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THE DAILY BEE.

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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 21st day of October, A. D. 1888. N. P. FELL, Notary Public.

THE high price of wheat has induced bakers to make bread out of chestnuts. They ought to find a good supply out of the old files of the newspapers.

MR. CADET TAYLOR is highly pleased with Mr. Morris Morrison's candidacy, which like the democratic tariff plank of 1880, is for revenue only.

THE price of nails has advanced the past few days, and the rise will continue until election-day. The demand for nailing campaign lists is chiefly responsible for this.

THE county commissioners and the architect of the new county hospital are evidently of one mind, that the contracting firm for the iron roof and not the roof itself is top heavy.

BY THE close of the season Omaha will have spent this year over eight hundred thousand dollars for paving. That may explain why contractors wear a fat and prosperous look.

HUGH GRANT, the Tammany nominee for mayor of New York, is the sheriff of that city. Let us see, was it not the sheriff's shoes that made a path from Buffalo to the white house?

APPOMATOX has fallen again. This time it took place in Kansas, where the people of Ulysses, Grant county, are at bloody odds with the people of the rival town, Appomattox. Will this cruel war never end?

IT is a matter for congratulation that the courts of New York have finally sustained Samuel J. Tilden's will despite the strenuous efforts made by his relatives to break it. Mr. Tilden left over a half a million dollars for the establishment of a public library.

IT is more than likely that the provisions of his testament will be faithfully carried out.

J. STERLING MORTON seems to be praying to be delivred from his friends, and relieves himself of long pent-up feelings. He pays his compliments to Mr. Calhoun directly and indirectly to other good democrats who are running the machine heroabots. All this smacks loudly of harmony among the untrified, and of success of republicanism.

SENATOR ALLISON having returned to Iowa, the republican campaign in that state may be expected to assume increased activity. It is already quite lively, with every indication that the party has been steadily gaining ground, but Senator Allison will give a decided impetus to the forward movement and his efforts ought to count for a large number of votes drawn from the opposition. It is understood that he will enter the campaign at once and will confine his political labors to Iowa.

AS WE have heretofore remarked, the people of this country need not trouble themselves over the bread question. The great corn crop should settle that, and we observe that the substitution in part of corn bread for wheat bread is being widely suggested. A Philadelphia paper reminds its readers that not only is corn bread nutritious; "it is delicious when properly made, and it can be made in many excellent and attractive varieties." A great many people, we know, would find it necessary to cultivate a taste for corn bread, but they would be in every way better off for having done so.

EVEN Dogberry would be put to blush were he to witness the kind of law dealt out daily by the majority of the justices of the peace in Omaha. There are eighteen justice courts in the city, two-thirds of which are presided over by ignorant, arrogant men who make a farce of every case brought up before them. They have their capers and their slyshar lawyers who bleed and victimize many a poor and honest man unfortunate enough to fall in their clutches. It is a disgrace to our city that these bunco shops are allowed to carry on their nefarious business without a protest. The bar of the city out of self-respect should take the initiative steps to reform the justice courts. On the convening of the legislature a petition should be presented to that body to revise the laws and otherwise modify the present unsatisfactory system relating to justices of the peace.

LOOK OUT FOR ROORBACKS.

