THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (Morning Edition) including SUNDAY BEE, One Year $10 00
For Six Months 5 00
For Three Months 2 50
THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE, mailed to any address, One Year 2 00
OMAHA OFFICE, NOS. 914 AND 916 FARNAM STREET. NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOMS 14 AND 15 TRIBUNE BUILDING. WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513 FOURTEENTH STREET.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, } 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:

Sunday, Oct. 14	18,070
Monday, Oct. 15	18,024
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, 14,333 copies; for November, 1887, 15,225 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies; for January, 1888, 15,206 copies; for February, 1888, 15,902 copies; for March, 1888, 19,689 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.

FROM all accounts one would think that the telegraph companies are about to enter into the newspaper business.

THERE are too many railroads on paper heading for Omaha. What we want to see is the last spike driven into the Omaha & Yankton.

THE celebration of the opening of the new bridge between Omaha and Council Bluffs on the 30th inst., will be made a gala day for both cities.

THE democratic ward bums are preparing a last supreme effort to spend McShane's surplus before the lid is closed forever on his campaign tool chest.

LOCAL politicians are active and hopeful. They have successfully worked the machine, but the trouble is that the votes of the people have a serious way of deciding things.

HEREAFTER it will be considered a great favor to be asked to take a drink in Iowa. A United States commissioner has just been fined one hundred dollars for treating his friend.

THE "dollar-a-day" lie has been nailed. The demonstration of the workingmen of Indianapolis in honor of General Harrison indicates how much stock the bone and sinew of the nation took in the fabrication.

KING MILAN of Servia obtained a divorce from Queen Natalie by simply commanding the metropolitan to issue the decree. If he had applied to a Chicago lawer he could not have got it as cheaply.

COLONEL WILSON, of Mr. Cleveland's household, does not deny having fallen through the ceiling at the white house. What could Colonel Wilson have been doing on the ceiling? Was he trying to decipher the handwriting on the wall?

SOUTH OMAHA can have a free delivery if she will name her streets properly, number her houses and repair her sidewalks. The price for putting on metropolitan airs comes high, but South Omaha is bound to keep up with the procession, cost what it may.

JOHN CHINAMAN has already adopted a policy of retaliation against the Chinese exclusion law. He has boycotted certain articles of American production, which will prove a hardship to a number of Chinese merchants in this country. John is certainly learning the ways of the Melican man.

TWO thousand detectives have been spurred on by the heavy rewards offered by the republican national committee to watch for democratic frauds in the registration of votes in New York City. Mr. Cleveland's friends in New Jersey in consequence will not be so anxious to cast their votes this fall in the Empire state.

WHOM will the Hascall democrats scratch on the democratic senatorial ticket? They have certainly agreed to lead one man to the slaughter. The packing house democrats with Rotten-Pavement Jim at the head have sworn vengeance on Paxton, but Hascall's accessions from that quarter will be more than offset by republicans who are not disposed to place a firebrand on the Douglas delegation.

SOUTH OMAHA is fortunate in receiving a premium on her refunding bonds. But all is not gold that glitters. The refunding bonds represent an overlap transformed into a mortgage. If the methods by which this funded debt has been created are allowed to continue for a few years longer the property of South Omaha would be plastered over with mortgages with nothing to show for the heavy burden imposed on the taxpayers.

THE "Honest Tom" Axworthy, city treasurer of Cleveland, and "Honest Dick" Tate, treasurer of Kentucky, are unfortunately an example of that class of men who undeservedly gain the confidence of their fellow men. As suggested by a contemporary, it is getting dangerous to prefix the word "honest" indiscriminately before the names of treasurers. They should be dubbed honest when their terms have expired and their accounts have been approved.

AN INDISCREET DIPLOMAT.

As a departure from the straight and strict lines of diplomatic proprieties, the letter of the British minister to this country, Lord Sackville West, advising an American citizen of English birth how he should vote in the impending election, was a very grave indiscretion. Despite the opinion of Secretary Bayard that the matter is not one of which the government can properly take official notice, because the letter was private, we venture to say that ours is the only government on earth that would allow such intermeddling in its political affairs by a foreign ambassador without making at least a protest, and we do not believe any other administration since the foundation of the government would have regarded the matter as the present administration appears from the views of the secretary of state to regard it. The absurdity of the attitude of Mr. Bayard must be apparent to every intelligent man, particularly his plea that the appeal to the British minister was a scheme to entrap him. Granting that such was the case, and the minister professes to believe that he will be able to establish that it was so, it will simply serve to more emphatically demonstrate how strong English sympathy is with the democratic cause. Minister West is not an amateur in diplomacy. He fully understands its obligations and its proprieties, and the only reasonable explanation of his extraordinary violation of these in this case is his profound concern for democratic success in the coming election. It is not for a moment to be supposed that were he indifferent as to the result he would have written such a letter, the authenticity of which he frankly acknowledges.

