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E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

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

Robert Hunter, clerk for The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending October 20, 1888, was as follows:

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Tuesday, Oct. 16	18,035
Wednesday, Oct. 17	18,064
Thursday, Oct. 18	18,030
Friday, Oct. 19	18,077
Saturday, Oct. 20	18,120
Average	18,089

ROBERT HUNTER.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 20th day of October A. D., 1888.
Seal. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, } ss.

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, 14,433 copies; for November, 1887, 15,236 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies; for January, 1888, 15,206 copies; for February, 1888, 15,942 copies; for March, 1888, 19,069 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; 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.

ST. PAUL and Minneapolis are at it again. No sooner does St. Paul brag of its immense manufacturing interests when Minneapolis steps in with a yard more of statistics than her rival.

AND now it falls like a thunderclap that Sitting Bull has outgeneraled Secretary Vilas as a shrewd politician. For Secretary of the Interior, 1889—Hon. Sitting Bull, of Dakota.

IT IS to be hoped the interminable street railway conflict will soon be settled once for all. The people of the city have borne patiently with streets torn up, and injunction suits by rival companies.

SEPARATE polling places have been provided for the women of Boston who will vote in the coming school election. That looks like a stab at equality before the law which deprives the right of a woman's ballot to nestle along side of a man's.

DEPARTMENT clerks at Washington from the same state, of different party affiliations, are pairing off, and therefore will not go home to vote as is customary. This saves expense and allows larger contributions to the campaign funds.

MORRIS MORRISON vouches for Bill Morrow, and Morrow vouches for Morrison and all other members of the school board building committee combine, so long as Bill can draw pay for every day in the month, including Sunday, Fourth of July and Christmas.

THERE is no danger that any representative from Douglas county will vote for the submission amendment no matter who is elected. But there is danger that Douglas county may be represented by some men whose sole object in being candidates for the legislature is boodle.

HONEST JIM is not content with making Paxton pay for several thousand yards of his rotten cedar block pavement on upper Farnam. He is now organizing a raid on Paxton's pocketbook by threatening to beat him with We, Us & Company's paving brigade. But Bill is liable to get even with Honest Jim some of these days.

THE unusual precaution taken by Chairman Quay of the republican national committee to ensure an honest vote in New York City is highly significant. The large rewards offered for the arrest and conviction of ballot-stuffers and repeaters and the careful canvass of the votes of that city, will have a tendency to check illegal voting. But New York is not the only large city where the democrats depend for success on crookedness at the ballot box. Chicago, San Francisco, Boston and other leading cities of the country have time and again been stolen by the democrats on election day.

THE widespread disappointment that will be felt at the refusal of the Sioux chiefs to accept the terms proposed by the government will undoubtedly make itself felt at the next session of congress. It is more than probable a strong pressure will be made to induce congress to adopt a different policy for opening the Sioux reservation, which is a matter of too great importance to be left to the will of a few score obstinate chiefs, who are actuated chiefly by the desire to retain their authority, and who neither know nor care anything about the general welfare. The feeling is gaining ground that the government should abandon the practice of treating with the Indians, and it will very likely show itself in future Indian legislation.

IT IS more than likely that a federation between the locomotive brotherhood and the firemen and brakemen will take place. Mr. Arthur strongly favors the proposition and the scheme has been favorably endorsed by the firemen and brakemen. The late Burlington strike has shown the necessity of such a union. In time it may be possible for the other railroad organizations to join for mutual benefit, but at present it is not the purpose to take in the switchmen or conductors. The brotherhood is not in favor of an amalgamation of trades organizations. It believes that the rights of the different classes of workmen can best be promoted by individual action rather than by a universal organization, owing to the clashing of conflicting interests.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

Owing to the systematic suppression of the republican vote in the south it is on the whole easier for the republicans to elect a president than to secure a majority in the house of representatives. Nevertheless, the indications are regarded as very favorable to changes that would give the republicans control of both branches of the fifty-first congress. The present house contains one hundred and sixty-eight democrats, one hundred and fifty-three republicans, and four classed as independents, the straight democratic majority being fifteen. There are twenty-five districts represented by republicans, in each of which the party majority is less than one thousand. While this margin is small, it is not believed the democrats can secure one of these districts, there being no evidence from any of them that that party is likely to poll a relatively better vote than two years ago. On the other hand, there are thirty-two close democratic districts, twenty-nine of which are in probably republican or doubtful states. Two of these districts are in California, two in Connecticut, five are in Indiana, three are in Michigan, one in Maryland, one in Iowa, two in Massachusetts and the others are scattered. The chances of the republicans carrying some of these close democratic districts are unquestionably far better than for the democrats to carry any of the close republican districts, which are in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