Every charge thus far made against the republican candidates upon which the democrats relied for political capital has been fully refuted. Long ago the more respectable and responsible organs of democracy abandoned the charge that General Harrison was favorable to Chinese immigration, on which great stress was laid for a time, and no democratic speaker who respects his reputation for intelligence or candor now refers to the matter. The charge that the republican candidate had some ten or eleven years ago said that a dollar a day was sufficient pay for a workman has also been shown to be false. As soon as made a reward of one thousand dollars was offered to anybody who would produce the proof that General Harrison had ever made any such remark, and the money is still on deposit in an Indianapolis bank. Affidavits of a number of reputable citizens of Indianapolis who were present at the meeting or conference at which General Harrison is said to have made the dollar-a-day observation, with others unfavorable to workmen, affirm that no such remarks were made. Another charge was that General Harrison had been in sympathy with the know-nothings and had spoken disparagingly of foreign-born citizens, and this was more easily disposed of than the others. The charge that General Harrison could not be nominated at Chicago until he had made a bargain with the railroad monopolists is so clearly disproved by the record of the circumstances attending his nomination that no man of ordinary intelligence and any sense of fairness will give the absurd charge a moment's serious consideration. This one after another these and less important charges against the republican candidate have fallen to pieces at the touch of investigation, the result in every case being to elevate General Harrison in the popular respect and confidence. But it is not to be supposed that the democratic faculty of invention in this line has been exhausted, and the warning comes from Washington that republicans may expect other roorbacks in the closing days of the campaign, sent out too late for such an investigation as would make their refutation complete. A democratic leader, recently returned to Washington from a stumping tour of New York, is reported to have said that the party managers are nursing a startling surprise, which will be sprung at the last moment and is expected to make New York certain for the democracy and have a tremendous influence elsewhere. Of course it did not vouchsafe the least suggestion as to the character of this surprise, but it is something to have learned that tactics of this sort are likely to distinguish the last desperate effort of the democratic managers to avert defeat, of which evidently they are now apprehensive. Those who have any knowledge of the political methods of Barnum and Gorman, who are really the men who are engineering the democratic campaign, will not doubt their capacity or their willingness to attempt any sort of imposition upon public credulity, and there will be no one to obstruct or interfere with them in such an effort.

But the country has learned so well to expect this sort of thing from the democracy in a national campaign that it may be fairly doubted whether recourse to similar tactics this year will have any general effect. The falsity of all the democratic charges thus far made having been established, intelligence and fair-minded men will not be likely to accept as true any that may be made in the closing days of the campaign as a last desperate attempt to rescue the party from disaster. The motive being obvious, such a scheme must fail with all who are not predisposed to accept anything prejudicial to the republican cause.

TIRED OF SOUTHERN ORATORS.

It is said that the democrats of New York have asked the national committee to replace the southern orators who are instructing the party in that state with northern speakers. It appears that there are democrats in the Empire state who are disposed to resent the invasion of Texas, Tennessee and Kentucky teachers of democracy, doubtless for the reason that they lack confidence in the sincerity of the professed interest of these teachers in the welfare of the people of New York. They might listen with complacency to the tariff reform views of northern democrats, but they cannot accept in full faith similar views uttered by Carlisle, Mills, Breckenridge and Watterson, because they well know that these democratic leaders really desire free trade and that all their interests and aspirations are sectional.

It ought not to be at all surprising that some northern democrats should have become a little tired of witnessing the southern leaders so prominently in the saddle throughout the campaign. Particularly in New York they have been all the time in the front of the fight, but their labors have been widely extended. Mr. Mills especially has tramped through nearly half the states of the north, having abandoned his post of duty at Washington more than two months before the adjournment to defend his tariff bill before the country. Other representative southern men have aided him in contributing much the larger part of the democratic campaign literature, while the only conspicuous representatives of the northern wing of democracy have been Thurman and Hill, the efforts of the cabinet politicians having been completely flaccid. Of course these southern leaders were not needed in their own section; that is solid and safe. But that they should have practically dominated the democratic campaign in the northwestern states is a notable departure which may well induce northern democrats to reflect whether they have drifted back into their old-time attitude of complete subservience to southern opinion and direction. The democrats of the north are certainly not without leaders qualified to instruct them in the line of their political duty, but they appear to have stopped aside, as was the case in former years, in favor of the more aggressive southern wing of the party. Very likely the national committee

can do little now to relieve New York democrats who object to southern political instructors, and if it did who ever should replace them would be compelled to pursue the lines they have laid down. The leaders of the southern wing of the democracy having fashioned the campaign with the unadoubted concurrence of the national candidate, they must be permitted to run it to the end.

THE DECISION WITH WORKINGMEN.

