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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, } s. 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 24, 1888, was as follows:

Sunday, Nov. 18	18,500
Monday, Nov. 19	18,229
Tuesday, Nov. 20	18,217
Wednesday, Nov. 21	18,124
Thursday, Nov. 22	18,156
Friday, Nov. 23	18,101
Saturday, Nov. 24	18,277
Average	18,229

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 25th day of November, A. D., 1888.
Seal N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, } ss.

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of November, 1887, was 15,226 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies; for January, 1888, 15,206 copies; for February, 1888, 15,922 copies; for March, 1888, 19,680 copies; for April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 17,481 copies; for June, 1888, 19,243 copies; for July, 1888, 18,033 copies; for August, 1888, 18,183 copies; for September, 1888, 18,154 copies; for October, 1888, was 18,084 copies. GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 7th day of November, 1888.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THERE is going to be a good deal of free and easy, independent voting in the choice of councilmen.

IT may be well to remind our people that they may look for squally weather after a week from to-day. Congress reassembles on the first Monday in December.

PAT FORD boasts that he is worth forty thousand dollars. When Pat went into the council four years ago he was not known to be worth four hundred dollars. How did he make his money?

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S memoirs have just been simultaneously issued in London and New York, and the people of both England and America will be eager to learn the story of the civil war from the lips of our greatest cavalry soldier.

IT IS safe to say that at the primaries none but men of business, of character and ability will stand a chance of success in the ward. It is well that our people have awakened to the fact. The city election will be a taxpayer's and business man's victory.

MR. SLAVEN'S brother-in-law, Lowry, choked off the taxpayers' meeting in the First ward with his street sweeping gang. The question is whether the taxpaying democrats of that ward will relish that sort of treatment from their representative in the council.

CHARLEY FANNING has made no secret of it that the contractors raised eighteen hundred dollars two years ago to give Pat Ford a second term. The contractors don't invest eighteen hundred dollars in a councilman unless they can get their money back with compound interest.

NINE clean-handed men elected to the council will save this city from bankruptcy and will turn the rascals out who are in cahoots with contractors' rings and combines. The taxpayers of Omaha will find this an easy matter if they attend their primaries and nominate the right kind of men.

ST. LOUIS is very much disappointed over the result of the beef trust investigation held in that city last week by the senate committee. The testimony elicited from stock shippers was in effect that Chicago was a larger market and more favored by the railroads than St. Louis. The local butchers gave in evidence that they could not compete with the Chicago dressed beef packers. Out of this St. Louis can extract very little comfort. The testimony went to show that St. Louis must take a secondary place as a cattle market.

THE coal barons of the Monongahela river district of Pennsylvania have notified their employes that they will shut down their mines for an indefinite period after December 1. This means the enforced idleness of several thousand miners and men employed in shipping the coal down the river. The reason for putting a stop to the mining operations is the old plea of an overstocked coal market and falling prices. In the light of facts the excuse is ridiculous. The consumer certainly has not profited by any such conditions. The truth of the matter is, the coal barons have simply agreed among themselves to screw up the price of coal another notch for their own profit by limiting the supply.

THE joint convention of the cattlemen and butchers at St. Louis has broken up in a row. The question of state inspection was the rock on which the convention split. The dressed beef men, the commission merchants and the majority of the cattle raisers united against the butchers. The convention was in some respects a remarkable one. It was the first time that the dressed beef industry was squarely banded together against the butchers, who demanded a rigid state inspection of cattle on the hoof. The butchers were outnumbered and withdrew, which practically brought the conference to an end. The question of state inspection of cattle is one which necessarily would be expensive and liable in the end to prove unsatisfactory. A national inspection, on the other hand, would be a guaranty of good faith, acceptable in the markets at home as well as abroad. As both the beef packers and the butchers favor a national inspection, the difficulties now existing in the dressed beef industry are likely to be compromised.

RAILROAD TACTICS IN IOWA.

Mr. J. A. Phillips, of Dunlap, Iowa, takes exceptions to the declaration made by THE BEE that Mr. Peter A. Dey was elected railroad commissioner through the combined influence of the railroads in Iowa. Mr. Phillips says:

The people of Iowa, irrespective of party, are satisfied with the present board of railroad commissioners; thousands of republicans voted for Mr. Dey because they were in favor of a non-partisan board, and to these facts Mr. Dey owes his election.

When you state that the confederated railroad managers pooled their forces to defeat Mahin, you state only a part of the truth.

Their purpose was to defeat four of the republican candidates: Granger, candidate for judge, and Smith, Campbell and Mahin, for railroad commissioners, and of the four, Mahin, the only one defeated, is the candidate they would have preferred to elect, if they could have secured even one.

