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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

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ounty of Douglas, i ". ".	
jeorge B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Pub-	
hing Company, does solemnly swear that the	
tual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the	
ek ending October 27, 1888, was as follows:	
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ednesday, Oct. 24	
ursday, Oct. 25	
Iday, Oct. 26	
turday, Oct. 27	

18.083 Average GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 27th day of October A. D. 1888, Seal. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Seal. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. Seal. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. Brate of Nebraska, 185. County of Douglas, 185. George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, de-poses 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, 1857, 14,333 copies; for No-vembar, 1867, 16,255 copies; for December, 1857, 15,041 copies; for January, 1888, 15,266 copies; for February, 1888, 15,266 copies; for March, 1888, 19,659 copies; for January, 1888, 15,266 copies; for February, 1888, 15,026 copies; for March, 1888, 19,659 copies; for April, 1889, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 18,181 copies; for June, 1888, 18,243 copies; for July, 1889, 18,026 copies; for August, 1888, 18,183 copies; for September, 1888, was 18, 154 copies. GEORGE B, TZSCHUCK. eopies. GEORGE R. L. Schuller, Sworn to before and subscribed in my pres-ence, this 9th day of October, A. D. 1888. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

NO RASCALITY in the legislature. We have had enough of it in the city council.

FOREIGN diplomats at Washington are wearing padlocks on their mouths. They don't want to be sent home.

IT WAS in January, 1887, that the Knights of Labor passed resolutions censuring Frank R. Morrissey for opposing their best interests. That ban still rests on Morrissey's head.

ALL the republican party asks for and all that it is entitled to is a free ballot and a fair count. Let every man cast his vote untrammeled, and let his ballot be counted, no matter how he votes.

ANY man who has sold out his constituents once, no matter under what pretext, will sell you out again. The pledges of such a man are worthless. We have never known a boodler or renegade to stay reformed.

THERE is no danger that any candidate for the legislature on the democratic or republican tickets will vote for prohibition, and it is simply preposterous to say that Hascall must be sent to the legislature to prevent the passage of a submission amendment.

CANDIDATES, FACE YOUR RECORD. Up to date the following members of is unimpeachable and his record good. the last legislature have been renomi-A WORD TO ORGANIZED LABOR. nated. Each of these men has made his The Wymore Democrat, one of the record and should stand or fall by it. nost prominent democratic papers in For the benefit of their constituents we reprint the summary of our legislative Gage county, and a strong advocate of

list of 1887 relative to each of the canthe cause of organized labor, bolts J. Sterling Morton, and while supporting didates: all other democratic nominees, advises J. L. Linn, renominated for the sen working men to vote against Mr. Morate from Richardson and Pawnee counton and to vote for W. J. Connell, of ties, was disposed to do right, but was Omaha. The editor, who is a promihampered by his grain elevator and nent member of the Knights of Labor, made unreliable by his political affilia-

concludes a scathing article under the head of "A Word to Organized Labor' Dr. H. E. Bonesteel, renominated as follows: from the Eighth senatorial district, The writer was a delegate to the conven acted in accord with the wishes of his tion that nominated Morton, and was the constituents on the senatorial issue, but only one from Gage county that paid fare. after the senatorial contest allied him-The others were provided with transportaself with the jobbers and railrogues. tion over the great American scab route for His conduct became a matter of general the sole purpose of registering the decrees of

the Burlington road. We are proud to say scandal. S. N. Wolbach of Hallshowed himself that we left the convention and refused to participate in its proceedings. Let organized throughout a clear headed and reliable labor now do its duty and register its decree representative. He resisted to the uton November 6, by voting for Mr. Morton's most the intense pressure brought upon opponent, W. J. Connell, of Omaha, him by corporate and local influences. and remained true to the trust reposed PROHIBITION AND SUBMISSION. in him. Thousands of men in Nebraska of both

J. M. Raymond, a member of the last parties who would vote against a prohihouse but now nominated for the senate bition amendment have expressed from Lancaster county, was the only themselves in favor of giving the peoepresentative from Lancaster in the ple a chance to express their wishes on house who was in no way tied up with that issue through the ballot box. These jobs and steals, and whose skirts are deluded people sincerely believe that a perfectly clean from the taint of corruprefusal to submit a prohibition amendtion.

ment at the request of a respectable F. M. Witherald, also in the last house number of citizens would be a flagrant and now a candidate for the senate from violation of the fundamental principle the Twenty-third district, was a very that underlies our system of governintelligent and upright member, whose ment, namely, that the majority of the votes were given fearlessly for the repeople have the right to decree any striction of corporate monopoly and change in their form of government against extravagant appropriations. that they may deem best for their own

This position is not tenable, however,

Charles R. Keckley, renominated for welfare. the senate from York and Fillmore counties, achieved more than ordinary with regard to propositions which if enprominence, and made a gallant, manly grafted in our constitution would nulland unswerving fight for the people ify the bill of rights that is the cornerfrom first to last. stone of all republican institutions.

