THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Morning Eultion) including SUNDAY THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE, mailed to any Address, One Year...... Weekly Bee, One Year. OHAHAOFFICE, NOS. 914 AND 916 FARNAM STREET. CHICAGO OFFICE: SG. ROOKERY BUILDING. NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOMS 14 AND 15 TRIBUNE BUILDING, WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513 FOURTERSTR STREET.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and edi-orial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to Tim Bug Publishing Company, Omana. 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, | 8. s. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Pub lishing Company, does solemaly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending November 24, 1888, was no follows Sanday, Nov. 18 Monday, Nov. 19 Thesday, Nov. 20 Wednosday, Nov. 21 Thursday, Nov. 22 Friday, Nov. 22 Friday, Nov. 23 Saturday, Nov. 24

Average...... GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. .18,223 Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2th day of November A. D. 1888, Seal N. P. FELL, Notary Public.

Seal N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.
State of Nebraska. [88]
County of Douglas, [88]
County of Douglas, [88]
George B. Teschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Boe Publishing company, that the actual average dally circulation of The Datty Res for the month of November, 1887, was 15,220 copies; for December, 1887, [5,01] copies; for January, 1888, [5,06] copies; for February, 1888, [5,09] copies; for February, 1888, [5,09] copies; for March, 1888, 19,59 copies; for April, 1888, 18,44 copies; for May, 1888, 17,181 copies; for June, 1888, 19,243 copies; for July, 1888, 18,033 copies; for Angust, 1888, 18,181 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 18,684 copies.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 7th day of November, 1888.

N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

OMAHA wants a good citizen, not a good republican or democrat, in the conneil.

THE Parnell commission, like the West Virginia board of canvassers, appears to be in no hurry to make its re-

PAPILLION wants the Union Pacific to extend its suburban line to that town. The time is near at hand when Papillion will be made a fashionable suburb of Omaha.

THE National Yellowstone park is said to be infested with ferocious wild animals. Is it there that the defeated democrats in the late election took up their abode when they took to the woods?

THE cheap excursions inaugurated between Missouri river points and Denver have induced several thousand ito ple to visit Colorado this week. This will give Denver an opportunity to issue an enlarged new city directory.

THE jute bagging trust, which started out in high feather to control the market for furnishing the covering for cotton bales, is seriously in danger of going to pieces January 1. The fate of this trust is a fair warning of what is liable to happen to other combines formed for the purpose of enhancing prices un-

WHEN a man is tried in a position of public trust and found wanting, he is not to be trusted again. When Joe Redman was in the council he trained with, Barney Shannon, Hascall, Slaven & Co., in the Holly job and in every other job in which boodlers were pooled against the taxpayers The people never have trusted Redman since, and they never will, no matter what his pledges are. His Jefferson square clatter is good enough for those who are willing to reinforce the boodlers in the council, but the reputable citizens of the Fifth ward will take no stock in Joe

THE taxpayers and decent element of Omaha deserve no sympathy if boodlers and catspaws are elected to the council. The honest citizen, who should have made himself prominent at the primaries, was conspicuous by his absence and indifference to the selection of candidntes. The contractors and ward politicians, with but few exceptions, had the primaries to themselves and they made the best of their opportunity. At no time in the history of Omaha were election frauds so openly and recklessly carried on. The question is, will the taxpayers and the honest citizens of the respective wards stand idly by on election day and let the siums of the city do the remating?

THE development of the asphaltum deposits of Colorado, soon to be undertaken, will add an important industry to the resources of that state. Asphaltum, or mineral pitch, used principally for street paving, has become a valuable article of commerce. At present it is brought at considerable expense from the island of Trinidad, near the mouth of the Orinoco river in South America. The importance, therefore, of having this asphaltum deposit so close at hand insures at once cheapness and an impetus to extend the field of its utility. The only drawback to the immediate development of the Colorado deposits appears to be their remoteness from the railroads. An effort is being made to build a road to these pitch deposits which is likely to be accomplished

CANADA sets a good example which could be followed with advantage by the United States. The Dominion government proposes to prevent food adulterations within Canadian territory, and has instituted criminal procedure against a number of manufacturers. Of one thousand samples of food products examined one-fourth were adulterated It is claimed that the adulterations a year ago in these products were fully fifty per cent, showing that a determined movement in this direction has met with success. If Canada extends her laws so as to exclude American adulterations from crossing her borders, manufacturers of food products in this country will, for their own protection, improve the quality of their exports. Besides, it is more than likely that congress, before long, will co-operate with Canada in stamping out adultorations in the necessaries of life.

THE TERRITORIAL QUESTION.

If Mr. Springer, chairman of the house committee on territories, correctly reflects democratic desire and intention. the representatives of that party in congress will insist upon the Springer territorial omnibus bill which includes New Mexico, and proposes the admission of Dakota as one state. It is also reported that Mr. Randall thinks the democrats should insist upon admitting Utah. If these views shall prevail with the majority of the present house there will certainly be no legislation at the coming session admitting to statehood the territories that are ready for admission.

