THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Elitor.

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George B. Tzschuck, sourctary of The Bee
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the actual circulation of The DALLY BEE for
the week ending September 14, 1889, was as fol-

[Seal.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Etate of Nebraska,
County of Douglas.
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 September, 1888, 18,154 copies; for October 1888, 18,984 copies; for November, 1883, 18,256 copies; for December, 1888, 18,223 copies; for January, 1889, 18,574, copies; for February, 1889, 18,586 copies; for March, 1889, 18,584 copies; for April, 1889, 18,559 copies; for May, 1889, 18,696 copies; for June, 1889, 18,585 copies; for July, 1889, 18,536 copies, Geo. B. Tzschuck, Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 31st day of August, A. D., 1889, [SEAL.]

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public

KING CORN is beyond the reach of Jack Frost in this section.

THE prospects are that when the campaign is over the democrats of Ohio won't know they were in it.

THE medical society of the Missouri valley meets in this city to-day. It will find Omaha enjoying good health.

THE alacrity with which the democrats of Iowa are getting together is not such as to jar the landscape to any great

No WONDER the footpads failed to get anything. When it comes to holding people up "Old Hutch" is no amateur himself.

THE fatality in the ring at St. Louis was certainly shocking. There is one consolation, however. The victim was a prize fighter.

THERE is a world of grim humor in the charge of the Sioux City jobbers that a railroad has been discriminating in favor of Omaha.

WHEN the threatened invasion by the Chinese, which Bishop Fowler tells about, takes place won't Dennis Kearney have to hustle?

THE union depot project now appears to be a possibility. When it reaches the probable stage we will have the old cow-shed painted scarlet.

IT HAS finally been decided that the Tenth street viaduct shall be eighty feet wide. The important question now is, how long will it be-before work is begun on it?

WHILE the railroads are clutching each other's throats in a wild effort to harmonize rates, the shippers of the northwest feel temporary relief from their rapacity.

STILL the Chicago boodler comes trooping home and even-handed justice in the city by the lake imposes a nominal fine and takes him once more under her protecting mantle.

IF SOME of the aspirants for a seat on the district bench were honored with appointment, they would render themselves liable to prosecution for obtaining a salary under false pretense.

THE party by the name of Gibson who has been disposing of county property for his own benefit should be given to understand that this is the sole perquisite of the commissioners.

THE Tenth street viaduct will be eighty feet wide. This will allow ample room for the editor of the Repubhean and the chief of police to pass each other without a collision.

A BLANKET mortgage of one hundred and sixty million dollars is to be put on the Northern Pacific railroad. That should be sufficient to protect it from the cold and snow of the northern winds.

THE St. Louis method of prize fighting is commendable. One of the youthful thumpers was slugged into eternal sleep, and the victor stands a first-class chance of spending the rest of his days in the penitentiary.

No soonen had Mayor Broatch declared himself in favor of locating the world's fair in New York than Councilman Hascall moved that it be located at Chicago. New York, as well as Chicago, is now indebted to Omaha for encouragement and comfort.

THE statement of the Union Pacific carnings for the first seven months of the year shows a snug surplus over expenses, though not as great as for the same period last year. The statement emphasizes the fact that the property is on a substantial paying basis and would earn an enormous dividend if the water was squeezed out of the stock.

WYOMING AND STATEHOOD. The constitutional convention of Wyoming is making fair progress and so far as its work has gone it has been in the main well done. The question that has most obstructed the proceedings and which appeared likely to be a source of considerable discord, that of woman suffrage, it now appears probable will

be settled by the adoption of a constitutional provision for universal suffrage. The suffrage committee reported in favor of this, and it is significant of the result that a motion to submit the question of woman suffrage separately to a vote of the people was lost. It is believed that fully fourfifths of the men of the territories are opposed to female suffrage, but some of those who are most opposed to it are among the most zealous advocates of statehood. They do not want to prevoke the opposition of the female voters by submitting a constitution depriving them of the suffrage. The opponents of statehood, who are also, as a body, opposed to female suffrage, hope for an anti-suffrage article, for that would give them the help of the woman voters to defeat the constitution at the polls. As the women

