THE DAILY BEE.

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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

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

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending November 3, 1888, was as follows:

Sunday, Oct. 28	18,200
Monday, Oct. 29	18,045
Tuesday, Oct. 30	18,060
Wednesday, Oct. 31	18,041
Thursday, Nov. 1	18,034
Friday, Nov. 2	18,052
Saturday, Nov. 3	18,105
Average	18,091

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3d day of November 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, 14,331 copies; for November, 1887, 15,229 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies; for January, 1888, 15,296 copies; for February, 1888, 15,932 copies; for March, 1888, 19,089 copies; for April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 18,181 copies; for June, 1888, 19,243 copies; for July, 1888, 18,031 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.

IF any man talks tariff after the election, shoot him on the spot.

THERE will be a great many surprises in the results of to-day's work.

ORGANIZED labor will record its vote for W. J. Connell for congress.

YOU can scratch Hascall and Morrison without running the slightest risk of a democratic senate.

THERE will be no more anxious people in the country to-day than the fellows who have wagers at stake.

IT is a pleasing reflection that the business of the political prophet, as well as the political prevaricator, is at an end.

WILL the board of education pay Morrow for the time he is spending in the slums in the interest of Morris Morrison?

A VOTE against Morris Morrison is an indirect vote against poiltics in the school board. The yellow-dog crowd in the board should be routed.

THERE is no more danger of a democratic United States senator from Nebraska than there is of this state giving its electoral vote to Cleveland.

THE property owners of Omaha do not propose to pay outrageous prices for "extras" on public works. They will fight the issue through the courts if necessary.

ABOUT half the people in the country will discover to-morrow that their judgment in political matters isn't good for anything, and a great many of them will have paid dearly to find this out.

GENERAL HARRISON has not only received the left hind foot of a rabbit for luck but the rest of the animal came along with it. If things turn out as they should, jack rabbits will be in big demand.

THE extent of the misinformation and prevarication that have been indulged in by the politicians and the party organs during the past two or three months will be shown by to-day's results. It cannot fail to be a rather startling record.

IF Isaac S. Haskell would put on his grey and brown uniform as a colonel of the Kansas bushwhackers, and wear decorations as a Knight of the Golden Circle, he would show off most stunningly on election day as a candidate for the legislature on the republican ticket.

A MAN who sets himself up as a candidate for the legislature should be above suspicion. For that reason no reputable voter will cast his ballot for Morris Morrison. His connection with school-desk rings and school building contractors, as a member of the board of education, is decidedly shady. Keep Morris Morrison at home.

THE popular vote four years ago was a fraction over ten millions, which was about eighty per cent of the voters. It is expected that the popular vote this year will reach twelve and a half millions. Estimating on the basis of one voter to every five persons this would show the population of the country to be sixty-two and a half millions.

FORTY-THREE responsible citizens of Denver, for the committee of one hundred, have guaranteed twenty thousand dollars to be paid as rewards for the detection and conviction of persons guilty of illegal voting. The railroad bosses and contractors in consequence are obliged to use a great deal of caution in running excursion trains into the polling precincts of that city.

THE remarkable open weather of October, which was during its last days as balmy as June, has not been particularly beneficial to corn. It is claimed that the crop is both green and sappy, unfit for cribbing and if shelled will spoil through swelling. This has led dealers to complain that the crop will be disappointing and difficult to handle, due to the large percentage of soft corn. With seasonable weather, however, this month, the crop will be able to mature rapidly and be cribbed with safety or shipped to elevators in condition to grade.

THE RAILROADS AT WORK.

Dispatches from various parts of the state and information coming from well-informed parties in this city, leave no room for doubt that several of the railroads, notably the B. & M., are engaged in a concerted effort to defeat Attorney General Leese and elect William H. Munger the democratic candidate. From some of the most distant places we are advised that leading republicans, and especially men engaged in mercantile business, have been induced to play catspaw for the corporate enemies of Mr. Leese. Heavy shippers in this city have been importuned and are being engineered in the same interest, under the pretense that Leese is an enemy of Omaha, and particularly of the Omaha jobbers. Many of the paving contractors have been enlisted in this work and are expected to cut down the vote of General Leese, if they cannot defeat him.

BUSINESS IS GOOD.