It is not at all probable that under any circumstances the republicans will consent to the admission of New Mexico, and Utah is undoubtedly out of the question. As to the former territory, while it is claimed to have a population of one hundred and seventy-five thousand, or about as numerous as that of Washington territory, there is a very wide difference in the character of the population of the two territories. More than half of the people of New Mexico are unfitted to exercise the right of citizenship under state government. They know little and care less about our political institutions, they do not readily assimilate with

other classes of people, most of them are wholly wanting in the qualities that make law-respecting and useful citizens. and given the power to carry into effect their natural instincts would bring about such a condition of corruption and lawlessness as the country has never yet witnessed. Though not without resources to attract population, New Mexico has made slower growth than most of the other territories, and in respect of its educational and other moral agencies is at the foot of the list. Under the most favorable conditions to be expected it will probably be ten years before this territory will have the requirements for admission to statehood. With regard to Utah the objection is well understood, and it is not doubted that it will be found insurmountable. The anti-Mormon population of the territory do not want statehood under present conditions, and, unquestionably, their wish in the matter will be regarded. Whether justly or not, there is a general lack of confidence in Mormon promises of good faith respecting the exclusion of polygamy, in the event of the territory being admitted, and we do not believe this feeling can be overcome. Furthermore, the republican policy is to make two states out of Dakota, and there is not the slightest probability that this will be changed. It is in accordance with the desire of

unquestionably be adhered to. If, therefore, the programme of Mr. Springer, with the addition proposed by Mr. Randall, shall be insisted upon by the democrats of the present congress, it is inevitable that there will be no legislation at the coming session for agmitting any of the territories to statehood. In view of this the probability of an extra session of the next congress becomes much stronger, and the suggestion of a combined effort by the people of the eligible territories in favor of an extra session receives increased force.

the people of the territory, it is de-

fensible on other grounds, and it will

THE BANKS IN CONGRESS. -

The bank question is likely to be among the foremost that will command the attention of congress at the coming session. There is good authority for saving that various novel measures of reform will be proposed, but while there may not be any very important legislation, there is reason to expect good results from the consideration that will be given the question. The most vital matter relates to a provision for a new basis for bank circulation. The high price of the government bonds now required to secure circulation has raised them beyond the reach of many of the banks, and not only will the number of new banks be curtailed while these bonds must be used, but many existing banks may find it expedient, on the score of profit, to surrender a part at least of their circulation and realize on the bonds. It is urged that the yearly growth of the banking business is not equal to the wants of the country, and what is sought of congress is legislation that will stimulate the growth of the business on a basis that will not be less secure than at

This subject received very thorough discussion in the last annual report of the comptroller of currency who found the problem one of great difficulties. The question also received some consideration at the last session of congress, and several measures relating to it were introduced. The necessity of a new basis was quite generally recognized, though some of those who spoke on the question, notably Senator Shert man, did not regard the necessity as immediately urgent. The great difficulty encountered, however, relates to what shall constitute the new basis, regarding which there have been numerous suggestions, most of them wholly inadmissible. There is very strong objection to issuing new government bonds solely as a basis of national bank circulation, and there is still more serious objection to the proposition, contained in a bill introduced in the senate and approved by some bankers, to make real estate mortgages a

resent.

basis of circulation. There is no very great diversity of opinion as to the desirability of maintaining the national banking system, with such reforms as experience has shown to be required. It is confessedly the best system in the world, affording an absolutely safe currency, and giving a general financial stability and security necessary to steady progress and prosperity. It has an assured continuance for some years on the present basis, but a discussion of plans for the future is not now untimely, if for no other reason than to enlighten public opinion and ascertain popular sentiment.

THE next national census should be taken with greater care and accuracy than was the last, and in order that this may be done there must be earlier pro-

viding for taking the tenth census was not passed until March 3, 1879, thus allowing only about a year for perfectingthe plans and arrangements required for the vast work. The result was that the statistics supplied by the census were not all that the country desired or needed. The field covered was sufficiently comprehensive, but the work was not thorough, and many inaccuracies have been pointed out which throw the whole mass of statistics into discredit. Had there been more time for perfecting the plans much of this would undoubtedly have been avoided, and the tenth census would not have fallen into discepute. It goes without saying that census statistics to have any value must be as as nearly as possible accurate, and to accomplish this it is necessary that the arrangements should all be completed in advance of the time for beginning the taking of statistics. Otherwise there is certain to be more or less confusion obstructive and injurious in its effect. The census of 1890 will involve more labor and skill than the last one, and there should be more time given to prepare for it. Congress should attend to this important matter early in the session, and we believe there is a bill now in the hands of the proper committee making provision for the next

THE superiority of a vestibule train over the ordinary passenger train was put to a severe test in the recent collision in Colorado between a passenger train on the Denver & Rio Grande and a vestibule train of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. The former train was derailed, several coaches were burned by overturned stoves, and passengers were injured. The latter did not leave the track and the passengers escaped with only a shaking up. The reasons for this are obvious. The vestibule system of coupling cars neutralizes the shock of collision and prevents the disasters of telescoping. Moreover, heating the vestibule train by steam supplied by the engine prevents the possibility of fire due to the deadly car stove. It is obvious therefore that the vestibule train has advantages which both railroads and the traveling public are quick to recognize, and it is quite evident that the vestibule system has come to stay.