The workingmen of Omaha are within their power to elect representatives of Douglas county who will protect their interests as well as those of the taxpayers. The question is whether they will act in concert or whether they will individually take pains to defeat the class of men who are full of promises just before election and full of trickery when they get into their seats. It remains to be seen, also, whether they will encourage or frown down the professional workingmen who manufacture tickets and bleed candidates at every election under the pretense that they carry the workingmen's votes in their pockets. Above all things it remains to be seen whether laboring men will allow contractors and monopoly bosses to deliver their votes. In other words, whether the workingmen of Omaha are so base and abject as to allow men who buy their labor to own and transfer them soul and body to any man or party in opposition to their conscientious convictions. If they do, they will not deserve the privilege of American citizenship which no honorable man, however poor or dependent he may be, should barter away at any price.

ANOTHER trust which has endeavored to corner a market has failed. This time it was lead and the syndicate which came to grief is Nathan Corwith & Co. This firm started in the early part of the summer to buy up all the lead in sight, and succeeded in enhancing the value of pig lead in the market. The advancing prices stimulated more activity in the mines and the smelters tried to take advantage of the rise. A miscalculation about the supply on the part of Corwith & Co. has just led to the break in the market and the failure of the firm. As a consequence the effect of the crash will react upon the lead mining interests of the west. This is to be deplored. Under the artificial impetus of the trust, pig lead advanced from 93.65 cents to 95.65 cents per pound, but with the unexpected failure has fallen in price to 93.67 cents per pound. It is the old lesson over again. A rapid fluctuation cannot but have its evil effects whether it occurs in wheat, or lead or any other commodity. The rise in price, as in this case, when brought about solely by speculation, is of hot-house growth and of mushroom prosperity. The manipulations of Corwith & Co. in the lead market has been no exception to the rule. When the crash came values were affected. But it may lead to more serious result as the magnitude of the failure comes to light. It will for a time at least chill activity in lead mining, and may demoralize the industry until confidence is again restored.

THERE has never appeared to be any sound reason why the democrats should profess any hope of carrying Illinois on the national ticket. The labor vote is an unknown quantity, but there is no substantial ground for believing that it will subtract more from the republicans than from the democrats, whatever it may amount to. The republican managers have made a careful canvass of the state, and they confidently expect that Harrison will have a plurality of from thirty to thirty-five thousand, which would be a gain of from six to ten thousand over the plurality of four years ago. They predict the election of the state ticket by a vote of perhaps ten thousand less than will be given for the national ticket. It is not improbable, however, that the difference will be greater than this, as the issue which General Palmer has made against the Pinkerton mercenaries will doubtless give him a great many republican votes. The canvass shows very considerable republican gains, and as the party in the state is harmonious and active these are likely to be still further increased before the day of election.

THE independent papers of Dakota are commenting with grave sadness upon the junketing excursion to the Yellowstone Park arranged by the railroads for the railroad commissioners and their families. They are right. Railroad companies are not so foolish as to show such courtesies without a full knowledge that they will be reciprocated. Moreover they do these things to make the public understand that they have bought the commissioners and own them. They flaunt their purchases before the world, as a woman airs her new bonnet at a church festival. And yet the salary of the railroad commissioners is paid by the public. This is another of these little facts that tend to make reasoning men doubt if railroad commissioners appointed by the state or territory can be made efficient instruments to combat the rascalities and extortion of railroads. From the first THE BEE doubted the system, and now detects it.

THE people of Denver have discovered that range fed cattle will not do for packing purposes. Of course not. A beef packing house cannot afford to do business three months in the year and remain idle the other nine months, which would be the case if dependence was placed on range beef. Without corn there can be no beef fit for transmission to eastern markets, and the refrigerator business is the sine qua non of beef packing. It would not pay to send anything save the hindquarters in the meat car, and all the rest of the carcass is converted into canned beef. The two things go together. Denver sees the point. Now if Minneapolis can be brought to see the point also, the half million dollars that has been subscribed for a beef packing establishment will be utilized in building the Meeker Island dam.

ADVANCES from New York by way of Washington to the effect that the Union Pacific has contributed enormous sums

to the democratic campaign fund in Nebraska in order to elect a democratic successor to Senator Manderson, lack of credibility. There is no doubt that the Union Pacific is taking more than a passive interest in the legislative tickets in this state, but the senatorship is a secondary matter. The Union Pacific and all the other railroads are simply trying to prevent the election of a legislature that will in any way interfere with their methods of charging what the traffic will bear. They want a legislature that will not interfere with the monumental fraud known as the state board of transportation, which was created by the railroads, through the people's representatives for the railroads. Senator Manderson has nothing to fear from the Union Pacific so far as we can observe.