This will do to tell the marines. Everybody within one hundred miles of Omaha knows that the railroads did not want to defeat Spencer Smith, whose printshop at Council Bluffs is choked with railroad jobwork. If the railroads were not backing Mr. Dey, how did he overcome thirty-two thousand majority?

If Mr. Phillips had been as well informed about railroad methods as we are, he would not have been taken in by the false pretense that the people, regardless of party, voted for Day because they wanted a non-partisan board.

Here in Nebraska we have had a similar experience, only the railroads failed in their conspiracy. Attorney General Leese was scratched by thousands of republicans at the instance of railroad managers, and if his competitor, Mr. Munger, had been elected, the railroad organs would have claimed that Leese was very unpopular and Munger enjoyed popular confidence in an eminent degree. The people of Iowa are just beginning to learn what the people of Nebraska have found out by hard experience in their contests with railroad politicians.

REASONS FOR AN EXTRA SESSION.

The question of an extra session of the Fifty-first congress is receiving wide attention among republicans. Events at the coming session of congress may, however, render a special session of the next congress less necessary than now seems probable. On the presumption that the unexpected will not happen, it will be pertinent to refer to the reasons which are urged in favor of assembling the next congress soon after the induction of the new administration.

The most important reason is the demand for legislation to reduce the revenues of the government, which it is universally felt should not wait for the regular session of the next congress a year hence. Nobody expects any completed legislation on this subject at the coming session. Doubtless the senate will pass its revenue measure as a substitute for that of the house, but it is not at all likely that the house will surrender its own measure. It is very nearly a certainty, therefore, that there will be no change respecting this question at the close of the present congress. The country will have to face the assurance of a steady accumulation of surplus for at least another year unless an extra session is called to provide legislation for reducing the revenues.

Another reason for an extra session is the expediency of early legislation for the admission to statehood of the territories that are ready to be made states. It has been noted that democratic sentiment regarding the admission of the territories has shown indications of a change, suggesting the possibility that the obstructions hitherto presented by the representatives of that party in congress would be withdrawn, or at all events that a sufficient number of them would refuse to continue the mistake of the past to give success to the republican policy regarding the territories. There is ground for the hope that this will be done, but it cannot be regarded as certain. The prospect of an extra session with this question as one of the chief matters to be considered might have a wholesome influence upon democratic sentiment, and this consideration has induced the suggestion that the people of the territories shall make a united movement in favor of an extra session. It is urged, and the significance of the proposition is in the fact that it proceeds from the home city of the president-elect, that a joint convention of the representatives of all the four territories might profitably be held at an early day at some central point to give utterance to the general voice on the subject of admission, and appoint a joint delegation to represent all the territories in Washington this winter for the purpose of advancing the interests of all the communities aspiring to statehood. If this should fail to accomplish anything with the present congress the influence of such a delegation could be brought to bear upon the new administration in favor of an extra session of the next congress, so that these territories should not be forced to wait another year for the legislation necessary to their admission. It is cogently argued that if a battle of patience and endurance is to be fought over the new states it may as well begin next summer as next winter.

Still another reason urged in favor of an extra session is the certainty of an unusual number of contests in the next congress, which if left to be determined at the regular session must consume a large amount of time to the delay of other urgent business that will press upon the new congress. The house will be very close, and both parties will fight desperately to secure a safe control. Every contest will consequently be gone into with the utmost thoroughness and will necessarily occupy a great deal of time and attention that must be taken from other matters. It is urged that in the interest of the public welfare the organization of the house should be completed and that body put into full working order in advance of the regular session, even if nothing more than this could be accomplished.

The country generally has quite enough of congress in the regular way, and will not regard the promise of an extra session with unmixed gratification, but it must be conceded that the chief reasons urged in favor of an extra session possess great force. The question is one over which the next president will have entire control, and he may be depended upon to decide it with reference to the best interests of the nation.

A CAPITAL QUESTION.

The state capital question is already a source of agitation among the people of Dakota, whose experience promises to be a repetition of that of the people of nearly all the other territories following their admission to statehood. The admission of Dakota as one state would probably simplify the issue, but in the event of two states being carved out of that territory, a very lively and interesting contention between the several towns which aspire to be the seats of government may be expected.

In North Dakota the rival cities for capital honors are Jamestown, Fargo, Bismarck and Wahpeton, with the first three apparently pretty evenly divided in popular favor. Jamestown is one of the handsomest and most prosperous cities in the territory, but the centre of wealth and population is Fargo, which is also the most accessible point in the territory, having railroads reaching out in every direction. Her people are enterprising and liberal, and it is thought will be prepared to offer very generous inducements for the honor and advantage of being made the capital city. Bismarck, the territorial capitol, has claims, chief among which is the fact that the public buildings and lands donated by the people are valued at a quarter of a million dollars, and the argument against abandoning this property and taxing the people to erect public buildings at some other point will be urged with all the force that so considerable a pecuniary consideration can give. At present Bismarck and Fargo appear to stand best in popular favor.

