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E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

County of Douglas,	8.8.
George B. Tzschuck,	secretary of The Bee Pub-
lishing Company, doe	solemnly swear that the THE DAILY BEE for the
week ending November	er 10, 1888, was as follows:
Sunday, Nov. 4	18,256 18,094
Tuesday, Nov. 6	18,919
Wednesday, Nov. T.	and a second a second second second second
Friday, Nov. 9	
Saturday, Nov. 10	

Average GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my nessure this 10th day of November A. D. 1888, Seal N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. State of Nebraska. 2 88.

20.500

County of Dougast, 188, George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, du poses and says that he is secretary of the Be Publishing company, that the secual averag duly circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of November, 1887, was 15,220 copies; for December, 1887, 16,041 copies; for January, 1888
15,206 copies; for February, 1888, 15,002 copies; for March, 1888, 19,089 copies; for April, 1888
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copies; for Angust, 1888, 18,181 copies; for September, 1888, 18,164 copies; dor October, 1888, was 18,084 copies.
GBO, B. TZSCHUCK, Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 7th day of November, 1888.
N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

WEST VIRGINIA is the thin wedge with which the republican party has split the solid south.

THE independent member of the Nebraska legislature from the Sixty-third district will feel kind o' lonesome among seventy-eight republicans and twentyone democrats.

THE public dett of Canada has been increased about 50 per cent in the last five years, and this heaping up of indebtedness is largely due to the Canadian Pacific subsidies.

THE course pursued by the council with regard to the levy of the special tax for grading Wirt and Vinton streets at thirty-five cents a yard is being watched with a good deal of interest by the property-owners.

OF ALL the people of the United States the Dakotans have the greatest cause for rejoicing over the election of General Harrison. It means for them speedy political enfranchisement. Statehood will stimulate their material prosperity.

MONEY is withdrawn from its accus omed channels to swell campaignfunds, and thousands of dollars are spent lavishly and recklessly for questionable purposes. From these influtences the country is happily relieved | tate to publicly declare their displeas-

GLORIFVING CLEVELAND. Defeat has not lessened the admiration of a certain class of democrats and their so-called independent allies for Mr. Cleveland. They continue to prate of the courage of their hero, of the wisdom of his administration, of his unselfish patriotism, of his boundless concern for the welfare of the whole people, and of all the other virtues which distinguish great men from those of meaner quality. These admirers and eulogists of the president imply that the intelligent American people were incapable of appreciating the exceptional virtues of Mr. Cleveland, and that it will

remain to history to accord to him and to his administration the honor due. Let it be granted that Mr. Cleveland

s no ordinary man, and still there is no ground for the apotheosis of his idolators. He was neither born to greatness nor achieved it, but had it thrust upon him. He was a competent sherift and an efficient mayor, developing in the latter capacity certain sterling qualities which the exigency that made his election possible demanded. There had been an era of corruption and loose government in the city of his home, to reform which a man of strong will and determined purpose was required. A lawyer who was a bosom friend of Mr. Cleveland and knew that he had will and determination put him forward as a candidate, and he was successful. He justified the promises that had been made in his behalf, and when in 1882 the democracy of New York were casting about for an available candidate for governor, the Buffalo lawyer who had thrust Cleveland into the political arena was able to push him a step forward in securing for him the guber-

natorial nomination. Republican dis-

affection gave him the election by an inprecedented majority. But while Mr. Cleveland was an efficient and useful mayor, it was speedily discovered that he was not likely to improve his record in public life in the broader and more difficult field of state affairs, and he was little more than a figurehead in the office of governor. He did, however, discover certain traits of character which have since been more strongly developed to his own injury. His great majority naturally gave him notable prestige, and in 1884 he was successful over tried and experienced statesmen in securing the nomination for the presidency. Everybody admits that his election was a "scratch," but to Mr. Cleveland himself it was an evidence of personal greatness and he speedily grew to regard himself as a mighty political force quite invincible. It was this feeling which led him during the first two years of his administration to ignore the counsel of most of the leaders of his party, wholly estranging from himself many of them, some of whom are doubtless not among the mourners over his defeat. He arrayed the representatives of his party in congress against him on the silver question and for two years his recommendations