ance-holding body of very considerable importance. A correspondent of the New York Times, who has investigated the situation in Wyoming, found that the demand for a state government is not a unanimous one. To the people in the sparsely settled portions of the territory statehood is not so attractive as it is to those in other parts whose condition is more favorable for meeting the increased demands and burdens involved in maintaining a state government. The opposition comes most largely from the democrats, from fear that the political complexion will be more and more surely republican, but it is to some extent shared by republicans. This opposition, however, is not very formidable, and unless the convention rejects the proposal for universal suffrage, which now appears

have the right to vote in determining

whether they shall or shall not

be disfranchised, they constitute a bal-

very improbable, no difficulty will be encountered in having the constitution ratified by the people. It would doubtless earry with the women arrayed against it, but greater effort would be required. So far there has been no conspicuous

indication of railroad influence in the convention, and the tendency appears to be to adopt a liberal policy toward the roads, or at least to prescribe no barsh or oppressive conditions the effect of which might be to interfere with railroad development. What may happen later on, however, when the requirements of statehood are to be met, can not safely be predicted from the present inactivity and apparent indifference of the railroads. When a congressman and senators are to be elected the time will have arrived for the corporations to assert the aselves, and it would be an altogether exceptional experience if they should fail to do so. The prospect of Wyoming receiving favorable consideration for its claims to statehood from the next congress is regarded as much more favorable than for the other territories that | wooden pavement only because ft | buttons and native brass. The spectacle are moving in the same direction.

HOME AND FOREIGN LABOR. The party of fifty American skilled workmen who weat abroad in July to investigate the condition of labor in various countries of Europe returned last week. The men of every trade in the expedition unite in saving that the workmen in Europe are not as well paid and do not work as hard or as many hours as the workmen of the United States. The members of this party, each representing a different industry, visited England, France and Germany, each man giving special attention to investigating the condition of the labor employed in the trade with which he is connected. As a result of these opinions the consensus of opinion is that on the whole the skilled workmen in the United States are better off than their European brethren, and that they have little reason to fear the competition of European labor. In a number of industries, by reason of the indisposition to use improved machinery, it costs more to produce articles than in this country, besides which the greater part of the labor of Europe is less efficient than that of America. All these intelligent workmen agree that the United States is far preferable to any country of Europe for the skilled worker, although the European artisan as a rule works fewer hours than the workmen of this country and has more holidays.

The testimony of these expert observers is highly interesting, and ought to be valuable in disposing of some of the erroneous statements and false theories that are prevalent regarding the relative condition of labor in Europe and America. It is doubtless true that certain classes of labor in this country are no better off than in Europe, but there can be no question that skilled labor in every department of industry in the United States enjoys a higher average prosperity than similar labor abroad, and certainly has much greater opportunities. There are localities in this country where the wages paid and the amount of labor performed render the condition of the workers no more favorable than that abroad, but taking the whole country through it is not to be doubted that the skilled workmen of America are better conditioned than

those of any other country in the world. No better evidence of the prosperity and thrift of the working classes of a country is to be found than that furnished by the statistics of the savings banks, and a comparison of these in this couetry with any country of Europe will very conclusively show the superior advantages enjoyed by American workmen. The single state of New York makes a showing of savings that will compare favorably with that of England, Germany or France, the latest returns of the savings institutions of that state giving the number of depositors at over thirteen hundred thousand, the average deposit of each being nearly four hundred dollars. Five hundred and twenty million dol-

single state, nearly the whole of it representing the accumulated earnings of labor, is certainly a significant fact in its bearing upon the question of the condition of the workingmen in the United

States. There are periods of depression in this country when the employment and remuneration of labor are upsatisfactory. There are classes of labor whose condition it is desirable to improve. But as a whole nowhere else is labor so well rewarded as in the United States, nowhere else is it so generally prosperous, nowhere else has it so great opportunities, and nowhere else has it so few sound reasons for complaint. This is the testimony of the fifty intelligent workmen who have just returned from the investigation of the condition of European labor, and it ought to have a reassuring influence with American workmen generally.