J. P. Lindsay, candidate for the sen-For instance, any proposition to proate from the Twenty-ninth district, is a hibit a certain form of religious worrailroad attorney, and through this inship or suppress any secret society, unfluence became more or less involved in less it be organized by conspirators to the support of bad measures which the foment rebellion and riot, could not be railroad lobby had contracted to pull made a part of our state constitution, through. But Mr. Lindsay is not a even if ratified by a majority, without boodier, as far as we could observe. destroying our republican form of gov-

J. M. Higgins, in the last senate from ernment. Cass, and now a candidate for the On this point, however, we do not house, stood as firm as a rock against deem necessary at this time to dwell at all blandishments of corporate monoplength. We simply propose to call atoly and boodlers. His constituents have tention to that class of simpletons who reason to be well satisfied with him. believe in submitting everything to the and may trust him in every instance as people from woman suffrage down to being loyal to their interests. any ism that may for the moment be

agitated by cranks, what the effect of Thomas J. Majors, also in the last senate, and now a candidate for the submitting a prohibition amendment house from Nemaha, disappointed his will be. best friends, by adopting the peculiar Prohibition is not an experiment. It tactics of Church Howe. He studiously has been on trial in New England for a kept up appearances of decency, but was quarter of a century and is now ennearly always to be found in the undergrafted into the fundamental law of

current with the worst men in the legis-Kansas and Iowa. Its effects upon the material welfare of these western states lature. N. M. Satchell, of Cass, proved himis a matter of notoriety. With all her self to be reliable, steadfast and honest. unsurpassed and widely-advertised nat-Edwin Jeary, of the same county, was ural advantages, Kansas has been se a very intelligent, painstaking and riously crippled by prohibition. Her faithful member. marvelous growth has received a check

and property values in her cities have John C. Watson. of Otoe, made a good fight during the senatorial contest, but depreciated to an alarming extent. This decrease in property values of citfound himself in the railroad camp beies has increased the taxes upon the fore the session was half over. His infarms and made the agricultural interfluence as a leader was rather pernicious than otherwise, more especially ests carry the heavier burden. Iowa has lost more than 100,000 of her popuin connection with appropriation "comlation within the last two years and combines." merce in her large cities has literally G. F. Keiper was one of the most been paralyzed-not because liquor was the principal staple product, nor the liquor traffic the chief industry, but Matthew Miller may be regarded a because thousands of thrifty, industrious people abandoned their homes in Iowa for other sections because they religiously believe that prohibition is a tyrannical interference with their individual freedom, and the fanatical prosecutions which followed the adoption of the amendment became a breeder of social strife, contention and discomfort. Now, if prohibition has J. W. Dickinson, as one of the reprebeen a blight to Iowa, submission would be ten times worse to Nebraska. If prohibition could be decreed on ninety days' notice, the people of Nebraska knowing the worst, would meet the disaster and set their houses in order. But our constitution cannot be amended S. A. Truesdell, of Thayer, was in the short of two years. Submission, therefore, would mean two years of sus-J. R. Ballard was among the truest pense, and two years of suspense would be worse than two seasons of drouth and four successive seasons of grasshoppers. Our cities would experience a stagnation that would be worse than commercial paralysis. Capital, which at best is timid would withdraw and refuse to invest or loan; mortgages would be foreclosed not James Ewing was quiet, dignified and only on Omaha property, but upon farms in the remotest part of the state. Otto Abrahamson is in the main hon-This picture is not a campaign roor back, but a timely warning to every man who has the prosperity of this state at heart. O. G. Bailey is an honest, straightfor-There are republican submissionists and democratic submissionists. Some of these candidates are honest and deluded, others are playing submissionist too enthusiastic politicians at Scotia the othe to catch votes. THE BEE merely warns the people of the state against the folly B. M. Simms represented the wishes and danger of electing a submission state senate, because our next senate is either going to defeat or carry sub-J. T. Yutzy was commonplace, uncermission.

and intelligent member. His integrity keeping silent from a want of interest in republican success and because be

does not think divorably of the republi-can candidate for president. The attention of Senator Edmunds having been called to this assumption, he has written a letter to the New York Sun which chabodies all that he might have said in a dozen speeches. It is in the terse, vigprous and straightforward language peralipr to the Vermont senator, and refieves his position as a sincere friend of General Harrison, earn-

estly desiring, his election, of all doubt. Mr. Edmunds is heartily, though not fulsomely, eulogistic of the republican candidate. From personal knowledge he speaks of him as a man "of great abilities, of pure and upright life, and of most vigorous and aggressive uprightness and independence," and he expresses the belief that he would administer the government "in the full vigor of the principles of the republican party." Thirteen reasons are presented as part of the grounds on which Senator Edmunds, as he says "with my whole heart," desires the election of General Harrison, and we

need not say they are most cogent and forceful. The letter of Senator Edmunds will have a good effect. One fact that it

helps to show is, that in this great contest the republican party has no disgruntled or half-hearted leaders. Every one of them is earnestly devoted to its cause, with a sincere respect for the ability and character of its candidate, whose course has so abundantly justified the wisdom of his selection.

