THE DAILY

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. HER Building Farnam and Seventeenth Streets.

There is no excuse for a follure to get THE BER on the trains. All newsqualers have been noti-fied to carry a full supply. Pavelers who want The Bee and can't get it on trains where other Omaha papers are carried are requested to no-tify The Bre.

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, Las.
County of Douglas. Las.
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing Company, does selemnly swear that
the actual circulation of The Datty Bee for
the week ending September 31, 1852, was as follows:
 Monday, Sept. 16
 18,631

 Thesday, Sept. 17
 18,713

 Wednesday, Sept. 18
 18,613

 Thursday, Sept. 19
 18,724

 Friday, Sept. 29
 18,619

 Saturday, Sept. 21
 18,650

Average......18.711 Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 21st day of September, A. D. 1889. [Seal.] N. P. Fill, Notary Public,

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

State of Nebraska,

Country of Douglas. [88.]

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Hee
Publishing company, that the actual average
Gaily circulation of The Daily Bee for the
Broth of September, 188, 18,151 cepies; for the
Broth of September, 188, 18,151 cepies; for the
Broth of September, 188, 18,252 copies; for Lovember, 1888, 18,

Se copies; for December, 1888, 18,253 copies; for
Jamary, 1889, 18,754 copies; for Nay, 1889, 18,865

copies; for March, 1889, 18,554 copies; for
April, 1889, 18,555 copies; for May, 1889, 18,60 copies; for July,

1889, 18,758 copies; for August, 1880, 18,60 copies,

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my
presence this 3ist day of August, A. D., 189,

[SEAL.] N. P. Fell., Notary Public

THE Nebraska corn crop is the admiration of the continent.

THE bayonet continues to hold the balance of power in Oklahoma.

ONE objection to the Cronin trial proceedings is that they do not proceed.

THE Missouri river is very low at the present time, and is said to be even down at the mouth.

LAWS is the Boulanger of the Second district. The gravel trains and brass bands can not save him from the congressional ditch.

MAJOR CLARKSON has not yet taken charge of the postoffice, but he will march in front of the procession whenever there is one.

ST. Louis is determined to suppress prize fighting. The future great is to be congratulated on this new evidence of life and decorum. A SPRING has been discovered in

Texas whose waters are intoxicating. The prohibitionists will no doubt legislate it out of existence.

THE sudden flight of Mr. Dana to Europe is explained. John L. Sullivan has gone to New York to demand a retraction of the story that he was a candidate for congress.

If Grover Cleveland accepts the nomination in Sunset Cox's district, as it is the political ladder.

THE Wisconsin bank robbery smacks of the castor oil incident in Denver. A bundle of forty thousand dollars belonging to others has an itching attraction for a man possessed of the combination.

IF THE Eighth ward is let alone it will hue out timber enough for every office in the county and have enough century plants left over to fill all the municipal offices, and Otis H. Ballou more than twenty miles away.

THE sun crossed the autumnal equinox yesterday. The crossing was made without any hitch, and reflected very cred tably on the managerial ability of the present weather department offi-

NEW MEXICO is making a stagger at statehood. The bosses of that section hunger the flesh pots, but it is not probable that congress will confer that dignity on an aggregation of gaivanized Mexicans.

THE scheme for an air line from Omaha to Florida would create an upward tendency in the alligator market. could not fail to enhance the landscape of our park system.

THE Burlington & Northern is a Jonah among the railroad whales of the west. All attempts to swallow it heretofore have failed. Unless the operation is successfully performed soon rival lines will be forced into deep water.

NEW ORLEANS is convulsed by the discovery of a huge fraud which will relieve the Louisiana treasury of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Little sympathy will be wasted on the victims. New Orieans has had its hands in the pockets of the people for years, and its dupes will derive some consolation.

THE first elections in the new states will take place one week from to-morrow. All of the states will elect state officers, legislatures and members of both houses of congress. In the case of South Dakota two congressmen will be elected. The narrow margin of the republicans in the national legislature will almost certainly be strengthened by the election. Montana appears to be the only one of the states in which republican success is at all doubtful.

A LOUD PROTEST.