DON'T SPOIL THE BUILDING. The council committee on public property and buildings has decided upon a light-colored granite for the base, and Berea stone, trimmed with Portage red stone, for the superstructure of the new city hall. This is a very serious mistake. Its effect, if carried out, would mar the appearance of the building and make it an architectural abortion.

In choosing the material for a public building its surroundings should be taken into account, as well as the effects which would be produced in carrying out the architect's designs. There is no doubt that Berea sandstone is durable, and when used in a classical cut-stone structure like the court house or Commercial National bank, its effect is pleasing. But just imagine the court house or Commercial bank with red-stone windowsiils and caps. Could anything be more inappropriate? The city hall building with Berea stone and Portage trimmings on a light granite base, standing against THE BEE building, would be horribly grotesque.

This is not the worst feature, how ever. The plans of the city hall are extremely ornamental, and the stone work is to be rockfaced. Light colored rock-faced stone will catch and absorb dust and smoke and stain so as to make the building look like an old smoke-house. Anybody who has seen rock-faced Berea stone buildings in Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland and elsewhere will attest that they absorb smoke and dust and within a very few years become dingy and prematurely aged.

Omaha wants a city hall building that will be a thing of beauty and a joy forever. It should be a building that will hold its color and the color should be as much as possible subdued and in harmony with the design of the architect. A dark granite base with Portage red or Colorado red stone would be in keeping with the surroundings, and would moreover keep its color and remain unaffected by the ravages of time. It is to be hoped the committee will revise its decision in regard

GIVE THEM FAIR PLAY.

may be cheaper than stone. But owing to the fact that a great deal of property has been held for speculation, owners have sought the cheaper kind of pavement with the expectation of disposing of their holdings before the pavement would have to be relaid. There are, of course, some people who prefer wooden pavement because it is noiseless.

THE BEE's opinion has not changed upon the merits of different paving materials. Our aim has been if possible to warn short-sighted property owners against throwing away money on inferior paving material. But when the majority of free-holders upon a street sign for wooden blocks the auhorities are obliged to carry into effect their expressed preferences. Neither the council or the board of public works has any option in the premises. All they can do in the interest of the property owner and city at large is to invite competition, award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder, and hold him strictly to the proper performance of his contract.

The controversy between the chairman of the board of public works and Fred Gray, over the wooden paving contract awarded to Naugle, has manifestly the elements of personal malice, over and above the strict performance of duty. Major Balcombe has no use for Fred Gray, because Gray was active in taking the control of the city hall building out of the hands of Major Balcombe. It is an open secret that Major Balcombe is anxious to punish Gray for meddling with the revised charter. The appeal which the contractor has made for protection against this petty persecution has compelled the council to look into the matter, with a view to putting an end to the whole squabble.

If the council finds that there is a systematic and causeless effort to harass the contractor because of his business relations to Mr. Gray, they may have to take steps to protect him. This is a deplorable controversy at best. As a rule, there has been very indifferent inspection of our paving, and contractors have been allowed to take advantage of the leniency which the board of public works had shown in supervising their work. But contractors also have rights which the city must protect. They should not be subjected to malicious fault-finding any more

than to blackmailing tactics. THE Russian oil wells along the shore of the Caspian sea, the prodigious yield of which has exceeded in quantity the most noted wells in Pennsylvania, have exhausted the subterranean store of oil from which their production has been drawn. Russia has been this country's greatest rival in the petroleum market. With reports of the gradual failure of the oil fields of Pennsylvania comes the news that further and greater discoveries of oil have been made in Wyoming. Eastern capital is already looking towards the western oll fields and if the supply at the east becomes comparlars deposited in the savings banks of a atively exhausted the west will be able

to build up a great industry, which will either to his grave or to the democratic increase the realth of this section in a party. manner at once gratifying and satisfactory.

Poon's Railroad Manual for the present year estimates that nearly eight million of the people of the United States are dependent upon the railroads and industries connected with railroads for a living. It is also stated that the railroad interest is the greatest in the country, and that it has become so thoroughly a part of the economic system of the republic as to be second only to the government itself. This is literally true, and unless the railroad power is checked and curbed, it will soon be more potential than the government, and the American people will become mere serfs of the Goulds and Vanderbilts.