CANADA has gained another American defaulter, the city treasurer of Cleveland, O., Thomas Axworthy, having fled to the dominion, leaving the city poorer by half a million dollars, two hundred thousand of which he is believed to have taken with him. Axworthy was a democratic politician of great local popularity, and had been a very successful business man. He had been re-elected to the office of city treasurer five or six times, and there was a very general feeling of confidence in his integrity. It will doubtless be discovered that he has been making free use of the city's money in losing speculations.

EASTERN banks have shown a disposition to discriminate against the west in loans made to parties in the grain and provision trade. There has been a marked reluctance to give accommodations, evidently on the supposition that the money would be used in holding up wheat and produce. The result has been a tendency to seek for accommodation in the banks of Chicago and other western and northwestern cities. It has been found that the supposed necessity of applying to the east was a pure delusion, and that all needed funds could be obtained at home.

THE accident at the Yankton insane asylum must not be prejudged. It is reported that the mortar was bad, being nearly all sand. This is not to be credited, unless supported by overwhelming testimony. It is far more probable that the mortar was frozen, in which case it loses when thawed out all its power of cohesion and becomes of no more efficiency than so much mud. After the frosts set in building ought either to be suspended or cement ought to be used.

A WEALTHY Chinese merchant of New York City died of a broken heart due to his extreme grief over the passage of the exclusion bill. If this peculiarly Chinese melody becomes epidemic, it would settle the bothersome Chinese question without further legislation.

A Cheap Bargain. Chicago Ind. Dep. Com. If Canada costs only \$300,000,000, perhaps it would pay us to open negotiations just for the sake of keeping our bank cashiers and other financial agents honest.

Why He Will Be Thankful. Missouri Tribune. "Daniel, I am about to compose my Thanksgiving proclamation; do you think I shall have any occasion for thankfulness over the election?" "Yes, sir; I think you will be thankful if it was no worse."

Missouri a Northern State. Globe Democrat. Missouri is a corn, not a cotton-growing state. The latter staple never thrived within its boundaries. Its products and its industries are all of an entirely northern character. Save in a partisan sense alone, Missouri has never belonged to the southern side of the nation. By a blindness and a disregard for its own interests which is criminal in its enormity the people of the state have permitted the bourbon party to dominate its politics, to occupy its offices and to cast reproach upon the intelligence and enterprise of its citizens.

Corrupt Use of Federal Patronage. Chicago Tribune. Day by day, as the election draws nearer, the demands of the various democratic committees grow fiercer and more clamorous. The national committee is now going through the same old story, and has created a widespread feeling of alarm in that section by representations of the imminent danger of defeat which confronts the ticket. The state committees are resorting to the most desperate and scandalous measures to extort money from the federal office. The latest circular of the Ohio committee not only levies the heaviest blackmail ever imposed on officials, but indirectly threatens dismissal in case of failure to immediately remit. It is dated October 10, and reads as follows:

"We could whip England." Philadelphia Record. With the vast majority of American people, Secretary Whitney does not anticipate a war over any present or future controversy; and while, like the rest of his countrymen, he does not hanker after a war, he believes that if once begun it would result in the triumph of American arms. In an interview in the New York Sun the secretary gives an interesting review of the military resources of the two countries, in which he shows that the great preponderance in men and in resources is on the side of the United States. In a war of any duration the resources of Great Britain would be drained before this country would be obliged to draw upon its reserved strength.

Secretary Whitney is doubtless entirely correct in saying that Great Britain would not go to war with this country over the codfish of Canada. But when he says the result of any war with England would be the annihilation of Canada there is room for considerable difference of opinion. One of our neighbors is more likely to come to us through peaceful means than by conquest. This country wants no Alsace-Lorraine on its borders. The first step towards the complete commercial reciprocity; the rest would follow. But war would retard, if not utterly defeat, such a consummation.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

William Warren left an estate worth nearly \$50,000. Sir Morell Mackenzie was impelled to study medicine and surgery by the earnest advice of his widowed mother. Now probably he will study the law. John G. Whittier's great ambition when he was a boy was to become a politician. But the world gained by the fact that he did not lay his pipes but piped his lays.