As heretofore remarked, the demands of an active political campaign upon the attention of the people have interfered less than usual with the business affairs of the country, and in nearly all departments of trade there has been a steady and profitable movement. The New York *Commercial Bulletin* says of the business situation that the volume of trade transacted throughout the country is remarkably large, comparing favorably with last year, and probably greater than ever before during the last week of a national campaign. Agricultural movements in the west have become more extensive, and have led to a steady increase in the volume of railroad traffic. There has been an unusual activity in business on the Pacific coast, while in the south the cotton and sugar movements have assumed large proportions. The industrial situation has maintained its activity in New England, and manufacturing operations have been on a large and prosperous scale. The October export movement was larger than last year, while the imports were less. The general tone of business has been conservative and non-speculative, trade as a rule being carried on with small stocks, at reasonable prices, and with a view only to immediate consumption.

November has therefore opened under very favorable auspices, and with the promise of a progressive improvement in business from the moment the disturbing influences of the election are withdrawn. It certainly seems reasonable to expect that having passed through the political campaign with so little disturbance to trade, and with all the conditions so entirely favorable, business will now materially improve, and that the period between now and the first of January will witness an active movement. So far as the supply of money is concerned, it is ample for every demand. The treasury statement for October shows that there was a decrease in the surplus during that month of twenty-two million dollars, expanding to that amount the money circulation of the country, which has reached a greater aggregate than ever before.

There is nothing in the material condition of the country that is not entirely satisfactory and reassuring, giving promise that the year will close profitably to all interests and that next year will witness a rising tide of general prosperity.

THE CONGRESS OF NATIONS.

The proposed congress of American nations to be held in Washington next year, to which invitations to all the governments of the western hemisphere have been issued, appears likely not to prove so great a success as has been hoped, even if it shall not prove to be very nearly a complete failure. The objects of the congress are to consider measures to preserve the peace and promote the prosperity of the nations which have been asked to send delegates to the congress, to establish an American customs union, to secure more frequent inter-communication, to agree upon uniform customs, appraisement and quarantine regulations, to provide for uniform weights and measures, to adopt a common legal tender silver coin, and in a general way to bring all American countries into closer relations commercially and otherwise with a view to mutual advantage and support.

The inception of this comprehensive and really important project dates back some twelve years, and while not favorably regarded at first, subsequent discussion and inquiry led to the belief that it would be heartily welcomed by all American countries. There were certainly fair assurances that such would be the case, but it now appears that whatever view one of the most important of them, Brazil, may have taken of the matter in the past, that government cannot now be depended upon to take any part in the proposed congress. In a general way the opinion seems to have obtained in that country that it has nothing to gain by entering into any new commercial alliance with the United States while the fiscal policy of this country remains as it is, and the feeling there evidently is to let well enough alone. It is hardly necessary to remark that this sentiment has doubtless been very assiduously worked up and encouraged by the European interests that are profiting so liberally by the trade of Brazil, and it is an interesting question as to how far this foreign influence may be exerted upon other South American countries. It is certainly to be apprehended that the example of Brazil will have an effect on other states, and supplemented as it will be by the determined efforts of the European interests there is reason to fear that the representation in the proposed congress will be far short of what is necessary to make it a success.

But if the result shall show that the time has not yet come, or the conditions are not favorable, for successfully carrying out this project, it will not therefore be rendered hopeless. There will come a time when closer commercial relations and an alliance for general mutual advantage and protection will be established between all American countries, and the proposed congress as a step toward that consummation cannot be wholly a failure. This country will at least learn from it what obstacles its own commercial policy presents to the desired arrangement, and such knowledge will doubtless be worth all that the congress will cost.

THE WAY TO REFORM.

Mr. Will Gurley is a bright young man, but he lacks the moral courage to shake off bad associates and break up bad habits. The position of county attorney demands a man of firmness, who cannot be swayed by improper influences.

The most that can be said for Mr. Gurley by his ardent friends is that he intends to reform if he is elected. But everybody knows that political office, and particularly an office that throws a person into contact with the lawless elements, does not tend to reform a man who is naturally inclined to dissipate. What Mr. Gurley needs is the chastening lesson of defeat to impress upon him the fact that unbending integrity and sobriety are the best passport to an office of honor and trust. Let it be impressed upon the generation of young men in Omaha who are ambitious to be honored in public life that they must not look to the slums and gutters for support, but to the honest, industrious and sober mass of law-abiding citizens. Mr. Gurley's defeat will do much toward making this impression. It will not only reform him, but many of our most promising young lawyers who are now drifting toward perdition.