to congress received hardly the respectful attention of democrats in that body and in the country. He had a few devoted followers, but the large majority were not friendly to him, and the more outspoken of them did not hesiure looking forward to Ever second term and planning to that end; Mr. Cleveland saw the necessity of a clearly defined issue, and hence the tariff message. To what extent this move was inspired by the southern advisers whom he had taken into his counsel may never be known, but at any rate there was a manifestation of courage in the stand thus taken. It brought the issue squarely before the country, and it was perhaps better to make it this year than to postpone it four years longer. Both parties are wiser than before regarding popular sentiment on this question. But when this is said of Mr. Cleveland, what more is there that will render his administration memorable, or that entitles him to the fulsome commendation of his admirers? In whatever direction he has not been compelled to move on republican lines his administration has contributed nothing to the advantage or honor of the country, and there is every reason to believe that but for the check imposed by a republican senate there would be far more to regret than there is. The effort to rank Mr. Cleveland as a statesman must fail. There is no evidence to support such a claim. If his administration has done no other injury to the country than to bring upon it some loss of dignity in the world's opinion the credit is not to be given to his wisdom, or his patriotism, but to conditions which he was unable to control. THE LOND ON MURDERS. The last horrible story from London of a repetition of the Whitechapel butcheries, the scene of the latest murder being in another portion of the great city, is even more revolting in its character than those which had preceded it. Occurring before the panic of fear created by the Whitechapel horrors had fully subsided, this last the dread that for more than a month and which it rendered the more impolice to fathom the terrible mystery and bring the extraordinary crimor criminals to justice. inal London police department The is a vast establisment, managed with the most careful discipline, and rainifying with its agents and detectives every portion of the great city, but the fact that its efforts have been completely thwarted by the perpetrator of the butcherles which have called into play all the ingenuity, skill and vigilance of the command of the department, has naturally caused a general loss of confidence in police protection. For a month past there has been an active warfare against the home secretary, the popular mind being so excited as to make the question of police administration an issue in politics, and on last Friday the subject was referred to in the house of commons,

where the question was raised whether the chiel of the metropolitan police should not be superceded by some one accustomed to investigate crime. So intense has the public feeling become, and so strong is the feeling of police inefficiency, that undoubtedly the government will be forced to reorganize the police establishment or take the risk of having its failure to do so made political capital of by the opposition.

The latest murder suggests that the fiend who committed it, doubtless the same who perpetrated the Whitechapel horrors, was merely resting from his saturnalia of slaughter, and that he had not fulfilled his most diabolical purpose. It is conceivable that a person of such unparalleled brutality as this London murderer might become satisfied for a time with his fiendish work. The fact of his having gone to another part of the city to continue his fearful crimes shows, also, that he is a person of great cunning and shrewdness, and strengthens the opinion that he is a man of more than common intelligence and doubtless of some surgical skill. Regarding the motive opinions still differ, but the fact ought to be able to go into the matter that all the murdered were fallen women suggests very strongly that the murderer is actuated solely by revenge. The whole thing, however, is a terrible mystery, which has created a worldwide interest, and the solution of which, if ever effected, will doubtless bring some strange revelations. Meanwhile all London is in a state of feverish apprehension.

THE MAHDI MOVES AGAIN. Cable advices announce that an army of the followers of the mahdi enthroned at Khartoum have captured the city of Wadai in the Soudan. In these regions a country means a city and all the land round about that can be coerced or coaxed into paying tribute and transacting commerce. Consequently the capture of Wadai means practically the annexation of a great territory to the great empire that is being formed in Central Africa with Khartoum as its center. The force of this growing power is in the absolute union into one nation of the Arabs of Africa with the Afar, the fighting negroes who call themselves serpents, It is not a confederation like the one existing between the Arabs and the Berbers of Osman Digna, but a true fusion based upon a determination to drive the Europeans out of Africa, and to maintain the slave trade. This union of interests is further cemented by a common religious belief, for the Afar have adopted Islamism partly because it is exceedingly simple in creed, partly because the paradise of Mahomet appeals very strongly to their sensual nature, but chiefly because they are firm believers in the mahdi, the first one Mahommed Achmet, who died some years ago, and accepted as a fixed fact his statement that he was sent by Allah to the Afar to turn them from Kabirism and make them the chief instrument in rescuing Africa from the unbelieving white men.

The English are closing their eyes and their ears to all the facts in the case. They will not see that Stanley's fate had been sealed before Major Barthelot was murdered. The story of the killing of the latter is so ridiculous that it is astonishing that the English overnment mustered courage to give

States senate to investigate the beef and ment trade will also meet in that city. It is understood that a conference has been arranged between the commit-tee and representatives of the cattle in-terest, and dampless the syndicates will also be represented before the committee, granting that, as alleged, there are syndicates manipulating the cattle market. In any event the projected investigation will serve a good purpose in enlightening the country regarding the very important subject of the cattle and meat trade concerning which there are statements that if true suggest an urgent demand for corrective legislation. It is unquestionable that throughout the cattlegrowing regions there is a very bitter feeling against the so-called Chicago ring, and it is not possible that this hostility would generally exist if there was no ground for it. The senate committee will have but a brief time in which to work before the reassembling of congress, but with the advantage of a convention of cattle raisers and representatives of the great cattle buyers meeting face to face, the committee

pretty thoroughly in a short time.