Careful estimates accord to the republicans a probable gain of eighteen representatives and a loss of three, making the net gain fifteen, which would be sufficient to transfer the control of the house to the republicans, though the majority would be a narrow one. There is reason to believe, however, that these estimates are too conservative, and that the republicans will carry a greater number of the close democratic districts than the estimates contemplate. Two years ago the republicans did well in the democratic and doubtful states, while they elected scattering members in the border southern states, gained in Indiana, and held their own in New York. They lost in New England and the northwest, and if they redeem these losses this year and hold their own in the states where they did so well two years ago the next house will certainly be republican. A gain of a dozen members by the republicans ought to be made in New England, the middle states and the northwest, and it is quite possible that Indiana and the south will furnish half a dozen more, though the republicans of Indiana are not confident of doing better than to hold the ground won two years ago. We have not shared the hopefulness expressed from time to time regarding gains in the southern states, but the prospect in certain districts of Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri is certainly encouraging.

But the hope of the republican party obtaining control of the next house of representatives rests mainly upon its ability to redeem past losses in New England and the northwest, and there appears to be excellent promise that this will be done. It is quite as important that the republicans should obtain control of the popular branch of congress as that the party should elect its presidential candidates.

THE TROUBLE AT WINNIPEG.

Events are happening at Winnipeg which may lead to the most important consequences, and which have an intense interest for the northwestern states and territories. English statesmen are fond of declaring that the idea of Canadians asking to be admitted into the United States is the veriest dream and delusion. This may be true of Quebec and Ontario, for those two provinces have a strong national character. The former is French, and the latter contains a very large number of retired English officers, who have made that province effusively loyal. But with regard to Manitoba, and the lands lying west as far as Puget Sound and Vancouver's Island, the citizens of those sections are by no means of the same homogeneous nationality. They are like the people of our own northwest, emigrants from all countries of Europe, fleeing from the burden of taxation, from the muddle of political economy, from the disadvantages imposed upon them by the distinctions of caste, and from the perpetual menace of war, whose cost is greater than war itself. The consequence is that between the northwest provinces of British America and the northwestern states and territories there is an immense sympathy based upon that fellow feeling that makes all humanity wondrous kind. They are nearer to us by far than to their alleged brethren of Ontario and Quebec, and the very argument advanced by British statesmen to prove the idea of Canadian annexation in the east a mere dream is the strongest argument that in the west it is a reality.

The cause of the trouble demonstrates this absolutely. The people of Winnipeg have been most desirous of connection with the Northern Pacific railroad, and the government line, the Canadian Pacific, has been endeavoring to prevent any such alliance. The municipal authorities at Winnipeg have taken sides unanimously with the Northern Pacific and have done everything possible to facilitate their entrance into the city. When the American line had come within hailing distance of the point where their track layers would have to cross the track of the Canadian Pacific it was discovered that the crossing was blocked by three engines and a number of cars loaded with laborers armed with axes and pick-axes. When this fact was thoroughly known to the people of Winnipeg the local government, that is the mayor, aldermen and high sheriff, swore in as special constables between seven and eight hundred business men of Winnipeg, and these, armed with revolvers, have been guarding ever since the track layers of the Northern Pacific. In a day or two the point of collision must be reached. The Canadian Pacific asked and obtained from the government of the Dominion military assistance. A hundred mounted riflemen have been sent to the scene of action, and the infantry battalion stationed at Winnipeg has been ordered to hold itself in readiness. These acts of the government of Canada are contrary to law, contrary to the traditions of Englishmen, and contrary to justice. The municipal government has absolute control of the question and has decided it. The Canadian Pacific, so like our own beloved Union Pacific, is resisting the local government by violence, and the Canadian government is backing it up by military force. This is tyranny as plain and undeniable as that which lost for England those colonies that now form the United States. If Manitoba and the lands of the British northwest feel like casting their futures with us of the American northwest, they will have the welcome of true brotherhood. This new country is a great wheat growing section also, and if united to us, the one great wheat belt of the entire world would be under one banner. It will be because it ought to be.