But there is something more to this letter than its impropriety, as Secretary Bayard modestly calls it, in advising an American citizen how he should vote. It discloses a degree of confidence in the friendly disposition of the administration toward England and English interests which must have some surer foundation than the wish or hope of the British minister. He informs his correspondent that the party in power is fully aware of the fact that "any political party which openly favored the mother country at the present moment would lose popularity," that while the party in power is desirous of maintaining friendly relations with Great Britain, and of settling all questions with Canada, "all allowance must be made for the political situation as regards the presidential election thus created," and the minister thinks there is every reason to believe that Mr. Cleveland will "manifest a spirit of conciliation in dealing with the questions involved in his message" —that is the message relating to retaliation. What authority has Minister West for these views, which, if correct, convict the administration of duplicity? Would he state such views in language almost positive without some foundation for them that he deemed reasonably secure? Secretary Bayard says Mr. West has no other or better means of knowledge of the intentions of the president than any one of the sixty millions of American people. Will not every intelligent man understand that this is essentially specious and obviously untrue. The British minister is in constant intercourse with the state department, and the state department reflects the views and intentions of the president with respect to British affairs. These may not at all times be fully disclosed, but can there be any reasonable doubt that Lord Sackville West has received from the American secretary of state such assurances as justified the expressions of confidence in Mr. Cleveland contained in his letter?

The British minister's epistle cannot fail to have some political effect, and it may be very considerable. It reflects the prevailing English sentiment regarding American politics, the motive of which everybody will understand, and it very strongly suggests that the administration has been simply playing for political effect in asking an increase of authority to retaliate upon Canada in the event of a further violation of treaty rights. It will be no easy task for the democracy to explain away these disclosures.

CHINESE RETALIATION.

The confidence that has been expressed by officials of the state department that there was no danger to our commerce with China by reason of the legislation excluding Chinese laborers from this country, will receive a rude shock from the intelligence that Chinese merchants in New York have received from their home offices in Hong Kong and Shanghai notification to discontinue the purchase of American petroleum, white sheeting, calico, watches, fire arms, flour and ginseng root. This is not due to any action on the part of the Chinese government, which thus far has given no expression of its views or purposes regarding the exclusive legislation of the United States, but results from a general boycott of American goods by the citizens of China. This is a wholly unexpected turn of affairs. The common impression has been that the Chinese people gave themselves no concern about where their necessities came from, and especially that they had neither the intelligence nor the spirit to resent legislation hostile to them on the part of another country. We evidently shall have to change our notions of those people. It appears that they have their trades unions where their interests are broadly discussed, and that generally they are alive to what is going on affecting those interests. Obviously a people having the spirit to combine in sufficient force to seriously impair trade with another country cannot be treated with contempt by countries that are seeking the extension of their commerce. The ways of an advanced civilization are manifestly making progress in China.

American interests in China are extensive. We imported from that country last year commodities to the value of over nineteen million dollars, the chief of these being teas and silks. Our exports to China were of the value of six and a quarter million dollars, consisting mainly of petroleum, cotton and flour. This trade has been profitable and its destruction would bring ruin to a large number of merchants in both countries. European nations are ready and anxious to supply to China all that she now takes from us, and there can be no question that in a retaliatory quarrel with the United States China would have the best of it, for while Europe supplied her with what she now buys of us, we are so far dependent upon her for the teas, silks and other articles we import that even if we should cut off the direct trade we would undoubtedly continue to import those Chinese products by way of England, thus increasing their cost to us and not in the least injuring China. Whether the matter will go so far as this—that is, develop into a policy of retaliation on the part of the two governments—remains to be seen. It is also a serious question whether the feeling of resentment will become so strong that the hospitalities and advantages which China has extended to our people will be withdrawn.