In south Dakota there are half a dozen cities that will enter the capital race, the most prominent of which are Huron, Pierre and Mitchell, Huron being the designated capital under the present state constitution. In the event of an irrepressible conflict between these places, one of three others might win the prize—Sioux Falls, Aberdeen and Watertown—but at present the chances as indicated in the expressions of popular preference appear to be largely in favor of Huron, which in location and other advantages presents superior claims.

The question of statehood has never been discussed by the people of Dakota with profounder interest than at present, for the obvious reason that they now see their way clear to the early realization of a long deferred hope, and all matters incidental to the prime question are receiving more or less attention. It being reasonably certain that the territory will be divided the capital question has become one of leading interest in popular discussion.

KNOCKING DOWN A STRAW MAN.

Putting up a straw man and then knocking him down is a pastime which valiant swashbucklers often resort to. In its anxiety to antagonize THE BEE about the city hall question, our amiable contemporary, the *Republican*, purposely misquoted this paper as regards City Attorney Webster's views on the legality of the ordinance which the mayor has just vetoed. The report, as it appeared in THE BEE, reads as follows:

City Attorney Webster knew nothing of the ordinance. Had never seen it. Was not present at last night's council meeting. Could give no opinion as to what the ordinance required. He was satisfied, however, upon examining the city charter that ten days' notice was sufficient. He thought the question could be submitted, and if passed would be perfectly legal.

Thereupon Mr. Webster is represented by the *Republican* as declaring positively that the bond proposition, as embodied in the vetoed ordinance, is valid. Having put up a straw man by misquoting Mr. Webster, it knocks him down by declaring that Mr. Webster must have changed his opinion within two days. As a matter of fact, Webster had expressly stated that he could give no opinion, as he had never seen the ordinance. Had the ordinance simply contained a proposition to submit the question of relocation, ten days' notice would have been ample. But the ordinance coupled with the submission of location a proposition to issue three hundred thousand dollars in bonds. That made it necessary to give twenty days' published notice. Had the mayor signed the ordinance the bonds voted under it could not have been legally issued. Capitalists who buy such bonds are very particular about compliance with every provision of the law. A bond voted on a ten day's notice could not be disposed of at any price.

THE railroads of the country have no better customers than the thousands of commercial men who patronize the various lines the year around. They are the vanguard of trade. Through their exertions the store-keeper of the smallest town in the land is brought in direct commercial dealings with the merchants of the great cities. It is therefore to the interest of the railroads to encourage the growth of the drummer system by making low and uniform rates and by giving commercial travelers such facilities as will aid the extension of trade. The one-thousand-mile ticket was originally devised for that purpose. But the development of business in the last ten years and the needs of the drummer now demand a special low rate mileage ticket, good on every railroad. A movement has been set on foot for issuing a universal five-thousand-mile ticket for the especial use of traveling men. The scheme is heartily endorsed by the commercial fraternity as well as by the leading trunk lines of the country. The co-operation of a majority of the railroads, however, is necessary to make the project practicable, and it behooves the commercial men to use their united influence to bring about the desired result.

THE military authorities have prepared a census of the Indian population in Dakota. The total number, including the Sioux and other tribes, is less than thirty thousand. The interior department has for some time stood in need of this information. During the recent negotiations for the opening of the Sioux reservation the commission was somewhat handicapped for lack of this knowledge. When the negotiations come up again the government will be the more able to arrive at some equitable basis for opening the lands and protecting the interests of the Indians.

STATE JOTTINGS.

Nebraska.

David City's slicker factory is now ready to begin business.

There is a great demand for more houses in South Sioux City.

There are 1,000 head of cattle feeding at the Clearwater yards.

"Is marriage a failure?" will be debated by the Columbus lyceum.

A joint stock company has been formed to erect a creamery at Harvard.

The York county agricultural society cleared $52 by its fair this year.

Hog cholera is still devastating many droves of swine in York county.

There was only one republican vote cast in Lincoln township, Cuming county, at the late election.

The Arlington roller mills are now almost completed and will begin work on the first of December.

They are trying hard, but are having tough work forming a literary society at Deadman, Dawes county.

It is said that an agreement has been made that Columbus' new postmaster will move the office to the north side.

The case of J. B. Hunter, charged with the murder of Harry B. Hall is on trial before the district court at Culbertson.