THE Iowa prohibitionists may congratulate themselves upon a victory won in the supreme court of the United States which was not generally expected. The court has decided that the prohibition law of Iowa, in so far as it prohibits the manufacture and sale of liquors except for mechanical, medicinal and sacramental purposes, is not in conflict with the provision of the federal constitution which gives congress the sole power to regulate inter-state commerce, and sustains the decision of the Iowa supreme court. The distiller against whom the case was brought took the position that, as he was manufacturing liquors solely for exportation to other states, the law in prohibiting such manufacture interfered with inter-state commerce, and was therefore in conflict with the constitution. The supreme court decides that there is no such conflict, and thus disposes of a very important question. The decision of course will apply to all states having prohibitory laws similar to that of Iowa, so that manufacturers of liquor in any of these states except for the purposes specified—medicinal, mechanical and culinary—may as well without further ado prepare to transfer their business to states where there is no such restriction. It is not in the power of a state to prohibit the importation of liquors, but this appears to be the only consequential limitation on its authority to deal with the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

THE Chinese exclusion bill may raise questions of international importance in which England and not China will be drawn into the controversy. The case of Fong Tang, who walked across the suspension bridge at Niagara Falls, but was compelled to go back to Canada by the customs officers of the United States, is a case in point. The merchant, Tye Chong, who wanted to come to New York on business, but was permitted only after considerable delay, to put foot on American soil, is likewise in point. These Chinamen are naturalized citizens of Canada and subjects of Great Britain. To refuse them and others of like political status the right to enter the confines of this country is an affront to England, not to China. It may be that Great Britain would accept America's explanation, in case the question becomes one of international inquiry, that the fact of naturalization or of British citizenship does not alter the legal conditions for the exclusion of Chinamen. But it is highly probable that the foreign office would demand a uniform treatment of British subjects on American soil, irrespective of the fact whether they are white or yellow, native or naturalized.

THE report of the democratic minority of the senate committee which investigated the civil service makes a brave effort to defend the shortcomings of the administration in this matter, but not with a success proportioned to the earnestness and elaboration of the effort. The facts which prove the failure of the president to faithfully and honestly carry out a civil service reform policy are too numerous and conspicuous to be explained away. They are admitted by the sincere friends of reform who are also the friends of the president, many of whom have publicly declared their disappointment Mr. Cleveland might do better in a second term, but so far as he has gone he could hardly have done worse.

TRUSTWORTHY eastern advices leave no doubt that the policy of the democratic managers of the national campaign is to amass an immense corruption fund to be used during the closing days of the campaign in buying up the saleable vote and in colonizing where that expedient can be made serviceable. It is said that money is now pouring in upon the national committee in a steadily swelling stream, Mr. Barnum's plan of locating in Washington to give special attention to contributions having worked well. It seems certain that the "educational" campaign is not to end without the usual amount of corruption and fraud.

BUILDING INSPECTOR WHITLOCK has been as dumb as an oyster ever since the revelation made in court concerning the deal with the New York Insurance company. He has been convicted by their deposition of wilful and deliberate falsification to the mayor, to the council, and other city officers to whom he represented that he had issued a permit months ago for excavating Seventeenth street, when, in fact, he did not issue the document until the 11th day of October, two days after the council had requested him to revoke the permit which he led them to believe had been issued.

Applicable to Omaha.
Record.

Self-respecting councilman: "So ye think we've (hic) been off junketing and spending the people's money, eh? Well, we ain't. We've been (hic) to Chi-Chicago investigating its system of street lighting, sir." Constituent: "Oh! well, what system have they?" "It's 'most as ours, only (hic) the posts is in pairs." "Pairs?" "Yes, (hic) every lamp-post we saw was (hic) double."

He Won't Come Down.
Chicago Tribune.

"Is that you, Colonel Brice?" inquires the democratic coon. "Shoot if you want to—I refuse to 'come down.'"

The Slot is Still Open.
Minneapolis Journal.

Every federal office holder is expected to drop his contribution in the democratic campaign slot. Otherwise he will be "weighed and found wanting."

What Harrison Really Said.
Boston Traveller.

What General Harrison did really say about workingmen's wages was this: "No man's wages should be so low that he cannot make provision in his days of vigor for the incapacity of accident or the feebleness of old age."

What Makes Her Doubtful.
Minneapolis Tribune.

