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BUILDING. WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513
FOURTEENTH STREET.

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

BUSINESS LETTERS.

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

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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, | 8. s. 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 10, 1888, was as follows: 

Thursday, Nov. 8 Friday, Nov. 9 Saturday, Nov. 10

BY THE WAY, has Attorney General Thurston made up his oil-room cabinet?

GENERAL HARRISON will be obliged to organize a postal service of his own if his daily mail keeps on growing.

THE crop of candidates for the speakership of the state legislature is springing out of the ground like mushrooms after a rain storm.

CHURCH HOWE is laying his wires for the presidency of the state senate, but the Auburn statesman is likely to be tripped by his own private wire.

THE bread eaters of the city prefer to pay six cents for a loaf of sixteen ounces rather than pay the bread makers five cents for a three-quarter loaf of twelve

PAUL VANDERBUM has relieved himself of a bit of self laudation in the Republican. A marked paper will be sent to General Harrison. How would it do to send Paul as minister-plenipotentiary to the Fiji Islands?

IGNATIUS DONNELLY telling the good people of the Black Hills that Bacon wrote Shakespeare may excite some of Deadwood's most cultivated citizens to run Donnelly out of town at the muzzle of their six-shooters.

Now that the railroad companies are required to pay for the construction of viaducts within the limits of Omaha no disposition is shown by the council to construct any viaducts, although many railroad crossings in the city are a constant menace to life and vehicles.

THE Knights of Labor, in their convention, will in all probability investigate the man Gould who invented or at least circulated the dollar-a-day lie about General Harrison. It seems that Gould used the seal of the order upon his circular with the evident intention of injuring General Harrison. This was a flagrant abuse of the constitution of the Knights of Labor, and in consequence Mr. Gould is in danger of being summarily dealt with.

THE railroad war of rates on packing house products, which promised to yield a rich harvest to the Omaha packing houses, is about to terminate in a compromise, the Chicago & Northwestern having agreed to suspend action for one month on its proposal to reduce rates on packing house products and live stock for one month. In the meantime the regular monthly meeting of the association will take place, and as the railroads look after their own interests first, they will doubtless agree upon a schedule of rates, and the promised fat picking for the packing houses will pass into innocuous desuctude.

A REVOLUTION in rapid transit be tween Chicago and San Francisco and possibly between the Atlantic and Pa cific coast is imminent. The proposed fast special train to be put on the Union Pacific December 5 is only one of the changes that are likely to take place with the new year. Competition has spurred on the Union Pacific to outstrip its rivals, as the Northern Pacific and the Topeka & Santa Fe are negotiating to establish fast through trains from Chicago to California. It is more than likely, therefore, that the Missouri lines will co-operate with the Union Pacific for a solid train from Chicago

THE railroad question continues to be the burning one. An Oregon farmer who had a great harvest of potatoes, shipped them to Portland by the Oregon Hiver Railroad and Steam Navigation company. The proceeds were just sufficient to pay freight and transfer charges, for the route combines steamboat and railroad transit; and yet the price realized in Portland was a good one. The men of Oregon propose to petition the state to take charge of the improvements in the Columbia river, and to make the Cascade canal and clear a passage through the Dalles as quickly as possible. The work is being done now by the United States, but so slowly that twenty-five years must clapse before the great river Columbia rolls unvexed to its junction with the Willamette. Citizens of Portland fear that their trade will have disappeared by that time, so the local board of trade is vigorously audorzing the proposition.

MR. POWDERLY'S MANIFEST UN-FITNESS.

The general report made by Powderly to the Knights of Labor sitting in convention at Indianapolis will but confirm the opinion entertained by a few friends of labor reform outside of the order, that he is a thoroughly meompetent man. This judgment was passed upon him at the time of the Missouri Pacific strike, and more recently the Burlington strike, when it was in his power to render a great service not only to his order but to the general cause of labor. He is unfit for a leader, and he is unfit for a figure head. He has no tact, he has no comprehension of circumstances, and he is utterly unable to catch the drift of public sentiment, and of the feelings of those workingmen who are not knights. Like all weak men in high position, he interprets dissent from his policy to be treacher y to the order. His annual report is simply a series of excuses and complaints for the diminished numbers of the knights. Nothing could be in worse taste or more foolish.

Mr. Powderly should be the last man to discourage the order because its unwieldy mass has been shrinking away from various natural causes. He ought to know enough to know that the promiscuous recruiting of men of all grades and ranks into the order was sure to drive out of it the wage-working class. Any man with a thimbleful of brains who has kept abreast with labor novements would have foreseen that the professional knights who have invaded the order for personal and political ends would form a wedge to split the order unless they were excluded by the reorganization of the order on a strictly workingman's basis.

Mr. Powderly has shown himself to be a man shallow mind, ready to embrace and advocate theories that are utterly impracticable and at variance with the natural laws that govern the labor narket as they do the wheat market.