David Furbush, of Loup City, has voted for sixteen presidential candidates and is now eighty-one years of age. Can any one show a better record.

By an error THE BEE made J. T. Lee superintendent of the Norfolk insane asylum. Mr. Lee is supervisor of the institution and Dr. E. A. Kelly is superintendent.

Johnnie Harmon, a twelve-year-old Plattsmouth boy, climbed into a tree that his brother was cutting down and fell with it to the ground, receiving fatal injuries.

Madison now has a reverend weather prophet in the person of Parson Hicks. The gentleman is said to be more successful in his predictions than Prophet Wiggins.

A number of McCook merchants mourn the loss of L. M. Cross, who ran the star restaurant. He skipped by the light of the moon and hauled all his effects away at the same time.

The Humphrey Independent becoming "tired and weary of the charge that the name of the paper has been a false representation of its political views and principles," has changed its name to the Humphrey Republican.

James M. Harrison, of Herman, Washington county, a nephew of the president-elect, has a contest pending in the Neligh land office. The land involved is a valuable piece of property in Washington county and the contestant and claimant are both making improvements on the property.

A workman on the standpipe of the Stromsburg waterworks had a narrow escape from instant death the other day. He was standing at the foot of the standpipe when a piece of iron, weighing seventy-five pounds fell from the top of the structure, a distance of sixty feet, and just missed him by a few inches. The cause of the fall was the breaking of a chain securing the iron. The piece of metal, which is about two feet in length, struck on end and was imbedded half its length in the earth.

Iowa.

A tow factory is a new enterprise at Rock Rapids.

Riverside's new pottery works are well under way.

The old state capital at Des Moines will be sold November 30.

A party of Boone hunters at Spirit Lake killed 110 ducks in two days' shooting.

Dr. Schrader has made his report regarding the diphtheria outbreak at Oxford Junction. It was the impure water.

A Mahaska county farmer named Phillips lays claim to an ear of corn measuring fourteen and a half inches in length.

A little three-year-old child at Waterloo ventured out on the thin ice of the river, broke through and was drowned.

At Ackley, after almost unheard of troubles and trials in the well line, and reaching a depth of 1,366 feet, the hole is abandoned, and a new well commenced only twelve feet from the old one.

The executive council appointed Miss Lucy Curtis superintendent of schools at State Center, to be a member of the state educational board of examiners in place of Mrs. P. B. Durley, whose time has expired.

The attorney general has ruled that under the existing laws, any inmates of the Soldiers' Home at Marshalltown who become insane and are transferred to the insane hospital are to be considered as residents of Marshall county.

Last Thursday night about 11 o'clock, during the severe thunder storm, Miss Scroggie, of Earlville, was partly awakened by a noise in her room. She raised up to listen and was struck by some one standing near her bed. The blow rendered her senseless and before she recovered, the thief had escaped, carrying with him her shopping bag which contained only a handkerchief.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

POEMS OF PLEASURE, by Ella Wheeler Wilcox; 12 mo.; published by Belford, Clark & Co., of Chicago, New York and San Francisco.

If any one believes that Ella Wheeler Wilcox is not a true poet, he is mistaken. She has all the qualities of genuine poets, the knowledge of form, and the power to create original forms, the sense of music, both in rhythm and rhyme, and above all the gift of what the Greek critics called enargeia, or the faculty of making word pictures without verbiage. Nothing in fact so stamps the real poet as the quality of condensation, and if a writer finds that he can say a thing either didactic or descriptive more tersely in prose than in poetry he has within him a witness that he is not a poet. It is for this reason that the highest critics admit Burns to Parnassus and shut the door on Lord Byron, in spite of his many partisans and passionate adherents. Some people suppose that Ella Wheeler Wilcox is an imitator of Swinburne, but this springs from the perception that she has been influenced by him to spurn the reticence which English poets have observed on the topic of love. Swinburne went back very unnecessarily to pagan times, in his horror of prudery which he attributed to Christianity instead of assigning it as he should have done to the dark view of christianity taken by the Puritans. Ella Wheeler Wilcox takes the sensible ground that what God teaches the birds to do—to sing of the happiness they find in the ties of love, cannot seemingly be forbidden to human beings that can sing so much more divinely than any nightingale of them all. It is strange that any one should take the opposite view, and yet accept the Song of Solomon as an inspired production. We cannot help thinking that a poetic paraphrase of that idyl by Ella Wheeler Wilcox would be a most charming work, and would give the prurient prudes of America something which they might consider with great profit to themselves. The sombre shadow which Puritanism threw over the Anglo-Saxons and Anglo-Americans is no part of Christianity, and the world owes much to every brave soul that fights his way out of it into God's blessed sunlight. Specially commendable poems in this volume are "Three in One," "Dawn" and "The Birth of the Opal."