WASHINGTON women have enjoyed the right to vote under the territorial form of government, but at the coming state election it is proposed to ignore them altogether. The women are disposed to fight the matter. As the election officers do not intend to accept the vote of the fair sex they expect to have separate ballot boxes prepared in which their votes may be deposited, and then go to the courts for a decision whether they shall be counted. It will be a nice question of law for the judges of the new state to pass upon.

THE rascality of Ives, developed in the trial in progress in New York, surpasses in brazen duplicity, deliberate robbery and cool, calculating villainy, any scandal of the present generation. The rise and fall of Tweed occupied a decade, but in four years Ives sprung from a beardless youth to a high position among the railroad sharks of the country, confidenced friends and foes alike and defiantly swindled all. When the ordinary stock watering scheme failed him he boldly forged his way into the pockets of his dupes, and covered his tracks with purchased perjurers.

ANOTHER of Cleveland's imported pets has fallen by the wayside in Montana. William B. Webb, ex-secretary of the territory, has been forcibly renuested to refund some six thousand dollars of government money which he made away, with during office hours. Webb was sent west to grow up with the country, but failed to keep his paws off the forbidden pile. He stands a fair chance of being temporarily exiled.

THERE is no better indication of the growth and prosperity of the city than the demand for workmen of every class. In the building trades and public works the supply scarcely equals the demand, and the work mapped out for the fall months insures steady employment for all until winter settles down to business A this region. This fact emphasizes and confirms Omaha's right to the title of the workingman's home.

THE encampment of the state militia at Beatrice is a pronounced success. Despite the absence of the appetizing larder and melon patch which filled the aching voids in Wahoo years ago, the For years THE BEE has counseled | brigadiers and colonels dazzte the specproperty owners against signing for tators with a wilderness of burnished has lost none of its fascinating features by the reduced salaries.

THE authorities might expedite matters by making a public request for all parties having land that has strayed or been stolen from Douglas county to return it at once to the county auditor. The recent finding of one plat of one hundred and sixty and one of ten acres that had gone astray suggests the possibility that there are others outside the county fold.

OUR hyphenated contemporary is not only willing but anxious to dump the government surplus into the Missouri river in a futile attempt to make it navigable. This is a local example of misery seeking company. Mr. Hitchcock is engaged in the dubious work of dumping his surplus into a deep rat-

NEW YORK is already making great plans for "a grand memorial arch for 1892." A few years ago great plans were made for a monument to General Grant, and later on for a centennial arch, but neither passed beyond the paper stage.

THE new government cruiser Baltinore, during the recent trial, attained speed of twenty knots an hour. This s remarkable speed for a war vessel, surpassing the record of the famous Scotch cruiser built for the Chilian government. THE piano and organ manufacturers

of the United States have struck the keynote to financial success and are organizing a trust. The news at hand does not give the desired information that hand organs are included in the possible rise in price. COMBINATION always invites combination. The American brewers who

failed to unload on the British syndi-

cate are about to form a trust to fight

the foamy invader. If the threatened war comes to a head the highways of the country will be deluged with b-eer. ELECTIONS don't come often enough to suit the Bourbon bulldozers in Kentucky and they are extending their field of operations to the courts. Governor Buckner and the state militia promise

Under Fannie's Little Feet. If Miss Fannie Mills of Ohio ever puts her foot down on the proposed freak trust nothing will ever be neard of it afterward.

to contribute some interesting features

for their entertainment.

Advantage of Experience. Sioux City Times.

Judge Groff, of Omaha, the newly pointed commissioner of the general land office, has the advantage of actual experience on the frontier, knows what government land is and how it should be managed.

Two Dreadful Fates.

Chicago Tribune. It seems hardly necessary to point out the obvious warning afforded in the career of Mr. Riddleberger, of Virginia. Too much bad whisky will inevitably lead any man

Sacred Concerts or Gore.

Chicago Times, Cincinnati had a "sacred concert" Sunday, but it was the subject of a very unchristianlike row both before and after. Cincinnati can stand it to forego her Sunday beer, but she must have her sacred concerts even if she wades in Sunday blood to get 'em.

> A Man of Ability. Lincoln Journal

The appointment of Judge Lewis A. Groff as commissioner of the general land office gives great satisfaction to the people of Nebraska, which is his home and where he is well known. He is a lawyer of great ability, of pure personal character and in the prime of manly vigor.