It may confidently be expected that the nations of Europe which desire the trade of China will do all they can to encourage the resentment which this country has invited. Meanwhile what has already taken place ought to induce some reflection by the legislative and executive powers, and on the part of the whole people, upon the wisdom of a great nation making its international relations subjects for political jugglery at the risk of important and profitable commercial interests.

JUSTICE REFORM.

It is generally admitted that the whole system of justices of the peace, as now constituted for Omaha is wrong, and that the legislature should be called upon to change the laws relating to that office. The act for justices of the peace provides that two justices shall be elected from each precinct, which means every ward. That gives Omaha eighteen justices of the peace. When it is remembered that Chicago, with a population of eight hundred and fifty thousand, has but nineteen justices of the peace, it is obvious that there are too many such conservators of justice for our own city. The incompetence of these officials, however, is the chief reason why a change of the laws is necessary. The Illinois system in Chicago is much preferable, and with proper changes could be made applicable to Omaha.

The act relating to justices of the peace in the city of Chicago places the recommendation of these nineteen officials in the hands of the judges of the circuit, superior and county courts of Cook county. The governor nominates the persons thus recommended; and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, the justices of the peace are appointed for each district of the city.

The Illinois method at a glance recommends itself for securing competent and proper persons to fill the important offices. It has been in force since 1875, and has been most satisfactory.

IT APPEARS from the report of the commissioner of the general land office, just made public, that millions of acres are held by railroads as land grants whose roads have not been completed within the time required by their respective patents. This land ought to revert back to the United States. But under an unfortunate decision rendered by the supreme court, until a forfeiture is declared either by legislation or by judicial proceedings authorized by law, the title to the lands granted remains unimpaired in the hands of the railroads. In consequence railroads have taken advantage of this ruling and a grave injustice is done the people of this country. The land office at Washington, notwithstanding the manifest failure of the railroad companies to comply with their obligations, is powerless to treat their grants as forfeited and to restore the lands covered thereby to the public domain. It is notorious that railroads are being chartered for the sole purpose of obtaining valuable land grants to aid in the construction of their roads. Such roads are never built. They exist on paper only. But in all such cases where the railroad companies are clearly fraudulent and have forfeited their rights to the public domain, the general land office can not do otherwise than recognize the grants under which they are made.

The attention of congress has repeatedly been called to this wholesale robbery of the public flomain. In almost every instance, where railroads have not complied with their charters, legislation has been pending in one branch of congress or the other. But congress, to its shame, has not yet passed a law for the forfeiture of lands granted to railroads which have failed to comply with their obligations.

WHAT conspicuous qualifications has the Hon. John A. McShane for governor of Nebraska? This is a growing state, with a great future before it. It should have in the executive office a man experienced in public affairs, patriotically concerned for the progress of the state, and with the ability to recommend wise and necessary legislation for promoting the general welfare. The fact that a man has been fairly successful in his private affairs does not argue a capacity for great public duties, and such success is all that can fairly be claimed for Mr. McShane. The intelligent voters of Nebraska must see in the democratic candidate for governor only an ardent partisan, who accepted a nomination with some ulterior purpose in view, and who, if elected, would doubtless devote himself more to the service of his party than to the interests of the whole people. We have no doubt such voters are numerous enough to defeat the plans of Mr. McShane and his party.

THE Dawes Dakota reservation bill has failed and has become ancient history. It is no use crying over spilt milk, and the Dawes milk can has been undeniably hoisted toward the moon by the horns of Sitting Bull. As, however, it is absolutely necessary for the future comfort and prosperous development of Dakota that the eleven million acres of the reservation should be as soon as possible thrown open to settlement, the duty is imposed upon the territorial government of framing a bill for the next congressional session which will be accepted by the Sioux. All this treaty business is simply balderdash. The Sioux have considered it as a real estate transaction and they are in the right. Dakota wants the land, and the Indians are willing to sell, but they want the fair price, and it should be given them.

AN item from an Idaho paper about the use of sunflowers for fuel is going the rounds of the eastern papers with many approving comments. Still if trees are scarce in Idaho, what could be better than to follow the example of Nebraska and plant them? Idaho being to the west of the Rocky mountains is not liable to be troubled with blizzards, and therefore it would pay to plant trees that would be serviceable for lumber and fuel. Oregon is famous for its hard wood, and there is as much similarity between that state and the territory of Idaho as between Nebraska and Kansas.

