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, } ss.
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending October 6, 1888, was as follows:

Sunday, Sept. 30	18,230
Monday, Oct. 1	18,166
Tuesday, Oct. 2	18,044
Wednesday, Oct. 3	18,037
Thursday, Oct. 4	18,059
Friday, Oct. 5	18,029
Saturday, Oct. 6	18,118
Average	18,088

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of October A. D., 1888.

Seal. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

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

George B. Tzschuck, being 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 October, 1887, 14,353 copies; for November, 1887, 15,223 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies; for January, 1888, 15,396 copies; for February, 1888, 15,922 copies; for March, 1888, 19,683 copies; for April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 18,181 copies; for June, 1888, 19,244 copies; for July, 1888, 18,033 copies; for August, 1888, 18,183 copies; for September, 1888, was 18,154 copies. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before and subscribed in my presence, this 9th day of October, A. D. 1888.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

The choice of Roswell P. Flower as treasurer of the national democratic clubs of New York, is hailed with delight by the metropolitan boodle gang. Roswell has a very big bar'l.

Omaha can well lay claim to being one of the healthiest cities in the union. Her death rate was but eighty-nine for the month of September. No city with a population of over one hundred thousand can point to such a mortality record.

The council is to be commended for ordering the building inspector to revoke the permit given to the New York life insurance company to excavate a boiler room under Seventeenth street. It would have established a dangerous precedent.

If the Omaha board of trade would endeavor to correct the evils of the demurrage extortion, it would serve the business interests of the city much better than trying to find a soft place for Mr. Griffiths in the state board of transportation.

Major Howard Mills, of Washington, D. C., proposes the formation of a new society, "The Military Order of United Sons of America," to be formed for soldiers of both parties in the late unpleasantness. Without desiring to hurt the feelings of Washingtonians it may be hinted that they are apt to get things a little mixed there, and that the G. A. R. of the north and particularly of the great northwest are perfectly satisfied with their present organization.

The opening of the session of the United States supreme court after its long vacation brings to mind that the highest tribunal in the country is now more than three years behind in its work. There is moreover little prospect that the court will be able to catch up in its work. Unless the number of judges on the bench is increased or intermediate courts of appeal are established, it will be a difficult matter for an ordinary appellant to get a decision in less than five years.

The news comes from California that Chinese laborers are being landed right along in spite of the Scott exclusion law just passed. Several of these Chinamen were landed on the plea that they were citizens of the United States. It appears a very simple matter for a Chinese petitioner to add the names of an alleged father and mother who will swear that they are his parents and that he was born in this country. The "American citizen" loophole in the Scott bill seems a very convenient dodge for the influx of Coolies.

What a farce the national bureau of railroads is anyway. In his annual report just handed in to the secretary of the interior, General Joseph E. Johnston, the commissioner of railroads, states that he has inspected the Union and Central Pacific and all the roads in California and Oregon connected with the latter, and all the railroads in Washington Territory. "These roads," says Mr. Johnston, "are all in very satisfactory condition. Steel rails have been substituted for iron almost everywhere." For this pleasing information the country pays handsome salaries and sends the commissioner on a junket tour in a special private car supplied with wines and all the luxuries of the season by the railroads. And this is called railroad supervision.

Mr. John B. Furay has been appointed and confirmed as member of the board of public works to fill the position made vacant by the expiration of the term of Louis Heimrod. Mr. Furay is well qualified for the position, and his large property interests in Omaha will be an incentive to his giving close attention to public works. It is to be hoped that Mr. Furay will at once familiarize himself with the work now in hand by contractors and place his veto upon every claim for work that is not executed in accordance with contracts and specifications. There is a wide field of usefulness before Mr. Furay, and if he can keep the contractors' ring that now dominates in Omaha from robbing and cheating the taxpayers by bad work and inflated claims he will receive the thanks and gratitude of the community.

Iowa Not Doubtful.

A roving correspondent of the New York *Times*, anxious, doubtless, to give what encouragement he may to democratic hopes, writes to that paper that "it is not at all unreasonable to regard Iowa as a doubtful state." He does not consider it quite safe for the democrats to rely upon the chance of carrying Iowa for Cleveland to give them a national victory in November, but he remarks that "Iowa is more doubtful than Illinois," and cites in evidence some changes to the democracy of former republicans, a few of whom enjoy a local prominence and a measure of influence with their neighbors.