The mission of the knights is not, and should not, be to fight the trades unions, nor yet to dominate them, and Powderly has done both. Such actions cannot but be detrimental to the cause of labor, and naturally have tended to disintegrate the knights. Their strength lies in the fact that they by their organization can bring into harmonious action with the trades unions the men, and the women workers, too, whose labor cannot well be organized. Not only can they do this, but they could be a potent factor in assisting the trades unions in their disagreements with non-union men. Nothing can be clearer than that in all contests with capital the trades unions are badly handicapped by the dead weight of unemployed labor. This unemployed labor can be gathered under the banner of the knights and might be so handled that capital could not in future rely upon it. At present, whenever there is a strike capital lies back confidently, and calls this element to its aid. With a general master workman in control who understood things, matters might be so managed that the knights could organize these men in such a way that they would act with the trades unions-not against them. Hitherto the policy of the knights, at least as far as outsiders have been able to judge, has been to endeavor to utilize unorganized labor to enable them to dominate the trades unions. Nothing can be more detrimental to the interests of the order than such an attempt, which is diametrically opposed to the common sense of workingmen, and has been productive of very bad results. This policy grew out of the disease of the big head, which seems to have been fatal to general master workmen generally. If any knight has been taught or has led himself to believe that his organization was destined to take the place of the trades unions he is deceived, and the truth is not in him. The trades unions must ever be the basis of all labor organizations, and the knights can never be more than a supplementary order, which will pass into desuctude when the battle has been fought and the victory has been won.

A SMALL MARGIN.

Unless the democratic schemes for

stealing congressional districts in West Virginia and some other states where the vote was very close are successful, the republicans will have control of the next house of representatives by a small majority. The early estimates are found to have been too sanguine, and now even Senator Quay, whose accuracy of judgment in such matters has been abundantly attested, and whose opportunities for obtaining trustworthy information are the best, does not promise a republican majority in the house exceeding six. This would be a narrow margin, but it would be sufficient, for control, since there will be in the Fiftyfirst congress no "balance-of-power" men. The next house will be divided on strict party lines, with no shifters or o-called independents to give solicitude to either side. Regarding the apprehended purpose of the democrats to count out republicans in the six or seven close districts where a recount will probably be made, the most serious danger to the republican claimants is felt to be in West Virginia, where the demcrats are in control of the election machinery. There and elsewhere, however, the republican managers will maintain a vigilant and careful guardianship of the returns, and the democratic schemers will not find it an easy matter to accomplish their suspected purpose of counting out the republican candidates.

There is a very general impression that the clerk of the house of representatives, whose duty it is to prepare the roll of the members elect, has it in his power to arrange the roll so as to deprive the republicans of a majority, particularly in the event of the majority not exceeding two or three. This is a nistaken impression. The law gives the clerk no discretion in preparing the rell of members elect where regular credentials of election are presented. It provides that "Before the first meeting of each congress the clerk of the next preceding house of representatives shall cleet, and place therein the names of | county is one of the richest and most

whose credentials show that they were regularly elected in accordance with the laws of their states respectively, or the laws of the United States." The plain and positive mandate of this law requires the clerk to place on the roll the names of all representatives-elect whose credentials are presented in due form and properly attested by the seal of the state from which elected. In cases of contest, the man who obtains the certificate of election is placed on the roll regardless of the merits the controversy, the clerk having no authority to go behind the certificate. If the certificate has been improperly obtained the claimant may be objected to when called up by the speaker to take the oath of office, and made to stand aside until the house is fully organized, when the right of the claimant to admission must be passed upon by the house. There is, therefore, no ground for apprehension regarding the prospective action of the clerk of the house in preparing the roll of members elect. The certificate being in due form, the clerk is bound to place the name it contains on the roll.

But while the clerk is powerless to arrange the roll of members elect to the disadvantage of the republicans, the fact remains that all who go upon the roll, regardless of any question as to whether their certificates were properly obtained or not, participate in the election of a speaker, and thus practically in the organization of the house, so that a person presenting a certificate obtained by fraud is permitted to assist equally with those respecting whose election there is no question, in arranging the machinery by which the fraud may be made effective. Thus, if in West Virginia, for example, the democrats count out the republicans in the congressional districts and receive the certificates, thereby giving the democrats a majority in the next house, the votes of these men will elect a speaker who will make up the committees, and this done it is not doubtful that the holders of these certificates would be given their seats. It is of the greatest importance, therefore, that the republicans in close and disputed districts shall exercise the utmost care and vigilance to prevent de-

feat by fraud. WHY CHANGE FORT OMAHA? The scheme to re-locate Fort Omaha never has been favored by any considerable number of the citizens of Omaha. Our business men have prac tically been a unit against the project, and so expressed themselves through the board of trade when the bill was pending in congress two years ago. Both Generals Howard and Crook were most decidedly adverse to re-location and every commander of the post and staff officer attached to departheadquarters has ment expression to the same views. General Brooke, the present department commander, would doubtless oppose the re-location were it not for the fact that congress has passed the bill to establish a new fort within ten miles of Omaha.