WHY DON'T IT?

Why doesn't THE OMAHA BEE say of Mr. Jeary, of Cass county, republican nominee for representative, what it said of him Apri 14, 1887, viz: "Mr. Jeary was a very intelli gent, painstaking and faithful member." It is as bad to suppress the truth at a critical time in national affairs, as it is to misstate it, And why doesn't THE OMAHA BEE say of Mr. Satchel, of Cass county, republican candidate for representative, what it said of him April 14, 1887, viz: "Mr. Satchel proved himself to be reliable, steadfast and honest.' -Omaha Republican.

We will cheerfully accommodate our esteemed neighbor. But is not this request altogether too previous? THE BEE has kept these facts and the records of all members of the last legislature who have been renominated by either party, prominently before the rural readers of its weekly edition for the past month. The same record would have appeared in its daily edition before the polls closed without the impertinent inuendo of the Republican.

STOP THE JOBBERS. Nothing illustrates more strikingly the fast and loope methods in doing public work and the jobbery which is being practiced in our municipal affairs than the extra grading claims which have been railroaded through the council this season. The only remedy at this time is a refusal by the property owners affected by the high-priced grading to pay the tax. The first step should be a remonstrance by these taxpayers before the city board of equalization, which is now in session. If the board, in spite of remonstrances, levies this fraudulent special grading tax, the court should be

In his garden that he asserts is all of twenty inches in circumference

Dr. George Miller, of Oxford Junction, is preparing a monograph upon the recent out break of diphtheria in Cedar county.

Richard Jackson, of Davenport, claims distinction because he has been the possessor of 235 boils during the past five years. Early claims to have the champion corn

husker in the person of Thomas Harden, wno piled in 105 bushels last Saturday. Judge Robert A. Russell died suddenly at his home at Ft. Madison, agod eighty-five years. He was born in Tennessee and came to Ft. Madison in 1839.

An enthusiastic republican at Janesville was recently blessed with a pair of twins and named them Harrison and Morton without a moment's delay. He declares that theirs is the cry of victory.

Ed. F. Sneider, the Albany druggist and jeweler charged with robbing his own safe of \$1,120 belonging to Lewis & Kerns of that place, has been convicted and sent to the peastentiary for three years.

A German named Fred Lehman, living near Humboldt, left his six-months old baby in care of older children while he and his wife went to a political meeting. The child was left upon the floor in the kitchen while the other children were out playing. A young shoat came in and attacked the child. Before its cries attracted the older children, the hog had eaten off the finge, s of the baby's right hand, a toe off each foot, one car and part of another, and had horribly mutilated the helpless infant. It was several hours more before medical aid could be procured. But the child will probably live.

The Great Northwest.

Bill Harper has been held without bail at Prescott, Ariz., for the murder of Walter Murphy

Laramie retolces in the news that the chemical works there are soon to be put in operation again.

Major Wilson of the United States Geolog Ical Survey is preparing to make an official geological survey of the Carson Valley and vicinity, Nevada.

A Chinaman confined in the Lander county, Novada, jail had cut and sawed himself nearly out before detected. He had a whole machine shop of tools.

While on a protracted spree William Mulholland committed suicide in Boise City, Idaho, by taking poison. It is said he was well connected in Pennsylvania.

J. F. Warder, the owner of large mines near Spokane Falls, Ore., and Mr. Scott, of Portland, have made a bet of \$5,000 a side on the election. Warder bets on Harrison. The Chinese gardeners, who supply Pho-

nix, Ariz, with all the vegetables used, have instituted a boycott and refuse to sell to res aurants who display signs of "No Chinese Employed."

David N. Winbigler, aged twenty years, while cleaning a couple of guns at his father's residence, in Santa Ana, Cal., accidentally let a shotgun fall on a rifle, which discharged the latter, fatally shooting himself in th

Great ravages among tender stock by the wolves are reported near Great Falls. Mont., one flock of 150 sheep being destroyed in a night; also fifty eight imported rams; and thirty colts lost this season in that neighborhood from the same cause.