Three months ago an assertion that Iowa was doubtful might have received serious consideration, but nobody who is accurately informed regarding that state will give it any such attention now. Not only is Iowa as safely republican as Illinois, but she will in all probability do what Illinois very likely will not, that is, very considerably increase the republican plurality of four years ago, when it was nearly twenty thousand. There is unquestionably a very strong sentiment in Iowa in favor of curtailing the revenues of the government by reducing taxes, but the intelligent voters of that state, the large majority of whom are farmers, do not see in the sectional Mills bill, which discriminates against some of their most important products, the plan of reduction which they believe to be wise and just. They think with their distinguished senator that there is nothing fair or equitable in proposing to deprive the agricultural products of the northern states of the small protection that is now given them, while the sugar and rice growers are well taken care of. However willing they may be to make some concession in order that national taxation shall be reduced, they do not appreciate the discrimination that demands of them to yield up everything and still extend an ample protection over a few sugar parishes of Louisiana and over the rice plantations of the Carolinas. The farmers of Iowa know what is just to their interests, and they do not find that the Mills bill contains it. Many of them who have hitherto acted with the democratic party will not do so in November. There is another fact to be considered, and that is that Iowa is one of the soldier states, and its thousands of veterans feel deeply the policy and course of the present administration regarding their welfare. The sons of these old soldiers who will cast their first vote next November will not deliver their ballots against the party which has ever demanded the generous treatment by the government of the men who preserved it.

Obviously Iowa offers no hope to the democracy this year, and it is as absurd to class her among doubtful states as it would be to put Ohio in that category. It is not to be expected that Iowa will this year give the great republican plurality she gave eight years ago, but all indications are that there will be a large increase over the republican vote of four years ago.

Correcting a Serious Defect.

It was only recently discovered that there is a rather serious defect in the act passed in 1887 to regulate the counting of the electoral votes for president and vice president, and on Tuesday the senate passed a bill to remedy this defect. The act of 1887 was designed to remedy some doubtful questions and remove certain occasions for dispute. It changes the date for the meeting of the electors in the several states from the first Wednesday in December to the second Monday in January, but it makes no provision for the transmission to the president of the senate and to the judges of the district courts of the certificates showing the vote of the electors for president and vice president, leaving the law of 1792 in that respect to stand unrepealed. That law, however, does not fit in with the changed date for the meeting of the electors. It provides for three certificates, one to be sent by messenger to the president of the senate and to be delivered to him before the first Wednesday of the following January. This is prior to the time appointed in the act of 1887 for the meeting of the electors. A duplicate certificate is to be sent by mail, forthwith, to the president of the senate, and a triplicate is to be delivered forthwith to the judge of the district. Obviously it would be impossible for the electors meeting on the second Monday in January, as provided in the act of 1887, to send one of the certificates by messenger to the president of the senate to be delivered before the first Wednesday in January, but they could "forthwith" mail a certificate and deliver another to the judge of the district court.

The act of 1792 provides for the possible failure of the messenger to act by requiring that in such case the secretary of state shall send a special messenger to the district judge, in whose custody one certificate has been placed, and the judge is required to thereupon transmit that certificate to the seat of government, the evident intention being that the certificate filed with the judge shall take the place of that which should have been sent by messenger to the president of the senate. Under the act of 1887 there would necessarily be a failure, and while it would be corrected in the manner provided for in the old law, it is manifestly desirable that the defect in the law of last year be remedied, so that there shall be no cause of dispute or trouble.

This the bill passed by the senate on Tuesday provides for, by directing that the certificates and lists of votes for president and vice president of the United States shall be forwarded to the senate forthwith after the second Monday in January, on which the electors shall give their votes. The bill also amends the revised statutes relating to this matter, so as to provide that whenever the certificate of votes from any state has not been received at the seat of government on the fourth Monday of January, the secretary of state shall send a special messenger to the district judges in whose custody the certificate of votes from that state has been lodged, and such judge shall forthwith transmit that list to the seat of government. It is somewhat singular that the defect in the act of 1887 evaded the scrutiny both of congress and the president, for now that it has been pointed out it appears usfficiently glaring to have attracted attention on the most cursory perusal of the act.

An Attractive Feature.