THE presence of large Mormon setdements in Idaho and Wyoming, it is feared, will embarrass those territories when they apply for admission into the sisterhood of states. Idaho especially has a large Mormon population in several of the southern counties, which, if admitted to citizenship, will control the election of a congressman and may hold the balance of power in the legislature. It is true the Mormons have been disfranchised in Idaho by a territorial law, but the constitutionality of the act is seriously questioned. Wyoming likewise has a growing Mormon population, which is likely to wield a strong political influence. In view of the attitude of congress toward Utah, the presence of large settlements of Mormons in Idaho and Wyoming is a phase of the Mormon question not counted upon, and likely to give congress considerable trouble in admitting these territories.

AT THE primaries of the First ward for the nomination of a councilman, the voting was as follows: Total vote for republican candidates

Total vote for democratic candidates 1.565 At the presidential election November 6 the three districts of the First ward cast the following vote for each of the presidential electors: Total vote for each of the republican

From this statement it appears that more votes were cast at the democratic primaries of the First ward for councilman than were cast for Grover Cleveland at an exciting presidential election. On the face of it, therefore, the most bare-faced frauds ever perpetrated at the polls of Omaha were openly carried on at the First ward democratic primaries. What do the respectable democrats say to that?

THE general opinion of railroad men seems to be that the great road-on paper-between Salt Lake City and Sioux City is only a bluff, and will never be built. It is difficult to see why it should be. Sioux City is making remarkable progress, and there is a fine bridge over the river at that point, but why a road should be built from it to Salt Lake City is a conundrum that no man can find out.

How quickly our citizens resent the outrage if a thief comes into their houses and filches a trifle. But how indifferent our taxpayers are to the selection of a boodler to the city council who robathem without mercy.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS The breeding stables of the Russian em pire in making their annual report have made many general statements about the horses of Russia which are decidedly interesting to military men. The weakness of old countries is invariably in cavalry because land has a tendency to become devoted excluto tillage, and horticulture in all its branche so that the pastures and the marsh lands dis appear, and norsebreeding with them. France in spite of the resources offered by Algeria is never really ready for war because of insufficient horses for the cavalry and horse artillery. Russia is now the ally of France and could help her out of her dilemma very easily, for there are no less than 21,000,000 of horses within the bounds of the empire. Russia has actually unlimited cay alry, and has mussed on the frontiers of Aus tria, more than one hundred thousand cavalrymen, the most tremendous mounted force that the world has known since the days of Attila and his Huns. As the tendency of modern warfare is clearly in the lines first developed by Phil Sheridan cavalry instead of becoming obsolete, are more and more necessitated. Their duty is to destroy railread lines of communication. stroy railroad lines of communication, to cut off magazines, to take possession in advance of important strategic points, and to cover al movements by incessant action along the Russia's cavalry are evidently in tended to cover the advance of the four hun-dred thousand men massed against Galicia, waiting for a signal that will come from the palace of Loo where the king of Holland is

The German emperor was received with loud acclamations in Italy, because the Italians consider the Germans their best perhaps their only allies. So long as he was within the bounds of their country every

dying of old age.

vision for it. The act of congress pro- I thing that was reported of the illustrious | our own Quakers. They were not interguest was in terms of high approval. But after his departure the Italians, and particularly the Romans, spoke of him as their au cestors might have spoken of Alaric when he was still an auxiliary of the Eternal city They declared him to be a rude, blunt sol dier, very rade and painfully blunt. He would not speak to any of the foreign ambassadors at the court of King Humberto. neither would he address a word to the president of the italian chambers when he was presented to bin. This was particularly unfortunate, according to the Diritto, because that gentleman thought so much of bimself Art, music, literature, the charms of societ and the graces of courtesy are things abhoent to him, so the Italians say, and his pos as a soldier, and nothing but a soldier evidently the result of conviction that diering is the life best suited to him. thought by German journalists that the emperor could not conceal his disdain of the Italian army, which was reviewed before him and that he was particularly disgu-the Bersaglieri, the picked infantry who perform all their movements at a pace, which though not a double, is very much faster than the ordinary time. A French staff officer who was present drew the most unfavorable conclusions as to the status of the Italian army, and it is very probable, as German journals suggest, that the review made the emperor feel very tired.