In Deer Lodge, Mont., "Indian Tom" Wat-son slew Maggie Parks by cutting her throat with a razor and stabbing her in the breast with a dirk, after which he fatally stabled himself in the throat three times and fell over on the woman, and both were found dead in a pool of blood.

In Hailey, Idaho, John Walsh and W. J. Elder have entered into the following agree ment: In case Harrison is elected Walsh has agreed to saw one cord of wood on Main street, and to sell one keg of beer at five cents a glass-the receipts to be donated to the school fund. On the other hand, if Cleveland is elected, Elder is to saw the wood and sell the beer

Ed McDonald, night clerk at the Antlers hotel, Colorado Springs, Colo., decamped with \$1,780 belonging to a guest from the cast, which had been deposited for safe keep-ing. McDonald was captured at a house of ill-fame in Pueblo, and \$1,501.50 of the stolen money recovered. The culprit was jailed, but he escaped during the night, the jailor mistaking him for a common drunk and ordering him to carry out a pail of slops, which McDonald gladiy did, but failed to go back for lodgings.

William Cahill arrived at Astoria, Ore., from Nebalum, having tramped two days and nights in the ram and mud to find a jus-

WATER SUPPLY. How It May Be Had in the Event of

Fires. There are 900 fire hydrants in the city of

Omaha, and more are to be planted in the immediate future. For the year ending December 31, 1888, the cost of maintaining these will have been in the vicinity of \$51,-762.20. For the six months, ending June 30, 1888, the city's expense in this connection footed up exactly \$25,381.10. The current six months will see this figure materially augmented as many new hydrants have been placed as many new nyurants involution placed since the last report. The original contract between the city and the water-works called for 350 hydrants, or a hy-drant for every four hundred feet of piping, at \$54 a piece per year. Hydrants placed after the original ones were to cost \$60, excepting intermediate hydrants that might be petitioned for and planted, which were to be furnished for \$10 a year.

The waterworks system now very thoroughly ramifies the entire corporate limits of the city, and the original number of fire hydrants, has swollen to nearly one thousand There have been no hydrants abandoned, and every one within the city is used more or less. "There are no waste hydrauts in Omaha,"

remarked the chief of the fire department in a conversation on this head, "not a single one but what is needed and which will one but be calle be called upon sooner or later to play its part. All this talk about dozens of hydrants being planted where there is no use for them is bosh."

use for them is bosh." A resolution was passed in the council on the 23d ult. calling for thirteen additional hydrants in Lowe's addition, and they are now being set as follows: One at the cor-ner of Thirtieth and Burt streets: one Thirty-fifth and Mason: one Thirty-first and Burt; one Twenty-fourth and Emmett; one Twenty-fifth and Parker; one Twenty-sixth and Parker; one Twenty-fifth and Marcy; one Twenty-sixth and Marcy; one on cago, 400 feet west of Thirty-first; Twenty-second and Izard; one Twenty-third

and Izard; one Brown and Taylor; one Fifth and Pacific and one Fiftheenth and Piorce. The hydrants in South Omaha cost at the same ratio as those in the city proper.

Comptroller Goodrich, and Chairman Snyder, of the waterworks committee, said that the waterworks had more than fulfilled their part of the contract; in fact, that they have been particularly liberal with the city. In many instances they have made extensions of 1,200 feet or more for the accommo-dation of property-holders without a cent's expense to the city, and where entitled to a half-dozen or more hydrants, according to their contract, they have put in one and two and three. The Third ward has a great many more hydrants than any other ward in the city, but all have an ample number to serve the purposes for which they have been planted, and but little complaint is heard of a lack of water facilities in the city of

Bruised in a Shaft. Yesterday N. G. Garcelon, a prominent tock-shipper from Minneapolis, narrowly scaped death by falling about ten feet into the well of the elevator shaft of the United States National bank. The elevator passes one of the entrances to the general office of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha road which is in the building in question. There is a threshold, however, of only a foot. On this Mr. Garcelon stood as

he left the elevator. The latter then shot upward, and as it moved away, Mr. Garcelon fell backward to the floor of the shaft, striking on his head and shoulder. He was discovered by George G. Squires who was in the elevator with him and who preceded him into the office above mentioned. Garcelon was unconscious when found, and Mr. Squires sent up stairs a peron to inform the elevator boy of the acciden and keep the cab from dropping to the base ment and thus crushing the old gentleman, ment and thus crushing the old gentleman, perhaps to death. Garcelon was put into a hack and conveyed to the Arcade hotel. There he was attended by Dr. Harrigan, Dr. Schenk of Norfolk, and O. F. Briggs, general agent of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha line. The old contleman is a way heavy man and it old gentleman is a very heavy man and i was found that he has been severely bruised though no bones have been broken. Most danger is feared from the injury to his head. He has a brother residing in Norfolk who is