EMISSARIES of the Mormon church are looking toward Canada as the land of refuge. Evidently the project of establishing a colony in Mexico has not met with success and steps have been taken to sound the Canadian govern ment. There is now a small settlement of one hundred and twenty-five souls in an isolated spot in the Northwest territory and the visit of three members of the church at Ottawa is for the purpose of securing land concessions from the provincial government. Whatever encouragement the Mormon elders may receive in Canada, they are careful to create the impression that they do not contemplate the removal of the community in Utah to the protection of the British government. The head men of the church are well aware that Canada will no more tolerate polygamy than the United States. Nevertheless, their purpose is evidently to form a nucleus of the church in Canada, a house of refuge for the faithful who transgress the laws of this country and have become fugitives from justice.

IN no other portion of the country has the result of the national election been received with more enthusiastic interest than by the republicans of Dakota. In order to emphasize their gratification, and to give it an expression which the whole country may recognize, they are preparing to send a delegation to Indianapolis that must attract attention and give the territory a boom in the direction of statehood. It is reported that an extra session of the next congress will be called to consider, among other things, the admission of Dakota, and as General Harrison has always been in favor of making two states out of the territory that will be the republican policy.

THE business men through the country will heave, a sigh of relief that the campaign, with its excitement and political uncertainty, is now at an end. There can be no question that a presidential election perverts business from its legitimate channels. There is more or less waste in the earning capacity of every individual during a period of campaign demonstrations. There is an element of doubt mixed in with the careful calculations of financiers, and a feeling of hesitancy in the minds of capitalists about embarking into new enterprises until the election is over.

the state, city and county offices, and the pa tronage pertaining to them, which is aimos as valuable as that of the president of the United States. And Hill has won this position without sacrifleing the confidence of the democratic party in the country at large. His friends did not cut Cleveland as it was expected they would. No doubt many of them voted for Harrison or did not vote at all, but Hill is not responsible for that fact. The reason that he did not go overboard with Cleve land is that he had the liquor element at his back-the distillers and brewers, many of whom are republicans, and the 125,000 saloons with which the state of New York is cursed. The liquor men raised \$300,000 to defeat Miller and high license, and the money has been very effectually used. That sum represents nearly 75 cents per capita of voters in the state, or a ratio of \$50 for every unit in Hill's malerity, and the state committee had much more money contributed from other sources. Whereover there is a large German or Irish population Hill shows vory large gains and went away ahead of his ticket, as in Buffalo, for example, where he got 5,500 majority and Harrison got 2,400-a difference between Hill and Cleveland of nearly 8,000 votes; and by the way, the president ran over 1,300 behind his vote of 1884 in Buffalo, as I predicted he would when I visited that city in September.

Somewhere.

Chicago Tribune, Somewhere in a cold, damp, gloomy place, In no man's land, in Salt creek land, Two dismal shapes met face to face, And bade each other stand.

"Who are you!" suid one, and, wonder-struck, It looked into the other's eye, "Why, I am Grover Cleveland's Luck! And you?" "I'm the Campaign Lie."

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Jay Gould within the last sixty days has borcowed over \$20,000,000 from New York banks. of Eighth and C. streets.

There is one of Hugh Conway's novels which may be recommended to Minister Sackville West. Its title is "Called Back." Miss Nellie Gould. Jay Gould's daughter, probably the richest heiress in America, is a clever amateur artist, and both sketches and paints in water color.

indignation is expressed that in a chris-tian community an old man, not respon-sible for his acts, should be left to himbaints in water color. The Hon. Solon L. Smith, a prominent Canadian politician and supporter of Sir John McDonald, has come out squarely for annexation to the United States. self in squalor and dirt, with poor, and often vile, food. McAllister has lived

Mrs. Harriet Lane Jonnson, who presided in a way to kill a strong man, and no in the white house during Buchauan's adone has been near to care for him. His relatives have endeavored to have him placed under the care of a guardian, but their endeavors have been frus-trated. McAllister's property amounts to from \$80,000 to \$10,000, and it is

in the white house during Buchauan's ad-minintration, has taken a home in Washing-ton and will spend the winter there. Harrison's daughter, Mrs. McKee, is a handsome and clever woman, with literary taste She confesses that she is a great talker, a trait which she inherits from her father. And Mrs. McKee's talk is always sensible. Pestmaster Faithful, of Price's Station Md., has resigned. He recommends a certain Crook as his successor. There may be nothing in a name, but if there is a change from Faithful to a Crook seems hardly desirable.