Senator Manderson, who has been chiefly instrumental in the passage of hat bill, has time and again assured our citizens that this measure was in spired by General Sheridan, who, at the head of the army, had adopted a policy of isolating the forts from large cities, and refused to approve any further appropriations for enlarging and improving the present fort.

It was only because General Sheridan refused to permit Fort Omaha to be improved on its present site that objections from leading citizens of Omaha were finally withdrawn, and the bill passed without remonstrance.

Now that General Scofield is at the head of the army, it would seem to us that the projected removal of the fort is no longer a military necessity.

If the leading business men and property owners who regard the removal as a detriment to our city take prompt steps to stop further proceedings toward the purchase of a new site and enlist Senator Manderson in this effort, we have no doubt that the relocating bill can be promptly repealed in December and a liberal appropriation secured before congress adjourns to enlarge the old fort and erect substantial quarters for all the troops that may be stationed here.

THE BEE has from the outset vigorously protested against the proposed change, and we still believe that such a change would be damaging to this city, without materially benefitting the gov-

ernment. THE national board of trade in session at Chicago had under discussion the question as to the relative value of the monthly crop reports issued by the department of agriculture. It was claimed by the Chicago board of trade that these monthly crop bulletins were maccurate and for that reason their issuance should be discontinued. The prevailing opinion of the convention seemed to be, however, that the department of agriculture should be given more funds by congress in order to make the reports more accurate. It is a question whether the views of the Chicago board of trade were not on the whole correct. Crop reports are for the most part guesses, and often unreliable at that. It is impossible to obtain accurate information as to growing crops, no matter how painstaking it may be. Growing crops are such a variable quantity and subjected to such daily influences that what may be true of the cereals of a particular section one day may be absolutely false within a week. Reliable monthly crop reports consequently are an impossibility. They are misleading and do not serve the markets of the world as they should.

THE increased value of Nebraska farm land has led the board of educational land and funds to re-appraise the school lands in several counties of the state. The board has just approved the recommendation to raise the appraisement of Thayer county school lands from one dollar and fifty cents to seven dollars an acre. The old valuation has properly been recognized as make a roll of the representatives- being altegether too low. Thayer those persons, and of such persons only, desirable agricultural sections of the

state. Land is sold in the county from fifteen to thirty-five dollars per acre, and the state was constantly losing the benefit of the enhanced price on school lands due to its low appraisement value. It is highly probable that a re-appraisement of the school lands in other counties of the state will take place.

It is evident that our leading citizens are giving considerable attention to the amendments necessary to the charter in order to secure the best legislation for the city. The interviews published in THE BEE from day to day are making clear where the faults and the dangers of the present charter lie. With a full and fair discussion by our people, the best means for remedying these defects will be found, and our delegation will be instructed what amendments to propose. That our charter should be faulty in spots and need revision as experience should point out, was something which at the time of its passage was unavoidable. On the whole, the charter has been acceptable and when the crooked places in it have been straightened, the interests of the city will be much better protected.

THE board of education has always on hand a list of substitutes and applicants from which it can draw its teachers for night schools without making a requisition on the day force. Of the nine teachers now employed in the night schools, six teach during the day. Clearly their efficiency is more or less impaired for evening work. All things being equal, it would certainly be to the advantage of the night schools to be taught by fresh and competent instructors.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

An American missionary has given to the world of America a most graphic and startling account of western China, a region of which even well-informed people knew little or nothing. The head center of Buddhistic worship is Mount Omei, and he remained there a month studying all the marvels around him, examining the trades of the people, noting their lives, and the influence of Buddhism upon them, visiting the romantic places in the neighborhood, wandering among the deep gorges of the mountains, and particularly that through which the Yang-tse forces its foaming way, and taking copious notes of the various art objects which re-main to testify to-day of a nobler epoch, a purer faith and a grander civilization. Some of these wonders must be better worth seeing than the pyramids of Egypt. He describes an entire temple of fine hard bronze of great antiquity and many colossal statue of bronze, one of which is as large as the monstrous one at Nara in Japan. They all are of Sakyamuni, but the Japanese type of the god is different from these in western China. There are also mountains chiselled into the forms of idols, but these are not Buddhistic, relating to Tartar Shintonism and not unlike the immense rock idols in