FUTURE OF THE ENGLISH TONGUE.

In a paper by Mr. Gladstone on the future of the English-speaking races, just published in an American journal to which it was specially contributed, the great statesman speaks most hopefully of the future of the United States and of the influence it is likely to exert upon the world. There is no reason, he thinks, for foreseeing any serious controversy between this country and any European country, and as there has been no war across the Atlantic ocean for more than seventy years, "Why," he asks, "should there be one for seventy, or twice seventy more?" He thinks there is an approximation actually at work between Englishmen and Americans, and that they are being drawn nearer and nearer to one another, not by any artificial contrivances, but with "the cords of a man." In illustration he refers to the increasing number of marriages between the English and Americans and the entirely genial character of their social results. He finds that the intercourse between the two countries is not the same as it was. It has been visibly softened, mellowed, ripened. "An American stranger is to us more and more like a British stranger," says Mr. Gladstone, "and I hope that a British stranger is to them more and more like an American stranger." Regarding the English tongue, the distinguished statesman expresses the opinion that it will be, with all that belongs to it, the one most fully represented at every point on the surface of the globe. "It will reach almost to every human being, even if only by material dealings, and the stress of the progressive material development." In order that this shall be accompanied by the largest measure of good, Mr. Gladstone urges that English speakers "should bear in mind how every new channel opened to our influence, every accession made to our social force, every shifting to our advantage in the distribution of the moments of human action, is a new trust for which we must give account, a new summons to us that we should live a braced and watchful, not a remiss and sluggish life, a new element of that universal priesthood, in which every man, who does his duty day by day, over offers for himself and for others gifts to the most high God."

SOME recent public utterances by prominent Canadians, among them the the premier, Sir John McDonald, show that the ruling classes in the dominion regard the sentiment in favor of annexation as little short of treasonable. Indeed all public officials so characterized it and urged that every man who talked annexation should be spotted as an enemy of Canada. Sir John took a practical view of the matter, urging that nothing would be gained by the Dominion from annexation. Its people would be taxed from Washington, regardless of their interests, and they would surrender not only their independence, but far more in a material way than they would receive in return. The tendency of recent events in this country will very likely be to strengthen the element in Canada hostile to the annexation idea.

THE promise of some great surprise with which the democratic managers intended to startle the nation in the last days of the campaign did not materialize. This is not to be accounted for on the supposition that the democratic faculty for inventing roorbacks was exhausted. The true explanation, doubtless, is that the managers had become convinced that the people, being prepared, were not likely to be hoodwinked, and that an effort to mislead them at the last moment would probably do the democratic party more harm than good. They have had a rather unprofitable experience with roorbacks.

THE several elevator accidents which have happened in the past few days in this city seem to have been caused either through negligence or carelessness of the elevator boys in charge. It is a fact that two-thirds of the elevators in our principal buildings are in charge of boys who are altogether too young for the work. They are thoughtless in starting and stopping the elevators and careless in relocking the doors of the cages. The tenants of our large office and mercantile buildings should see to it that only experienced and careful persons be put in charge of the passenger elevators.

"WHY should the city council of Omaha be given powers to regulate fares over a bridge (the Union Pacific) chartered by the United States?" "Why should railroads be compelled at their own expense to build viaducts and donate them to the city?" asked Frank Morrissey. There is every reason to believe that if Morrissey were sent to the legislature he would become as useful a tool to the railroads as he has been serviceable to them as an oil-room lobbyist and as he is to-day a political wire-puller. In short, Frank Morrissey is a dangerous character.

NOTHING will do more to advertise Omaha abroad than polling a full vote. There are at least eighteen to twenty thousand men in Omaha eligible to vote and every one of these voters should cast his vote for president, even if it rains pitchforks. Comparisons are always made between rival cities based on the popular vote at a presidential election. The polls close at 6 o'clock. The patent-leather gentlemen who are afraid to soil their boots, should put on their overshoes on election day, in case of bad weather. No excuse will be valid. Turn out, everybody, and vote early.

WORKINGMEN of Douglas county, for the last time THE BEE calls upon you to exert your manhood and to stand up for principles. Don't be led away by men whom you know to be dishonest and disreputable. Be independent of bosses who barter and sell you as they would cattle. The ballot is the most sacred privilege of American citizenship. Its prostitution for the interests of bad men is a menace to your liberty and to your property.