THE shutting down of the jute bagging factories in New England has been brought about by the substitution of coarse cotton duck and cotton bagging made of fine straw as a covering for bales by the cotton planters of the south. The cost of the duck and the cotton bagging is less than in the case of jute. As the pine straw is made of the needles of the pine found in southern forests and as the southern cotton mills are making duck for bagging, the southern planters have given preference to the new covering. The jute trust in consequence is bagging at the knee and the industry seems to be in hard straits.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

England has completed the most powerful war-ship afloat—the Benbow—named after a famous old admiral, and the vessel has joined the Mediterranean squadron to be handy in case the Russians and the French should link hands. Besides smaller guns, the Benbow has two monstrous pieces of marine artillery, each of which is forty-four feet long, and discharges a projectile of a cylindrical shape—eighteen inches in diameter and forty-one inches long. It is propelled by a charge of 850 pounds of powder as coarse as gravel, and can tear its way through iron armor three feet thick. The Benbow cost $4,000,000, but it is the John L. Sullivan of the seas, and the English have felt easier in their minds since it made the voyage to Malta in perfect safety, even though there was a bit of a blow in the bay of Biscay. Two more ships of the same class —the Nile and the Trafalgar—are being furnished with their guns, and as soon as completed will join the channel fleet, which is supposed to be stationed in the Downs according to the sea songs of Dibdin. The weight of each monster gun is 110 tons, and the Nile and Trafalgar will be furnished with 120-ton guns. How happy are they who do not have to pay for such playthings always!

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In Sweden the American hog is the cause of trouble equally with the whole north of Europe. But in England, France and Germany the integrity of that noble animal was questioned, and it was sought to exclude him upon the ground that he was infected with trichinæ, and subject to cholera and measles and other maladies incidental to the porcine family. Among our friends of Scandinavia, there was no such attempt at misdirection. The farmers of Sweden went to their diet with a petition showing that they could not compete in pork with America, which sends into Stockholm between three and four thousand tons yearly. They said in effect that Swedish pork was lean and stringy, and not nutritious, where as American pork was excellent in flavor and quality and far more nourishing. The diet felt that something must be done to wean the Swedes from their attachment to American pork, so they clapped on it a duty of about three cents a pound. Upon this a Scandinavian artizan wrote to a Stockholm paper a communication in which he said that the Swedes if debarred from American pork in Sweden could eat it in America, and the records of Scandinavian immigration show that this was by no means an idle expression of anger. The north west that produces the pork so alluring to the Swedish appetite has already profited immensely by a steady stream of strong industrious energetic fellows from the frozen north of Europe and it is hoped will receive many more, for they make good citizens.

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Man proposes, but God disposes. The French, with that mercurial disposition which enables them to dance over graves, have determined to hold a great world's fair next year, from the beginning of May to the end of October. They have sent invitations to all the powers of the world, and have received acceptances in every instance save one—Germany. Mr. President Cleveland accepted for the United States, and has appointed General William B. Franklin and Somerville P. Tuck commissioners for the purpose of aiding and directing such American exhibitors as wish to join in the exhibition. All foreign charges will be paid for by the commissioners of this country. The English exhibitors tried to get the French government to agree to pay for the freight, but this was refused, and now they are holding a consultation whether they shall pay their own way or sulk and send nothing. It is within the bounds of possibility that there may be a great war, and that the exhibition will be a dead failure. The appearance of things everywhere is particularly gloomy, but the French have a happy way of believing that the best is sure to happen, and they expect that if there is trouble it will be between England and Russia. The great northwest has little to send save food products, but Sioux Falls in Dakota could make a great sensation by a display of porphyry, and Minnesota might make a superb exhibition of objects from the pipestone quarry. Such objects would interest Europeans far more than our raw products which they have been carefully instructed are a standing menace to the European farmers.