Recently there have been accounts in the eastern papers of the flourishing condition of obacco culture in Cuba, and the people of the Havana evidently believe that they have a cinch on the pocketbooks of wealthy smokers all over the world. Turkish and Hungarian tobaccos are excellent for the pipe and the cigarette, but the leaf caunot be rolled into a cigar. And as the same thing is true of the exquisite tobaccos of Missouri, Kentucky and Temessee, it has seemed hitherto that the monopoly enjoyed by the Havana cigar was not to be broken. But its day has come at last. The island of Sumatra either wholly or in part belongs to the Hollanders, and they have been stendily cultivating tobacco there and saying nothing for some years past, and have doubtless been selling it in the form of Henry Clays or Reor some other first class brand of a puros. But the American eigar Havana puros. taker has obtained news of the fact, and this year tobacco to the amount of \$6,000,000 was purchased by them in Sumatra and also in Amsterdam. The tobacco of the Manilla islands has enjoyed a high reputation for a ione time, but that of Sumatra is quite a new

Our good devout orthodox christians are not quite pleased that progress should have reached Jerusalem, because they imagined that the vengeance of heaven had blasted i forever and a day. Yet the fact is undoubted that Jerusalem is increasing rapidly in population, and efforts are being made to create manufacturing industries. The chief element in this surprising renaissance is the Jewish but Russians, Greeks and Armenians are also taking a hand in the rebuilding of the famous old city. Perhaps the next thing will be the rebuilding of the temple, though this is doubtful, for the most vanced thinkers among the Hebrews, as for cample Emanuel Deutsch, are by no means satisfied that their ancestors in remote times were the pure and lofty minded monotheists which the Jews are to-day. Their minds go out toward a renaissance of Israel as well as of Jerusalem. At present Jerusalem is by no means a place of mourning, and is beginning to wear quite a bustling look, as if it intended to be a city of the nineteenth century as well as of the remote past, like Alexandria and Cairo.

The Melbourne papers publish the intelligence that the British government, that insatiable old cormorant, has annexed Zululand, and has made the Cape Colony a handsome offer of Bechuanaland if they care to take it. The scheme of annexing Boerland, or the Free Orange Republic, some years ago did not succeed, for the English veterans allowed themselves to be disgracefully whipped by the wild Dutch Boers at Swatz kopf. The Boers who proposed to defend themselves against the English invaders formed a camp upon the plateau of the Swatz-kopf. The British troops, intending to surprise them, climbed up another side of the mountain, and gained the crest, with the humane determination to massacre them as soon as it was daylight and the men were ested. But the Boers, inconsiderate fellows that they were, discovered them at day break, and immediately charged up an al ost precipitous ascent, and with every dis advantage of position gained the crest and drove the British headlong. The English also allowed themselves to be whipped by the Zulus, who fighting like the ancient Cherusei under Arminius, armed only with their assagays, the exact counterpart Cheruscan framea, surrounded the with a vast semi-circle of men, and suddenly contracting the two horns, massacred two-thirds of Lord Chelmsford's column at Isandhwana, Obviously the English only annex Zuivland for fear that old Bismarck might suddenly bethink him that the brave Boors were of genuine Teutonic stock, and might annex Zululand, for their benefit. It may be that it will be done yet.

Some American journalists are losing their heads over the trans-Caspian railroad, which is now running from Astrabad to Samarkand the capital of Bokhara. One in particular in a Chicago paper conjures up a vision of riv alry to the United States which is pitiable for its denseness of ignorance. This writer assumes that within five years cotton raised in Central Asia may be laid down in Liver pool to compete with American cotton, and that Siberian wheat will similarly become a flerce rival to the product of the northwest This is the merest bubble blowing that ever was indulged in. In the first place Bokhara is not in Central Asia by a good deal, and between the two is a range of mountains called the Pamir, upon which the snow lies for nine months in the year. On the eastern side of this range is a succession of plateaus so elevated that it freezes every night, even n summer. In the second place there is no labor in Bokhara, nor in any of the khanates north, south and west of it, and these khanates are only oases in the burning desert of the Caspian region - a saline desert caused by the gradual shrinking of the Caspian,

which was formerly an ocean connected with the Arctic waters. In the third place there is no population in Siberia amounting to any thing, nor is it likely to attact immigration is the crar would permit it, which he will not, in the fourth place the Russian wheat raised in the Tchornosjom and exported from Khersen and Odessa principally by German actilers. settlers, or the descendants of German set-tlers, is not able to compete with American wheat, and its production has fallen off it consequence. Once for all Americans should understand that Russia is so thinly populated that she is unable to contend with the United States in the production of anything, even petroleum. As the present policy of the country is to permit no immigration, not even of Germans, a hundred years must clapse before Russia competes with us in anything. By that time all existing condi-tions will have been changed.