IF THE bank clearings of Omaha are a barometer of business, it shows that the great political storm affects but little the course of trade in our city. The clearings for the past week exceed those of St. Paul, and are an increase of twenty-five per cent over those of last year.

IT is very questionable whether the order of the commissioners to close the polls at 6 o'clock, standard time, is in accordance with the spirit and letter of the law. The statute fixing the hours of election contemplates the uniform sun dial time, and not railroad time, which shifts by sections.

WE repeat it again, that there is no danger that any candidate for the legislature on either ticket will vote for prohibition. That issue is not before the people of Douglas county. All the talk that Hascall's presence is needed in the legislature to prevent the passage of a submission amendment is bosh.

THAT proposed railway from Salt Lake to Sioux City, Iowa, has advanced one step further—on paper. It is announced that the entire line will be completed within the next two years, and that means, the time is almost ripe for the syndicate to strike the counties of Nebraska for bonds.

EVERY vote for Harrison and Morton is a vote for the speedy statehood of Dakota. Remember that, gentlemen of the democratic persuasion who do business with the coming city of Southwestern Dakota. Your friends in Deadwood expect you to be true to them.

KIMBALL'S method of influencing legislators on railroad questions was social conversation and spicy anecdotes, and sometimes a little wine, but he omitted to say that there was sugar with the wine. Scratch all sugar candidates.

IT IS understood that the present mistress of the white house has declared that if Grover loses the election all his charms, his battered old cents, his rabbit's foot and his horse shoes will be dumped into the ash barrel.

THE rabbit's foot charm of Grover Cleveland will be put to a severe strain to-day, and it is not so strong as it was either, for the wild West wind warped it considerably.

THE Burlington's Stone has been moved off the main track and it looks very much as if the brotherhood will have the right of way pretty soon.

SACKVILLE WEST will at least have the privilege of reading election returns on American soil.

NEW YORK, Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut, the eyes of the nation are fixed on you.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

The roller skate has just been declared a nuisance at Cedar Rapids.

There is talk of moving the Presbyterian church at Humphrey to the town of Creston.

Improvements still continue the order of the day at Snyder. The latest is a tree bus line.

William Anyan, of Grand Island, came all the way from England to vote the republican ticket.

A big catamount, killed on a farm a few miles from town, was one of the curiosities at Oxford last week.

The merchants and barbers of Wahoo have resolved to close their places of business in the future on Sunday.

A move is being made to start a debating society at Humphrey to help while away the long winter evenings.

Mrs. Patrick Cooney, of Greeley county, recently gave birth to twins, making the fifth pair that she has borne.

Sneak thieves are at work at Norfolk. One of them was caught, but the police allowed him to slip through their fingers.

A Saunders county farmer named Safstrom had his hands torn off the other day in the gearing of a threshing machine.

Fifteen hundred head of steers and 6,000 sheep have been imported from Colorado by a Buffalo county man to feed this winter.

A white robed apparition has been seen recently at the school house at Unadilla and the people are all worked up over the matter.

One of the freaks of Hallowe'en celebrators at Oakland was the swinging of a gilded beer sign from the tall republican pole.

The horse poisoner is abroad in Antelope county, a valuable animal belonging to William Lubin of Frenchtown being the latest victim.

Some democrat cut the flag rope on the republican pole at Chadron, and Patrick Hayes, another bourbon, climbed up the pole and brought the end down.

An Oxford dealer sent a consignment of 4,000 pounds of wool to Chicago recently and instructed his agent to hold the clip until after election, as he was certain the republicans would be successful and wool would go up.

A Cedar Rapids man named Brown, whose wife had secured a divorce from him and been given the custody of their child, disregarded the court's order last week and kidnapped the little one and still has it in his possession.

The pastor of the Baptist church at Stromsburg preached his farewell sermon last Sunday morning. The people were so highly pleased with the production that they gave him an encore and the discourse was repeated at the eve ning service.

Iowa.

The cost of the Sioux City corn palace has been figured up at $56,000.

Twenty new schools have been organized in Sioux county during the past year.

A Cushing hunting party killed twenty-five ducks, an eagle and a calf on a recent trip.

Palo Alto county has a republican who was at one time the teacher of Grover Cleveland in a district school.

Sixty-eight school teachers instruct the youth of Emmet county, fifty-two of them residing at Estherville.

It took 400 men several hours to find a three-year-old child which had been lost in a corn field near Mt. Vernon.