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Who would be a Copt, an Egyptian Copt that could be anything else? What Copt could resist all temptations to belong to other nations, and remain a Coptish man? Egypt depends upon the Nile, and the Nile is in the hands of the mahdi at Khartoum, and the English bondholders who own Egypt are beginning to shiver with apprehension at the possibility that the religious notentate of the Soudan is doing something with the river—perhaps turning it. For the Nile is lower than it was ever known to be, and is still falling. Its usual behavior is that it begins to rise in the middle of June, and continues to rise until the middle of October. Generally the yearly inundation on which the harvests depend, commences two months after the Nilometer has indicated the beginning of the rise, and the higher the inundation the greater the joy among the fellaheen or cultivators, for it is the measure of fertility. This year the Nilometer has not indicated any rise, and there has been no inundation, but still the waters fall. Sir Samuel Baker says that the Nile can be turned at Khartoum and he hints that there is a probability that it is being done. There can be no doubt if this conjecture of the great African traveler be correct that this measure is only one of a series of acts based upon a determination to get rid of English rule in Egypt, and of European domination in central Africa. The burning of Moscow by the Russians fades into insignificance before the turning of the Nile by the frenzied patriots of the Soudan. Such an act shows that the mahdi's successor has created a national sentiment that will be as tremendous in its consequences as the dawn of Islamism under Mahomet. The massacres of Zanzibar, the murder of Barthelot and the capture of Suakim must not be considered isolated events. They are rather parts of one tremendous plan elaborated at Khartoum. Central Africa has been lost by the Europeans and won by the Arabs and semi-Arabs of the Soudan.

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The vows of reformation of chronically bankrupt governments are about as lasting as those made by drunkards when their fingers begin to twitch with the nervous action that precedes delirium tremens. Russia swore off from paper currency seven years ago, and solemnly announced after the signing of the treaty at San Stafano that the last batch of paper roubles—260,000,000—should have no successor. When Prince Bismarck recently interceded with the bankers of Berlin and obtained for Russia a loan of 50,000,000 of marks the creditors in England hoped that all difficulties had been met by that opportune advance. But the news has come that the czar is going to emit another little issue of paper roubles—only 15,000,000—quite a trifle in fact, and the English financiers are trying to argue that this is not what it seems to be, the relapse of a government chronically hard up, but a preliminary measure tending towards a specie currency. The English do not like to think that the czar really means to create trouble for them in India, and look upon the visit of General Prjeslav to Lassa in Thibet as purely scientific. It may be so, but things look squally generally. Russia may have put money in her purse for no special object, and then again she may intend to dash at Thibet and establish a Russian protectorate over that little known power.

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If there is any gratitude among military tailors they would pass resolutions of undying attachment to the prince of Wales. That gallant hero is colonel of eighty regiments, English and foreign, and wears the uniform of each. A calculation has been made that he has invested fifty thousand dollars in his military wardrobe alone, which almost places him on par with the goddesses of the drama, who are notoriously Worth's best customers.

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Canada is wrath with Mr. Cleveland for his cavalier treatment of that country in his retaliation policy, and has proceeded to do a little retaliation herself in a very neat and effective way. A Chinese merchant went from New York to Canada, and returned by way of Niagara Falls. That is he intended to return, but was stopped on the suspension bridge by a constable armed with the Chinese exclusion bill. He made his sad case known on the Canadian side of the river, and now an official communication has reached Washington, stating that this particular Chinaman is a British subject, born at Hong Kong, and entitled to all the rights of a citizen of the British empire and consequently free in gress and egress as far as the United States is concerned. What will Bayard, the blatant say?

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There is a group of islands northeast of Sicily which are well beloved by scientists because they afford remarkable opportunities for the study of volcanoes. The three principal islands are Lipari, Stromboli and Vulcano. The last of the three is less known than the others, but just at present it is causing intense grief to a highly respectable firm of Scotch merchants in Glasgow. The crater of Vulcano remained quiescent for hundreds of years, and suddenly, in 1786, burst out violently. Then it subsided until 1873, when it again became eruptive. But this last attack seemed like an expiring effort, and in 1880 Vulcano was deemed so peaceable that this Scotch firm rented it from the Italian government, paying down a lump sum of fifty thousand dollars in lieu of yearly payments. They commenced extracting from the crater alum, boracic acid and sulphur, which, either pure, or in combination with other substances, lined the floor and sides in immense quantities. This fall the crater became active again, and the operatives and superintendent had to fly for their lives to the sea shore, where they waited in great anguish for a boat from Lipari. The crater belched out boulders and cobblestones in prodigious numbers, and in spite of the utmost activity in dodging, every one of the party had his clothes singed, and several were burned badly about the legs. If the crater will subside again, the Scotch firm will make a good thing out of their volcano, because after every eruption there is an outflow of virgin sulphur, and this is so constant that Spallanzani, the vulcanologist, called the post-eruptive period the solfatara, or sulphur stage. At present Vulcano is still active, and the little island is so studded with boulders as to resemble a glacial moraine.