A project is on foot to connect San Diego

in lower California directly by a railroad

with the City of Mexico. There is in exist-

snce already a railroad, a branch of the Southern Pacific, which runs from Fort Yuma to the Mexican port of Guaymas on the Gulf of California. The intention is to build a road from San Diego to Fort Yuma, and then another from Guaymas along the coast line to Mazatlan, and thence to Guadalajara, which is already in connection by rail with the capital. There can be no doubt that all this will be accomplished rapidly and efficiently, for San Diego has much eastern capital behind it, and none of the sections afford any difficulties of engineering liable to make great outlays inevitable. One of the chief objects of the line is unloubtedly to tap the anthracite coal beds of Senera, for San Diego is in great need of coal, and entirely dependent upon the mercies of the Southern Pacific railway, which has coal beds up in Washington territory. If beds up in Washington there was much enterprise in San Diego of the right kind, coal would be brought from Kobe in Japan, which would be cheaper than hauling it by rail from Sonora nearly seven hundred miles away. But this road would also make San Diego the market for the beautiful woods of Mexico, and as the government is willing to make valuable concessions to the company, especially of the timber lands along the Cordilleras, there will be great profit in it. The road from Guaymas o Guadalainra runs parallel with the great ntain chain on whose foothills the finest timber grows. The company with ordinary prudence cannot fail to make large profits because the logs can be cut and placed ou the car with very little expense by utilizing

lume power along a very great part of the

There are some American Alpine climbers though not many, and, indeed, the best lady Alpinist that was ever known was Miss Brevoort, of New York, who ascended the Mount Pelvoux and the Deux Ecrins. But as a rule Americans do not care particularly for climbing up precipices and building a cairn of stones on the summit with a niche in the center for a bottle containing the names of the party making the ascent. With our English cousin it amounts to a passion, and there are Englishmen who hunt everywhere for difficult mountains, that they may come and see and overcome. This summer one of this genus strayed into the Russian mountains in the Caucasus and ascended to the summit of Elbruz, which has a trifling height of 18,526 feet. Having accomplished this feat not only in safety, but in comparative comfort, he, instead of resting on his laurels and going home to be lionized by the Alpine club, crossed from the Black sea region of mountains to the Caspian mountains on the west side in Daghes-One of these called Kazbek, is posed to be Mount Ararat, but it is highest, for that honor belongs to the Koshan Tagh, and this mountain was the one se-lected by the Englishman and a colleague for their adventure. They had with then their Swiss mountain guides, but no natives fer the Daghestani mountaineers refused to go with them on account of some supersti-tion about the Koshtan Tagh, which, in the language of the country, bears a name syn-onimous with Yung Frau, because the ascent to the summit has never been made. The British consul at Batoum, and some Ameri can and English gentlemen bade the partyGod speed, but it has never since been heard of The Dughestani mountaineers declare that the Virgin of the mountain sent a terrific storm in which they must have perished. hem, but it is feared that they are buried bundreds of feet under snow, and will only come to the surface when the neve has be come a glacier and melts them any with the cobble stones of its moraine

From the observations of a German scientist named Hann it appears that the banner town for extreme temperature is Mercho ansk, in Siberia. From the beginning of December the mean temperature is fifty eight degrees below zero, which means that taking the theometrical readings when the weather is not so very bad, and the readings when the cold is abnormal, and adding them together the mean is fifty-eight degrees be low zero. January and February are still colder, and a minimum of seventy-six derees below zero is a common occurrence January, 1885, the minimum was eight; nine degrees below zero. Yet although hese are terrible figures there is more suffer ng and death and loss in a little Nebraska olizzard when the mercury only sinks to twenty-nine degrees below zero than in the whole winter of Merchojansk. The thermometer only tells part of the story. Intense cold is not hard to bear when there is no wind, but nothing that lives can resist a cold of twenty degrees below zero when it is suried onward at a rate of fifty miles an In Merchojansk there is an absolute hour. ilence of all natural sounds. The winds do not blow, the trees do not move, the dogs do not bark, but when muffled up warmly, men ind women do not suffer. ebraska and Dakota will contost the palm of supremacy with Merchojansk.

LABOR.

By the persistent work of cigar makers' union, No. 29, of Denver, tenement and Chinese cigar making has been abolished in Co orado's capital

Eau Claire, Wis., has a co-operative store hat recently declared a dividend of 10% per cent to purchasers. It has a patronage of nearly two hundred families

The officials of two street railway compan es in Buffalo have been indicted for ag from their employes more than ten hours ork in twelve consecutive hours. Mrs. Lenora M. Barry has been commis sioned to lecture for the Knights of Labor in addition to her regular work of inquiring

nto the condition of female labor throughou he country. The carpenters and joiners or Maiden, Mass., have issued a notice to all carpenters and contractors that on and after April they will demand nine hours for a day'

work and on Saturday eight hours. A blacksmith in Norristown, Pa., has made miniature horseshoes from a silver dime. The horsestions are all perfect, and the holes drilled for the insertion of nails are o small that they will not admit a sewing

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railroad company have purchased a large tract of land near Sioux Falls, D. T. and a arge stone quarry will soon be enterprise will give employment to hundreds

At the fifth annual meeting of the Laun

drymens national association, held recently at Cleveland, the delegates took to them selves the credit of bringing about the exciusion of the Chinese. This was done by memorial sent to congress, which had a d ect influence on the introduction of the bill With the closing of navigation on the great ikes, Nov. 15, 60,000 men will be thrown our f employment. There are 20,000 men wh of employment. There are 20,000 men whare sailors, deck hands, firemen and engieers. The longshoremen will number 40,000 and among them are the lumber shovers, the grain-trimmers, the coal-heavers, and the ore-shovelers. Many of these men will go ito the packing houses, while some will to the pineries for the winter.

## STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Seward county is badly in need of a ne

ourt house. A two-weeks' revival meeting is ress at the Presbyterian church at Lyons. Charles Bailey, a prominent and esteemed itizen of Wilber, died of dropsy last Wednes-Shoplifters have been doing a wholesale

job of "lifting" goods from Fremont stores

and the police have allowed the offenders to A resident of Elmwood Auring the past season raised some very finely developed cot-

ton pods from seed. The presence of a gambling den in their midst is causing the respectable people of Tekamah great grief, Some vandal, armed with a bowle knife,

ruined thirty-five hides in a Schuyler slaugh-ter house the other day. With the demise of the Hastings Gazette-Journal, the Hastings Nebraskan changed from a weekly to a daily.

The North Bend Flail has made a change of base and in future will be published at Fremont, the county seat.

A purse of \$150 has been raised at Teka-mah for the benefit of Billy Wilson, who was shot while trying to capture a burglar, A man named Coon was caught selling whiskey from a keg at the Weeping Water quarries the other day, and was arrested and

nt to jail to await trial. A correspondent writes that marriageable young ladies are evidently in great demand at Clarks, judging from the fact that a certain young lady received three proposals in one week.

Five pirates of the Missouri were arrested it Nebraska City Thursday as they were floating down the river on a flatboat stolen at Plattsmouth. Other articles of booty were also captured and held for the proper

There is a big rumpus in two families at rekamah over election wagers. A man who has been married but a short time bet his wife's gold watch against a gentleman's silver watch, with the evident intention of having a watch both for himself and his wife. The wife's watch was, of course, lost. Another man bet his wife's sewing machine and lost it.

The Sioux City out meal mill has gone into trust and been ordered closed. It is quite common for dogs to suicide by umping off the high bridge at Dubuque.

Governor Larrabee Monday made in in spection of the state treasury. The cash or hand amounted to \$56,380.66, and bonds \$225, Sixty-nine licenses for the sale of bever ages, beginning November 1, have been taken out in Davenport. About one hundred

more dealers are yet expected to come up and deposit their \$25. W. F. Carlton, auditor of Dickinson county was the first county auditor to forward his election returns to the office of the secretary of state. This report was received the day after the official count was made.

An old soldier named Burroughs, from Wapello county, has been adjudged insane by the commissioners, but is held at Marshall-town for disposition. The Independence asylum refuses to receive him, as he is not from its territory, and the Mt. Pleasant asylum demands that Wapello county pay for his care before taking him there.

The county auditors will hold a state con vention in Des Moines beginning on the 19th of December. The call is issued by J. Q. Rathbone, of Eldora, Hardin county. It is the purpose of the auditors to consider any matter of importance to their work and to bring out any needed changes in the laws relating to their work, so that they may be fully discussed before the next legislature

A two-year-old child of James Craig, re iding at Clinton, was playing in the yard Monday, when it fell into an uncovered cis-tern. Mrs. Craig saw the child fall and jumped in after it. Fortunately the water was only up to her arms, and, holding the child up she succeeded in getting the water out of its mouth and throat. A neighbor who witnessed the accident rescued the mother and child, all unhurt, but terribly frightened.

The Great Northwest. Two feet of snow fell at Bullion, Elke ounty, Nevada, last Saturday. The republicans will have twenty majority

Last Saturday \$150,000 worth of silver bullion was landed at the Shelby smeltin A Skagit county, Wyoming territory, phy sician reports that of seventeen births in hi

neighborhood this year sixteen have been The Wyoming Stock Growers' association has been thoroughly reorganized, new by-laws made and everything put in shape to

W. C. Wilson, a Laramie (Wyo.) druggist, theeled Engineer Donovan to Sherman in a barrow as the result of an election bet. Th distance traveled was forty-six miles.

A new mining district has been discovered Missoula county, Montana. The ore taken out is said to assay from 110 to 250 ounces of silver and will average 50 per cent of lead. Rev. George H. Cornell, rector of St Matthew's Episcopal church at Laramie, Wyo., has been forced to resign on account f his health and has accepted a call from Sioux City, Ia.