News comes from Zanzibar that British

naval officers boarded a Belgian steamer off that coast and found that there were 400 slaves in the hold and between decks who were being taken to the Belgian colony on the Congo. From the first inception of King Leopold's enterprise, it became clear that nothing could be done without slave labor, and it now appears that the arrangements for obtaining slaves from the Arab slavetraders frequenting Zanzibar from the in terior were made by the Belgian consul. It is hard to believe that it was not done with the knowledge and consent of the Belgian government. Two out of the 400 claimed that they had been kidnapped, but the remainder made no objection to slaver,, and the British officers neither detained the vessel nor released any of the negroes save the two who made complaint. In the face of this discovery, how hypocritical seems the talk about a crusade to put down the Arab slave-traders in central Africa. Cardina Lavigerie is as carnest as Peter the Hermit but no one believes that any nations mean business except England and Germany, and they have their own reasons for combatting Arab influence. The French government has the merit of being more honest in the matter than any other, for Minister Floquet point-blank refused participation in the cru-sade, and declined to discuss the matter Moreover, England and Germany are not going to act in concert, and the probabilities are increasing that the mahdi and his Soudanese and his Arab allies will come out vic

What the turkey is to the American the goose is to the German, and, indeed, to the Irishman. But under the atrocious system of misgovernment to which Ireland has been subjected for hundred of years, the Irisuman who gets potatoes considers himself happy, and Irish geese are for English stomachs. Not so with the German workingman who is able to give himself the national treat of roast goose once a month, or thereabouts, during the winter season when geese are fat, and work is abundant. The Germans eat apple sauce with their goose, but it is scien-tifically compounded of stewed apples. chopped raw offin in proportions according to personal judgment, and large raisins, the whole delicately dusted with cinnamon Those who have not tried this sauce will be astonished to find that the chopped onion serves to bring out the flavor of the apple and the raisins add an agreeable richness and fullness. Some professors of the kitchen leave out the cinnamou, but the Germans, as a rule, use it with undiscriminating profuse ness. When the German artizan wishes to economize he buys ducks instead of a goose and uses the same sauce for them. Omaha, owing to the strong German, Standisavian and Bohemian element in the population, geese are more carefully bred and fed, and fatted for the table than in any other transformation, and an immense number city of America, and an immense nu were consumed on Thanksgiving day. in Germany geese are eaten on Sunday by

The attention of archæologists in Europe is eing directed towards the so-called Celtinonuments in western France. Some of these are made up of several huge stones, others consist of a single stone, others again are circles of single stones. The names are as neculiar as the monuments. A large stone standing on end alone is a menhir, a dolman is a tomb composed of a number of perpendicular stones covered by one huge horizontal stone, and a cromlech is a circle of associated menhirs. Menhirs are also called pehlyans, which is quite a Persian word. Generally the circles are approached by long avenues of menhirs. There is a monument at Carnac of this character which appears to be the same in principle as the great temple of Karnak near Thebes in Upper Egypt, only the many different parts are splendid halls in one, and simple spaces enclosed by mono liths in the other. The general impression seems to be that a race prior to the Phoeni-cians of Tyre, and who may be considered as the true Phoenicians, which the Tyrians were not, spread their religious belief in countries, leaving to the people of countries the task of formulating a cult from it commensurate with their own degree of civilization. Thus the Egyptians, bein highly civilized, developed their view of the Memphis and Thebes, whilst the Gauls of France, being barbaric, made the cromleche of Carnae and Balbee. No one can reasona bly doubt that Carnac is the same as Kar nak and Balbec as Baalbek.

The American freetraders are nailing their colors to the mast, and declaring that if they are true to their principles victory must come sooner or later. This is well, and it shows that the trust which the Cobden club placed in them was well deserved. But by the irony of fortune the Cobden club has ceased to be the sir oracle of England, and even the very dogs bark in favor of fair trade, which is only another name for protection. English artizans have discovered that free trade means a competition among all the nations of the earth to manufacture cheaply, and this means low wages for They have also found out that their interest is in manufacturing things at home, and not in buying cheaper things from abroad. England is on the verge of going i for protection, and for bi-metallism, having found that dishonesty and hypocrisy are not paying stock in the long run. But this means virtually the surrender of her foreign trade in South America and Asia and Africa to the Germans, who manufacture more cheaply than the English because their workmen are accustomed to lower wages and have many social advantages and pleas ures through a better form of government,

The Sydney Herald, the most important paper in New South Wales, has sent a special correspondent into that part of the province which lies west of the Darling river, to make a faithful report of the drought, of which rumors had reached the capitol of the province. The Darling is the principal affluent of the river Murray, and all the land upon it, both to the east and west, has devoted to sheep raising. This, indeed, was the quarter whence came the greater part of the splendid Australian wool. From the re-ports of this correspondent the drought has nearly wiped out the sheep farms, which were already in a bad way on account of the rabbits, which ate all the bush, as the Aus-tralians call the stunted vegetation of tree-less plains. He gives the name of one indi-vidual who alone has lost 25,000 sheep, all of which died from over-drinking when they got water, or from actual thirst, or got bog-ged in the bottoms of exhausted tanks and so perished, their eyes being placked out by carrion crows whilst they were yet alive. His statements, however, tend to show that if the rain was husbanded in smaller tanks, and the flocks were very greatly subdivided sheep farms could still be maintained. Bu the shepherds are now too few to handle the enormous numbers under their charge, and this ill-judged parsimony lies at the bottom of the wholesale destruction of great flocks.