Levi P. Morton emphatically denies the story that during the war he was engaged in shipping dry goods from New York to Nas-sau, one of the Bahama Islands, for reshipment on blockade-runners to confederate ports

ness matters of the campaign, balance the books and prepare to fold their tents like Arabs and as silently steal Paul Heyse, the German novelist, is deaway. Neither the committee nor the scribed as a handsome man of debonaire bearing, with winning dark eyes and charm-ing manners. He has been spared the strug-gles of literary men, for he has always had party at large has reason to feel have won a victory which exceeds their

The late Mr. Venables, of the Saturday Review, was the boy who broke Thackery's nose at school. As a man he was proud of just one feat—he was able to write the sumfondest pre-election anticipations. Charges of corruption have been made only by political opponents. The re-main entirely unsubstantiated and the naries of the year in the Saturday Review entirely from memory.

Colonel Ebenezer Burgess Ball, of Vir colonel Ebenezer Burgess Ball, of Vir-ginia, who is said to be the nearest living relative of General Wäshington, was re-cently tendered the position of watchman at the top of the Washington national monu-ment at a salary of \$45 per month, but he declined.

day that there was no occasion for coun-sel or legal argument, and the chair-man of the committee informed the officlined. Parnell's libel suit against the London Times will cost him nearly \$200,000. The Times will call 1,400 witnesses, and Mr. Par-nell nearly as many. Public opnion at present, even in London, is on the side of Mr. Parnell, where, it is generally believed cers that it wasn't a matter of law anythe Times was hoaxed with forged letters.

Isaac Cahn, New York; J. M. Murdo LINCOLN NEWS AND NOTES. Chicago; R. C. Miller, St. Louis.

John McAllister Creates a Sensation

in the Baldwin Block.

SUNDAY GUESTS AT THE CAPITAL

The Case of Officers Mitchell and

Pound-Seward Falls Into the

Line-General and Per-

sonal Notes.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMARA BER,

station, where he remained until the

middle of the afternoon. Arrangements

business affairs for some time, to have

him properly cared for and he was re-

Officer Rippe, who lives on the corner

Since his examination by the insane

board McAllister's health has visibly

that he cannot last long. Dropsical

symptoms have already appeared. Much

broadly hinted a desire to control it has

prompted the treatment the old man has

received. The case promises to develop

into something interesting, and possibly

SHUT UP SHOP.

tral committee will close up the busi-

ashamed of the work the state central

committee has done in the campaign.

Under its management republicans

committee will depart full of honor.

NOT A LEGAL MATTER ANYWAY.

has been investigating the case of Offi-

cers Pound and Mitchell, of the city po-

lice force, informed both parties yester-

The committee of the council which

To-morrow the republican state cen-

into something sensational.

1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, NOV. 11.

CITY NEWS AND NOTES. Nothing is left of the republican bor fire on the corner of Fourth and streets but an unsightly pile of dirt ashes and debris, and now the question which is agitating the public cranium is who will clear up the remains,

THE BEE representative is informe that a report was ready for presentation to the council at its last meeting relat ing to the complaint of the street can drivers, but it was not made. It will probably be made to-morrow evening. The nature of the recommendations is divulged.

The Pleasant Hours have changed the date of their Thanksgiving party to November 27.

Next Thursday evening the Lincoln Elks will hold another social session. This time it will be in honor of their Omaha brothren. Murray and Murphy, Old John McAllister, who was before the board of insanity about a week ago. the comedians, will assist. created a sensation in the Baldwin

George E. Bender and Miss Emma L. early yesterday morning by deliberatly Tinker, two of Lincoln's most popular setting fire to his bedding under the young people, joined hearts and hands and were married by Rev. E. H. Curtis impression that some spirit, good or last night. They will be at home to bad, had commanded him to do it. His their friends at their home, on the coraccount of the matter was far from ner of Twenty-eighth and F streets, lucid and at times he insisted that he after November 17. Mr. F. E. Gregg and wife depart for

did the deed because of a mandate from the city authorities. Happily the fire a two months' European tour some time was discovered in time and extinguished this week. Mr. Gregg will combine business with pleasure. and the old man taken to the police

SOME SECRET HISTORY.

How Benjamin Harrison Came to Be the Republican Nominee for the

were then made by Mr. John Gregory, who has conducted Mr. McAllister's Presidency. New York Special to Chicago Times.