Dad Ginter, an Iowa City restauranter, found a big lump of gold in a chicken he was dressing. Everybody is now killing chickens there.

A physician at Hamburg has written to the state board of health to learn if under the present liquor law he is allowed to fill his own prescription containing alcoholic liquor from his present supply. He cannot.

A six-year-old daughter of George Marshall, of Ringwood, Clinton county, had scrofula in her throat, and a piece of hickory-nut getting in her windpipe bursted the scrofula sores, choking her to death.

Dakota.

The city warrants at Deadwood are selling at 70 cents.

A theological department will be added to the college at Yankton.

An unruly colored kid is the first inmate of the Plankinton reform school.

A Potter county farmer has received $414 for the flax raised on eighteen acres of ground.

The Presbyterian clergymen and laymen of the Black Hills met at Sturgis recently to organize a new presbytery.

Ed Harnvis of Riverside township, claims to be the oldest settler in Brown county, having lived there since 1878.

Rev. Mr. Farquhar, of Morris, Ill., has been called to the pastorate of the Congregational church at Rapid City.

Two more electric lights have been added to the plant in Deadwood, but still some of the principal streets remain in stygian darkness.

Ed Lyman, who has been in jail at Yankton charged with selling liquor to the Indians, has been released on bail, as the evidence indicates that he is the wrong party.

Thinking it was whisky, Thomas McClure, of Wentworth, swallowed an ounce of carbolic acid. His chances of living now depend on the quality of whisky he has been in the habit of drinking.

Preparations for the accommodation of the legislative crowd next winter are already being made in the boarding houses and by house owners in Bismarck. The session will be one of great interest and a large number of visitors will be present.

An Open Letter to McShane.

OMAHA, Nov. 5, 1888.—To John A. McShane: Several weeks ago I challenged you to discuss with me before the people the charges you had made through your paper, the Herald, and asked you, if you had any evidence of fraud in connection with any act of mine, to publish it at once. You have not done so, and you declined to meet me because you did not dare to do so in the presence of our constituents, but you skulked behind silence and continued in your dirty work, and now in the closing hours of the campaign, when you think I cannot answer your calumnies, you renew them. I therefore denounce you as a coward.

I denounce every one of your charges in this morning's Herald as malignant falsehoods, and dare you to the proof. I pronounce you a malicious falsifier, slanderer and liar.

Now for a few questions. It has been currently reported and generally believed that you are a member of a syndicate which has a large government contract for furnishing beef to the different Indian tribes up north, and that the practice is to run, say a thousand head of cattle, through a narrow chute, where someone in collusion with the syndicate counts them, and the same herd is driven round a large circle and then through the same chute again—and this is continued a third, fourth and fifth time, and thus the same thousand cattle are made to number 5,000 head, and the syndicate receives pay for 5,000, although only 1,000 had been delivered. It is a penitentiary offense for a senator or a member of the house to be interested in a government contract.

It has been currently reported and believed that, when out on the plains, you commenced the cattle business by branding calves which belonged to other people, and continued this business till you had gathered a large and valuable herd.

It has been currently reported and generally believed that you induced a number of your employes to perjure themselves in proving up for you on fraudulently pre-emption claims, where you fenced in immense quantities of lands in order to prevent men of small means from getting land.

It is reported, and generally believed, that you purchased a seat in congress two years ago by the corrupt use of $100,000, and that you are now employing your vast wealth, obtained by the means above described, in trying to force yourself upon the people as governor. You have never denied the truth of any of these very damaging reports. I should be glad if you could prove your innocence.

In this campaign your course has been infamous. You have utterly refused to show yourself to the people. You have never been upon any platform. Are you so conscious of your utter unfitness or incapacity and worthlessness that you dare not appear before the people? No man since the days of William M. Tweed ever resorted to such disgraceful and dishonest political methods as you have introduced into this canvass. Your only means are boodle, corruption and fraudulent ballots. You have no hope or thought of accomplishing anything by fair means.

Counterfeiters lock themselves up in back alleys, in retired places, and with their associates in crime and with their tools, pursue their nefarious business in making counterfeit money, and then spread it among the people.

It is reported and generally believed that you have locked yourself up with twenty or more persons, sworn to secrecy, and have made out fraudulent ballots and have spread them over the state to cheat the people.