Visiting Statesman—Well, how is Indiana? You have her safe, I suppose, for Cleveland?

Central Committeeman—Well, we felt reasonably confident until this morning, but the latest reports are bad. Here's a telegram saying that John Updegraf, of Decatur county, has been convicted of arson, and another telling us that the White Caps have licked Bill James, of Kokomo, so bad he won't be out for a month. These losses knock our estimate askew and make the state doubtful as thunder.

Who is Carrying the Debt?
Wall Street News.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Atchison, are both tarred with the same stick. Both are staggering under a floating debt incurred by paying unearned dividends, and losses in operating. We know that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy is really a little worse off than the Atchison, which was compelled to issue a second mortgage for $6,000,000 or $7,000,000, in order to meet its current obligations and keep the road in operation. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy has, so far as the public knows, done nothing of the kind. The question is, who is carrying this large floating debt of the company? They had less than a million balance of cash assets at the beginning of the year, and have lost about $5,000,000 since. So whom is this owing? Are the millionaire directors coming to the aid of the company and lending it money without security, or has the company quietly placed a collateral trust, or has it sold some of its assets in the treasury? Some information on this point would undoubtedly be received with interest.

Mixing Politics With Religion.
Philadelphia American.

The authorities of the Northern Methodist church do not relish the attempt of some of their ministers to represent the church as an appendix to the third party. One bishop has made his voice heard in conference in the matter, and one conference has administered an implied rebuke to those who were using their pulpits for the purpose of urging the claims of that political party. Nothing indeed is more notable in the course taken by this party than its entire indifference to the claims of the weekly day of rest. Democrats and republicans lay aside their differences on Sunday to worship in common, and to fix their attention on those great truths about which no good men differ. The prohibitionists hold public meetings of their party on Sunday, and they use the pulpit to advertise their week-day meetings, where they do not turn it into a political machine itself. This course is not only unfair but socially mischievous. The social sanity of the American people depends more and more with every decade upon the maintenance of a day of weekly rest, in which the week-day excitements of business, politics and what is called "society" shall stop entirely. On that all sane people, whatever their views of the religious obligation of Sunday, must agree.

LABOR NOTES.

A Pittsburg contractor and engineer, so it is given out, has closed a contract for the erection of an immense iron and steel plant at Sabinos, Mexico. The plant is to cost $3,000,000 and will consist of two blast furnaces, a Bessemer rail and nail plate mill, and structural iron works.

The longest white pine sticks that were ever cut in Michigan, probably, were recently manufactured in a mill at Cadillac. They were six in number and were 66 feet long and were 10-12 inches in diameter. A stick of timber was sawed at Hastings Mill, Puget Sound, recently that was 106 feet long by 24 inches square.

The importation of pauper labor from Europe into Pennsylvania will be investigated in a few days by the congressional investigating committee. Judge C. H. Simmons, special agent of the government, has been looking over the field in that state in advance of the committee's sessions to be held in Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and has succeeded in gathering important points for the committee to work upon.

The Brotherhood of Railway Porters of the United States and Canada (colored) has issued an address to the different railroad brotherhoods which reflects in strong language against the discriminations which govern the admission of colored people in those organizations. The address closes by inviting all railroad men, irrespective of color, to join the colored organization.

In the musical arrangements for the Veiled Prophets' parade at St. Louis the members of the Musicians' Mutual Benefit association were given the preference, and the force of union musicians was exhausted before any non-union bands were employed. This is a reversion of the custom of former years, as the method was to get all the non-union bands obtainable before employing union bands, and many of the bands employed were from the country towns.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

The fence question is stirring up a good deal of strife in Sioux county.

Forty new buildings have been erected in Benkelman since the 1st of last June.

William Parker, a one-legged veteran, broke his only leg by falling off a wagon at Burnett.

William Filbert, of Stratton, is minus a hand which he fed into the gearing of a cane mill the other day.

Real estate men in Stratton are platting big additions to the town in anticipation of a big boom in the spring.

The settlers of Wheeler county are doing their utmost to increase the population. Twins are again announced from Bartlett.

Two prominent citizens of Benkelman fought a duel the other day, the weapons used being a sand shovel and a singletree, supplemented by Gatling gun volleys of jawbone.

The great activity in real estate in Harrison the past week was caused by the high wind, which lifted large quantities of soil but forgot to raise the mortgages at the same time.