Henderson was at his post as usual nex morning. "How is this, Henderson?" said George Ripley, as he came into the office at the customary hour. "I thought Mr. Greeley discharged you yesterday Yes, he did," said Henderson, "but I didn't put any confidence in what he aid." One day Mr. Greeley wrote that if a man were to shoot haphazard out of a window he would be morally responsi-Use Angostura Bitters, the world reble for any harm he might do. In print the "haphazard" became "half-a-yard, a rhetorical conversion which so depressed Mr. Greeley's spirits that he ad no strength left to discharge anybody, not even Henderson, which was his constant resource in great emotional

fullness of life and in the possession of what otherwise seems to be sound health and constitutions well fitted to stand out against ordinary maladies.

Epidemics of Crime.

Baltimore Sun: There is one point in connection with the Whitechaper cases hat is of great significance and should not be overlooked. It lies in the extreme probability that these crimes will be repeated by other hands. The force of example on the night side of life carries a gloomy weight unattainable by better things. For example, a man may spend his career in self-sacrificing nobility without a disciple, but let him once go hang himself and other fools will go do likewise. Hence suicide and crime waves. There used to be, and probably is yet, a little street in the suburbs of Paris called the Rue Felo de Se. It was, as its name suggests, almost dedicated to suicides. Quite a number of years before a man had crawled out of a dormer window and hanged himself to the casement. Another man, from his room on the opposide, saw the shocking spectacle, pondered over it, and eventually hanged nimself in the same manner. Then suicide became epidemic, and scarcely week passed but some one destroyed himself, until finally the whole district became panic-stricken, and people moved away, fled from the intangi ble, invisible horror as they would form a pestilence. At length the authorties took a hand in the matter, and by plac-

ing everybody under strict surveillance managed to check the tide to some extent, but until late years suicides still occurred with alarming frequency within its borders. All police officials know that one not-

able crime of any character will generally precipitate similar deeds in other quarters. A good illustration of this, and also a rather close parallel of the London horror, occurred in the country Austin, Tex., five or six years ago. Or Chistmas day a negro stevedore cut the throat of a negress in a cabin on the outskirts of town. He fled and was never heard of again, and was never heard of again, but about a week later the public were horrified at an exactly similar crime in a different section, and when a third took place, attended by absolutely identical details, there was a. panic and the city was patrolled by armed men. However, murders did not cease, and in the course of six months seven women--five colored and two white---were found dead with their throats cut. Two murder trials that grew out of it proved pretty conclusively that at least three hands were engaged in the bloody work unknown to each other. It was the in-sane prompting of example, and so, as I say, the Whitechapel case may prove to be a tale of two cities, and its next chapter may be enacted across the sea and by widely different hands from those that have already stained them-

selves in these inhuman crimes. Stories on Greeley.

New York Tribune: Here are two stories about Horace Greeley: Mr. Greeley was always sensitive to errors in his proofs, and sometimes broke loose in thunders of reprobation. A serious blunder of this sort turned the milk of kindness into koumiss, which exploded and deluged the office, making printers and proof readers bale at the element which engulfed them. An inverted comma stung him like a mosquito. A mistake in a table of election returns set him into such a fury as the red flag of the picador dindles in the Catalonian bull. "Henderson," he said once to the compiler of those sterile statistics, who had made an error of two votes in the returns from the Mollymuck-a-chuck district in the Mooselucmaguntic region of Northeastern Maine. "I discharge you; I don't want to see your face around here any more." But

the representative of the Chicago Lumber npany at that point. The accident it is claimed is chargeaple to the elevator boy. His duties when people desire to enter the office of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha road, are to open the door and permit them to enter, after which he is to re-lock the door beford them to enter, he al ows the elevator to either ascend or descend. In this instance, the elevator was permitted to ascend before Mr. Garcelon nad otten off the threshold or into the office.

TOM MAJORS and Church Howe are stumping together, arm-in-arm. As between the two we should consider Church Howe the more reputable. Majors has a good face on him and is the kind of a man that will take in the farmer by his honeyed words. Howe appears just what he is-a sharp trickster. If he deceives you or sells you out, you are to blame yourself. Majors is well off and should be honest. He has some ability and might have been a man of prominence and influence in this state had he not been unprincipled and double dealing.

WHY has the state central committee headed the Harrison and Morton electoral ticket with Renegade Russell? Was it intended as a taunt and insult to republicans who do not wear the brass collar? Russell was foisted on the electoral ticket as a piece of contemptible spite-work by the railroad strikers and ringsters who found themselves in the majority in the convention after the ticket had been made up, and many of the farmers in the convention had retired. But it seems the executive committee wanted it possible to make this piece of dirty work more offensive. There is a way of resenting such insolence, and we shall not hesitate to point it out before the day of election.