The arrogant domination of the railroad bosses is at last arousing the people of western Nebraska to active resistance. Up to this time the papers of that section have stoutly denied that there was any cause of complaint about the tyrannical and dictatorial methods by which that section has for years remained disfranchised. Now they are beginning to talk and the wail that comes up exhibits in its full light the debasement and degradation to

which our citizens have been subjected. Under the head of "Outrageous Domination," the McCook Gazette, published at the headquarters of the B. & M. division bosses, enters its loud protest as follows:

Another straw has been laid upon the camel's back by the local managers of the B. & M. The caucus of Thursday was but a by our long-suffering people when the political plans of Mr. Campbell in regard to some petty precincts or school district official needed to be satisfied. This time it took the form of opposition to our present efficient sheriff, W. O. Russell, who had in some manner incurred Mr. Campbell's enmity, and consequently the round-nouse and graveltrain must be called into requisition to consummate the defeat of his delegates in the caucus. One hundred and fifteen men were voted in an unbroken line, being obliged to pass through an alley-way formed by Harmon and Archibald on one side and Rogers and Bankson on the other, and under the eye of these officials they deposited their ballots. Blame not these toilers for the deed. They had wives and babies at home and winter is not far off. While inwardly they rebelled against the indignity, the thought of dear ones at home impelled them to submit. One fine specimen of mental and physical manhood was especially brought to our notice. He had expressed himself as Russell's friend. He was sent for at once and ordered to vote "right," and as he approached the polts in charge of an official he tendered the ballot they had placed in his hand with a downcast eye and trembling voice, while the officials nudged and winked at each other in glee. We have no objections to offer to the candidates that were successful on that day. It is their apparent good fortune. Our only protest is the inhuman manner in which it was done. God pity the poor, who are obliged to listen to the crack of the slavedriver's whip. Some of the employes were cute enough to switch ballots even under the eyes of the watchers, and thus voted for the man of their choice. It would seem that if a man works for the B. & M. for \$1.08 per day in the round house, he should have the poor privilege of voting for his friend if he chooses. If George W. Holdrege would give his officials orders to keep out of precinct and county politics, and allow us to choose our own school directors and other officials, the people would rise up and call him blessed. As it is, enemies are being created every year to the road that should claim us all as

will the day come? THE PENSION QUESTION.

friends, and would do so if such spectacles

as this could be forever banished. When

One of the most important questions which the next congress will be called upon to consider is that of increasing pensions. It is already apparent that a strong effort is to be made to secure a service pension, and congress will be appealed to for other legislation, which, if granted, would extend the pension roll and materially enlarge the annual expenditure on this account.

In view of this, it will be of general

interest to refer to the latest statistics of the pension office, which present the business of that office down to the close of the last fiscal year, June 30. At that time the number of pensioners on the roll was a fraction over four hundred and eighty-nine thousand, and the net increase for the year was over thirty-seven thousand. There has been great activity in the pension office since July 1, so that the number of pensioners now enrolled must be considerably larger than at the close of the last fiscal year. Probably not much less than five hundred thousand people are drawing pensions at this time. The expenditure now thought likely he may, it will be on account of pensions for the something of a tumble from the top of last fiscal year was a little over eighty-eight million dollars, or about one-fourth the total expenditures of the government. This sum is larger than Germany spends for its great army equipment. During the past ten years there has been a steady and rapid growth in the pension figures. In 1879 the expenditure on this account was thirty-five million dollars, and the following year it grew to fifty-six million. In 1887 there was paid out for pensious eighty-two million dollars, and as already noted eighty-eight million for the last fiscal year. It is estimated that the demand from this source for the present fiscal year will fall little if any short of one hundred million dol-

The most zealous friend of the old soldiers must grant that these are enormous figures, and they suggest the question whether the generosity of the government has not been extended as far in this direction as it should go, in justice alike to the soldiers and to all other citizens. The great majority of the people unquestionably approve a liberal pension policy. They want the old soldier to be justly and generously dealt with, and no fair demand made in their behalf will fail to receive the approval of a majority of A few of those featherless songsters | the people. It is the duty of the nation to see that no faithful soldier or sailor, who received an honorable discharge, shall suffer from want resulting from wounds or from disease contracted in its service. All such should receive pensions proportioned to their disabilities. But the nation's generosity must not be carried beyond a limit where it would involve an injustice to the whole people, and the serious question is whether that limit has not been