Chauncey M. Depew is authority for leased. He is at present under the motherly care of Mrs. Rippe, wife of the statement that General Harrison owes his elevation to the presidency of the United States primarily to the effects of a dinner party in Chicago. Mr. Depew made the assertion by inference this morning in an interesting narradeclined, and it is generally thought tive of the inside workings of the New York delegation at the Chicago conven tion. Many persons have heard of the dinner by Mr. Depew to the New York delegation after his withdrawal from the presidential contest on the second day (f; he convention. But the effects of that dinner had not been made public until Mr. Depew told of it the other day.

> "After the first day's balloting." said Mr. Depew, "it was apparent that the west was so much opposed to the candidacy of a railroad president that there was no show for me; so I determined to withdraw. Then the important question was: Whom should the New York delegation support? Their preferences were numerous. Some insisted on vot-ing for Blaine till the end, and others wanted to break for Sherman, Gresham and the other candidates. As chairman of the delegation, I called a conference of the four dèlegates-at-large, who, of course, controlled in a measure the course of the delegation. We met-Senator Hiscock, Thomas C. Platt. Warner Miller and myself. I spoke first, and proposed that Benjamin Har-rison should be supported, as he was the most available man on account of record as a soldier, his record in the United States senate, and, I confess, I urged his adoption by us on the senti

mental ground that he was the grand-son ol old Tippecanoe. "Mr. Platt favored another man. Senator Hiscock had a different choice, and Warner Miller wanted a third man. Still we were all willing to surrender our preferences in favor of the others for the good of the party. No. I won't tell you the preference of the other delegates. I only say that I alone favored Harrison. A long discussion ensued. I did my share of the talking, you may be sure, and the result of the discussion was that the four of us agreed on Harrison. "Then I called a meeting of whole New York delegation. All were present. I told them of the action of the delegates at large and asked their opinions. Fifty-eight agreed with us and twenty-four differed. No amount of persuasion could convince them that Harrison was the man to win. Here was a snag of large size. New York wanted the honor of naming the president; still it could not be the deciding factor in the convention unless after my with-drawal it would go solidly for some other candidate. "What did I do? Well, I thought the matter over for an honr and then invited the delegation to dinner. I did ot try to convince the recalcitrants. I simply gave them good things to cat and good drink to enliven their understanding. And behold the result. By the time the supper was ended every mother's son was shouting for Harrison. This result was largely due to speeches by Hiscock, Warner Miller, ex-Senator Platt and Senator Fassett who, after the first conference, heartily supported Harrison. The rest is ancient history. New York voted for Harrison and he was nominated by acclamation. The dinner solified New York's vote. What's the matter with a good dinner as a political factor?" asked Mr. Depew, laughing heartily.

way; the law had nothing to do with the case. The verdict of the committee, under the circumstances, will not be a surprisi to anyone. The conviction

and will now settle down to its regular course of trade.

IT WAS to be expected that confusion would result from the counting of the ballots in the city. The unprecedentedly large vote cast in every ward of the city, the want of registration lists, and the inexperience of the judges and clerks of election contributed to the complications. The board of canvassers is doing the best it can to unravel the snarl.

THE imbecility and incompetency of the London police in tracing the Whitechapel murderer is illustrated by the proclamation of the chief of police offering a free pardon to any accomplice of the murderer if he will turn informer. The very idea that the Whitechapel fiend has an accomplice is absurd. The truth is, the London bobbies are too badly seared and helpless to ferret out the criminal.

In their desperation to find a cause for Cleveland's defeat, the democratic press strikes out right and left. First Hill was accused, then Hewitt was made responsible, and now it is poor Henri Watterson, of Kentucky, who is held up for execration. If the democrats are sincere to discover who killed cock robin, there is no necessity for setting up straw men and knocking them down.

IT IS a cold day when Kansas City gets ahead of Omaha. A cut in rates on dressed beef between that city and Chicago was inaugurated a few days ago. The reduction was not only

promptly met by the roads leading out of Omaha, but the Chicago & Northwestern has just announced a still lower rate on packing house products. This will give Omaha a decided advantage over Kansas City if the railroads of that city do not immediately respond.

THE scheme to divide the Sixth and Ninth wards and add two more councilmen to the city's pay-roll will not meet | brutal murder must greatly intensify with much favor from the taxpaying portion of this community. Eighteen coun- past has hung like a pall over London, cilmen are ample to do all the business of the municipal corporation. Chicago, pressive by the utter inability of the with a population eight times as large as Omaha, only has thirty-six councilmen. If the tenth ward is to be carved out it should cover South Omaha, which sooner or later must become a part of Omaha proper.