Servia has a sect called Nazarines whose doctrines are similar to those preferred by fered with, although many of the members were Austrian and Hungarian subjects who had slipped into Servia to escape military service. In their assemblies, however, they strongly resented the manner in which King Milan obtained a divorce from the beautiful Queen Nathalie. This made the king very mad, and the police have received orders to close up the Nazarene meetings and to send across the frontier Austrian and Hungarian subjects belonging to the order.

Won By the East.

The contest for the belt-the blizzard belt -between Dakota and the eastern coast has been handsomely won by the latter.

What the Boarders Found.

Lancoln Journal A turkey of the barnyard lay dying near he fence, it had its body with it, but its sead had wandered hence; but just before it lost its head it whispered soft and low Take a message and a token from my lips before I go; tell the boarders not to tackle me unless with dynamite, and then they'll have to use so much they'll blow me out of sight; have me stuffed with leather belting. I want no sage in mine, for I was born in ancient Rome in B. C. 49."

Dan't to "Lige."

Minneapolis Tribune.

Dan'l has sent his congratulations to 'Lige" and offered to turn over to him an unused stock of letters of thanks and regrets and other valuable formulæ so necessary in the executive office, to show him where he keeps the pads and blotting paper, the key to the back stairs, and to furnish an inventory of the potatoes and other supplies on hand, and to do anything he can to help his successor get the hang of things. Dan'l is a gentleman and knows what is due from one factotum to another.

Ballot Reform.

Century For December. This is one of the reforms which must some, for without it our system of popular government cannot be maintained. Every election, especially in our large cities, shows that until this reform is secured all other reforms are impossible of accomplishment. The control of the election machinery, of the printing end distributing of the ballots, must be taken from the politicians and put into the hands of the state. That is, we must take the power to control our elections, away from the men who have no responsibility and no interest in government save extravagance and corruption, and put it into the hands of officials who are sworn to do their duty. Of what use is it to try to get honest men nominated for office when we leave in the hands of the political workers the power to defeat them at the polls by distributing fraudulent or defective bollots, or by making "deals" and "dickers" which cheat the people of their will? We have talked for years about reforming the primaries and the nominating conventions, but not one particle of progress has been made. Under the Massachusetts law any 400 voters, in case of a candidate for state office, and any 100 voters, in case of a candidate for a lesser office, by uniting in a petition in behalf of a candidate of their choice can have his name printed upon the official ballots and have those ballots distributed at the polls at the public expense. What more certain way of reforming the primaries could be devised than this? If there were such a law in New York City there would be an end to the astonishing spectacle which is there so often presented of a "boss" setting up a candidate of his own for office in spite of all protests and frequently electing him in spite of all opposition. Under such a low both "bosses" and primaries in a very short time would lose their present dominance in our politics.

In fact, there is scarcely a form of iniquity known to our election method which a good ballot law would not cradicate. We should be rid at one stroke of the assessments upon candidates, of the bribing and bulldozing of voters, of the nomination of notoriously unfit idates, of "deals" and "dickers" and "trades" at the polls. All these would disappear, for the simple reason that the machinery of elections would be taken out of the hands of irresponsible and often dishonest men. Such an obvious and imperative re form as this cannot be long delayed.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Secretary Whitney will go to Europe in the spring and will remain several years on that continent.

Levi P. Morton says the question of his visiting President-elect Harrison at Indian apolis yet remains to be decided.

Emperor William has been suffering lately from severe neuralgic headaches and a re turn of the catarrhal difficulty in his left ear Senator Ingalls carries a Waterbury watch. The senator's mysterious silence during the late campaign is explained. He was winding

his watch. R. B. Harrison writes to a friend in Roch ester that his father's majority in his ward was 777—a gain over '84 in the voting precinct of 91, and in the ward of nearly 800.

Mrs. Harrison is a voracious reader and is particularly fond of Browning. She has also many interesting accomplishments and is elever in charades, **t** ibleaux, and such things. The Rev. C. W. Blodgett, of Atlantic, Ia., was unable to sit up at the time of the election, but was carried to the polls on a stretcher and voted for Harrison and Mor

Mr. Blaine is expected in Washington soon after the holidays, and will spend the re-mainder of the winter there. He will reside on a pleasant street not far from the white Miss Catherine Simonds has just retired

from the position of teacher in the Franklin grammar school, Boston, which she has held or fifty years. Her pupils cover four gener-

Mrs. O. C. Converse, who is now living in Waterbury, Conn., at the age of seventy-eight, says she taught Prisident Garfield for iwhile in her school at South Bend, and also

had General Harrison for a pupil. Ignatius Donnelly was a candidate for governor of Minnesota, withdrew, ran for the state senate and was defeated. The descipie of Bacon thinks his sufferings and defeats should lubricate his way to the office of United States marshal of Minnesota.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings.