THE MAPLESON MEMOIRS—2 volumes, imperial octavo. Published by Belford, Clarke & Co., of Chicago, New York and San Francisco.

No man can gauge the importance of a man to himself until he reveals it by writing his memoirs. J. H. Mapleson, called sportively and on carpet considerations Colonel Mapleson, is a well known manager of concert and opera companies, and first and last has had much to do with Adelina Patti, the only true soprano queen of song since Julia Grisi died. Mapleson knows every one, and every one knows Mapleson, and therefore his memoirs are certain to be extensively read. Moreover they are worth reading, for they reveal to the uninitiated the secrets of the world of spangles and velvet and tinsel. Occasionally there are men and women on the musical stage who do honor to human natuae, but for the most part singers, and more especially Italian singers, both men and women, are extraordinary compounds of greediness, superstition, bad faith, bad morals, and bad tempers, alleviated by touches of compassionateness and generosity. Mapleson records all this pitilessly, but forgets that he reveals to the reader that he, though an Englishman, is of the same kidney. He received the education of a singer, and appeared upon the boards of Italian opera houses in roles of some importance. Either he possessed naturally the disposition of the average singer, or he acquired it professionally, but to tell the truth there is not one ludicrous story about any prominent singer as told by him which could not be duplicated about himself. One cannot help reading these memoirs, though they go against the moral sense, for there is a heap of fun in them. The two volumes are handsomely bound and the paper is good, but the types used are old and and worn out. Therefore the work reminds one not a little of the doughty colonel's little operatic meanness. He must have haggled to the last cent with Belford & Co., a publishing house of excellent repute, who would never have been guilty of the crime of using such type if Mapleson had not beaten them down beyond the limit of possible good work. But Mapleson did not care. He knew that the world would read his gossip and scandal with avidity, and it was to him a matter of supreme indifference whether his book was well or ill-printed.

LITTLE ONE'S ANNUAL. Stories and poems, profusely illustrated. Small quarto. Published by Estes & Lauriat, Boston.

It would be difficult to find a better Christmas gift for a child than this very volume, of which one may truthfully say that the matter is as good as the illustrations. The latter contain many bits of beautiful engraving beyond the appreciation of all but big little ones, if the expression may be permitted. Illustration for children is by no means an easy matter, but, broadly stated, those that are crudest impress them most forcibly. They require power with crudity, and weakness and pointlessness are fatal faults in child books. Bertie's cornpopper, on pages 24 and 25, is an admirable instance of illustrations that are crude, but very powerful at the same time, and the publishers no doubt found out that pictures in this style were what the majority of children wished to have. They are pen and ink drawings reproduced by the gelatine film process, and are the handy work of some one who realized that he was drawing for children. The beautiful wood engraving on page 34, "Tableaux in the Nursery," is too fine, too delicate, too artistic for children, but it must delight the papas and mamas and the grown up brothers and sisters of the children, who have been blessed with copies of this work. The illustrations on pages 184 and 185 will charm all imaginative children, but will be cavaire to the commonplace ones. This volume is meant to be Catholic obviously—to delight all manner of children, the grave, the gay, the thoughtful, the boisterous, the artistic, the matter-of-fact, and it does it thoroughly.

THE PEOPLE AND THE RAILWAYS; 12 mo.; by Appleton Morgan; published by Belford, Clark & Co., of Chicago, New York and San Francisco.

This is a defense of railroad thieves by a lawyer. There is a class of legal vermin that makes a specialty of defending criminals. The murderer with his hands smoking with the blood of his victim sends for one of these as soon as he has been lodged in jail, and the lawyer in the defense of his client stoops to everything and stops at nothing. He bribes witnesses, he brow-beats those who cannot be bribed, he insinuates criminality against honest men, he attempts to hoodwink the jury by appealing to God to witness his own belief in the spotless innocence of the man who has privately confessed his guilt to him. This abominable license of the legal profession is the plague spot in the national life. The public does not know yet that there are men so base as to write books filled with lies and with cobweb sophistries, and suppose that there must be a side to the railroad question favorable to these scoundrelly robbers or men would not be found—disinterested men too—save the mark—too argue upon their side. It is needless to analyze this volume, which is professedly an answer to the work on the same subject written by James F. Hudson, from the other standpoint. If people could be induced to read this mass of his poured forth with such amazing effrontery, the result would be an uprising of every voter in the United States with a demand that lawyers should be declared constitutionally incapable of holding any office, save a judicial one. This is what we are coming to, and this is the inevitable end of the abuse of a noble profession.

THE LOVER AND OTHER PAPERS—By Richard Steele. Reprinted in duodecimo form at 50 cents, by Lee & Shepherd, publishers, of Boston.