How They Resemble Columbus, Philadelphia Inquirer.

The world's fair committee on sites in New York is about to make a vigorous effort to do something. The slow progress it is making is disappointing but not hopeless. It took Columbus years to persuade the king of Spain to get a move on nim.

The Code Duello. Philadelphia Rem.

A generation ago the duelist was a man respected and admired; to-day he is a laughing stock. Then the duel was a tragedy, now it is a farce. Common sense condemned it, the ablest eloquence of virtue assailed it, the law frowned on and punished it, but public opinion held on to it until the press laughed it down, and by the notoriety it gave dueling took away its fame.

ON THE SIDE.

Edward Bechtoldt, the young New York broker who has won so much on horse racing this year, never goes near the race track, but places all his bets by telegraph through agents. This example is encouraging. After awhile men will stay at home with their families and enjoy a social game of cards down town by telephone.

The Wyoming convention has adopted a clause to the constitution granting women all the civil and political rights and privileges enjoyed by men. This is supposed to include building the kitchen fires and shoveling the snow off the walks.

A huge gob of melancholy will envelop countless homes in this section before the county campaign is over.

Corn is thought to be very generally out of danger of injury from frost. On with the dance and let the ketydids do the fiddling. Ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton and Civil Service Commissioner Lyman are becoming almost uncivil in their civil service reform controversy. But both being northern men they will fight to a finish within the columns of the press and will not transfer the quarrel to some secluded spot where pistols would be substituted for pencils.

The sovereign grand lodge of Odd Fellows' meeting at Columbus, O., defeated a proposition to change the age of eligibility to membership from twenty-one to eighteen. The Odd Fellows mean to get along without the young fellows.

The very warm fight that is being eagendered over the locating of South Dakota's capital will no doubt make the coming winter much milder than usual in that locality. The late storm on the Atlantic coast injured the oyster crop of the season to the extent of nearly two million dollars, and an advance in price is expected. Church festival managers will take notice and add another gallon of water for each oyster in the

The dudes and mashers have fallen on hard lines. The municipal boot is getting in its work in great shape. On the corners it is muted in melancholy

accents that there is more mouth than money affoat among aspirants for county of tices. A huge drought prevails in consequence. An irrigation commission is in or-

The astonishing feature of the discovery of the lost ten acres by the county is that no county officer had a hand in the disappear-Some of the Tenth street property owners are so modest in their demands that if they

were given the world with vinducts over the

oceans, they would claim damages from the rest of mankind for trespassing. The vital statistics for August show a surplus of forty-four births over deaths in this city-proof positive that Omaha is getting there, as the boys say, with both feet.

THE AFTERNOON TEA.

The family flower is the poppy. It was only a summer arrangement "To die when the flowers die." We carelessly said, "When the parting comes No one will cry,"

So we danced or talked or rowed the streams By the light of the midnight moon, We laughed in the sun-but the autumn frosts

Came all too soon. The parting came with a laugh and a jest,

A backward glance and a sigh, But he held my hands to-day till I said "Some one did cry!" Mr. Thomas P. Taylor, the great bustle

nanufacturer of Bridgeport, Conn., says While the sizes and shapes of bustles have changed much during the last year it is not likely that any manufacturers will be compelled to go out of the business so long as bustles sell so well as they do at the present

One of the prettiest women at Bar Harbor is a French woman who is known as the Contesse du Bartonne. She is petite, clever and seemingly wealthy. She has dark eyes and light hair, and dresses in exquisite taste. She is accompanied only by her maid, and says that this is her first visit to this country Pugs are no longer the fashion, and now

we wonder if the ladies will find their short legs and ugly little black noses "so beautiful!" The Scotch and Skye terrier are coming to the front, and as they possess both intelligence and beauty the change is certainly a desirable one. Bessie-How was it you refused Charite when you tove him so !! Jennie-"Because

after proposing once he changed the subject and never referred to it again. I intended to accept him the third time he asked. "I trust you will not think hard of me." he remarked, reaching for his hat. "Sir." she answered frigidly, "one who knows you can never think hard of you." And wander-

ing homeward 'neath the electric light he wondered what it was she meant to convey He (sententiously)-But think of it, Miss Laura, we should have died together. She (musingly)-But think of it, Allyn, how much better to live together. He took the

"No, Mr. Brown, I cannot marry you.