You are corrupting the ballot; you are corrupting men; you are striking at the very foundation of government, of civil order, of the social system, of society. You are a political outlaw. Let me warn you that the avenging Nemesis of justice is ever on the trail of such as you. William M. Tweed died a miserable death in a common jail. Such will be your fate unless you mend your ways.

JOHN M. THAYER.

The Meaning of It.

"Coming down to Harlem river" means a good deal this November. The stream is the dividing line between the parties in the Empire state. North of Harlem river is republican, south democratic. Four years ago the vote of the southern portion was as follows:

	Blaine.	Cleveland.
New York	90,093	133,157
Kings (Brooklyn)	53,514	69,249
Queens	8,445	10,307
Richmond	3,164	5,134
Suffolk	5,876	6,429
Total	161,092	224,330
Cleveland's majority		63,238

This does not take in the Butler or prohibition votes. The northern portion this year expects to come down to Harlem river with 80,000 or 90,000 majority for Harrison, and so the southern portion will have to do better work than in 1884 to overcome it. At this stage this seems hardly possible from the outlook at present, for the mayoralty fight is conceded to hurt Cleveland.

Back at His Post.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 5.—Strauss, United States minister to Turkey, has arrived here on his return from the United States.

On sunny shores of tropic isles,
Where all the year bright verdure smiles,
Constant fragrance fills the air.
Yet will SOZODONT compare
With those odors of the south,
While it cleanses teeth and mouth.

BUFFALO BILL.

Return of the Great Showman From a Two-Year Trip.

Buffalo Bill, Hon. William Cody, arrived in town yesterday. He is in the enjoyment of excellent bodily health, he possesses even in greater degree than ever before the distinguished air which makes him a central figure in any gathering. His inseparable companions, his diamond buffalo head and cuff buttons flash as of yore, though his manner has less of the dash and more of the reserved than formerly distinguished him.

"I am going to my home in North Platte," said he, "to be introduced to and cultivate the acquaintance of my family, not having seen them in nearly two years. We left this country a year ago the 19th of last March and have since played as you know with wonderful success in England. We have also played to great audiences in this country. We carry more horses, equipments and men than any show on earth. We have even knocked Barnum out. At first he used to run against us, but we have knocked him out so that he has concluded to give the western show a wide berth. Our stock is now at General Beal's farm, eight miles outside of Washington. General Beal is the man who has the Arabian stallions which were presented to General Grant.

"I shall stop a couple of months at home and then go on a hunting expedition across the country, possibly to the Pacific coast. In our party will be a number of gentlemen from abroad, Lord Beresford, probably Lord Mandeville, Lord Clifford, and others. Nate Salisbury will not go. He is going to Paris to make arrangements for our show there next season. The show we will give there will be a great one. The one we took to England was a big one, but it won't be a starter compared with that which we are going to take to France. You see we are not only still in the business, but are making improvements even if it doesn't put anything into our pocketbooks."

Mr. Cody left last evening for North Platte and was accompanied by Sherman Canfield, who has just returned from his trip with William to England.

WITH THE NATIONS.

The Literary Evenings at Sacred Heart Academy.

The "Evenings With the Nations" are still giving a high tone to the literary entertainments at Park Place, a tone whose notes are heard only in great seats of learning, as this bids fair to be. They seem to indicate that the pursuit of real knowledge, the high prize of finished scholarship, are the absorbing thoughts of the serious teachers and earnest students at the Academy of the Sacred Heart.

The introductory essay which was the keynote of the literary part of the programme, showed how Greece became the school mistress of the world; how the intelligence of that world took refuge in Atheus, how the influence of her literature, commerce and civilization penetrated the heterogeneous masses out of which the Roman empire was built. The historic mission of Greece, and how she perished as a nation, were well portrayed by Misses Babcock and Shelley. The vocal and instrumental interludes sustain their reputation for good taste and refined musical culture.

Last week a beautiful classic drama was enacted by these same young ladies, showing that elocution and the histrionic art received a fair share of attention in this home of the muses. The little play entitled "The Last of the Vestals," was rendered with a fine scenic effect. The back ground scenery representing the interior of the Temple of Vesta was painted for the occasion by the teacher of art and her pupils.