Commencing with its Sunday issue of October 14, The Bee will begin the publication of a series of interesting letters upon "the out of way places of Asia," from the pen of Mr. Frank G. Carpenter, who has made himself famous over the well known signature of "Carp." Under the agreement made with The Bee and several of the great American dailies, Mr. Carpenter will traverse and write up sections of the Orient not usually visited by the average "globe-trotter," and the results are the exclusive property of the journals interested. Mr. Carpenter's first letters will be from Japan, thence he will journey to China, drifting from the Flowery Kingdom through the islands of the western Pacific to Siam, and thence by way of the Straights of Malacca and Ceylon to India. From India he will go to Palestine and Turkey, and thence to Egypt and the palace of the khedive. Dispite the Russian rage against American newspaper correspondents due to George Kennan's articles on Siberia, "Carp" proposes to traverse the Caucassus and southern Russia visiting the domains of the czar and Greece. This is a notable programme and promises the collection of a fund of interesting information from out-of-way places which will prove of great novelty and interest. That the letters will be more than readable goes without saying. No journalist of the day writes more piquant and charming gossip than "Carp." He has an eye for novel situations, a nose for news and a pen which interprets as truly as a photographer's camera. The readers of The Bee can be assured that a genuine treat is in store for them during the coming year from Mr. Carpenter's versatile pen, and they will no doubt await his successive letters with all the impatience of a reader interested in a novel which is "to be continued in our next."

Stop That Leak.

The cost of maintaining the poor farm and the county's poor for the year 1888 is put at thirty-three thousand dollars, an average expense to the county of over ninety dollars every day of the year. The maintenance of the poor farm proper costs about twelve thousand dollars a year. There is an average attendance of seventy-six paupers who are supported at an expense of over forty cents a day for each person.

The food for every individual costs twelve cents, leaving a balance of twenty-eight cents supposed to be expended daily for his benefit. It is impossible to estimate with exactness for what purposes this money is spent, as the superintendent of the poor farm makes no report of receipts and expenditures. It must, however, impress every taxpayer that the authorities of Douglas county are paying out too much for the support of paupers and the poor measured by the benefits which they get. A reform is demanded. The leak must be stopped. If ninety dollars a day are spent for the support of the county's wards, the taxpayer should know that the poor are getting full value for every dollar expended on them.

A change is imperative in the loose system of accounts where the expenses for the poor farm and the money spent on the county's poor are hopelessly jumbled together in the county's general expenses. The commissioners should see to it that every dollar of this fund is properly accounted for. Let the leak be located and stopped immediately.

Engineer Webster.

Two weeks ago the council referred to the city attorney the petition of the New York Life Insurance company for a permit to excavate and hold for its private use sixty-eight by twenty-two feet on Seventeenth street outside of the curb line. The object of referring this petition to Mr. Webster was to get his views as to the legality of granting, for private use, streets and thoroughfares beyond the sidewalk line. Instead of confining himself to the legal points involved, he goes out of his way to discuss the probable safety of the street after it has been excavated, and gives his views on engineering and construction of an underground boiler house, winding up with the assurance that the underground powerhouse involves no danger to citizens and urges the council to grant the permet. Now, we should like to know what Mr. Webster does not know about engineering and architecture, and we feel confident that such knowledge would fill several volumes. But why did the city attorney take so much pains to enlighten the council on engineering points when he was simply expected to give legal advice? Is Mr. Webster paid by the city to act as solicitor for the life insurance company? Has he a contract for engineering this power house scheme through the council?

A new issue is likely to be raised with Canada, in the event of the senate passing the resolution of Mr. Blair calling for information regarding the trial, conviction and execution of Reil for high treason. Mr. Blair stated in defense of his resolution that Reil was a naturalized American citizen, but we are not furnished with any information as to what the crotchety New Hampshire senator proposes to do about the matter in case the information he desires shall be obtained. Riel had resided for a number of years in this country after his first abortive effort at insurrection in Canada, and before he entered upon his last and fatal scheme of revolution, but it is somewhat uncertain about his ever having been naturalized. And even if he was a citizen of this country it is not quite clear that the United States would have any just ground for making any sort of a demand upon the dominion. An American citizen who makes war on a neighboring state must take the consequences if he fall into the hands of that state. His citizenship cannot shield him and should not. As to Reil, who was executed three years ago, he was not a character that any country could be proud of. He was simply a mischievous adventurer, having neither wisdom nor courage. It is probable that the senate will not gratify Mr. Blair by passing his resolution.

The Chicago police behaved excellently in the car-strikers' trouble yesterday, showing great promptitude and vigor, and rigid impartiality. When a flying brick addressed to an obnoxious superintendent landed below his belt, curling him up temporarily, he became so enraged that he drew a revolver and was going to shoot into the mob of strikers. The police disarmed him in a twinkling. Also when he retired from the scene a minute afterwards in consequence of the brick, the police protected him at the hazard of their lives and arrested one of his assailants who was furious with drink, fortunately the only one in that condition. Has not the mayor inherently the power to settle this question? If it is thought that he has not then the sooner that an amendment is added to the constitution of Illinois giving full discretionary power for the disposal of all questions arising between companies holding city franchises and their employes to mayors, the better it will be for the public, which is always the real sufferer in these contests.