THE closing of the summer pork packing season with the month of October has been most propitious to Omaha. During the season from March 1 to November 1 there has been a steady increase in the number of hogs packed, while a heavy falling off has been noticeable in the industry in Chicago and other cities. The winter season will undoubtedly see Omaha advanced to second place. Extensive enlargements have been made in the packing-houses here within the past few months, whose capacity will be taxed during the coming year. There is no longer any question that the porkpacking interests have permanently centered on the Missouri river. Omaha, Kansas City, Sioux City and Nebraska City will become within the next few years the great meat-packing markets to supply the world.

GENERAL HARRISON having given up speech-making is now devoting himself to the management of the republican campaign in Indiana, or rather to consulting with and advising the campaign managers. He is a daily visitor at the headquarters, and it is said that nothing is done without his knowledge and approval. General Harrison is reported to be more desirous of carrying Indiana than New York, and he is quoted as saying that he would rather carry his own state and be defeated than to lose it and be elected. Knowing Indiana politics as thoroughly as any man in the state, and being exceptionally skillful and judicious in the practical work of politics, the assistance rendered by General Harrison in the management of the campaign in that state will be of the highest importance. The outlook now is that the republican plurality in Indiana will be not less than ten thousand.

well-informed, clear-headed and reliable men in the legislature. He has a very exemplary record.

sort of back-slider on the railroad issue. While enjoying general confidence he dodged many important questions and votes

J. L. Caldwell was a frothy fraud without a single reasoning quality. For further particulars remember THE BEE's explanation of charges against judiciary committee.

sentatives of Lancaster county, made a tolerably fair record considering that he was tied down to trades with jobbers and claimants in exchange for votes on appropriation bills.

main honest and reliable.

and most faithful men in the legislature, and made an excellent record throughout.

John H. Dempster was one of the most clear-headed, fearless and faithful representatives in the house. He talked and voted his convictions and lived up to his obligations.

always reliable.

est, but easily misled by political associates who trained with the railroad and jobbers' lobby.

ward man who stood by Van Wyck from beginning to end and nearly always voted right, but was often subject to much pressure by the railroad bankerlobbyist, Bostwick.

of his constituents with fidelity from beginning to end.

tain and unreliable.

William Fenton played into the hands of the railroads and jobbers whenever his vote was wanted.

Joseph C. Gilmore is a man of more than ordinary ability, and his record this time was as good as it was at the session ten years ago, when he was known as honest Joe Gilmore. John H. Cameron is not a man of many words, but he always stood up and voted for the right and may be depended on. Watson Tyson was always at his post as an unflinching advocate of the best interest of the people.

William H. Diller was a double ander, playing fast and loose between the lines, not to be depended on. Franklin Sweet was very quiet, but always could be depended on to go wrong at the critical time. He always trained with the corporation gang and the jobbers.

Frank E. White is a railroad man, but upon all other issues he was thoroughly straight.

William G. Bently was a quiet, firm,

EDMUNDS SPEAKS.

In the campaign of four years ago Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, was silent. The reasons are familiar, and need not now be restated. His failure to take any active part in the last campaign, with the well-understood motive therefor, undoubtedly had an effect unfavorable to the republican cause. It aided republican defection and was especially influential with the stalwart element in New York. It was one of the numerous incidents of the campaign which together wrought the defeat of the republican candidates. When Mr. Edmunds was invited to take part in the present campaign by making a number of public addresses, he declined to do so for the reason that his need of rest after his prolonged labors in congress, as well as the demands of his private affairs, would not permit him to devote any time to the campaign. But the democratic organs did not accept this as satisfactory, and it has been sought to make it appear that Senator Edmunds was again

appealed to promptly for relief. There is no doubt whatever that the court will protect the taxpayers against highway robbery under any pretext.

SENATOR MANDERSON will of course appeal to republicans of Douglas county to vote for every man on the ticket, no matter how offensive he may be. That is straight-jacket republicanism. Senator Manderson is obliged to support the ticket. He did the same with Church Howe two years ago and in the judicial campaign last year. The republicans of this county are however not in the babit of endorsing the yellow dog because his collar has the republican convention label stamped upon it. It is because republicans in Omaha alway discriminate between honest and reputable candidates and shysters and bummers that we have a respected judiciary. That spirit of independence in the interest of good government still prevails. Hascality will not be endorsed by reputable republicans next Tuesday, no matter who makes appeals for an unscratched ticket.