You score a gooser this time." "Can't tell

yet," said Mr. Brown, rising from his knees. "I've got to third, and I haven't had an an swer from the other two yet." Mrs. Grover Cleveland shot a deer in the Adriendacks the other day. As offensive partisan, who intimated that she had aimed

at a chalk-mark on a barn door, was taken out and hanged by an infuriated mob. A compositor wanders along Park row to-day because he set up a sentence-"Hundreds saw the beautiful girl's demise"-and and the printer changed the "d" to "ch."

THE NASHVILLE OF TO-DAY.

Wonderful Changes in the Southern City Since the War.

SOME LANDMARKS STILL STAND.

The Statue of Jackson and the Tomb of Polk-Fighting a Mob With Water - Ante-Bellum Reminiscences.

Nashville Revisited.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 16 .- [Editorial Correspondence. | - The rising sun greets me in the picturesque valley of the Cumberland. We are rapidly approaching the Rock City through red clay ravines and cuts blasted through the rocky hills. We are crossing the Cumberland by the railroad bridge, and presently the din and shout of the backmen and omnibus drivers welcomes us at the entrance of the Chattanooga depot. Again I am in the capital of Tennessee,

with its never-fading reminiscences. Again I walk by the terraces, shaded and perfumed by magnolias. Here is the historic home and tomb of James K. Polk. On the crest of the highest hill stands the capitol, resting upon a foundation of eternal rocks, from which every block of this classical and massive structure was quarried. The horoic statue of Andrew Jackson, the

noblest of Tennesseeans, stands where it stood thirty years ago. Old Hickory still holds the bridle of his iron steed, and the charger is still held in its rampant attitude by his heavy tall.

How vividly I remember the day in the spring of '62, when, standing on an eminence above Edgefield, on the north side of the Cumberland, I beheld the descent of the stars and bars from the flag staff of the capitol, and the starry banner ascending in its place. How my heart was thrilled by the deafening cheers of the blue-coated columns marching up the capitoline hill, regiment after regiment, bands playing national airs and hundreds of starry streamers floating above the thousands of glistening bayonets. Only an exile coming back from a foreign shore can appreciate the sensation. I had not seen a union flag for nearly nine months and had been cut off from all communion with friends and relatives during that period.

its rickety old market house and rookery of a city building. What scenes I witnessed on this same square, during the seven days riots after the fall of Donelson. The mob that had broken into stores, and pillaged the retail merchants, was in full possession of the warehouses in which the confederates had stored their quartermaster and commissary supplies. Out of the windows in the third and fourth stories hundreds of excited men of all colors were pitching down thousands of hams, sides of bacon, packages of clothing and boxes of crackers. Out of the cellars barrels of flour and whisky were rolled upon the pavement and fought for by a savage, hungry crowd of blacks and whites, male and female. Mounted upon a cask in the middle of the square stood Mayor Cheatam, with a cocked derringer in each hand, vainly shouting to the mob to disperse. The Texas Rangers were invoked and made several ineffectual charges with flat sabre stroke, trying to disperse the mob. Finally the fire engines were brought out and streams of water were thrown into the midst of the muddened rioters. It was a sight 1 never shall forget. The crowd broke right and left, and the backbone of the riot was broken by the irresistible force of cold water.

And now I am in the public square with

I am looking up and down the river from the wagon bridge that spans the Cumberland, where once stood the beautiful suspension bridge built by General Zollikoffer and destroyed by the vandal Floyd on his flight southward through this city. What a piece of fancy fireworks he did make of that bridge! It was a dark night. The tarred wire caples, glowing like so many flery snakes, swung back and forth and twisted between the towers until finally the whole mass dropped into the river sixty feet beneath with a thundering crash,

But while I recognize these old landmarks. I am at a loss to find my way over the streets which were so familiar to me in the years gone by. The march of improvement is visible on all sides in this city. When I left here in the spring of 1863 the population was barely 25,000. To-day there are fully 80,000 people in Nashville outside of the suburbs on the other side of the river. As I strolled along the narrow streets lessurely I passed block after block of great brick and stone buildings that had been built since my time. And while the patient Tennessee mule still does duty on some of the horse car lines, the overhead electric motor, with elegant coaches, traverses the greater portion of the city in every direction. Nashville always was a center of southern culture and refinement. She had her universities, colleges and ladies' seminaries before the war. These institutions have been supplemented by spacious school buildings, and more recently by the Vanderbilt and Fisk universities, which take rank with some of the best schools for higher education in the country.

