applied, he says, to any typesetting machine now in use. It is capable of setting from 8,000 to 13,000 ems per hour. The machine is not perfect, but Mr. Munson believes it soon will be in practical operation.

An important feature in connection with the invention is that verbatim reports can be made upon any number of perforated slips at a time, and a slip supplied to each newspaper having one of the machines. Furthermore, the slips can be run through an automatic telegraph machine in Washington and facsimiles forwarded to any point in the country directly to the newspapers, thus saving delay in handling matter by the ordinary Morse telegraph and in composition. Mr. Munson hopes to be able to use compressed air as a motive power and to have the machine on the market within a few weeks.

A Missing Lake Schooner.

SHEBOYGAN, Mich., Oct. 4 .- Nothing has been heard from the schooner Albatross, which was dropped in Lake Michigan Sun-day night by the steam barge Enterprise. At present it looks as if the Albatross must have gone down with all on board.

The Latest Whitechapel Victim. London, Oct. 4.—The inquest on the body of the woman found murdered Sunday morn-ing was held to-day. The testimeny of the surgeons who made the examination of the body proved that the uterus and one kidney

were missing. If your complaint is want of appetite, try half wine glass Angostura Bitters before meals Dr. J. G. B. Siegert &

Sons, sole me aufacturers.