Congressman James Laird has gone to Eureka Springs, Ark., for his health. The people of Norfolk are fully satisfied that a paper mill at that point would pay. Turkey thieves got in their work at Wood River on the dark nights before Thanksgiv-

Rev. George E. Dye, pastor of the Baptist church at Wilber, struck for a raise of saliey and got it. A North Loup man has completed arrange-

ments to bring an excursion of people to the Loup valley in the spring. The board of trade of Stromsburg has taken steps to look into the apparent discriminntion against that place by the Union Pa-cific in the matter of freight rates.

Just before going to press on Thanksgiv-ing day the Fremont Tribune received intelligence that Grover Cleveland, not being able to retain anything on his stomach but crow, had vetoed his Thanksgiving message, A Wood River urchin attempted to imitate his mother's method of singeing a chicken by building a fire in the middle of the floor

und throwing the bird in the flames.

From a friend in need the editor of the Barneston Bell received a basket containing two boxes mustard sardines, three bottles Best's beer, one battle old Kentucky bour-bon and a card bearing the senders name and his best wishes for a Thanksgiving

family discovered the fire before much dam-

John Koberg, the Madison man who was shot while foraging Thanksgiving turkey, lies in a critical condition. It is feared that amputation of the thigh will have to be performed. The rifle used in shooting him was the same one with which Roten and Ashley were murdered at Broken Bow.

The Atkinson Graphic reports that an 'honest' granger the other day hauled in a load of hay for one of the town physicians in payment of his bill. In driving over the prairie the wind blew so hard that 600 or 800 or sod were "blown" into the center of the load, and was not noticed by the of the load, and was not hoteler was farmer in unloading. His attention was called to ft, however, and he promptly weighed it hack with the wagon. The wind plays some curious capers in this country.

The Dubuque county poor house has sixty umates at present. Fred Buss, of Palo, was kicked by a horse

and died in a short time.

The price of hay at Fort Dodge has dropped. It is now \$2 per ton. The school boys at Des Moines quarreled, drew knives, and had a nice little cutting

scrape. Dubuque has forty deaf mutes and is make

lug a move to establish a school for the deaf and dumb. With the beginning of the new year th Reokuk Gas company proposes making an-other decided reduction in the price of gas.

James Buckwater, an inmate of the Soldiers' home at Marshalltown, died of softening of the brain. He was fifty years old, and served during the war in Company B, Second lowa infantry.

Several years ago a man-deposited \$1,200 in the Canton Savings bank. He disappeared and all efforts to find him were fruitless. Recently he was discovered in an insane asylum at Naperville, Cal. Relatives in Illi nois were also found who will take charge of the \$1,200 and accrued interest.

The Great Northwest The A. O. U. W. of Helena, Mont., have

just dedicated a new hall. The Oregon Railway and Navigation road bed is nearly completed to Mulien, Ioaho. The republicans will have sixteen majority on joint ballot in the Montana legislature,

Citizens of Gunnison, Colo., are trying to secure a United States fish hatchery at that A Los Angeles dealer claims to have made \$1,000 from a single carload of butter shipped

from the east.

It is rumored that the Temescal tin mines in San Bernardino have been purchased by an English company. Wildcats, lynxes and coyotes near Pioche,

Nev., travel in bands and are killing many sheep and young cattle. The people of Orland, Colusa county, Cal. have voted in favor of issuing Bonds for

irrigation canals and works. A Laramie girl only eight years of age with \$10, a gold watch chain and some pho tographs.

The people of Laramie are kicking be cause they will have to sit on the fence and watch the "Oriental Limited" go by without stopping. There are now about one hundred men em

ployed on the Marion coal mine, in Jerome Park, Colo., and two trains a day are required to transport the output. It being impossible to find bricklayers ou of employment on the Pacific coast, the con-tractor for the new public building at Carson

imported his force from the east. The ground all over northern California has been ready for the plow for a week, but the rain persists in coming down and nothing has yet been done in the fields.