The publishing house of Lee & Shepherd, of the Hub, are issuing a series of volumes called "Good Company," which includes standard works of every age, which have fallen into undeserved neglect. Men who know their British essayists fairly well, and are perfectly conversant with the Tatler, the Spectator, and the Guardian, will learn with surprise that Sir Richard Steele floated, in addition to these, no less than nine other periodical publications, The Lover, Town Talk, Chit-Chat, The Theatre, The Englishman, The Reader, The Tea Table, The Plebeian, and The Drummer. None of these were long-lived, and of some only a few numbers were published. The best papers have been selected from among these for the present volume, and the reader will find them well worthy his perusal. Honestly, to men of the present day these essays are as good as Steele's best in the Tatler and Spectator, but these periodicals hit the fancy of the town, and so obtained celebrity. To us, all that is attractive is the style of the writer, and we are incapable of appreciating the fine points which made these series of essays popular when they were written, and relegated them to the tender mercies of the trunk maker. The world of literature is under obligations to Lee & Shepard for rescuing the latter from their long obscurity and restoring them to the life of polite letters.

After a sleepless night use Angostura Bitters to tone up your system. Buy only the genuine, manufactured by Dr. Siegert & Sons.

ALL A DELUSION AND A SNARE

The Recent Move of the Railroads Toward Freight Reduction.

SUNDAY GUESTS AT THE CAPITAL

Patrick Egan on the Business Outlook of the Country—The World's Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, Nov. 25

There has been an opinion here for a few days past that the railroads operating in the state would shortly make freight reduction orders corresponding somewhat with the late order of the state board of transportation. This, however, does not seem at all certain, and the chances are that the talk that way has been for the ostensible purpose of keeping the board quiet until the state legislature convenes. It is again stated that the recent Burlington move on its northwestern extension was for the special purpose of further quieting the board, so wording the Kilpatrick contract that work on the extension can be suspended on ten days' notice. This means, it would seem, that railroad building in the state by the Burlington hinges upon the action of the state board of transportation, relative to the foreign reduction order; that, in short, the road will continue to build and extend lines in Nebraska, providing railroad corporations are permitted to make their own freight regulations and charges. For a species of rank intimidation this takes the cake. But Attorney General Leese proposes to call up the sleeping order at the regular meeting in December, and another vote upon the reduction question will be spread upon the records.

It is also stated that the present board of secretaries will be continued until next April, at least. They are still at work on the annual report. Just when it will be finished no one seems to know or care. Judge Mason still thinks that freight rates ought to be reduced, and until recently Munger has been thought to hold a like opinion. Ager belongs to the railroad brigade. It is noticeable that Munger fails to go upon record as to the legality of the original order. He dissented to Mason's filed opinion, but took the matter under advisement. It is possible, however, that he is ready to go upon record when the board next meets in regular session.

LINCOLN'S SUNDAY GUESTS.

At the Capital—T. E. Dawson and wife, Chicago; D. E. Kitridge, New York; J. E. Miner, jr., Chicago; J. M. Oliver, New York; R. Mertins, Chicago; A. Christello, Minneapolis; E. D. Webster, Stratton; J. E. Miner, sr., Chicago; William Patterson, St. Louis; W. D. Bowers, Seward; E. E. Hill, Beatrice; F. F. Osborn, Aspen, Colo.; T. J. Morgan, St. Joe; H. M. Ives, Boston; George Bechel, Omaha; William Bruno, Milwaukee; O. J. Johnson, St. Louis; W. H. Wright, Bryan, O.; James Gaskill, Montpelier, O.; R. H. Hendershot and J. C. Hendershot, Ashland, Ore.; Frank Linden, Chicago; C. H. Elmo, Syracuse; C. K. Gettings, Wilbur; D. A. Hurley, Omaha; W. E. Baird, Crete; A. Andrews, Akron, Colo.; C. G. Smyth, Gerrytown, Colo.; R. D. Valentine, Hastings; C. M. Whitney, Harvard; P. S. Real, Grafton; M. A. Hartigan, Hastings; William Leese, Seward; A. E. Yale, New York; Alec Auschales and wife, Ainsworth; W. J. Barringer, Detroit; Robert Tucker and Steward Richards, York.