President Cleveland is endorsing the Chicago base ball club may really be of some service to the boys. Mr. Cleveland is not much known in far-away Australia. James Russell Lowell will sail for this country November 21, when he will participate in the presidential election or the subsequent republican thanksgiving.

General G. T. Beauregard will remain in New York until November 1, when he will journey southward in time to vote. Since landing he has rallied and is once more in health. Count De Lesseps is leaving the bushes of France for bits of the Louis d'or color. He travels with his son from town to town, and the word "Panama" is heard morning, noon and night.

Choochy Khan, the new Persian minister, says it is not improbable that the Shah may visit the United States, "if he should receive a courteous invitation." Colonel Ghoochy says that the Persians, in speaking of America, call it Yango (Turkish for new) Doon-ya (Persian for world), the compound title bearing a striking resemblance in quick pronunciation to Yankee Doodle.

George William Brown retires from the chief justiceship of the Maryland supreme court. He was mayor of Baltimore at the outbreak of the rebellion, and figured conspicuously in the trouble that arose over the passage of the national troops through that city. He spent the last year of his term as mayor in prison in Fort Monroe and Fort Lafayette.

Alderford Whitehead, who will be installed lord mayor of London November 9, is a fanfarer by trade. He is of considerable wealth, as the salary of his year of office, \$50,000, will not suffice for more than half of his expenses. The glories of the position are many. The rank and file of the aristocracy, the precedence of an English earl during his reign of twelve months. He is addressed officially and in private as "My Lord," and his title is carried on his coat of arms. The term is over yet sink back into plain "Mr." and "Mrs.," and are no longer eligible for court functions.

Nebraska Jottings. The A. O. U. W. lodge at Beatrice has thirty-one members. The Hall county Fair association added \$400.00 to its deficit this year. Leonard J. W. C. Albright, against the late Mrs. W. C. Albright, farmer in Burwell on being tied up, broke his neck in endeavoring to escape.

It is said in Fullerton that the corn huskers who cannot keep six ears in the air continue to put their fingers in their ears. The Silver Creek Times is defunct. The remains will be taken to Clark and reinterred under the title of the Clark Chronicle.

A new paper has been started at Howells, Colfax county, which Harry E. Phelps, formerly of the Schuyler Herald, is the editor.

After being engaged for nineteen years, Henry Champion, a Merrick county farmer, has finally married Mrs. Annie Williams of Mason county, Illinois.

Frank Derold of Howells, brought a charge against John Kramer, also of that place, of adultery with complainant's wife. After hearing the evidence the judge dismissed the case.

The sudden fall in the Elkhorn river at Pierce was caused by a hole made by a muskrat in the dam. The river being low it is not a serious damage, but in case of a sudden rise it would probably take out the dam.

Arthur Cunningham of Niobrara was viewing the beauties of a black and white animal on Saturday and suddenly perceived that the town he buried his trousers. The prediction is made that he will not monkey with the business end of a polecat in the immediate future.

The Genoa Leader plaintively remarks: "The season of the year has arrived when the shivering denizens of this refrigerative latitude feel the first warning of winter. It comes from the northland with a sullen maw that chills the marrow, puts a sick-blue-pink on the end of the nose and decolors the exterior surface of the whole anatomy with a multitude of goose pimples. It is now that the honest editor notifies his devil to get on the quiver for kindling wood, and to be ready to kindle the legitimate methods, but not to be caught stealing!"

The Great Northwest. A stamp mill is in successful operation at Big Bend, Butte county, which is operated by the transmission on copper wire of power generated fourteen miles distant.

There is a great deal of morbid curiosity about the case of the woman who was hanged in Los Angeles on the 19th prox. He declares that he will never be hanged.

A guard and a military convict from California on route to Leavenworth prison came up from the train to Cheyenne the other day to get a drink and did not return in time. They took more drinks and are now in jail.