The Michigan mine, which the Lusk Her says is the richest in central-eastern Wyoming, has been sold to Denver capital ists, who will work it for all there is in it. A Wyoming paper remarks that it is a sad commentary upon the sheep industry that

even the small amounts for which the flocks

are now being sacrificed, usually go to pay debts secured by mortgage. The largest bear ever killed in the moun tain range near Colorado Spring, was by Mr. Riggs, who lives back of Pike's Peak, the other day. It had been exceedingly trouble-

some to the ranchmen of that vicinity. At Bloomington, Mariposa county, Cal., the two-year-old daughter of Albert Dunferd fell upon a beer bottle, the neck of which was broken, and a splinter of which penetrated her heart. The child was dead when lifted

from the ground by her mother. The officers of the Colorado Horticultural society have been in communication with the Denver real estate exchange for some time past relative to a proposed exhibit of the re-sources of the state in the growing of all kinds of fruit. It is proposed to open this exhibit in Denver on January 10 next, con tinuing three days. After that the entire exhibit will be sent to Boston, where it will be

displayed at the exposition. The Winnemucker Silver State gives the following instance of Piute surgery: Charley, who attempted suicide by shootreported out of danger. Natches, who has had much experience in Piute surgery, sucked the bullet out of the wound. The ball struck the right check have ball struck the right cheek bone and plowed ts way through the front part of the head lodging under the eye in the left cheek. Natches' suction power is greater than a force pump.

THE BASE BALL ASSOCIATION. Officers Elected at the Annual Meeting Last Night-Plans For '89.

The annual meeting of the Omaha Base Ball association took place last night at 1102 Farnam street. The principal object of the meeting was to elect directors and officers for the ensuing year. All the old directors were present except Dr. A. J. Worley, and out of 124 shares of stock eighty-four were represented. The following directors and officers were elected: J. S. McCormick, president; J. J. Hardin, vice president; E Brandt, secretary: J. M. Dougherty, treasurer: A. J. Worley, J. J. Philbin and A. J. McKone, directors. The last named gentleman was chosen as director in the place of Jack Morrison, resigned.

After the general meeting, at which the officers were elected as stated above, the newly appointed directors held a special meetng. The president called attention to the meet of the Western Base Ball association to be eld at Minneapolss next week, and asked that a representation from Omaha b sated to attend. President McCormick and Secretary Brandt were selected for that es-pecial duty. The delegation was instructed to light for the guarantee as against the percentage system now in vogue. It was claimed that Omaha had paid \$1,800 more han they received from other clubs during last season, and only three times did the get more than the guarantee. There were also opinions expressed in favor of a six club lengue as against an eight club, as prevailed last season. It would be much better to have six good clubs than three good and five bad ones. The opinion prevailed that Milwauk St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Joseph, Des Moir and Omaha would be the clubs selected form the Western league next season.

AMUSEMENTS.

An entire change of bill by the Vokes company last night afforded an opportunity to judge of its versatility, particularly with respect to Miss Vokes, and the verdict cannot be otherwise than one of commendation. Es pecially happy was Miss Vokes in the part of Ludy Lucile Grafton in "The Circus Rider," part which enables her to show with nurked success those peculiarities of man ner which distinguishes her in light comedy. She was clever, also, as Miss Lilly in the 'Pantomine Rehearsai,' but with less op-portunity for employing her special talents. The support was very creditable throughout Mr. Thorpe and Mr. Morris being conspict ously successful. There was a numerous audience and the entertainment was well re ceived.

Florence. The city council will meet next Monday

night to take action on some very important measures. Motions will be made for the passing of ordinances, levying a tax on pooand billiard tables, enforcing the gambling laws, and one concerning the furnishing of prisoners with liquor. It has been discovered that a number of men while in confine ent were in a continual state of intoxic on, the liquor having been given them b The trial of the Lantry boys for assault

and battery will take place next Monda The charges were preferred by Mr. Depu the father of the little boy attacked. One he former stated that a prominent of Florence instigated him to his act by offerng him money.

The three special coaches used by the em ployes of the waterworks, which made morning and evening trip to and from Omaha"

have been laid off. The company expended over \$600 in two weeks for fares, Frank White, who was fined in accordance with an ordinance prohibiting the fencing of sublic grounds, will make a light in the dis-

trict court for possession of Market Place. the property in question.

A remarkable amount of building is going on at Florence, mostly residences. Yester-day Mr. Tucker began work on a new store

on Prospect street.

A grand flourish of trumpets often heralds the advent of an article which fails, when tried, to justify the noise made in its behalf. The unassuming nerits of Van Dazer's flavoring extracts derived from choice fruit, of standard purity, and elected over uarter of a century ago to the chief dace among flavors, are too well known o need more than a general reminder, Cheap competition of valueless articles heightens the popularity of these. All

Another Indictment Against Tallman. CHICAGO, Nov. 30 .- Another indictment was returned by the grand jury this morning against Thomas Taliman, late cashier of the bankrupt Traders' bank. It is found under the same statute as that of last week-for receiving deposits knowing the bank to be insolvent. This indictment covers the \$70, 000 of deposits received October 1, three days before the bank failed. This sum was made up of a number of deposits, and there is a count in the indictment for each.

SORE FROM KNEE TO ANKLE.

Skin entirely gone. Flesh a mass of disease. Leg diminished one-third in size, Condition hopeless. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

by the Cuticura Remedies.