A vast bed of borate of lime has been dis covered in Curry county, Oregon, near the const. The borate of lime is the crude state of borax. This deposit is said to be half a mile long, 300 feet wide and 30 feet deep It is said that an important discovery.

sisting of a large deposit of asbetes, has been made at Laramie Peak, Albany county Wyoming. The asbetes is found in a huge dyke of serpentine, of which the company has located 128 acres. The quantity, judging from the surface indications, is very large. Meagre reports of a shooting scrape on the

San Juan river have reached Durango, Colo It appears that a man by the name of Hamb lett, who bears a hard reputation, became in volved in a quarrel with Edward Adams and shot him with a Winchester rifle, the ball passing through Adams' body. No further particulars have been received. Hamblett has skipped out for the hills.

Says the Willows Journal: There is farmer in this vicinity who offers to furnish land to any one who will put it in fruit and grapes. The person who takes the land is to pay the taxes and receive all proceeds for four years. At the end of four years the land is to be sold and the money received to be equally divided between the original owner and the man who has put on the im provements.

ETHURSTON'S STUMPING TOUR. It Was a Shrewd Scheme on the Part

of Mr. Kimpall. Mr. Holcombe, first vice president of the

Union Pacific, has been here long enough to enable those who are at all observant to note that it is his intention to carry out the policy which T. J. Potter by his death left unfinished. Educated in the railroad business under Mr. Potter, patronized also by him, advanced to exalted positions in the business, he was the man ipon whom Potter's favor rested as his own uccessor. Consistent with these facts Mr Holcomb will carry out that policy. The force on the road will be reduced to its low est practical ilmit, and expenses will be ev-erywhere curtailed. Mr. Kimball has been charged with the executive work thus outined. None other than absolutely necessar improvements will be made effort will be put for forth get the Outhwaite bill passed, in which event some branching out will be undertaken.

It has just come to light that Mr. Kimbal

has done something which he thinks will curry favor with the administration. It wil be remembered that Thurston, the gen attorney, went to for Harrison. It stump for Harrison. It will also be remembered that he returned unexpectedly His return was on the direct order of Charles Francis Adams, who was here at that time and who could not understand \$12,000 attorney was stumping instead of at tending to his railroad business. Kimbal insisted that Thurston was friends with the in-coming administra-tion which would be invaluable to the roadin the passage of the Outhwaite bill. Adams relented and Thurston went to New York and stumped with Blaine,

Chaptain Nave's Reply Chaplain Nave, of Fort Omaha, has writ

ten the following with reference to the soldier criticism made upon his efforts to secure by donation books for a library at the post in A number of articles, purporting to come

from soldiers at Fort Omaha, have appeared in The Bris recently, criticizing the proposition by people of the city to establish a library at the post. Who the parties are we do not know, but they do not represent the offi-cers nor the better class of soldiers. These are far from doing or saying anything that would reflect unkindly upon a spontaneous expression of good will. The statements

made by the correspondent are misleading, and should be treated as such. For instance our statement was that \$300 had recently been appropriated for the purchase of books for the post library. I saw one of the offi-cers of the board which made the appropriation, and he informed me the sum was \$2.5%. General Wheaton, commanding the post, authorizes me to say that the proposition was a surprise which he highly appreciates, and that if the citizens of Omaha offer him a library for the use of his regiment and those that succeed him at Fort Omaha, he will be glad to receive it as a token of good will glad to receive it as a token of good will from the people with whom he and his com-mand enjoy such pleasant relations. He ap-preciates the inestimable value of such a gift, and the public spirit of which it would be an expression. He utterly dissents from the interpretation given the proposition by the soldier contributor, if he was a soldier, that such a gift to a institution with an expresuch a gift to an institution, with an ever-changing personnel, would be in any sense charity, but that it would rather be an act of broad philanthropy, and would show the immediate sympathy between the military

## NEEDHAM'S BONDSMEN They Strive in Vain to Have a Settle

and civil communities.

ment With the Commissioners. A somewhat heated interview between the county commissioners on the one side, and Mr. C. P. Needham, formerly county clerk of this county, and his bondsmen on the other, took place yesterday afternoon in the court house. The cause of the discussion was about as follows:

Two years ago it became necessary for the county to have a new set of general index books made from the old ones then in use in the county clerk's office, the old books being in a very dilapidated condition. Mr. Needham, who was then county clerk, got the contract and was to be allowed at the rate of 5 cents for each entry made in the new books. This would amount to about \$7,000. He finished the work and turned it over to the commissioners, who accepted it.
Mr. Needham held several thousand dol-

lars of the county's money at that time, and on leaving office deducted the \$7,000 out of the amount as payment for the work done on the indices. The commissioners did not ob-ject then, but a short time after taking his office Mr. Megeath, the present register of deeds, and Needham's successor, found fault with the work done by the latter and reported it to the commissioners. One of the commissioners, who is no friend of Needham's, and another who had recently been elected, took the matter under consideration and notified Needham that he must return the \$7,000. This he refused to do, when the county attorney was instructed by a resoluion of the county board to proceed against Needham's bondsmen to recover the money in dispute. The action is now pending in the district court and it was with the object of arbitration and settlement that the bondsmen and commissioners met

resterday. Mr. Needham wants to allow the county to go on with the suit. His bondsmen want to settle and, if necessary, give up part of the money held by Needham.