Mrs. Jennie Farum, a handsome brunette, was arrested in Rawlins, Wyo., charged with eloping with Charles E. Gil and with kidnapping her three-year-old son. As no one appears to prosecute she was released.

A member of the Salvation army who was buried in a trench with a companion in Helena, Mont., refused to be taken out, first saying "I belong to the salvation army. Never mind me. My soul's all right. Save the other fellow!"

The Washington Territory people favor an inland route to the coast. This is the way the Walla Walla Union publishes a marriage license: "Permission to raise a family was granted Thursday to J. H. Mitchell and Miss Vera Chubb, both of this county."

Fred M. Wilson, a well known newspaper man, while "monkeying" with a pair of handcuffs in Helena the other day, became accidentally manacled. He turned for assistance to the sheriff, who was told that the handcuffs had the keys, was twenty miles out of town.

A tenderfoot visiting a brother in Laramie was out hunting the other day. Seeing a pet elk grazing in a farmer's pasture, he went out with excitement, proceeded to stalk it, and, creeping up close, fired both barrels at it. On learning of his mistake the young man crawled into a hole, and when last seen was endeavoring to yank the aperture in front.

The Laramie Boomerang wants to know what has become of Reed, the Oregonian, who pulled the logs of a couple of Laramie horsemen and then pulled the tail out of the horse and the Oregonian. And also if the couple who embraced on South C street shortly after 9 o'clock last night, are still of the opinion that they were not observing the laws of the state.

The most efficacious stimulant to excite the appetite is Angostura Bitters, the genuine of Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Preparing for the Parade. The Grand club met last evening. All the clubs were requested to select marshals at once for the coming demonstration and instructed them to report to the grand marshal, J. E. Riley. The clubs were instructed to prepare transparencies and send names and notices for these to A. M. Dyer, Range building, or to Arthur G. Wakelny, Omaha building, by the 21st inst.

The following committees were appointed: Finance, John Drexel, Ed J. Brennan and Joe Teabon; transportation, W. T. Shoemaker, W. G. Wakelny, Julius Meyer and Will Cramer. A committee composed of E. J. Brennan, George Ennis and W. T. Shoemaker, was also appointed to make a Mayor Hatch to secure police escort and prevent the street cars from breaking through the parade and blocking Farnam street.

The bite of the worm at the root withers the leaf at the top. Use Warner's Log Cabin Syrup for internal and external application.

STILL ALTER LEAD.

The National City bank of Boston began another big suit Monday afternoon. The suit was against the late Charles S. Smith and Charles S. Benton, who had been connected with the bankrupt lead firm of N. Corwith & Son. Attachment and garnishment proceedings were begun against the Omaha and Grant smelting works to prevent the transfer of stock supposed to be owned by Benton. Of course, the sheriff found merely a formal notice to the smelting works company, and the suit was brought into court and quizzed as to the ownership of their stock.

The jury gave Carr E. Holt a verdict for \$100 against the Omaha Smelting Manufacturing company. He wanted \$47,500. Judge Hopewell gave Philip Moffit a decree for \$150 for wages as a farm laborer due from Charles H. Peterson. He wanted \$100 for judgment for \$73.35 for wages against John Grant.

Charles E. Felt obtained judgment by default for \$250 against E. Peterson and Daniel Morrow, and for \$18.50 against Daniel C. Hurley.

Justice Wakelny heard the cause of Blanche Passick against Charles J. Passick, a petition for divorce on the ground of drunkenness. The plaintiff failed to appear, and the defendant's petition was granted. The court granted him an absolute divorce.

Yesterday Judge Hopewell began the hearing of the case of Mrs. Margaretta Lanza. The plaintiff sues for \$1,000, for half the cost of a party wall, grading, etc. The jury found for the defendant.

The sheriff of Sarpy county took four prisoners to Papillon to be tried before the Illinois Knives Templars. They were Dewey, horse stealing; Charles Brady, grand larceny; and J. Smith, forgery.

The afternoon Judge Groff began the case of the New York Life Insurance company against Mrs. Margaretta Lanza. The plaintiff sues for \$1,000, for half the cost of a party wall, grading, etc. The jury found for the defendant.