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The French government must be terribly hard up for money when it proposes to levy an income tax not only upon incomes derived from bonds and securities, but upon the hard earnings of professional men and workmen. All incomes from $400 a year upwards are to be taxed 1 per cent if derived from "rentes," and half of 1 per cent if derived from a profession or trade. Foreigners who are permanent residents in France are to be taxed upon the whole of their income, and temporary residents upon the basis of what they spend annually in France. If this should become law, what an exodus of Americans there would be from France!

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News comes from Vienna that there are vast internal movements of troops in Russia, and that they are being massed against the German and Austrian frontiers. Should the Prussians start a war against Austria, the Germans would find it difficult to get any wheat from Odessa, and would have to come to the United States, in which case, the fair legitimate price per bushel would be $1.50.

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We have mourned over the practice of our burglars and bank robbers, and our defaulting cashiers and presidents in running away to Canada, and their commencing negotiations for a safe return based upon a surrender of some of the spoils. They do these things elsewhere. The latest instance occurred in no less a place than Stamboul, and the culprit was a pasha named Mahmond Jellaladeen, who had administered the finances of the Turkish empire with such remarkable success that the treasury was bankrupt, and the pasha had accumulated a fortune of a million and a half of dollars. The sultan sent him a firman, and a bowstring, ordering him to hand over his treasures and to summit his neck to a delicate strangling operation. Pasha Mahmoud Jellaladeen informed the messenger that his property was all invested in foreign securities, and that if he was bowstrung, the Sun and Brother of the Moon would reap not one piaster. The sultan was perplexed. It was no use bowstringing Mahmoud unless he could get his money, and it was the latter which was particularly required. Then negotiations commenced, and after much haggling it was agreed that the late minister of the Turkish finance should have life and liberty and be unimpeded in his pursuit of happiness upon surrender of one third of his spoils. The sultan can now buy a few more Circassians, and the Pasha can take his well earned repose, and the only dissatisfied persons are the merchants whom he robbed, and the agriculturists whom he skinned alive by his exactions.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

Broken Bow is to have another elevator, operated by Oscamp & Haines.

The Tobias Tribune offers its kingdom for a flouring mill, with as yet no takers.

Ben. T. White, of Norfolk, has been appointed assistant general attorney of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad.

The coroner's jury in the case of the B. & M. wreck, near Minden, has rendered a verdict fixing the blame for the accident on the crew of the head train.

The janitor of the Baptist church at Tekamah has skipped, taking all the money his wife had saved, and leaving her and her two small children destitute. His name is Leet.

A careless man and a match caused the destruction of sixty tons of hay, a large amount of grain and many farming implements on the farm of A. J. Scott near Beaver City the other day.

A York clothier is selling suits to all who wish to buy them on the terms that the clothing will cost nothing if Cleveland is elected, and the purchaser to pay double price if Harrison wins.

Mrs. S. Shultz, the widow of the man who was killed by a Missouri Pacific train near Louisville, has commenced suit against the saloonkeeper who sold her husband the liquor for $5,000.

A flatboat containing a Black Hills man and his family, six persons in all, passed through Schuyler last Tuesday. It has a long journey before it. They are bound for New Orleans, La.

The commissioners of Dakota county have set aside a new election precinct at Winnebago agency for the sole use of the Indians on the agency. The members of the Omaha tribe who are voters will cast their ballots at Pender, as their is bad blood between the two tribes, and it was thought best to keep them separate election day.

Charles Collins, who mysteriously disappeared in Omaha a number of weeks ago and was supposed to have been murdered, returned to his home in Plattsmouth Thursday night and will again live with his wife. Collins expresses sorrow over his temporary desertion of his family and gives as the reason for his act that he disliked living in Plattsmouth. He has been working in the machine shops at Fort Worth, Tex.

It is reported that a little by-play was indulged in by two Ord lawyers in court Wednesday. A M. Robbins and E. M. Coffin, who were engaged in a legal contest, became personal in their remarks, which was followed by a hugging and scratching match. Then Robbins grabbed a large iron inkstand that stood on the judge's desk and hurled it at Coffin's head, but it flew wide of the mark and landed on the nose and mouth of the deputy county clerk, who at that moment opened the door to enter the court room. The deputy now carries his mouth in a sling and is very indignant at the treatment he received. The combatants were secured by the crowd and firmly held in different corners of the room, while they poured forth vile epithets and family allusions. Judge Laverty sat paralyzed during the encounter, but feels lucky that he did not receive the inkstand in the mouth, or have a suit of clothes ruined by flying ink, as many did.