THE remarkable growth of the Montana cattlo business, as shown by the large receipts from its cattle ranges this season, has been a great surprise to the live stock trade. The cattle from the Montana ranges have been in prime condition when brought to market, and have been purchased in preference to the secondary grades of corn-fed steers. Whether Montana can maintain its advantage during the winter remains to be seen. Heavy snows and cold weather would cause a heavy shrinkage and repeat the disasters of

it to the world. Everything shows that Tippu Tib has united the forces under his control as an independent Arab prince and slave trader, with the forces of the mahdi of Khartoum. This means that the man who had Stanley's fate in his hands turned against him. It seems incredible that the English could have believed in the fidelity of their notorious enemy Tippu Tib. But men are prone to believe what they wish to believe, and when Tippu Tib signified his willingness to be bought over they paid him his price withdut a thought of treachery. To make the intrigue perfectly clear one thing alone is needed and that is the conduct of Mwanga, the Afar prince of Uganda. Is he in sympathy with the mahdi's movement to expel white men from central Africa, or does he still remain neutral and indifferent, or has he become hostile to it, fearing that his own- dominions might be absorbed? The fate of the white pasha, Emin Bey, hangs upon the answer, and from current rumors it may be conjectured that Mwanga has become hostile to the mahdi, and has found it necessary to extend his friendship to Emin Bey. This will account for the rumor that a white pasha was marching against Khartoum. The news probably is not true, and is simply a negro exaggeration of a possible contingency arising from the changed condition of

things.

THE eastern papers concur in report ing an active movement in all departments of trade, and in noting an improvement in most branches since the political clouds have lifted. Undoubtedly some interests were unfavorably affected by the uncertainty regarding the result of the election, which being released from doubt regarding the immediate future are already resuming full operations, and it is probable that nearly all industries are beginning to show the effects of a renewal of confidence. Among the incidents indicating this is the reported resumption of operations in the Hocking Valley coal regions, and others will come to notice from time to time. On the whole the trade of the country this year has been good, but the present conditions presage a conconsiderably enlarged movement during the remainder of the year and a preparation for a largely increased business next year. The opinion in eastern financial circles is that there will be no important change in the treasury policy, and none that might be made need cause any apprehension. The money circulation is forty million dollars greater than last year, and the heavy disbursements to be made by the government will still further swell the amount available to the business of the country. The provailing trade conditions appear to be highly reassuring and the outlook as favorable as could be desired.

ON the 20th of this month a conven-

How It Was Fought. Boston Advertiser.

The campaign of 1888 will be remembered as the first that was ever fought on a scientific basis. The tariff question is a question of political economy, and political economy is a science. And it is a matter to be very specially noted, a matter for congratulation and philosophical reflection, that millions of American people have been engaged much of the time during several months in studying the laws of supply and demand, the purchasing power of wages, the nature of commercial exchange, the balance of trade, the relations of capital and labor, the true nature of money and other elements which enter into that complex whole which we call business.

The World Moves. N. Y. Post.

Well, the first battle has been lost by a narrow vote. What follows? The world moves, either forward or backward; it does not stand still. The victors in Tuesday's contest can no more stand still than the vanquished. The responsibility for the national finances will, after the 4th of March next, rest with the republican party, The surplus will stare Mr. Harrison in the face. just as it now stares Mr. Cleveland. It must be got rid of, either by reduced taxation or by extravagant appropriations. The smallness of the republican majority ferbids that the latter policy should be adopted. It will not be safe to inaugurate a system of national profligacy in order to empty the treasury. As little will it be safe to repeal the whiskey tax in order to maintain imposts on the necessaries of life. The masses have got an inkling for the first time that the tariff is a tax on consumption, and therefore an undue and unjust burden upon labor. They are not likely to forget anything that they have learned in this campaign of education.

With a Heavy Heart. Attanta Constitution.

It is with heavy deart that we record the defeat of Mr. Cleveland and the return of the republican party to power.

It is with deep forebodings that we look into the future. What ills may come to these southern states, so lately put in the way of peace and prosperity, we have now neither the time nor the heart to inquire.

Fortunately, the way of our duty is clear and definite. It is to close ranks, stand firm, and at any hazard, and in any despite to maintain the intersty and the supremacy of the democratic party in the south. Let us do this and the 'essential things may be saved to us. If we divide, we shall lose everything.

If we can be instrumental in restoring this grand old party to the place from which it has fallen, and in clothing it again with the power of, which it has been so wantonly stripped, we shall therein have worked the sum of our earthly ambition. If this may not be-if the wounds from which the party suffers are mortal-then we shall be content to take our place with the "old guard" of democracy, which may die, but which will never surrender !

Hill as a Leader. Kansas City Times.

Woman's Crown of Glory.