The following showing, promised by Louis Heimrod, now an ex-member of the board of public works, has been forwarded to THE BEE for publication:

OMAHA, Oct. 23, 1888.—To the Public.—In justice to myself, and in the interest of the taxpayers, I hereby give it my duty to make a statement concerning public works as they are now carried on in this city.

When I became a member of the board of public works in July last year, I was familiar with the methods pursued in carrying on the inspection of paving and sewerage and the checking up of quantities of material. The amount of work done was discovered that the inspectors, who have direct supervision over the works, could only get their pay after the special inspectors had made and that often they let them out of their pay for many months. When these inspectors get hard up, they borrow from the fund that is given to the contractors a hold upon the inspectors so they can't sign their work. On my motion, one of the inspectors who had assigned his claim for pay to the contractor was dismissed. It was possible to prevent contractors from advancing money to inspectors, when they have an opportunity for pleading distress; but it is clear that as long as this system remains we cannot have good work.

And now I come to the controversy between myself and Chairman Hume, and the paving contractors. Last spring, after Smith commenced his paving, Mr. Balcombe spoke in favor of Smith's method, and I was discharged at once, and Mr. Tilley agreed with me; but Mr. Balcombe merely gave Hume a scolding, which had no effect on his mind. He refused to let me do anything but not acting right the year before, and when his name was presented by Mr. Balcombe he refused to vote for him, but Mr. Balcombe finally induced me to change by assuring me that Hume had given a pledge to do better. After the paving was completed, Mr. Balcombe condemned large quantities of Smith's paving blocks; but, as a matter of fact, there never has been a complete audit of the work done. The wooden blocks, during the summer my attention was called to a shortage in tar on the Smith pavement. At my request, Inspector Hume had a wagon load of tar weighed. He reported that 182 barrels had been used on Thirty-second street, which according to the contract should have been 100 barrels, amounting to 1,960 5/8 tons. The specifications require that two gallons of tar shall be used for each superficial yard of paving. This would take 11,355 1/2 gallons of tar for the Thirty-second street pavement. Allowing fifty gallons of tar per barrel, this would be equal to 227 1/2 barrels, or a shortage in this small district of 44 1/2 barrels—equal to 2,200 gallons—which at 10 cents per gallon would be a saving to Smith & Co. of \$2,200. If such a violation of the contract can be carried on under the eyes of a non-inspector who was specially detailed to supervise the work, and who reported the same to the city, what would be the result if the inspectors were purposely keeping their eyes shut? I feel safe in asserting that at least one gallon of tar has been used on every square yard of paving. On Smith's contract for 180,000 yards, this would amount to a clean \$1,800,000. After I discovered the shortage of tar, I undertook to investigate the concrete base. To make myself familiar with the subject, I procured Frautwain's engineering book, which is among the standard authorities in this country on engineering work. On page 679 I found that to make one cubic yard of concrete required a mixture consisting of one cubic yard of broken stone, 90 per cent of which is voids. These voids are filled with one-half of a cubic yard of sand, and the voids in the sand are filled with one cubic yard of concrete. This cement equals 1 1/2 tons of a barrel of American cement, weighing 250 lbs. per barrel, or an average weight of 87 1/2 lbs. for one superficial yard of concrete six inches thick they should use one-sixth of the 477 lbs., or 79 1/2 lbs. of cement for each superficial yard of concrete. This quantity, the contractor's mixture consisted of five barrows of broken stone, two barrows of sand, and one barrow of cement, or 182 1/2 pounds. This mixture, if laid six inches thick, will make three and one-half superficial yards of concrete, as prescribed by the contract. The contractor's mixture would require 83 cents' worth of cement for each superficial yard of concrete; but they only put in 37 1/2 cents' worth, saving the contractor 45 1/2 cents to each superficial yard. On 180,000 yards of pavement the shortage of cement is the equivalent of \$1,800,000. The contractor's mixture provided they lay the concrete six inches deep. If the concrete is only five inches thick, as I know it to be, in some places, the contractor would save an additional saving of 1 1/2 cents for each superficial yard.