Following is the programme of "An Evening with the Greeks:"

Introductory ..... Miss McHugh
Geography of Greece ..... Miss Ottis
The Tale of Troy ..... Miss Bedford
The Story of Sparta ..... Miss Gregg
A Happy Land ..... Miss Gruenig
The Dying Lion ..... Miss Babcock
Young Barbarians at Play ..... Miss Shelley

In addition to the above the following musical interludes were rendered:
Entree, "Marche aux Flambeaux" ..... Clark
Misses Guthman, Daroling, O'Keefe, Gruenig.
"Jaime a Chuter," vocal duo ..... Pinsuti
Misses P. Lowe, M. Lemon.
"Smile Again," instrumental duo .....
Harp, Miss McCreary; piano, Miss Roberts.
"Storm and Sunshine," vocal solo ..... Buck
Miss Babcock.
"Valse de Chopin" (op. 34), piano solo ..
Miss E. Lee.
"Des Morgens in der Fruhe," vocal duo.
..... Kucken
Misses Creighton and McHugh.
"Sonata No. 2" (op. 12), instrumental duo
..... Mozart
Misses F. French and McHugh.
"Ode to a Statue," vocal trio ..... Massini
Misses Gregg, Roberts, McNaughten.

An Appeal for Andreen.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 5, 1888.—EDITOR OF THE BEE: The people of this county have always looked upon a "Third Termer" as an ungrateful politician. For, having received the suffrage of the voters for two successive terms of office they naturally consider that sufficient for any one man at a time, and it has been the custom to summarily sit down on any man who may imagine that having been twice elected to office he carries the vote of the county in his vest pocket, and can use it at will.

This is the case in the present contest for county commissioner. Mr. O'Keefe has held the office for six years, or two full terms, and prior to his election to that office was a member of the city council for four years; so we see that he has been in office continuously for ten years, and any man who can ask for more at the hands of the voters of this county is to say the least hoggish. Mr. O'Keefe may be a good man for the place and may have made an excellent commissioner, but we must remember that there are other men who are as capable and well qualified and as fully entitled to the respect and support of the voters of this county as Mr. O'Keefe.

It is an old saying and a true one that "a new broom sweeps clean," and as long as we keep fresh life and energy in our public offices just so long will we have an honest and judicious administration of the same.

The republican candidate, Mr. Andreen, has lived among us for a number of years, has built up a business for himself and has materially helped the growth of the city and county. He is a man of splendid business qualities, upright and honest in his dealings with his fellow beings, and cannot fail to make a splendid record as county commissioner. A. V.

No "Labor Ticket" Authorized.

An adjourned meeting of the joint labor organizations was held at Grand Army hall last Thursday evening to hear the report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting. "The committee recommended that no labor ticket, distinctly representing organized labor be put in the field at this time, and warns all workingmen that if any such appears that it is not authorized. The only parties recognized are the republican, democratic and union labor. These parties being national parties and regularly organized, having tickets in the field, workingmen are advised to use their best judgment as to the merits of candidates on either of these three tickets. This action is thought necessary, as it is rumored that irresponsible individuals are preparing to have a so-called labor ticket at the polls on election day." The recommendation was adopted. The committee consists of F. J. McArnie, secretary, Daniel O'Keeffe, Charles Wehrer, J. Allan, M. C. Holland, J. L. Black.

Better Than Powder or Dynamite.

Hartford Times: The remarkable success of a young Swedish druggist, Rudolph Ericsson, of New Britain, Conn., in conducting experiments with a new substance has surprised many experts in rock blasting. Up to ten years ago young Ericsson worked in a powder mill in Sweden with his uncle. Desiring to win fame and fortune he left his native place and came to America. Here he worked at one trade and another, finally learning the drug business. He corresponded with his uncle in the old country and a few years ago the uncle told him that he had been successful in inventing the now famous powder, in the study of which he had spent so many years, and at once offered to the boy the right to manufacture in America his new compound. Five weeks ago a patent was granted to Ericsson for this substance and it will be known to the trade as "extralite."

The new powder, which looks much like damp corn meal, and which has an odor about it which druggists would at once recognize as oil myrbane, is easily made over a stove. The writer saw some of it made over a little fire in the back room of Mr. Curran's drug store, in new Britian, and then by special invitation saw the experiments made by Mr. Ericsson and Mr. Curran at their experiment station on Shuttle Meadow mountain. The first three trials were to prove that the mixture cannot be exploded in the open air. A small fire of wood and leaves were made and then two pounds of the yellow compound were put into the fire. Powder or dynamite subjected to such a test would explode violently, but the new invention would neither explode nor burn. It was saturated with kerosene and then about one-half of the quantity burned slowly. Next, a roll of the compound about the size of the largest fire cracker was tested by the insertion in it of a dynamite cartridge. This cartridge was touched off with a fuse, but its explosion did not explode the new substance. Powder or dynamite tested thus would produce a violent concussion. Next, some of it was put on a stone and hit with a sledge hammer. It did not explode. Powder or dynamite would have exploded. At no time has it been possible to explode the new substance in the open air.