No one must be deceived by the present slump in wheat, because the price of flour has gone up materially in England, a country where the consumer invariably buys in large quantities. The fluctuations of prices in a board of wheat speculators will always give a good general idea of the true facts when they are observed in the mass, but if observed partially, details are apt to be very misleading in such a case. It is at present the policy of the dealers to make a big break in prices to scare the farmers who have just awakened to the necessity of holding back for higher prices, thereby putting the millers in a tight place, as they are not able to meet the demand upon them for flour because they cannot get wheat. Wheat ought to fetch $1.25 a bushel, and it is to be hoped that the farmers will not allow themselves to be fooled by the tricks and flimsy devices of the wheat brokers, but will hold on. For five years they have received less than the cost of production, and now that the sun is beginning to shine on their side of the hedge they ought to profit largely.

Omaha must send to the legislature men who will represent the interests of this city and whose known integrity and standing in the community afford a guaranty that they will keep out of the meshes of the railroad spider and devote their energies to the enactment of laws that will compel equal taxation of all classes of property and fair rates for all patrons of public carriers. If the two great parties do not nominate such men as their candidates The Bee will favor an independent legislative ticket in the interest of the taxpayers of Omaha and Douglas county.

It is as clear as daylight that We, Us & Co. have not lost their grip upon the city of Omaha.

Hon. H. H. Ghooly, Persian Minister.

Washington Critic.

Hadji Hussein Ghooly Khan,
Most puissant Persian man,
Just arrived from Teheran:
Good morning, Sir. How do you do?
And how is Mrs. Hadji Goo?
And how are all the little Goos?
Come, tell us, Hadji, all the news.
We're glad to see you, Minister.
Oh, Zoroastrian worshipper,
Take off your things and sit right down;
You are at home in Washington.
Society with open arms
Awaits you with her varied charms,
For you're a foreigner dear sir,
And such a foreign, foreigner!
You've never had such social fun
As you will have in Washington.
And you had better buy to-day
A dog to keep the girls away.
Hadji Hussein Ghooly Khan,
Most puissant Persian man,
Wade in and paint the old town red,
And blessings call upon your head.
No one will interfere with you
By sending word to Mrs. Goo.
Oh, Oriental devotee,
The Occident doth welcome thee.
Land of the Sun! Land of the Free!
A man doth weld them, thou'rt the man,
Hadji Hussein Ghooly Khan.

The Difference Between the Bills.

Philadelphia Press.

The Mills bill suits the sugar trust; the senate bill suits the sugar consumer.

Colorado.

Denver Republican.

It is quite certain now that Harrison and Morton will carry Colorado by at least 10,000 majority over Cleveland and Thurman, and it is probable that the majority will rise to 15,000.

Why He Doesn't Write.

Chicago Tribune.

Why should I write a letter indorsing Governor Hill? Doesn't he know that I am a rigid civil service reformer and that an office-holder has no business to meddle in politics? It was a strain on my conscience to write a letter indorsing myself.—*Cleveland.*

Wheat.

New York Sun.

At the prevailing prices of the various deliveries of wheat in the markets of the United States yesterday, Russia and India could sell at a profit in our market. The duty on wheat is not heavy enough to keep the foreign wheat out.

Canada this year has little or no wheat, or at the present prices her farmers could afford to pay the duty and deliver their grain in Chicago or New York.

The high price of wheat has no terrors for us. We are the only country in the world that can regard it with unmixed satisfaction; and the reflection that the farmers of our great western wheat fields are getting an actual cash dollar a bushel, and more, for their wheat is grateful in the extreme. It means widespread and extraordinary prosperity; and the American workman is able to buy all the bread he wants.

What Do You Think of This?

The New York Herald thinks that it would be a wise thing to move the American capital to Ottawa in case Canada is annexed to this country, and gives these reasons for its notion:

The present capital has long been regarded as a mistake. It has never been much more than a second-class boarding house for congressmen and lobbyists and a lumber-room for archives. It was a land job in its inception, and has not outgrown the indignity of its origin. It lies huddled up between a swamp and a range of gravelly hills, is full of malaria, and is a continued and continuing job, a pretext for money from the treasury, a financial quagmire, as it has been for a series of jobbing generations. It lies in an exposed military position. It has been taken and burned by a foreign foe, and we paid a hundred times its value to save it from capture by a domestic enemy. But Ottawa never could be taken. It is in a cold latitude, far away towards the north pole. Winter is its sure defense, and that lasts most of the year, and there is no power in the world that could take it. We would be better Americans in that cold, congealing, stimulating climate, remembering, as Emerson tells us, that it is where the snow falls that men-children are born.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, was born sixty-six years ago.