Evading Contractors. The following showing, promised by Louis Heimrod, now an ex-member of the board of public works, has been forwarded to THE BEE for publication:

OMAHA, Oct. 23, 1888.—To the Public.—In justice to myself, and in the interest of the taxpayers, I hereby give it my duty to make a statement concerning public works as they are now carried on in this city.

When I became a member of the board of public works in July last year, I was familiar with the methods pursued in carrying on the inspection of paving and sewerage and the checking up of quantities of material. The amount of work done was discovered that the inspectors, who have direct supervision over the works, could only get their pay after the special inspectors had made and that often they let them out of their pay for many months. When these inspectors get hard up, they borrow from the fund that is given to the contractors a hold upon the inspectors so they can't sign their work. On my motion, one of the inspectors who had assigned his claim for pay to the contractor was dismissed. It was possible to prevent contractors from advancing money to inspectors, when they have an opportunity for pleading distress; but it is clear that as long as this system remains we cannot have good work.

And now I come to the controversy between myself and Chairman Hume, and the paving contractors. Last spring, after Smith commenced his paving, Mr. Balcombe spoke in favor of Smith's method, and I was discharged at once, and Mr. Tilley agreed with me; but Mr. Balcombe merely gave Hume a scolding, which had no effect on his mind. He refused to let me do anything but not acting right the year before, and when his name was presented by Mr. Balcombe he refused to vote for him, but Mr. Balcombe finally induced me to change by assuring me that Hume had given a pledge to do better. After the paving was completed, Mr. Balcombe condemned large quantities of Smith's paving blocks; but, as a matter of fact, there never has been a complete audit of the work done. The wooden blocks, during the summer my attention was called to a shortage in tar on the Smith pavement. At my request, Inspector Hume had a wagon load of tar weighed. He reported that 182 barrels had been used on Thirty-second street, which according to the contract should have been 100 barrels, amounting to 1,960 5/8 tons. The specifications require that two gallons of tar shall be used for each superficial yard of paving. This would take 11,355 1/2 gallons of tar for the Thirty-second street pavement. Allowing fifty gallons of tar per barrel, this would be equal to 227 1/2 barrels, or a shortage in this small district of 44 1/2 barrels—equal to 2,200 gallons—which at 10 cents per gallon would be a saving to Smith & Co. of \$2,200. If such a violation of the contract can be carried on under the eyes of a non-inspector who was specially detailed to supervise the work, and who reported the same to the city, what would be the result if the inspectors were purposely keeping their eyes shut? I feel safe in asserting that at least one gallon of tar has been used on every square yard of paving. On Smith's contract for 180,000 yards, this would amount to a clean \$1,800,000. After I discovered the shortage of tar, I undertook to investigate the concrete base. To make myself familiar with the subject, I procured Frautwain's engineering book, which is among the standard authorities in this country on engineering work. On page 679 I found that to make one cubic yard of concrete required a mixture consisting of one cubic yard of broken stone, 90 per cent of which is voids. These voids are filled with one-half of a cubic yard of sand, and the voids in the sand are filled with one cubic yard of concrete. This cement equals 1 1/2 tons of a barrel of American cement, weighing 250 lbs. per barrel, or an average weight of 87 1/2 lbs. for one superficial yard of concrete six inches thick they should use one-sixth of the 477 lbs., or 79 1/2 lbs. of cement for each superficial yard of concrete. This quantity, the contractor's mixture consisted of five barrows of broken stone, two barrows of sand, and one barrow of cement, or 182 1/2 pounds. This mixture, if laid six inches thick, will make three and one-half superficial yards of concrete, as prescribed by the contract. The contractor's mixture would require 83 cents' worth of cement for each superficial yard of concrete; but they only put in 37 1/2 cents' worth, saving the contractor 45 1/2 cents to each superficial yard. On 180,000 yards of pavement the shortage of cement is the equivalent of \$1,800,000. The contractor's mixture provided they lay the concrete six inches deep. If the concrete is only five inches thick, as I know it to be, in some places, the contractor would save an additional saving of 1 1/2 cents for each superficial yard.

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