At the Windsor—L. R. Rorebrook, Ottumwa, Ia., R. K. Cooper, St. Joseph; Charles Howard, Chicago; Charles Keith, St. Louis; D. A. Forte, Chicago; John F. Quinn, Kansas City; Henry R. Fay, Glen Rock, Wyo.; B. Willis, Chicago; J. A. Rawlings, St. Louis; J. P. Minor, St. Paul; C. A. Honover, Chicago; W. C. Goodwin, Bristol, Conn.; J. T. Phelps, Chicago; F. B. Newell, Peoria, Ill.; J. A. McMillin, Denton; M. S. Van Evern, St. Louis; J. W. Buchanan, Chicago; M. Shuirman, Des Moines; Edwin C. Hart, Chicago; John M. Pratt, Grand Rapids, Mich.; F. T. Staples, Chicago; S. M. Childs, Milwaukee; H. A. Holton, Denver; S. M. Carroll, Chicago; A. A. Schutte, St. Louis; W. H. Storey, Chicago; W. H. Dudley, Rochester; J. G. Goldsmith, Chicago; R. Stindell, Newark; J. B. Cooley, St. Joe; E. Baldwin, Chicago.

At Opelts—C. F. McLain, Omaha; E. S. Ellsworth, Des Moines; D. J. Mitchell, Michigan City; C. J. Templeton, Chicago; J. W. Sargeant, St. Joe; Ed. E. Hoffman, Crete; C. A. Furgeson, Chicago; M. J. Walrow, Council Bluffs; Ben Bickett, Kearney; J. B. Strock and daughter, Kansas City; R. D. Valentine, Omaha; A. H. Gillham, St. Louis; Ed. Mosier, York; J. O. Gorch, Quincy; F. D. Warigh, Peoria; W. E. Phillips, Manhattan, Kan.; E. B. Hooker, Chicago; Ed. Davis, Kansas City; J. B. Hayes, Beatrice; John Wykoff, Chicago; Thomas Hulburt, New York; Ed. H. Rockman, St. Louis; H. F. Floyd, St. Louis; W. M. Gentry, Quincy; W. S. Troxwell, St. Joe; Charles Corby, Chicago; George Deyett, Atchison; W. S. Goernbel, Janesville, Wis.; H. C. Williams, St. Joe; J. A. Archibald, St. Louis; J. T. Burry, DeKalb, Ill.; W. A. Kaufman, St. Joe; Mrs. Louie Lord, Miss Lydia Cook, Mrs. Myra Lowe, L. J. Carter, Harry Richards, E. M. Allen, Jack Tucker, Harry C. Stanley, Chicago.

EGAN ON THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

"Well, Mr. Egan, what have you to say about your extended visit to the east, of general interest to the public?"

"Nothing in particular, but New Yorkers continue to wear their roosters. If there is anything in indications the country is on the era of general prosperity, such as has not been experienced for some years. Business men have confidence in the administration-elect. Manufacturers are preparing for more active work everywhere. You will find a spontaneity of activity that can not fail to produce good results in every department of domestic commerce. The producers will be as much benefitted as any other class. Confidence in money centres and circles is the groundwork of property, and this is unbounded. Yes, sir; this can be attributed to a republican success."

"What opinions are expressed among prominent politicians of the state regarding the make-up of Harrison's cabinet?"

"It is pretty generally thought that Senator Sherman will be tendered the position of secretary of state. Warner Miller will undoubtedly become secretary of the treasury. As to the rest of the cabinet appointments there is considerable doubt. But the opinion is general that the president-elect will make no mistake in surrounding himself with his chief advisers. Harrison has won the confidence of everybody and a great deal is expected of him."

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

L. D. Wishard, the world's secretary of the Y. M. C. A., accompanied by his wife, will visit Lincoln on next Wednesday. A reception will be given at the rooms of the association on the evening of that day. The programme arranged for the occasion will be very interesting. Mr. and Mrs. Wishard will be here during Thursday and Friday, and a public meeting will be held during their stay, when the secretary will deliver an address. The citizens of Lincoln will doubtless give him a splendid hearing. From here these distinguished guests will start on their journey for the heathen lands, where they will devote their time and talents to organizing associations and ameliorating the condition of the people with whom they cast their lot. They will spend a series of years in foreign lands.

CITY NEWS AND NOTES.

The Presbyterian and St. Paul's M. E. churches held their annual L. R. and A. society meetings to-night. These meetings were unusually interesting. Besides elaborate reports, good music and addresses enlivened the order of exercises.

R. H. Brucken, formerly of the fire department, met with a serious accident at the state house yesterday evening. While there to draw his pay for his week's work he went up into the dome, and when descending he made a misstep and fell about thirty feet, breaking his right leg between the ankle and knee. Dr. Hart attended to his injuries.

Mrs. Dr. Painter, Mrs. Bigelow and Mrs. Perkey have been elected delegates to the woman's suffrage convention, to be held at Omaha December 3. The Lincoln suffragists are still of the opinion that women have as much right to sing bass as a man.