Attorney General Garland has returned to Washington. His health is much improved.

Historian George Bancroft will celebrate his eighty-eighth birthday on Wednesday at his home in Newport, R. I. He is in good health and spirits.

Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland's "Summer Quiet and Green Thoughts" will be followed early in November by a "Fall Ruction and Blue Thoughts" by her big brother.

Mrs. Helen M. Gougar is a woman who has abundant confidence in herself. She proposes to demolish both Anna Dickinson and General George A. Sheridan in one address.

Private Secretary Lamont declares that Mrs. Cleveland never has given and will not now give an interview to any newspaper or in any manner do anything to encourage mention of herself in the press.

Wilkie Collins has a novel way of writing his books. In his study he has a long row of pigeon holes. In each of these pigeon holes he keeps a chapter of the story he has in hand. When he is in one mood he takes down a sympathetic chapter and writes on it; when in a different mood he takes down another, and so on until each is finished.

General Salomon, the ex-president of the Haytian republic, who for some time has been lying seriously ill with calculus, ever since his arrival in Paris from New York, underwent a few days ago the dangerous operation of lithotrity. His own daughter, Mme. Magnus, who is a graduate of the Paris School of Medicine, was the principal operator, being assisted by Dr. Guyon and another surgeon.

Dr. Morell Mackenzie will claim in his forthcoming book that had he instead of the German physicians attended the late Emperor Frederick from the beginning of his sickness the emperor's life would have been prolonged twenty months. Dr. Mackenzie will also endeavor to show that the treatment of Dr. Gerhardt produced cancer. He has chosen for his title page the pungent motto from Shakespeare: "What trick, what device, what starting-hole canst thou now find to hide thee from thy open and apparent shame?"

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

The Headlight is the name of a new daily paper just started at Superior.

The Nebraska City packing houses will begin killing hogs November 1.

Ground has been broken at Chadron for a mammoth two-story brick block.

The Hastings police are arresting all business men who leave fire in the alley.

A petition for township organization in Dawes county has seventy-three signers.

R. E. Goodwin, until recently landlord of the Commercial hotel at Broken Bow, died last week.

The Butler county republicans have nominated J. W. McLand and J. S. Hill for representatives.

A camp of Modern Woodsmen has been instituted at Chadron with twenty-one charter members.

A can of powder and lighted pipe combination knocked a laborer in Green's quarry, near Springfield, into a cocked hat the other day.

The farmers of Cedar Bluff neighborhood, Dodge county, have organized an elevator company and are erecting the necessary buildings.

C. F. Parmalee, cashier of the Citizens' National bank of Hastings, has resigned on account of ill health and has been succeeded by Mr. Furguson.

"A woman in the case" has caused a prominent physician of Tecumseh to leave for parts unknown and forced a young blood to flee, perhaps, to Canada.

A small boy at Creighton, yelling "auction" and ringing a bell, frightened a horse so badly that the animal reared up and fell on a hitching post with such force as to drive it through his stomach. The horse had to be shot.

The Grand Island Independent says: Eight thousand two hundred acres of land have already been secured for the beet sugar factory, and it is expected that the requisite 1,800 acres additional will be secured this week, making 10,000 acres to be devoted to the culture of beets. The analysis has shown that we have a soil peculiarly adapted to the culture of sugar beets, and that the beets raised in our soil contain a greater percentage of sugar than those raised in Germany. The practicability of the beet sugar industry here is thus demonstrated beyond any question of doubt whatever.

Iowa.

Work has been commenced on the new sewerage system at Dubuque.

The enrollment of the Davenport schools shows 1,810 boys and 1,907 girls.

Rev. Dr. Safford has resigned the pastorate of the Congregational church at Grinnell.

Peter Arp, jr., for thirty years a resident of Iowa, died at Hickory Grove, aged ninety-six years.

The Davenport high school is cursed with a cooking department and 165 young ladies are taking instructions.

Boone has reached the dignity of a daily paper. The News is its name and it will be printed in the morning.

The republicans in county convention at Mason City passed a resolution that no person be allowed to hold a county office for more than one term.

Francis Snyder, the aged Boone citizen who recently married Mrs. Hull, has just died. He was seventy-nine years old and his bride was seventy-eight.

An unknown night prowler is making a business of frightening unprotected females in Boone, and the citizens are preparing to fill his body full of cold lead if they can catch him.