The old Southwestern telegraph office in the second story of an ancient and dilapidated brick building, with its cobwebs on the ceilings, and the dust of the middle ages on window panes and walls, with its dark corridors and rickety stairs and primitive apparatus, in which I had labored and suffered at the outbreak of the war, is a thing of the past. The Western Union office, which has taken its place, is located in a handsome brick building, and the operating room is a model of neatness and convenience. Instead of three operators that were employed in my time, there are now forty key pounders working day and night for dear life. My old time companion, Joseph W. Fisher, who was chief operator over myself and Tom Johnson, still survives the shock of war and the ravages of time. He is now manager of the Nashville office, and will probably remain at that post until "Gabriel blows his horn in the morning." I found Fisher the same whole-souled plodder that he used to be in days of yore. Within a stone's throw of the Chattanooga denot stands an imposing office building ocpied as headquarters by the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railway. "The president's office," said the porter as I entered, "is on the second floor." 'To my question

whether Mr. Thomas, the president of the road, was in, the clerk in the ante-room replied that he was in his private office, "What business shall I say you desire to see him on?" "I have no business with him, I simply come to make a call." Right here let me explain that my acquaintance with Mr. John W. Thomas dates back thirty years and our intercourse had not always been mutually agreeable. When I was telegraph operator in Murfreesbore, in 1859, Thomas was the station agent and proprietor of the depot dining hall. I had come to Murfreesboro direct from Oberlin, O., the most noted abolition town in America. Very naturally I was quizzed by Thomas and others, with whom I came in contact, about Oberlin and the ways of the people in that part of the north. Incidentally I was imprudent enough to find fault with the wretchedly built railroads and telegraph lines and draw a contrast between the improved farm machinery and implements in Ohio and clumsy plows and crude farming implements in Tennessee. That aroused general suspicion and caused much un friendly comment. One day I received a let-

Nashville informing me that my services were dispensed with because I entertained free soil sentiments, which the company could not tolerate from any of its employes. The letter wound up with the urgent advice that I had better go north if I wished to continue in the business. My suspicions at once led me to believe that Thomas was at the bottom of this. On the impulse of the moment I walked over to his house and asked him whether he had written any letter against me to the superintendent. "Yes, I have, sir," replied he. "And what did you write?" said I. "I wrote him that you were an abolitionist and would as soon marry a nigger as a white girl." "You are an infernal liar," I burst out. Thomas immediately pulled down a gun suspended on the wall and would probably have shot me had not Mrs. Thomas rushed between us and finally persuaded me to leave the house. A few days later I bid good bye to Murfreesboro. Instead of going north I went further south, into Mississippi, and finally located at Stevenson, Ala., on the Nashville road. Within a few days after I had taken charge at Stevenson my successor at that point warned me not to come back by way of Murfreesboro or I would be mobbed. I took the first train for Murfreesboro and arrived there the next morning. I was not molested. however, and returned to my post in north Alabama. I had not seen Thomas since the great unpleasantness. Now I entered his office and handed him my card. He merely gianced at it, and exclaimed, "I don't know who you are, sir," "But I am sure you do know who I am if you will take the trouble to look," said L And then Thomas took a second look and extending his hand gave me s cordial welcome. Possibly I might not have known him either had he called on me. Both of us had undergone considerable change since 1861. After a mutual interchange of histories Thomas opened an adjoining door to his office and asked whether I knew his son John, now manager of the Nashville road, "I have never met him," said i. "Oh yes, I have; he's the red-headed baby you had when lived in Murfreesbore. He was two years old when I made his acquaintance."

ter from the telegraph superintendent at

At half past 3 this afternoon myself and young John Thomas have taken the express train for Chattanooga, John to inspect the road, and myself to compare what is now with what was before the war and at its out-E. ROSEWATER.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. There are 130 pupils in attendance upon the Ravenna schools. The Fillmore county republican convention will be held at Geneva, October 5.