American Analyst: So shall your air be clean and silky. No amount of hair be clean and silky. combing will make it either. Look well to your brush. No wire brush, no heavy silver-backed brush, but even, well chosen bristles. Abundant hair is an ornament, but it is a responsibility. A woman's crown of glory is apt to be a dirty diadem. There is no dust catcher equal to a great shock of hair. Every flying particle lodges in the flow-ing tresses that the poets rave over,

and sifts down from silken thread to silken thread whether the locks be brown or gold. If your hair be dull in color, wiry in texture and will not catch the burnishing gleam of the last rhyme you read, brush it. If it is losing the gloss it had when you were younger, if it looks old and sickly, brush it. If your hair is fretful and peevish brush it till it smiles and be-haves with docility under the comb again. Wash it first, beat an egg into foam, rub it well into the roots, thoroughly but gently, then rinse it in luke warin water. Keep a small brush for the purpose—a nail brush or a tooth brush will answer—and part your hair, strand by strand, until you have cleansed the scalp well over. If your hair is moist by nature dissolve a little borax and glycerine in the rinse water; if it is harsh and dry use the glycerine only, lest the head after so much manipulation feels uneasy or sore. Find an airy place—in the sun if the day be not too warm—and brush the wet hair dry. Brush it carefully with a soft brush till

the moisture is nearly expelled. Then stop wetting it and brush briskly with a stiff brush till it is satiny and dry.

Wool Production of the World.

Bradstreet's: Among many other interesting particulars given in a report issued by the Constantinople recently chamber of commerce, is an account of the annual wool production of the world. which, as summarized by London In-dustries, amounts to 16,000,000 cwts, of an estimated value of £200,000,000. Australia supplies 2,000,000 cwts, of a value of £24,000,000, and the Cape of Good Hope furnishes 300,000 cwts, amounting to £10,000,000. "The United States. with its 50,000,000 sheep, does not grow sufficient wool to meet its requirements, but is obliged to obtain the difference from La Plata and Australia." The number of sheep in Europe is estimated at 200,000,000, which furnish 4,000,000 cwts of wool, of an estimated value of £36,000,000. Morocco. Algiers and Tunis grow a considerable quantity, while France produces 37 per cent less than it did forty years ago. The European countries rank in the following order: (1) Russia, (2) England, (3) Germany, (4) France, (5) Anstria-Hungary, (6) Italy, (7) Spain. The East Indies and China produce about 3,000,000 ewts of wool per annum.

Patti's French Decoration.

Mme. Patti has been awarded what is termed "Les Palmes Academiques." is an order which appertains to the university of France, but which is awarded on the initiative of the Ministre Des Beaux Arts, and is worn as a decoration. The order has very seldom been given to ladies, and is, therefore, deemed a very high distinction. The formal presentation is to be made on Thursday, when Patti gives her annual concert at Swansea in aid of the hospital of that town.

Secure a sound mind, which seldont assemble in St. Louis, and on that date the special committee of the United Tammany hall at his back, in possestion of all J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

stronger that the verdict was settled before the investigation was held. The report of the committee will be given to-morrow evening at the council meeting.

SEWARD FALLS INTO LINE. Seward fell into line last night with a grand ratification meeting and parade, with all the usual trimmings in the shape of bonfires, caricatures and fireworks. Trustworthy advices say there are no democrats in Seward since the election.

ON THE TURF.

The coming two weeks promises to furnish some fine sport for lovers of the turf. Several races between well-known horses have been arranged, the first of which will take place at the circus grounds on Thursday next. Lady Richardson, Tanglefoot and Sorrel Dan are the favorites.

THE DISTRICT COURT DOCKET. The docket in the district court will be called to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock and cases will be disposed of as fast as called. Attorneys, therefore, will do well to be on hand.

AN UNSETTLED BRAIN. Mr. H. C. Melone, who suffered such terrible injuries some time since by falling from his horse, and lay out all through a raw chilly night, is reported better. His life was at first dispaired of and even now he is not out of danger for though mending physically, his mind is rational only at short intervals

and it is feared will be permanently impaired. LINCOLN'S SUNDAY GUESTS. Capital hotel-H. Bostwick and wife Hastings, Neb.: S. C. Burlington, Seward, Neb.; T. A. Robinson, Hastings; H. R. Royston, Chicago; John Smith Ashland, Neb.; H. W. Jones, Kansa City; J. B. Wright, st. Louis; G. F. Fisher, New York; W. H. and R. J Fisher, New York; W. H. and R. J. Kilpatrick, Beatrice; J. Rabaams, St. Joseph; Henry Dawson, Chi-cago; M. J. Bourke, Omaha; Dr. A. J. Shaw, Colorado; P. P. Powell, St. Louis; T. E. Dawson and wife, Chicago; A. Chapman, St. Louis; R. E. Allen, Omaha; B. C. Kruz and wife, St. Louis, J. McCracken, Omaha; J. E. Joseph; J. McCracken, Omaha; J. E. Lawless, Omaha; H. Dunn, St. Joseph; R. J. Franklin, Omaha; T. J. Morgan St. Joseph: H. Greenbaum, Chicago; W. H. Smith, New York; A. J. Brown, 'hicago; J. J. Purcell, Omaha; B. H