G. W. Bailey of Monmouth, known to fame as Tank Cee, the Chinese lecturer, together with his wife, is the central figure in a sensational scandal that is giving all the sewing circles all they want to talk about.

A marriage license has been granted to Theodore W. Patterson and Mary E. Patterson, of Muscatine. This couple was married some sixteen years ago and in later years were divorced, but have now concluded to pass the remainder of their days together.

The Great Northwest.

The death rate in San Diego, Cal., for September was one to every 2,145 inhabitants.

The farmers union of Eagle Rock, Idaho, is shipping large quantities of wheat to Denver.

Idaho has twenty-seven lodges of Odd Fellows, an increase of twenty-two in five years.

One hundred and forty negro miners were put to work in the Roslyn, W. T., coal mines, Monday.

Bryson, the Helena (Mont.) wife murderer, is related to an aristocratic and wealthy Canadian family.

Eleven car-loads of dried fruit and ten tons of shelled almonds were shipped from Woodland to Chicago last week.

Thirty Chipsewa girls from Dakota have just been received at the house of the Good Shepherd at Denver for education.

Some rancher has "jumped" the Phillipsburg, Mont., graveyard and the citizens held a mass meeting to protest against it.

Professor Ferrows, of the agricultural department at Washington estimated that there are 10,630,000 acres of timber in Colorado.

The dog poisoner has been doing wholesale work at Cheyenne, Wyo., and the citizens have offered a reward for his detection and conviction.

Tacoma, W. T., is a poor place for lecherous tramps. The male population of the whole town turned out last week to hunt for one of the species to lynch him.

The waters of the Platte valley in Wyoming are alive with ducks. The mallard, the teal, the whistler and the gray duck are all here, and the shotgun booms.

Since the discontinuance of the government station on Pike's Peak the Delly Varden mine enjoys the distinction of being the highest station in the world for weather observations.

The bullion product at Leadville this year is estimated at $2,000,000 less than last year, the average low price of lead and consequent lethargy in pushing production being responsible for the falling off.

James Halenbeck, a witness in a murder case in Shasta county, California, which the grand jury was about to investigate for the third time, was murdered by unknown parties near Pittville.

The Yuma Indians have buried large quantities of watermelons in the sand, so as to have plenty of them during the winter. They say they keep melons sound in that way for over six months.

The district court at Ellensburg, W. T., Judge Nash, has decided that Mrs. Samuel Thomas cannot practice law in the territory, the woman enfranchisement law having been declared unconstitutional.

Three prospectors of Los Angeles, Cal., report the discovery of an apparently inexhaustible body of graphite in San Francisco canyon, about one hundred and twenty-five miles north of there. They claim that it is so pure and free that it is worth $20 per ton.

It has been learned that recently some fiend placed a bottle containing strychnine in a spring of water near Philomath, Ore., located in a grove used for a camp meeting. The outrage was discovered by citizens in time to prevent any one from drinking the water. A reward of $100 is offered for the apprehension of the perpetrator.

William Root, who was tried at Trinidad, Col., for murdering his brother-in-law, William Cook, was acquitted. The jury stood on the first ballot eleven for acquittal against one for conviction. After the first ballot they sat around reading and taking matters easy for an hour or so and then balloted again. This ballot was unanimous for acquittal.

John Neville, an inmate of the Jefferson, Mont., county jail, and Annie Bond, of St. Louis, Mont., were married recently, Judge Kerley officiating. The judge issued the necessary license on the written consent of the father of the girl and on the affidavit of the mother that the girl was born March 14, 1872, and was consequently over sixteen years old. After the marriage ceremony was performed Neville gave bonds for his appearance at the next term of the district court and was released.

Douglas, Wyo., now claims to be the Cheyenne of 1878-80. The Republican says they have six monte games running, from which the town derives $300 revenue per month, and in addition several poker games. There is no town of the same size in the west, outside of one or two Colorado mining camps, where there is as much gambling money in sight or more money changes hands on the turn of a card than in Douglas. Where the money comes from is a mystery, but the Republican says it is there, and it is chanced at every opportunity. There seems to be no strings on it. The six monte games have bank rolls in sight that aggregate $3,000.

The New Persian Minister.

Hadji Hoisein Ghooly Khan, the new Persian minister; W. W. Torrence, his counsellor, and Medza Mahomed Khan and Abdul Hamid Khan, his servants, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, are now with us. The minister will establish a Persian legation in the capital.