For three years I was amost crippled with an awful sore leg from my knee down to my ankle; the skin was entirely gone, and the flesh was one mass of disease. Some physicians pronounced it incurable. It had diminished about one-third the size of the other, and I was in a hopeless condition. After trying all kinds of remedies and spending hundreds of dollars, from which I got no rellef whatever, I was persuaded to try your Curicura Remunes, and the result was as follows: After three days I noticed a decided change for the better, and at the end of two months I was completely cured. My flesh was purilled, and the bone (which had been exposed for over a vear) got some. The flesh began to grow, and to-day, and for nearly two posed for over a year) got soama. The flesh be-gan to grow, and to-day, and for nearly two years past, my leg is as well as ever it was, sound in every respect, and not a sign of the disease to S. G. AHERN, Dubois, Dodge Co., Ga.

Terrible Suffering from Skin Diseases.

I have been a terrible sufferer for years from diseases of the skin and blood, and have been diseases of the skin and blood, and have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors. Have had the best of physicians and spent humbreds of dollars, but got no crellef until I used the Cuttoura Remedies, which have cured me, and left my skin as clear, and my blood as pure as a child's.

IDA MAY BASS, Olive Branch P. O., Miss.

From 145 Pounds to 172 Pounds.

I have taken several bottles CUTICURA RESOLVEST with all the results I could wish for. About this time last year, when commencing its use, I weighed 145 pounds, and to-day I weighed 145 pounds. GEO. CAMPBELL, Washington, D. C. NOTE.—The CUTICURA RESOLVENT is beyond all doubt the greatest blood purifier ever com-

pounded. CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Puri-fler, internally, are a positive cure for every form of Skin and Blood Disease, from Pimples to Scrofula.

Sold everywhere, Price; Cuticuma, 50c.; Soap, 25c.; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass. **E** Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and scalp preserved and beauti-



HOW MY BACK ACHES! Back Ache, Kidney Pains, and Weak-ness, Soreness, Lameness, Strains and Pain RELIEVED IN ONE MINCTE by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, The first and only pain-killing plaster. 25 cents.

> TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

Sutro Tunnel Company.

States Circuit Court, Ninth Circuit District of Nevada and the property of that company will be sold there under at an early date. The Reorganization Committee hereby gives notice that stockholders of that company will be allowed a FINAL opportunity to pro-tect their hitherto-unassented stock by subscribing to the new bonds and depositing their stock as heretofore advertised. Subscriptions to said bonds will be

received at the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broad-way, New York, at the following terms, to-wit: 55 CENTS PER SHARE, ASSENT-ING FROM THE DATE HEREOF TO

NOV. 3, 1888, AT 12 M., and thereafter

O CENTS PER SHARE, ASSENTIN UNTIL JAN. 2, 1889, AT 3 P. M.

Subscribers to the bonds will receive Trust Company certificates, entitling them to the same number of shares as those deposited by them, and \$1, in bonds for each 50 cents and 60 cents respectively paid by them. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent, will be allowed on subscriptions from date of payment.

The gradent should be made by check on New York to the Union Trust Company and should be accompanied by the stock duly endorsed in blank and an authorization to the Union Trust Company. Blank forms for this authorization and copies of circulars can be obtained upon application at the Union Trust Company's office, or at room 9, seventh floor, Milis Building, New York. New York, and New Your, October 3, 1888.

H. R. BALTZER, Chairman. GORDON MACDONALD. P. C. A. M. VAN WEEL, OTTO LOWENGARD. THEODORE SELIGMAN.



argo medical journal. Consultation by Mail or in Person with our Reorganized Free Concuttation by Mail or in Person with our Reorganized Committing Roard.
Full a tength quickly restens to YOUNG MEN who through Fully, View or Ignorease have Wessened and Incillutated Nervous Bisteries and Danied and Represed to Proceed that Nervous Bisteries and Danied and Represed to Proceed the Powers to OLDER MEN whose Virility and Potency have premained by the Proceedings of the P turely weakened and who find the manives less Virtues or totally irreft of Forer; plan to MARRIES MEN OR MEN ABOUT TO MARRY who dread their weakeness to be sent if the whose blood is bound with impurities transmissible to dispring. SPLENDID ILLUSTRATED MEDICAL WORK FREE. FREE CONSULTATION ID Mall or in Person WITH A FULL MEDICAL CONSULTING SOARD OF G PHYSICIANS.

WYARICOCELE BADICALLY CURED WITHOUT DPERATION. CIVIALE REMEDIAL AGENCY

Nebraska National Bank. U. S. DEPOSITORY, OMAHA, NEB.

Paid Up Capital.....\$400.000 Surplus..... 50,000 H. W. YATES, President.
LEWIS S. REED, Vice President.
A. E. TOUZALIS, 2nd Vice President.
W. H. S. HUMBES, Caskles
W. V. MORSE,
H. W. YATES,
LEWIS S. REED.
Banking Office.

THE IRON BANK, Corner litn and Farnam Sts.

A General Banking Business Transacted.