SINCE the opening of the new bridge the hip pockets in the trousers of our Council Bluffs prohibition friends bulge out in a most peculiar way.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. A Ulysses man cleaned up \$15,000 on the

recent rise in wheat. The only vacant building in Ulysses these days in the calaboose. Scota's saloonkeeper has been arrested for selling liquor to minors and on Sunday. The big corn yield is compelling all John-son county farmers to build new cribs this fall.

A newly married Columbus man had a charivari party arrested for disturbing the A lady with a sevolver dispersed a gang of

night. A party of Mindeh capitalists are prepar ing to incorporate the long talked of cana company.

A poker club has been formed at Gothen-burg and the local paper is posting the gam-biers on the penaltics of the new state law. The Morning Star twinkled for the first time at Minden Wednesday last. It is a bright looking paper published by Spence & Dunkle. The prospects for the establishment of a canning factory at Columbus are very bright and the board of trade is also working hard to secure a bridge across the Platte.

The first marriage in the new county of Grant was solempized at Whitman last Weanesday, the high contracting parties being David Hillia and Miss Luefender.

Baumgardner & Hornell, dry goods and grocery dealers of Uyses, have failed, with assets of \$5,000 and liabilities of \$4,100. Tootle, Hosea & Co. are the principal credtors.

conversationalists, non-church goers and people full of petty meanness were denounced from the three mulnits of lines. Gamblers, gossipers, profane and obscene in the three pulpits of Ulysses churche last Sunday.

Ida A. Montgomery, a sixteen-pear-old girl of Wheeler county, died very suddenly the other day. As she finished playing on the plano she remarked that it was her farewell piece and in five minutes was dead.

A policeman at Norfolk is doing his best t train up the youths of that town in the way they should go. He has started on his task by taking all his little friends to a show at the opera house, the only requirements fo admission being that they had clean face and remained off the streets at night.

J. O. Slauson, of Fort Dodge, has a radiah

tice and lodge a complaint against one Liv-ingstone, a schoolmaster, who boarded at at his house, charging him with criminal as-sault upon his daughter, a child of eight years. He charges that Livingstone has repeatedly taken criminal advantage of the child since May last. The warrant was is-sued and a constable left with the father to bring Livingstone in for examination.

William McCreary, a young Stockton, Cal. lawyer, who went with commendatory letters from William F. Vilas, in whose office at Madison, Wis., he had studied law, fied las week, and the next heard from him he had suicided on a Southern Pacific train near Tucson, Ariz. He had ruined a young Stockton girl, and then had an abortion performed on her, for which double offense he was about to be arrested when he fied. At the same time an officer had arrived from Dakota with a warrant charging him with a similar offense in that territory.

Asa Coombs, aged seventy-two years, died in Seattle the other day. He was born in Maine, in 1796, and cast his first vote for President Monroe, and took pride in the fact that he voted at every Presidential electro since that time. He collisted in the war of 1812 at the age of sixteen years. Three year ago Mr. Coombs was invited to the reunion of the veterans of the war of 1812 in New York City. There were but twenty veter-ans living then. Two years ago the number was reduced to eighteen. Last year only eleven remained. This year's records hav not yet been received.

Franking with Rubber Stamps.

"Speaking about forging the frank o a Senator," said a lawyer the other day to a New York Mail and Express reporter, brings to my recollection the occurrence that gave rise to the use of the rubber hand stamp for this purpose The question as to the use of the fac simile in rubber, where it is expressly stated that handwriting is necessary was first raised by the assistant secre tary of the interior and the pension office, when the point at issue was a batch of pension claims wherein the signatures were made by stamp. When Secretary Daniel Manning was stricken with paralysis he had a rubber stamp made with which all his correspondence and many public documents were signed. The same legal question was raised as to Mr. Manning's right to use the stamp, and it was decided in both instances that only in certain cases and certain classes of papers specified could it be used. However, last year Post master General Dickinson decided that the use of such a stamp was a sufficient compliance with the law in the case of printed paper, such as the Congressional Record and all bills of the house. but for no other purpose.

"A practice has grown up of permit ting a congressman or senator to designate any person to sign the documents, but only when power of attorney has been given, as the custom as now established is that any clerk can frank papers by using the congressman's stamp. But there is no law to punish the unauthorized use of such a stamp. It is a question whether, were a person placed on trial for forgery in such a case, he could be convicted."

Brakemen's Slang.

Scribner: The brakeman gives the prevailing tone to the "society" of dispatchers' lobbies and other lounging places where he frequents. He origin ates whatever slang may be deemed necessary to give spice to the talk of the caboose and roundhouse. He calls. a gravel train a "dust express," and refers to the pump for compressing air for the power-brakes as a "wind-jammer. The fireman's prosaic labors are light-ened by being poetically mentioned as the handling of black diamonds, and the mortification of being called into the superintendent's office to explain some delerication of duty is disguised by referring to the episode as "dancing on the carpet.

nowned South American appetizer, of exquisite flavor. Manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Pneumonia a Great Enemy of Life.