Hadji Hossein wore a gorgeous uniform. He is by no means the athlete he is described. He is a small man, with an iron-gray pointed beard. He wore an overcoat, and said it was "very cold," or at least the interpreter said that the Indian-like gutterals of his chief meant that.

W. W. Torrence, who comes with the shah's minister, is an American physician, who has practicod in Teheran. He numbers the shah and many other noble Persians among his patients. He comes to help the minister to establish the bureau, after which he will return to Persia.

H. R. Pratt, a brother of the American consul general at Teheran, has been appointed consul general of Persia, and he was with the minister. Mr. Pratt's headquarters will be in New York.

Mr. Torrence said: "The minister is not strong physically, but he is a very able man mentally. For two and a half years he has been consul general at Bombay, and it was regarded as a great honor for him to receive the appointment to the United States. He is the first Persian minister ever sent to this country. His father twenty-one years ago was prime minister of Persia, and Hossein is a general of the first rank, besides holding dozens of other titles." The word "hadji" is a title signifying that he who bears it has made a pilgrimage to Mecca. "Kahn" is a title that the shah bestows upon any subject worthy of recognition. The two servants of the minister have the title of "kahn."

The minister was very anxious to know what to do when presented to the president. He said that his only credentials were letters from the shah to the president, and that as they were sealed it was as much as his life was worth to open them. If the president opened them he couldn't read them, so Hossein was in a quandary.

A Short Hop Crop in New York.

A Middletown, N. Y., report says that the hop season closes with a short crop gathered, and an extraordinary boom in prices. The yield falls considerably below the early estimates, and barely equals half an average crop, or a total production in the state of about 45,000 bales. The largest grower in the state, in Otsego county, last year harvested 130,000 pounds from ninety-six acres, while this season, with 125 acres planted, his crop is only 60,000 pounds. Some growers, however, have crops this season of about two-thirds of an average.

When the picking began a month ago prices at the yards for choice grades were eighteen to twenty cents a pound, about the same figures that ruled through the harvest season of 1887. But as it became apparent that the crop would be unexpectedly short in quantity and excellent in quality, prices began to move upward, and reports of short crops in the northwestern hop districts and in Europe aided the advance. Now, at the close of the harvest, the growers find ready sale for choice growth at twenty-seven to thirty cents a pound. Many growers are holding their crops for still higher figures. The impression prevails among growers that prices will go higher, and perhaps touch thirty-five and forty cents. The prices now ruling are higher than have prevailed at any time since 1882, when choice New York state hops sold at $1.00@1.15 a pound.

George Heimrod, brother of Louis Heimrod, of the board of public works, will place himself before the people of the Sixth Ward for aldermanic honors.

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. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

THE CITY'S FIRES.

A Remarkable Decrease in the Amount of Fires.

The Efficiency of the Fire Department—The Elevator Fire at St. Anthony's Park—The Union Elevators.

"Do you know that our city is very fortunate in the matter of fires," said an old veteran volunteer fireman to me, some time ago. "We have not had a bad fire here for a very long time, while other cities of our size have been having large and costly fires frequently, our city has escaped. I don't know to what to attribute this, but I guess it is good luck coupled with the efficiency of our fire department, and to the good care taken of our large buildings and workshops by the watchmen. I remember a little more than a year ago of a fire that occurred at St. Anthony's Park, between Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., three large elevators, with their contents, thousands of bushels of wheat, were burned to the ground. It was a sublime scene, plainly visible in both cities, and was witnessed by thousands of people. We have elevators here and plenty of other buildings, but by carefulness we have no conflagrations. I was down to the Union elevators the other day," continued the old "vet," "and had a look over the structure, and I find it is supplied with standpipes and hose all over the building, and if a fire should start there it would have very little chance to get any headway, because they could deluge the whole building in a very few moments. I met

MR. PETER HOLT.

the watchman at the elevators, and asked him about the chances for a fire breaking out."

"No," said Mr. Holt, "the chances for a fire here are very small, we are extremely careful and always on the lookout, and there is no chance scarcely at all. At night when I am on duty I visit every nook and cranny in the entire building at least every hour, and I make a minute inspection every time, and should discover any fire it would be a matter of a very few seconds to give an alarm also to have water on the flames, as you have no doubt seen that there is water over the entire building."

"Yes, I agree with you, our city is very fortunate in regard to fires, and if we do have a fire the fire laddies very soon have it under control. We can be very proud of our department for it is one of the very best."

"I think from the sound of your voice that you have the catarrh, my friend," continued Mr. Holt, "and I can tell you that you are very foolish to suffer with that when you can very easily have it cured. I myself have had a terrible time with that disease, but thanks to one of our physicians I am cured of it.