Three men who have blasted stone for the city of New Britain for many years were then asked to assist in blasting a rock. A hole two feet deep was drilled in the hardest rock to be found on that portion of the mountain. The experts say that were they to blast it with powder, two pounds would be required; with dynamite, half that amount, and it was decided to try what nine ounces of the new compound would do. Three rolls, each containing three ounces, were placed in the hole, and having been properly connected with a fuse, the whole was tamped solidly. The fuse was lighted, and shortly after the air was full of flying bowlders, and the rock was blasted to fragments. All tests go to prove that this new powder, which actually does the work of blasting powder and dynamite, and which can be made very cheaply, is perfectly harmless to handle, and rail shipments of it are safe. The manufacture will be at once commenced in New Britain for the trade. The French government last year paid 1,000,000 francs for the right to use it. The street commissioner will use it in his work in the city quarry.

Love's Progress.

Chicago Tribune: "It is so sudden, Mr. Darnelle."

"I know it is," responded the young man gently.

He stood before her, with his weight resting easily on one foot, his left elbow on the mantelpiece, his right arm behind him, and his whole attitude one of careless, unstudied ease and grace, acquired only by long and patient practice.

"I know it is," he repeated. "Measured by ordinary standards and by the cold conventionalities of society, it is indeed sudden. We have known each other only twenty-four hours. Until 8:25 o'clock last night neither of us had ever heard of the other. Yet with the heart one day is as a hundred years. Could we have known each other better, darling," he went on with a tremor in his cultivated B flat baritone voice, "if we had attended the theatre, the concert, the church, and the oyster parlor together for a dozen seasons? Does not your heart beat responsive to mine?"

"I will not pretend to deny, Mr. Darnelle," replied the young lady, with a rich blush mantling her cheek and brow, "that your avowal moves me strangely."

"I knew it—I felt it," he responded eagerly. "Love is not the slow, vegetable-like growth of years. It does not move in its course with the measured, leisurely step of a man working by the day. It springs up like a mushroom—like an electric flash. It takes instant possession. It does not need to be jerked in, as it were. It needs not the agonizing coaxing of—of a young man's first chin whiskers, my darling. It is here! You will forgive my presumption, will you not, and speak the words that tremble on your lips—the words that will fill my cup of joy to overflowing?"

* * * * * *

The evening had passed like a beautiful dream. Mr. Darnelle, admonished by the clock that it was time to go, had risen reluctantly to his feet and stood holding the hand of his beautiful betrothed.

"My love," he said, in eager, passionate accents, "now that you have blessed my life with a measureless, ineffable joy, and made all my future radiant with golden hope, you will not think I am asking too much if I plead for just one favor?"

"What is it?" slyly responded the lovely maiden.

"Please tell me your first name."

Jarvis' 1877 Brandy, purest, safest & best.

She Loves Me. She Loves Me Not.

Mail: They were seated on the tete-a-tete, his left arm encircling her waist and her right hand nestling in his, while her sunny head—which in the dimly lighted parlor offered no suggestion of the proximity of a white horse—reposed on his well-padded shoulder. The grate fire threw out a graceful warmth and as he sat there occasionally inhaling the faint tutti-fruitti perfume of her breath he was very, very happy.

But the demon of unsatisfied longing to have her tell him again how much she loved him made him speak.

"Claribel," said he, "are you sure you would be true to me, even though my wealth should vanish and I be a pauper?"

"Oh, Petey," she answered, with a reproachful look, disengaging herself, "how can you for an instant question my love when you know I refused Tom Plunger for you—Tom who was so handsome and made me so many beautiful presents?"

"But," he persisted, "but——"

"Why do you hesitate, my own darling?" she asked, encouragingly.

"Well, my sweet, you remember it was only after Tom went broke on the Futurity that you finally consented to be mine."

Her eyes now had a far-away look in them and a regretful sigh escaped her as she murmured, half unconsciously:

"That's where I was foxy."

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