Lynham, New York; W. R. Gibbons, St. Louis; J. W. Adams, Omaha.

Windsor-N. A. Bloom, Detroit; O. Bergstrom, Gothenburg, Neb.; H. B. Goldsmith, Omaha; E. M. Wineberg, Chicago; R. K. Cooper, St. Joseph; E. Chicago; R. K. Cooper, St. Joseph; E. G. Watson, Friend; C. H. Rosa, Chi-cago; H. F. Hubbard, St. Louis; D. M. Lewis, Atlantic, Ia.; C. J. Rowlby, Crete; J. Bennett, Keokuk; John H. Lynds, White Cloud, Kau.; H. E. Langevin, Omaha; T. G. Cusack, St. Louis; H. F. Dousma, Chicago; W. H. Allen, Omaha; W. K. West, Chicago; E. T. Franks, Onuba; C. Jeannaeret T. Franks, Omaha; C. Jeanneret, Chicago; George Rogers, Council Bluffs; B. C. Liggett, Pittsburg; W. L. Rosa and wife, Chicago; H. E. Hackman, St. Louis; H. G. Lenchhardt, Chicago; G. H. Jacobson, New York; L. D. Dore, Chicago; W. D. Willey, A. R. Reiner, J. T. Gething, R. J. Koch, Buraboo, Wis.; Thomas J. Blocher, Chicago; Wis.; Wis.; Thomas J. Bocher, Chicago, F. B. Hooper, St. Joseph; Steve Smith, Chicago; Grove T. Ingersol, Cincinnati; Henry Sherman, Janesville; C. W. Cochran, St. Louis; Sumner Gulimann, Rochester; John F. Quivn, Kansas City; M. E. Robertson, Omaha; H. C. Round-tree, Inc. Market tree, Des Moines.

H. Levi, Leavenworth; G. S. Kelly, Chicago; E. L. Spring, Des Moines; M. Y. Coleman, Chicago; W. K. Jones, Des Moines; H. W. Young, Sioux City;

A Cheap Collection.

Harper's Bazar: "There are many little ways," said the curio collector, "to gratify one's taste in a very inexpensive manner. Now here in my col-lection, that piece of brocaded silk I cut from a chair in the Tuileries while my guide was not looking; that gold en-ameled spoon I picked up on the table in the czar's apartment in the palace at St. Petersburg, and that little Rubens over there I carried away from a gallery in Florence beneath my cloak. It all depends upon how you go at it whether collecting curios is expensive or not."

Dr. Charcot, the great French physician, snys that children under sixteen cannot have their brains overwerked. No forcing, he assorts, will get out of them more corebral work than the brain will accomptish without fatigue. It is not till after the age of sixteen or eighteen that forcing becomes possible.

Catarrhal Dangers .

To be freed from the dangers of autocation while lying down; to breathe freely, sleep soundly and undistarbed; to rise refreshed, head clear, brain active and free from pain or ache to know that no poisonous matter defiles the breath and rots away the delicate machinery o smell, tasts, and hearing; to feel that the sys tem does not, through its veins and arterest suck up the poison that is sure to undermina and destroy, is indeed a blessing beyond a other human enjoyments. To purchase nity from such a fate should be the object of a affilieted. But those who have tried many reme dies and physicians despair of relief or cure

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE meets every 11 of Catarrh, from a simple head cold to the most lonthsome and destructive stages. It is local and constitutional. Instant in relieving, bermaneat in curing, safe, economical and never fail-

ing. SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box of CA-ranguar. Sorvast, and one Improven burgers all wrapped in one package, with treatise and directions, and sold by all druggists for \$1.00. POTTER DREG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

PAINS AND WEAKNESS

Of females instantly relieved by that new, elegant and infailible Anticate to Pan, inflammation and Weakness, the Curricuma ANTI-PAIS PLANTER. The Adapted to Curr Female Pairs and Weakness, the Vasily superior to all other plaster expect ally vasily superior to all other plaster expect ally or, postage free, of Portrain Thus AND Curate Call Co., Boston, Mass.