"Some six or seven years ago I contracted a severe cold, and not thinking it anything serious, I did not pay much attention to it. It continued to grow worse until soon I had a bad case of catarrh. My head was stopped up and continually aching; I would have the most severe pains over my eyes, and my eyes would water and become inflamed; my nose would stop up, first one side then the other, and sometimes both sides would be stopped up, compelling me to breathe through my mouth. I had a continual dropping from my nose into the back part of my throat, which caused me to be hawking and spitting all the time. While on duty at night it would be a continual fight for me to keep awake, my eyes were weak, and there was always such a heavy feeling over them that I was always sleepy. My stomach was in a terrible condition. I could scarcely keep any food on it; my appetite was very poor and what I did manage to eat I would often vomit. My sleep did me no good; I would get up feeling as tired as I did on going to bed. I had no ambition, no energy, in fact, I felt most of the time as though life was not worth living. I tried to get cured of this trouble, and after trying any amount of patent medicines, I grew disgusted with my futile efforts and tried several physicians, but only with a similar result. Some three or four months ago I was speaking to a friend about my trouble, and he advised me, just as I am advising you now, to call on Dr. Charles M. Jordan, in the Ramge Block, corner 15th and Harney streets. I considered the matter and concluded that I would take my friend's advise, and I called on the doctor and I am thankful to that friend, for I am a new man. Why I don't feel a bit like my old self; my head and nose are always clear, my eyes are all right and my stomach is in good order, my appetite is excellent and I can eat as of yore. I get up now after a refreshing sleep, and feel like going about my work, and I have no trouble to keep awake when on duty. My friends are surprised at the change in me, but none more so than myself. My advise to anyone suffering with catarrh is to give Dr. Jordan a trial and he can and will cure it."

Mr. Holt resides at No. 2028 Castellar street, and is employed as night watchman at the Union Elevators and will corroborate the above testimony to anyone doubting it.

How Catarrh Is Produced.

Although taking cold is one of the commonest and most familiar of phenomena, yet the dangers of its neglect in treating and its ultimate result are not appreciated. The rule is to let it wear itself out or seemingly so. In a very large majority of cases, catching cold develops in an attack of acute inflamation of some portion of the upper air passages, as being a point of least resistance, and, further, as these attacks recur with increased frequency and gravity, we find the morbid process localizes itself further down and nearer to the vital centers, as regards the so-called liability to take cold, it should be understood that this is due to an existing chronic catarrhal inflammation of perhaps so mild a type as to give rise to but very trivial symptoms, or even passed unnoticed; but still an existing catarrh, the result probably of a neglected cold and the renewed attacks to which the individual becomes so liable, consists in the lighting up of the old trouble.

As each fresh attack subsides, the chronic trouble makes itself known by more decided symptoms, fresh colds occur with greater frequency and there is finally established a chronic catarrh of the nose and throat with its many annoyances of stopped up nose, lump of mucus in the throat, hawking and spitting, pain over eyes and bridge of nose, ringing or buzzing in ears, hacking cough, later on bad oder scabs, unusual dryness of nose and throat, and finally graver trouble lower down in the air passages.

It is very much to be deprecated that as a rule an ordinary cold is allowed to take its own course without treatment. If a part has once become inflamed it is left in a weakened condition which invites renewed attacks from a very slight cause.

The country is flooded with patent medicines for the cure of catarrh, which are concocted and made attractive for the express purpose of making money. It is utterly impossible to prepare a single remedy to meet the different phases of catarrh. A remedy for one stage may be injurious to another. It is just such preparations, with their "guarantee cure" label on, that have weakened the confidence of the great majority of sufferers of this loathsome trouble, of having their disease skillfully treated by a physician who has made a study of the disease in its every condition, has devised remedies, methods of applying them and with the large experience of having treated thousands of cases before your case comes before him. The old legend that "Procrastination is the Thief of Time" can be no better exemplified than in a case of neglected catarrh.

Pemanently Located.

Dr. J. Cresap McCoy, late of Bellevue Hospital, New York, succeeded by Dr. Charles M. Jordan, late of the University of New York City, also of Washington, D. C., have located permanently in the Ramge Block, Omaha, Neb., where all curable cases are treated skillfully. Consumption, Bright's Disease, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and all nervous diseases. All diseases peculiar to sex a specialty.

CATARRH CURED.

Consultation at office or by mail, $1. Office hours 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m.

Sunday Hours, from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Corespondence receives prompt attention.

No letters answered unless accompanied by 4 cents in stamps.