Iowa.

Keokuk now has a branch of the B. P. O. E.

The Salvation army has commenced active hostilities at Creston.

Mrs. Burkhalter, of Lewis, Cass county died Wednesday aged 104 years.

There is joy in Des Moines over the fact that a town clock will occupy the tower of the new postoffice building.

Henry county votes at the next election on a proposition to levy a 1 mill tax to build a soldiers' monument at Mount Pleasant.

Leon operates and owns its own electric light plant, lights the city and bosses it all itself. Plant and light for a year cost $10,000.

The Dubuque pickling works is packing 100 barrels of sauerkraut per day with the new circle machine recently introduced in the factory.

Fontanelle papers are wrought up over the visit of a tramp printer to their village, the first one who has struck the town, they say, for five years. He was banqueted and clothed as well as were the white men from the stars who visited King Twala's land.

The largest apple tree in Montgomery county is on the Judge Ewing farm in West township. The body of the tree is four feet ten inches in circumference; it is thirty-five feet in height and thirty-five feet in diameter across the limits. It was set out by Charles Montgomery in 1858.

The Spirit Lake Beacon says: "John Edmonson this week called our attention to a lot of frogs' legs ready for shipment to Chicago. There were about a bushel of them—something over 400 dozen by count—and all caught by one man, who received for the lot about $40. The game was captured in Clay county."

The other Sunday, just as Rev. M. E. Todd, of the Presbyterian church at Lyons, was opening the minutes of his sermon to begin his discourse the stovepipe fell down. With rare presence of mind he quickly stepped from the pulpit and assisted in bearing the pipe from the room. A pewholder seeing some paper on the floor put it into the stove, where it was burned, and Mr. Todd's sermon went up in smoke, the service being consequently abbreviated and embarrassing to the pastor.

Dakota.

There is an epidemic of scarlet fever at Lesterville.

The Wesleyan Methodists are building a church at Aberdeen.

The church pews at Sioux Falls are filling up rapidly since the fishing season has closed.

The literary people of Tripp will form a society for amusement during the long winter evenings.

The Sioux Falls Press predicts that next year will see 5,000 men employed in the quarries near that city.

A local board of the American Building and Loan association of Minneapolis will be established at Rapid City in the near future.

The Rapid City Journal predicts that the coming session of the territorial legislature will be the last ever held, as "there is scarce a possibility that Dakota will remain a territory for two years longer."

Aberdeen's city government has passed an ordinance for the suppression of houses of ill repute, which will drive all such establishments a mile out on the prairie. The ordinance will prove of great pecuniary benefit to hackdrivers and liverymen.

Agent Weeks, of the Manitoba road at Grand Forks, has succeeded in capturing three members of an organized gang of juvenile thieves. They were robbing a freight car of fruit. They belong to respectable families.

A SAMPLE APPEAL.

A Frantic Democratic Request For Campaign Funds.

The statement that the democratic party is levying heavy assessments upon its spoilsmen all over the union, and that Nebraska democrats are notified that they must raise at least $10,000 for the national campaign fund, has been made in a general way.

The following letter, which was received by the employes on government work in Alabama, will give a clearer idea of the method employed in making the levy:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17, 1888.—Dear Sir: I have just returned from a meeting of the Democratic National committee in New York. As the Alabama member of the committee, and at the instance of the chairman, Hon. William H. Barnum, I ask your assistance in raising necessary funds for the continued prosecution of the campaign, which has so far been pushed vigorously and effectively. If the election were to occur today there is no question that the democratic party would triumph in the election of Cleveland and Thurman.

While this is all true, the committee is in need of money to defray the legitimate campaign expenses in order that there may be no abatement of the necessary fight in the doubtful states. The present indications are that our party will carry New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, where the real battle ground is, and has a good prospect of winning in some states heretofore regarded as surely belonging to the republicans.