The bowels of the earth continue to give up queer finds at the Antelope well. Yesterday specimens of the finny tribe were brought to the surface and Marshal Cooper has named them cetacia spermacetti. He is recognized authority on things fishy. The fish specimens will either be presented to the state university or forwarded to the Smithsonian institute.

The board of public lands and buildings met yesterday afternoon to settle with W. T. Scott, contractor of the building for the soldiers' and sailors' home at Grand Island, and it was found that $5,343 is still due him on the contract and for extras. It was also found that $1,090.81 is due on the heating contract. A deficiency appropriation will be asked of the legislature to cover these bills.

Strand Richards is still at large. It now begins to look as though the break for liberty last night would prove successful. As stated by THE BEE this morning, he was on his way to the scene of a dastardly crime he undoubtedly committed at York last April, on the person of Blanche Sheeks, which aroused great indignation at the time. He was captured at Greenview, Ill., where he was sailing under the name of C. E. Bartelle. Richards is certainly slick. By good behavior during his journey from Greenview to this place he disarmed suspicion and bided his time. It came, and he is again a fugitive from justice. He is described as about twenty years of age, five feet seven inches high, weight 136 pounds, dark hair, cut short, eyes dark gray and dressed in a black cutaway suit. Deputy Sheriff Pruitt offers a reward of $25 for his recapture.

Dainty Christmas Trifles.

New York World: Here are some pretty trifles which are being made by women who cannot afford expensive Christmas presents, but who can offer some dainty bit of their own handiwork as the most charming of gifts. A sachet is made of white linen duck, painted with heliotropes or violets and filled with sachet powder of the perfume of the flower painted on the outside. It is twelve inches long and eight wide, fringed at each end and tied around one end with a ribbon and bow of lilac ribbon to match the painted flowers. A very pretty little square sachet shows white satin ends and pink satin sides, over which is a square of bolting cloth, hand-painted with daisies. The edges are cut in small squares and gilded. Across one end is tied a narrow pink satin ribbon with a tiny bow, on which is painted in gilt letters, "Merry Christmas." Novel sachets for boxes of letter paper are in cardboard tied up in envelope form with tiny ribbons, one side hand-painted with flowers and the other side addressed with a painted stamp and postmark. Another square sachet in duck is painted with clover blossoms and with a bow of pink satin ribbon in one corner.

Those who take Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic never have dyspepsia, costiveness, bad breath, piles, pimples, ague and malaria, poor appetite, low spirits, headache or kidney troubles. Price 50 cents. Goodman Drug Co.

Want to Sell a Right to Tax.

This advertisement, published in a New York paper, was calculated to provoke curiosity:

Notice—The municipality of the city of Panama is now ready to receive tenders for the lease of the tax on circus and all canvas shows in the aforesaid city for the period of one year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1889. The tax to be collected, according to law, is $100. Colombian currency, for every performance, as has been hitherto, been charged by Mr. Donnovan, of New York, the present lessee. For information and particulars on the subject apply to Gerardo Lewis, Gilsey House, corner Broadway and 29th street, New York City.

Senor Lewis, who is a member of the municipality of Panama, explained it to a reporter. Heretofore Foster & Donnovan, who are proprietors of a circus, leased for $1,500 yearly the right of taxing all circus and canvas shows not only in the city of Panama but in the towns along the canal. This year the municipality of Panama concluded that the right ought to be worth at least $1,500 for the city alone. Foster & Donnovan refused to pay that sum, but leased from the prefect of the province the right to exhibit their own circus and tax all other tent shows in the towns along the canal. Consequently the municipality resolved to find a lessee elsewhere for the Panama city privilege.

Constitutional Catarrh.

No single disease has entailed more suffering or hastened the breaking up of the constitution than Catarrh. The sense of smell, of taste, of sight, of hearing, the human voice, the mind,—one or more, and sometimes all, yield to its destructive influence. The poison it distributes throughout the system attacks every vital force, and breaks up the most robust of constitutions. Ignored, because but little understood, by most physicians, impotently assailed by quacks and charlatans, those suffering from it have little hope to be relieved of it this side of the grave. It is time, then, that the popular treatment of this terrible disease by remedies within the reach of all passed into hands at once competent and trustworthy. The new and hitherto untried method adopted by Dr. Sanford in the preparation of his RADICAL CURE has won the hearty approval of thousands. It is instantaneous in affording relief in all head colds, sneezing, snuffling and obstructed breathing, and rapidly removes the most oppressive symptoms, clearing the head, sweetening the breath, restoring the senses of smell, taste and hearing, and neutralizing the constitutional tendency of the disease towards the lungs, liver and kidneys.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box of CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and IMPROVED INHALER; price, $1.

POTTER DRUG & CHEM