Two Sheridan county youths went hunting for ducks the other day, but brought down bigger game than they intended. They shot their horse by mistake and had to walk home.

The court of Dundy county seems to be rather easy-going. When the jury brought in a verdict of guilty against Banfill for horse stealing the prisoner's inebriated counsel howled out: "That's all right. Let's see your Kansas and United States officers get the prisoner now. But I'll betch'er $50 Banfill won't go to the penitentiary." And the judge did not even rebuke him.

Iowa.

Wild turkeys are being shot in the vicinity of Burlington.

The board of supervisors of Grundy county is offering the swamp lands for sale.

The Congregational church at Grinnell has decided not to accept the resignation of Dr. Safford.

The streets of Des Moines are overflowing with mud and the mayor is rustling around trying to see what he can do about it.

A Muscatine schoolma'am figures that she has walked over six hundred miles during the past year in going to and from school.

It is rumored that seventy-five of the charming young ladies of Eldora have vowed never to marry until Harrison is elected.

Waverly people are charitable. They have just built a barn for a resident who was visited by the fire fiend, and now propose to fill the structure with hay and grain.

A young man named Alex Baldwin is creating quite a sensation in Osceola county by his threats to do injury to Miss Emma Gross, a farmer's daughter, who has refused to love him.

A Boone botanist reports having found the largest example of the lycopedon bovista—commonly known as the puff-ball—ever discovered. In circumference it was three feet seven inches, its diameter fourteen and a half inches.

Dakota.

A bucket shop is about to be established at Aberdeen.

Wheat is sold in the Hills by the 100 pounds, bringing $1.50 for that amount.

A Baptist church with upwards of thirty members will soon be organized in Deadwood.

Wheat purchased at Yankton this year averages sixty-one pounds to the measured bushel.

Sioux Falls is beginning to talk up a reception for the Manitoba officials upon the advent of the road into that city.

The Episcopal church society at Wahpeton passed a resolution last Wednesday demanding the resignation of Rev. Mr. Morrow.

Rapid City has offered a bonus of $4,000 to the St. Paul, Black Hills & Pacific railroad company to build its proposed line to that point.

Many improvements and repairs are being made on the capitol in Bismarck, and it is expected that the building will be in good condition when the legislators arrive.

A party from Manitoba, consisting of Premier Greenway, members of his cabinet and members of the legislature, visited Pembina and were banqueted by the citizens.

Within the past thirty days one of the merchants of Sioux Falls has cleared $2,500 on flour that he purchased before the rise, and he expects to clean up $2,500 more before his supply is exhausted.

The crowded condition of the jail at Deadwood has made it necessary to enlarge it immediately. The commissioners contemplate submitting to a vote of the people a proposition to issue $3,000 or $5,000 additional bonds for the enlargement of the jail, or rather the addition of two tiers of cells, as contemplated when the jail was built.

Joseph Card was discharged from the penitentiary at Sioux Falls last Thursday, having served a sentence of ten years for incest and adultery. He was sentenced from Lawrence county and left again for that place. He was a well known charactor to frequent visitors to the penitentiary, as he was on the outside and looked out for teams driven there. There has always been some doubt about his guilt, and up to the day of his discharge he protested his innocence.

General Harrison's Speeches.
St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The speeches of General Harrison are a source of continual and gratifying surprise. They serve not only to demonstrate his familiarity with all questions of importance, but also to display a fertility of argument and illustration on his part which is truly remarkable. There may be other men in our politics who are equally as gifted in the matter of fluent, graceful and forcible talking day after day under circumstances that vary with each new occasion; but if so, the fact has not yet been practically exemplified. So far as the cases of those who have heretofore undertaken such tasks are concerned, the comparison is unquestionably favorable to him. He surpasses Greeley, Garfield and Blaine in point of variety, of originality and of sustained interest and excellence. The ordeal is one that demands superior mental vigor and alertness, as well as exceptional power of restraint and skill in the selection of facts and words. Most men put to a test so peculiarly trying would either drift into a sort of repetitional monotony, or err on the other side in the way of excess and imprudence. But General Harrison steadily steers clear of both dangers, and is always pleasing, always judicious, and always specially en rapport with the audience which he happens to be addressing.