There is a valuable discussion in the Medical Record respecting a disease which begins to be rife as the cold weather approaches, and which is one of the most prevalent and most danger ous from which the community suffers It is pneumonia, and the paper is by

Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith. Pneumonia may become a dreadful enemy to human life in this climate. It is also a disease from which the mortal ity is increasing rather than diminishing. The deaths from it in this city last year were 3,707 and in 1887 they reached 3,657. Dr. Smith does not give the number of cases of pueumonia re-ported, but merely says that the rate of mortality among them is high. The statistics of the Pennsylvania hospital show that there the mortality advanced from 61 per cent in 1847 to 181 per cent in 1867, and to more than 31 per cent in 1886. In the New York hospital the ratio of morarlity during the last ten years is more than double what it was n the past. Thirty or forty years ago the disease was regarded as serious but it did not at all excite the terror which it now so reasonably awakens. Dr. Smith's statistics show that u

New York pneumonia begins to be rife at the opening of autumn, and that the deaths from it steadily increase from September until they reach their maximum in January. April comes next in its amount of mortality, but the death rate continues high throughout the winter and spring, and until the warm weather of June comes in. During the three summer months it decreases to about one-third, but as soon as Septem-

ber arrives it starts upward again. Though the medical art has advanced so greatly of recent years in many directions, Dr. Smith confesses that "so

far as pneumonia is concerned science has shriveled;" and he seems to think that this is because the old methods of treating the disease, at the time when it was less deadly, have been abandoned for methods more finical but less efficacious. However that may be, the fact remains that a malady once looked upor without extraordinary alarm has now become a veritable scourge in our climate, and is deadly far beyond other diseases to which we are commonly subjected.

The first requisite appears to be "superabundance of pure air" about the patient. In pneumonia the breathing apparatus only partially performs its functions, for the diseased parts of the lungs are substantially useless. 'The working portion must perform the work of two lungs for a week or ten days, in order to maintain the blood in proper condition to sustain life;" and therefore, "the patient requires pures air and vastly more than one in sound health." "Pure air as a remedial agent in the management of pneumonia and of other disorders, both acute and chronic, has ever been a more potent ally of therapeutics than any panacea offered by alchemy or any hobbledehoy

presented by modern chemistry." The discussion is of profound interest, for the great increase in the fatality of pneumonia is alarming, especially as the disease carries off so many in the

The Effect of Tight Shoes.

crisises.

Chicago Herald: A lady who visited Hooley's theater the other evening sufered through the first play of the bill with exceedingly tight shoes. When the curtain fell she confided her sufferngs to her husband, and he suggested hat she slyly remove her shoes till the performance was over. This she did, and the consequent relief afforded her allowed her a proper enjoyment of the other plays. When the curtain went down for the last time she discovered to her horror that her feet had swollen in the warm atmosphere of the house that she could not get the tight shoes even over her toes. As they had only to walk to the Tremont house, and as the lady had on black stockings, her husband told her to do the shoes up in her programme and walk along as though nothing had happened, This she did, and they started to move out slowly with the crowd. The lady walked along comfortably until near the door, when suddenly she began to ump and cavort around as though mad. Her stockinged feet had struck an exceedingly warm register, and the heat had curled her feet out of shape during her brief sojourn on it. When she strhck the stone sidewalk outside a chill replaced the feverish feeling, and when she reached the Tremont she swore never to wear tight shoes to the theater again.

Dr. Jefferis' remedy cures every case of diphtheria. No physician required.

Steam Made in a Second.

New York Mail: "A boiler for the instaneous generation of steam is the newest thing in our line," said a leading manufacturer the other day. "The apparatus consists of a thick wrought iron tube of any convenient diameter, which is flattened at a temperature below the welding pointing till its internal walls are almost in contact, a section of the tube showing only a straight line the thickness of a hair. The tube is then coiled into any convenient shape, and is exposed to the direct heat of the furnace. Cold water being forced in at one end by a pump issues out from the other as steam, the pressure and dryness of which depend on the temperature of the tube." It is claimed that no furring or scaling up of the tube takes place, as the high vel-ocity with which the steam passes through breaks up and carries along with it any deposit at the instant of its formation. The largest boiler yet constructed on this plan has been a ten-horse power one, and has proved so satsfactory that the system is about to be extended. The government has experts at work examining the system, eppecting to adopt it for use in the construction of torpedo-boats.

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I cheerfully recommend Red Clover Tonic to those suffering from troubles of the stomach and liver. I am now on my second bottle, and it makes peridet like a new man. C. M. CONNON, Nashua, Ia. Goodman Drug Ço.