Some of the commissioners say that the books were returned reasonably correct and that Needham should be paid for the work done, whilst the other portion of the board thinks he should give back the whole

How the case will be settled, future deelopments will prove.
There is also another claim against Need. ham for something over \$400 for fees not re-turned by him during the last year of his term of office.

THE LININGER GALLERY.

Another Visit to the Exhibit of the Western Art Association.

"Omaha is full of people who can apprecrate a good thing when they see it," said Senator Lininger, yesterday "and I wish you would inform them that the exhibition of the Western Art association leaves the gallery this week and they must get around. There is no fear that the thing will not prove a 'go." There are 200 people in the association and this exhibition is a stupendous surprise to the most enthusiastic of us, but there are a number of contributors, young girls and others, whose work is worthy of a place in most European galleries, who need encour-agement. Another thing, there are excellent artists here who must live, and whose pic tures are for sale. There are also rich men in the city whose walls need beautifying who will go to the Old world and pay two for work of half the merit. A word to the

wise is sufficient," The attendance at the gallery Thursday night and yesterday was very encouraging, though those who can manage it will get the best satisfaction from an afternoon or morn.

The china exhibit, as now arranged, is attracting a great deal of attention. Mellona M. Butterfield's Royal Worcester vases and chocolate pot are beautiful in design and workmanship, as also are her plaques, border designs and tile work. Mrs. H. D. Estabrook has a delicately tinted set of soup plates and tureen in sepia and violets. Mrs. L. V. Phil lips, of Grand Island, also has some exquisite designs, notably a Margarite china plaque and a portrait on china. Miss Minnie Black-burn, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Morrow, Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Wheeler and others, have added dainty features to the display. Among the water colors, Mrs. Chase's chinese lan terns is a prettily colored conceit. Miss Harriet E. Brown's "Still Life" (33) is much admired. Several screens show some com-mendable work, among them Ethel Miel-stone's "Studies from Nature" is specially remarkable. Mrs. Mumaugh's "Coming remarkable, Mrs. Mumaugh's "Coming Home" shows superior skill in both drawing and coloring, and Mrs. Silkworth's copy of an Iris, is one of the gems of the collection.

It can readily be understood that out of the 370 exhibits, only a very limited number can be noticed in a brief visit. Altogether the array is decidedly commendable, and furnishes material for hours of delightful

Mrs. Gould Much Improved. NEW YORK, Nov. 16 .- Mrs. Jay Gould spent a very quiet night and her condition this morning showed much improvement.

SKIN, SCALP AND BLOOD Diseases Cured by Cuticura Remedies when Hot Springs, Doctors and all

other Medicines Fail.

Having been a sufferer for two years and a half from a disease caused by a bruise on this leg, and having been cured by the Curicusa Remedies failed, I deem it my duty to recommend them. I visited Hot springs to no avail, and tried several dectors without success, and at last our principal druggist, Mr. John P. Finlay to whom I shall ever feel grateful), spoke to me about Curicusa, and I consented to give them a trial with the result that I am perfectly cured. There is now no sore about me. I think I can show the largest surface where my sufferings sprang from of any one in the state. The Curicusa AEMMENIS are the best blood and skin cures manufactured. I refer to druggist John P. Finlay and Dr. D. C. Montgomery, both of place, and to Dr. Smith, of lake Lee, Miss.

ALEXANDER BEACH, Greenville, Miss.

Mr. Beach used the Curicusa Remedies, at our request, with results as above stated.

A. B. FINLAY & CO., Druggists, other Medicines Fail.

SCROFULA 7 YEARS CURED.

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I have been troubled with scrofula seven years, which first started on the top of my head, giving me infinite trouble, with constant itching, casting off of dry scales, and a watery liquid exuded from under the scales. I treated it for seven years unsuccessfully, and was unable to check it until I found your Curicuna Reminies. One box Curicuna, one cake Curicuna Soare, and one bottle Curicuna Resonvers completely cured me, my skin becoming perfectly clear and smooth.

Artesia, Los Angeles Co., Cat.

SKIN DISEASE 5 YEARS CURED.

Your Curicula likeholies did wonderfu, things for me. They cured my skin diseased which has been of five years standing after hundred of dollars had been spent in trying to cure it. Nothing did me any good until I commenced the use of the Curiculas Remedies, Combang will never be without them. Our house will never be without them, MRS, ROSA KELLY, Rockwell City, Calhoun Co., Ia.

Sold everywhere. Pri.e: Cuticuna, 50c.; Soap. 25c.; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the Potter David and Cuemical Co., Boston, Maes. 18 Send for "How to Care Skil 1 Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials. PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and only sain prevented by Curicuna Soap.

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Scialic, Studies, sharp and hervous
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