It is to be borne in mind, of course, that Gen. Harrison is merely the representative and the servant of his party, and a republican triumph implies the vindication and promotion of certain principles which are more important than any man can possibly be. But at the same time that party may fairly claim as one of the strong arguments in its favor the fact that it presents a candidate who is manifestly so well equipped for the duties of the highest office in the government. It can not be doubted that with Gen. Harrison in the White House, the country would be entirely secure against any depreciation of the dignity and propriety of that exalted position. His speeches afford the amplest assurance that on no account would the people ever have occasion to blush for him should he be made president. His qualification for the place include both the theoretical knowledge and the practical sense required in such an office. He is a statesman of thorough training, of accurate judgment, and of close sympathy with the interests of all classes. It is folly to say that this not a consideration to which voters have a right to attach particular weight, when his opponent is plainly wanting in all those qualities that fit men for high and difficult political responsibilities. The fact that a man need not be a successful orator in order to make a satisfactory president may be readily granted, but that is no answer in this case. General Harrison's speeches show him to be more than an orator, They furnish conclusive evidence that he has a well-stored and well-disciplined mind, and that all his impulses and tendencies are sound, safe and profitable. In short, he has recommended himself to the country as a candidate beyond criticism, and his party is gaining votes every day by reason of his splendid personal services.

Sunday in the Seven Dials.

London Echo: If one wants to realize the real sharpness of contrasts in London, where horrible slums are side by side with wealthy squares, and where the beggar and the millionaire tread the same pavements, one cannot see it better than by walking a very few steps from the well-dressed, middle-class decorum assembled in St. George's church, Bloomsbury, or the fine drawn intellectualisms of Mr. Stopford Brooke at Bedford chapel, into Seven Dials, on any Sunday morning. It is really a matter of some difficulty to pass along Neal street or Little Earl street, so crowded is the whole roadway with costermongers and Cheap Jack's barrows. Every one of the little poverty-stricken, grimy shops are open, and the whole scene is more busy than it is on any other day of the week. The sight is one to freeze the heart of a strict sabbatarian, but, more than that, it is a truly dreadful picture of the real condition of life in west central London. I stood for some time in the doorway of one of the sickeningly odoriferous butcher shops, where loathsome scraps and trimmings of bone, fat and skin were sold at twopence a pound. A tall, gaunt woman came and looked them over; but the butcher said, "No picking; yer 'takes as they come' with them, missus!" "Well," she answered, "then yer might let me have two pounds for threepence half-penny." "Can't," was the vendor's prompt and laconic reply, and the woman turned away; but she stood by the barrow of a potato dealer till his back was turned, and furtively appropriated first one, and then another of his tubers. Not only were the evidences of poverty something appalling in this Sunday fair, but the looks of utter degradation of soul and body in the majority were truly lamentable. Angry woods, and an occasional blow even, occurred; but that terrible apathy and sullen indifference to all but the immediate object in view spoke volumes on the lives they lived. Young men in dirt and rags; girls who had lost the feminine pride of vanity which leads them to bestow a thought upon their personal appearance; strong middle-aged men whose love of drink was apparent; mothers with babies in their arms, but who looked old and careworn enough to be grandmothers, these prevailed in the crowd. And the noise and the bustle, the tumult and bargaining, lasts till about 1:30, when things resume a more weekday-like tranquility. But one passes out into Shaftesbury avenue and sees the conventional and well-to-do going home to Sunday dinners, and one realizes that in London and all places, "One-half of the world knows not how the other half lives."

The Venezuelan Republic.

Dr. W. F. Hutchinson in American Magazine: At 8 in the evening we arrived at Las Tablas, the nearest port to the famous Callao gold mines, that were for several years among the most productive in the world. Of late, however, their yield has been falling off, until the price of shares that paid $10 each per month upon a par value of $200, has dwindled down to $1. The decrease, it is said, is due partly to a change of management and partly to a contraction of the vein of ore. Shafts have been sunk only to the depth of 800 feet, however, and it is expected that as they progress more will be obtained.

The gold was brought aboard in four boxes, each containing two bars of a thousand ounces tied up in gunny cloths, with a wooden bouy attached in case of an accident coming of the steamer. They were thrown down on the cabin floor with apparent carelessness, but two well armed men watched the treasure carefully all night, and in the morning it was to be landed at Cindad Bolivar, in transit for Caracas, where it is coined.