You are aware of the issues involved in this contest. The democracy strives for continuation of Mr. Cleveland's excellent administration, for a reduction a taxes that bear hardest upon the people and, in fact, for good methods in all public affairs. On the other hand the republican party fights desperately for restoration to power—for life—for higher taxes upon articles of prime necessity, and for its former corrupt practices and neutrality in official place high and low.

The democratic party has no monopolist to contribute $100,000 or beneficiary of high taxation like Mr. Wannamaker to give $50,000 to aid in the campaign. The contributions received by our committee have generally been small, some of them as low as $1, and sometimes no larger than 50c. The republican party receives all the money it needs by the voluntary contributions of rich monopolists and tax beneficiaries. Our party must get its funds from the people for whom it stands. This election is fraught with much more serious and dangerous consequences to the south than to any other section. The success of the republican party means a persistent effort to remand our people to carpet bagism-government and oppression, the destruction of our prosperity and the agitation of race issues, which our people alone know how to and can best settle for white and black.

Send as much money as you can by Nov. 1 by P. O. order, registered letter or otherwise to Hon. H. C. Tompkins, Montgomery, Ala., and he will forward it to our committee.

Yours truly, HENRY D. CLAYTON, JR.

NOT A PIMPLE ON HIM NOW.

Bad with Eczema. Hair all gone. Scalp covered with eruptions. Thought his hair would never grow. Cured by Cuticura Remedies. Hair splendid and not a pimple on him.

I cannot say enough in praise of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. My boy, when one year of age, was so bad with eczema that he lost all of his hair. His scalp was covered with eruptions, which the doctors said was scald head, and that his hair would never grow again. Despairing of a cure from physicians, I began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and, I am happy to say, with the most perfect success. His hair is now splendid, and there is not a pimple on him. I recommend the CUTICURA REMEDIES to mothers as the most speedy, economical, and sure cure for all skin diseases of infants and children, and feel that every mother who has an afflicted child will thank me for so doing.

MRS. M. E. WOODSUM, Norway, Me.

A Fever Sore Eight Years Cured.

I must extend to you the thanks of one of my customers, who has been cured, by using the CUTICURA REMEDIES, of an old sore, caused by a long spell of sickness or fever eight years ago. He was so bad he was fearful he would have to have his leg amputated, but is happy to say he is now entirely well,—sound as a dollar. He requests me to use his name, which is H. H. CASON, merchant of this place.

JOHN V. MINOR, Druggist, Gainsboro, Tenn.

Severe Scalp Disease Cured.

A few weeks ago my wife suffered very much from a cutaneous disease of the scalp, and received no relief from the various remedies she used until she tried CUTICURA. The disease promptly yielded to this treatment, and in a short while she was entirely well. There has been no return of the disease, and CUTICURA ranks No. 1 in our estimation for diseases of the skin. REV. J. PRESSLEY BARRETT, D. D., Raleigh, N. C.

From Pimples to Scrofula Cured.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

EVERY MUSCLE ACHES.

Sharp Aches, Dull Pains, Strains, and Weakness RELIEVED IN ONE MINUTE by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. A perfect antidote to pain and weakness. The first and only pain-killing plaster. 25c.

CALIFORNIA!
THE LAND OF
DISCOVERIES.

Santa Abie : and : Cat-R-Cure
For Sale by
Goodman Drug Co.

ANGLO-SWISS
CHOCOLATE AND MILK.

A Combination of Condensed Milk and the Best Chocolate.

Sold by
Paxton, Gallagher & Co. 705, 707, 709, 711 South 10th Street.
Richardson Drug Co. 1007, 1009 Jones Street.
Wm. Gentleman, 16th and and Cass Streets.
A. H. Gladstone, 1308, 1310 Douglas

THEY DID IT.

What? Cured among others the following. They write:

60 Central Ave., Cincinnati, O., January 4th, 1888.

Athlophoros Pills have cured me of liver complaint and dyspepsia. I gave ten of the Pills to a friend who is troubled with indigestion and he has improved wonderfully. F. H. ROWEKAMP.

16 Rosette St., New Haven, Ct., February 16th, 1888.

Athlophoros Pills worked wonders in my case of dyspepsia. EMMA L. CLARK.

Ath-lo-pho-ros Pills are small and pleasant to take, yet wonderfully effective. Invaluable for kidney and liver complaints, dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, headache, etc. They'll take away that tired feeling giving new life and strength.

Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, "Moorish Maiden."

THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N. Y.