Senator John Dern has returned to his home at Hooper from a four months' visit at his old nome in Germany. Paul Harst, a four-year-old Madison boy, used his new hatchet to cut off his twoyear-old sister's finger. Paul has no hatchet

Miss Christina Baker, a young lady of Table Rock, has started for Alaska as a nissionary under the charge of the Presby terian board. Grand Island had two corner stone

ings in one day, one for the new city hall in the morning, and the other for the new A. O. U. W. block in the afternoon. Miss Louisa Baker, one of the new terchers in the Ponca City schools, died suddenly after a few days' illness before her parents

could reach her bedside. Her home was at lrwin, Ia. John Reed, a twelve-year-old boy of Chadron, while playing with a flag attached to a pole, was caught in the folds of the streamer by the wind and carried ten or fifteen feet in the air. He fell to the ground,

breaking his left arm and three ribs. That axle grease is not good for a gall on a nule's neck has been demonstrated by Fay Miner, a Cass county farmer, much to his regret. Some of a patent preparation was spread over a sore on the animal made by the collar, but instead of healing, the mule's neck began to swell, and in about forty-eight ers the animal died with every symptom of blood poisoning.

lowa Items. Sac county's new court house is nearly

A passenger train near Rockwell City ran over a large wolf and killed it. Alex Ramsey, the Ottumwa horse thief, will spend the next two years in the pen. Timothy hay is selling for \$3 a ton and

Marshalltown will ship 2,500 feet of Iowa marble to Boston to be used in the nev assaulting a week-minded girl, George Montgomery, of Tipton, will put in three years at hard labor at Anamosa.

clover for \$1 in the eastern part of the state.

A son of John Harrig, of Gilbertsville was caught by a belt in the engine room of the creamery at that place and almost instantly killed A masked robber near Defiance walked

the house of Mrs. Lynch and secured \$25 at the point of a revolver. He then went to another house and "held up" four men for \$45. He cautioned them not to leave the house before morning and they carried out his instructions to the letter.

A fence between the Mullipan and Klock families, living near Sheldon, resulted in young Klock filling the body of old man Mulligan with birdshot. He was rebuked by his father for not giving Mulligan the benefit of both barrels of his gun. Father and son were arrested and bail fixed at \$500. Byron Peer, a farmer living near Scranton City, has too much wife. He came from Wisconsin a few years ago, and under pretense of being a single man married the daughter of a weaithy farmer. Last week Mrs. Peter No. 1 appeared on the scene and now "there are heaps of trouble on Byron's

The Two Dakotas. Hand county produced \$10,000 worth of

The Glendale Tin Mining company will commence operations October 1. A Lead City saloonkeeper tried to eject a drunken customer and broke his arm.

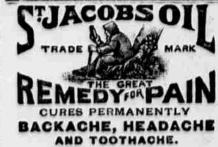
Sheridan county will vote at the coming election on bonds to build a \$10,000 court

A mile of track has been laid for the motor line at Madison, and the work is being pushed rapidly. Grand Forks' fire alarm service was burned out the other night by the crossing of its wires with the electric light.

The sentence of Dr. W. T. White for embezzling funds while postmaster at Carbonate has been commuted by the president from five to two years. The Indians predict a wet season for Da-kota next season. They say that all the lake

beds, creeks and ravines fill up every seven years, and next year is the time for the change. This coincides with the predictions of the prophets and scientists. The citizens of Hot Springs are making de

termined efforts to secure the National Printers' Home, which will have an endow-ment of \$200,000. They will offer 160 acres of land inside the city limits; also free use of the baths, and have offered to pay expenses of the locating committee to the Springs. It will be difficult for the visiting committee to find a pleasanter location than Hot Springs offers. These springs are claimed to have wonderful curative properties, and the cli-mate of southwestern Dakota is unexcelled



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