When that morning came, as it does down here, almost with a bang like Pat's sunset, the steamer was tied head and stern to volcanic rocks half imbedded in white sand, alongside a steep hill of the same, some sixty feet high. Up and down its shifting side a few disconsolate donkeys were climbing, carrying grass upon which to feed the rest of the day; and at the top a dark wall stretched along the town front, showing above it a few yellow walled flat-roofed houses. And that is all that is visible at first glance of the fourth city of the Venezuelan republic.

After this difficult hill was surmounted, the town developed into a rambling lot of streets upon a series of hills, the highest one crowned by a cathedral church and a pretty little square containing one fair bronze statue of the great Bolivar, and four wretched plaster ones, representing the four countries that owe their freedom to his statesmanship and valor.

Statistics of the Bible.

London Telegraph: There are sixty-six books in our Bible, of which the Old Testament contains thirty-nine and the New Testament twenty-seven. These books contain 1,189 chapters, the Old Testament having 929 and the New 260. Of the total of 31,178 verses, from Genesis to Revelation, there are 23,214 in the Old and 7,959 in the New. There are 592,449 words in the Old and 181,153 in the New Testament, or a total in the Bible of 773,602 words. The Old Testament has 2,718,100 letters, the New, 838,380; total, 3,566,480. The shortest chapter is Psalm cxvii., which is also the middle chapter of the Bible, while the middle verse is the eighth in Psalm cxviii. In the Old Testament, Proverbs is the middle book; the middle chapter is Job xxix., and the shortest verse is First Chronicles, first chapter, twenty-fifth verse. In the New Testament the middle book is Second Thessalonians; there is no middle chapter, there being an even number of chapters, but it would come between the thirteenth and fourteenth of Romans; the middle verse is the seventeenth of the seventeenth chapter of Acts; and the shortest verse in the New Testament, as well as the shortest in the Bible, is the thirty-fifth of the eleventh chapter of the Gospel according to John. The name of God does not occur in the book of Esther in any form. The nineteenth chapter of the second book of Kings and the thirty-seventh chapter of Isaiah, are almost word for word the same, the only difference in our version is such as would be easily made by two translators, rendering the same passage. The twenty-first verse of the seventh chapter of the book of Ezra contains all the letters of the English alphabet excepting j, which, suggests a philologist, "is a spurious counterpart of the letter i."

A Terrible Epidemic.

George Francis Train: When two years old my parents moved to New Orleans. In 1823, when I was four years old, the great fever raged. The edidemic at Jacksonville seems ridiculous in comparison. Only 300 have died there, while 300 died every day at Memphis, and New Orleans was worse. I was only four years old, but I remember they had no coffins at New Orleans, no grave-stones, no hearses, but every day a great cart came lumbering down the street and a hoarse cry would resound: "A-who-o-o! bring out your dead!" Then my little sister Lulu died. They put her in a little pine box. Then my sister Ellen died, as frail a little flower as ever blossomed. That child's face has never left my memory, and when she was put in the box I waited wonderingly for the call, "Bring out your dead!" The water splashed up into the wagon in the grave-yard. Then my dear mother followed, and then my nurse. My father then received a letter from my grandmother, "For God's sake, send one of the family north before they are all dead. Can't you send George Francis to me, and save a remnant of our race?" A tag was then fastened to me marked: "John Clark, Boston. Take good care of the little fellow. They are all dead but him." I was put on a steamer and I floated down the Mississippi, up the Gulf stream to Boston, and I seem to be floating still. Our family of eleven died in that epidemic.

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.

AMERICA'S BUGBEAR.

A Well Written Article on How Catarrh is Produced.

A Nose, Throat and Lung Specialist Gives His Experience in Treating It—Is it Curable.

That Catarrh has many victims in this city, is evinced by the fact that every other person you meet has either a muffled voice or some other evidence of catarrh. The writer was introduced to a prominent nose, throat and lung specialist not long since, and from him obtained the following truths regarding the disease:

"It is a well known fact that a mucous membrane having become the seat of an inflamation which has lapsed into the chronic stage sooner or later, becomes thickened and puffed up.

"This tendency is more marked in the nasal cavity, perhaps than in any other of the mucous tracts, and for several reasons. The nasal passages are composed of rigid walls, and are traversed by the current of air in breathing, and virtually nothing more. The result therefore of taking cold and neglecting it, is a chronic inflamatory condition which produces thickening of the mucous membrane lining the nose, and the part involved, is that covering the turbinated bones which are like ridges running from the front to the back of the nose. They are seen in figure 1, and are three in number.

Fig 1.

The membrane covering these ridges become irritated by fresh and frequent colds, and each time puffs up until it nearly or quite stops up the nose as seen in figure 2. The irritation not only stops up the nose but increases the secretion of mucous which nothaving free exit from the nose, accumulates in the back part until sufficient has collected to run into the throat and is spit out. This is a condition that many complain of and wonder where it all comes from—the secretion being of an irritating nature causes the throat also to become inflamed and little red bunches to form on the back part of the throat, as seen in figure 3. The sensative

Fig 2.

Fig 3

condition of which provokes tickling and coughing, and a feeling of fullness or soreness; the larynx or bronchial tubes may become involved by an extension of the trouble, and eventually the lungs especially, if there is a predisposition to lung troubles. Some physicians claim that this condition cannot be cured, which is an approbium on the medical profession, that it can be and is cured, is shown by the testimonials here shown.

Mr. Peter Holt, 2028 Castellar street, Omaha, says: "Some six or seven years ago, I contracted some severe colds which soon turned into a bad form of catarrh, and for a long time I suffered terribly, but on the advice of a friend I called on Dr. Jordan, and to-day I am a well man. I treated with him for three months and the result is a complete and radical cure. I would advise all sufferers from that dread disease to give Dr. Jordhn a trial."

Mr. Harry Laufenberg, 421 South 19th street, a bricklayer, says: "I contracted catarrh in Minnesota about five years ago and had an awful time of it for that length of time, but was completely cured of it by Dr. Jordan after two months treatment. Dr. Jordan is a painstaking and concientious physician, and treats catarrh on scientific and common sense principles, and I think that it was the best day's work I ever did when I started treatment with him."

Charles Kleyla, 2613 Hamilton street, foreman for Rosenzweig Sign and Decorative Company says:

"I consulted physicians, of course, both here and in Illinois, and one of the best doctors in the city said I would have to get out of this city to find relief. I did not get out of the city, but I did call upon Dr. Jordan, whose offices are Nos. 310 and 311 Ramge Block, corner 15th and Harney streets. I was advised to call upon Dr. Jordan by friends of mine who had been benefitted by Dr. Jordan's treatment. I placed myself under Dr. Jordan's care and am very well satisfied with the result. I felt

MUCH BETTER IN A SHORT TIME

after beginning and continued to improve right along. The pains in my chest have stopped and I can breathe freely and regularly. My memory is very much improved and my speech is clear and distinct again. My stomach is all right and my appetite is good. My nose and throat are in good condition and I can breathe naturally again. I am very well satisfied with Dr. Jordan's treatment, and I shall certainly advise all my friends to call upon Dr. Jordan if they are troubled as I was."

Mr. Jno. Thornton, Blair, Nebraska, a farmer, says:

"I was in a very bad way. I had been reading the advertisements of Dr. McCoy for some time and at last I concluded that I would call on him and give him a trial; I did so. I went to Omaha and called at the office and was examined by Dr. Jordan who told me he could cure me. I did not tell him that I had had this catarrh since the war. I was afraid that he would tell me that I had had it too long and could do nothing for me, so I told him that I had had it about seven years, but that made no difference, he commenced treating me and gave me medicine to use at home and he cured me entirely and was under his treatment for two months and in that time he only saw me three times as I was too far away from his office to take office treatment. He has certainly done for me what many others have tried to do and failed, and I want to give him the credit for it too. I took my sister down to the doctor too, and she is getting better very fast and I do not doubt in the least that in a short time she will also be cured.

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?

Do you have to hawk and cough frequently in the effort to clear your throat?

Are you losing your sense of smell and is your sense of taste becoming dulled?

Does your nose always feel stopped up, forcing you to breathe through your mouth?

Do you frequently feel dizzy, particularly when stooping to pick anything off the floor?

Does every little draft of air and every slight change of temperature give you a cold?

Are you annoyed by a constant desire to hawk spit out an endless quantity of phlegm!

Do you rise from bed as tired and weak as you were the night before and feel as though you wanted to lie there forever?

Is your throat filled with phlegm in the morning, which can only be discharged after violent coughing and hawking and spitting?

Do you occasionally wake from a troubled sleep with a start and feel as if you had just escaped a horrible death by choking?

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.