> A POLICY OF OBSTRUCTION. If such representative democrats as Congressman Bynum, of Indiana, and Oates, of Alabama, voice the general sentiment among their party colleagues in congress, the democratic policy is to be one of obstruction. The Indiana congressman recently said: "We have a lot to worry the republicans about, and will make it interesting for them.' adding, "I do not think the republicans will be able to do anything with the tariff." The Alabama congressman stated in an interview a few days ago that it the intention of the democrats to fight back. He was somewhat more conser-

reached.

that the majority is to find a persistent and vigorous resistance to all measures of a strictly party nature. "Even with the congressmen from the new states," remarked Mr. Oates, "they will have only three over a quorum, and they will never, I feel confident, be able to muster a quorum of their own party at any one time." There is a suggestion in this which should impress upon republican members of the house the necessity of giving closer attention to their duties than it is the habit of congress-

men to do.

The small republican majority in the next house will render necessary the constant attendance of the members of that side in order to accomplish anything. Those who expect the republicans of the house to carry through any legislation they may desire lose sight of the relative strength of the two parties in repetition of what has been witnessed before that body. At the elections last November one hundred and sixty-four republicans and one hundred and sixty-one democrats were elected. The changes by death will make no difference in these figures. In any contest between the parties the republicans, having a majority of three, would of course carry their measure provided all their members were present. It rarely happens, however, that every member is present, and the absence of two republicans, even if paired, would prevent that party from doing anything affirmative, because by such action they would not have a quorum, which is one hundred and sixty-three. The addition to the republicans of four members from the new states will not materially strengthen them. The addition of five members makes the aggregate membership three hundred and thirty, and increases a quorum from one hundred and sixty-three to one hundred and sixty-six. Four added to the present strength of the republicans will give them one hundred and sixty-eight, which is two in excess of a quorum. The expected addition, therefore, will simply add one vote to their strength. Assuming that the democrats will not fill buster against a vote being reached, the republicans must have at least one hundred and sixty-six votes to carry their measure, because the democrats would refrain from voting and insist that their opponents, being directly responsible for legislation, must have their members present to perform their duties. Rules may be adopted to prevent filibustering, but no rule can force a member to vote. Thus the democrats, by remaining silent, could defeat the majority unless the latter should have a quo-

rum present. In view of the fact that it has always been very difficult for the dominant party to maintain a quorum, even when having a majority very much larger than the republicans will have in the next house, it will be seen that there is very small chance of the republicans passing any strictly party measure, and it may turn out that Mr. Bynum is correct in saying that the republicans will not be able to do anything with the tariff, and there is even less probability that they will be able to pass a general election law, designed to remedy election abuses in the south, should such a measure be proposed. There can be no doubt that the present general dis position among the democrats is to pursue an obstructive policy as to all legislation of a party nature, and it is obvious that they can make such a policy generally effective.

BOTH London and New York are away behind many small cities in this country in the matter of rapid transit. New York has its elevated roads and London its underground system, but in either case the proper facilities have not been afforded the public of either city. In New York the elevated roads do not cover the field, and in the case of London the underground lines are very unpopular on account of smoke and of extremely damp air in the tunnels. The roads have never paid but during one period, and that was while Buffalo Bill was running at the outskirts of the city last season. New York has organized company for an underground road, but it is not likely, in view of London's experience, that it will ever be built. It is more than probable that both cities will before long adopt the electrical system of transportation, which has become so popular in the west. It can be used where no elevated or underground roads could be built, and the trains can attain as high a rate of speed as those propelled by steam.

LATER reports materially reduce the number of lives lost in the Quebec disaster. The total is not likely to exceed thirty persons. The extent of the calamity was paralleled in 1841, almost in the same place, when thirty-two persons were killed and a large number of homes were wrecked. The cliff which rolled down upon its sleeping victims possesses a melarcholy interest for Americans. It stood directly in front of the citadel which the brave Montgomery attacked with his gallant band of continentals on a stormy December night in 1775, and it was on these rugged steeps he met his death. The storm of shot and shell did not move a boulder from this, then impregnable, barrier, yet the stormy elements accomplished what man could not, and carried destruction to innocent people. Apart from the loss of life, the disaster brings financial ruin to scores of people on the threshold of a Canadian winter. The district was peopled by workingmen, and the loss of their homes and household effects will cause much suffering.

IT may not be very consoling to the democrats to be informed that they are making much ado about nothing in their hue and cry over republican extravagance as Washington and the shrinkage of the surplus. It may be as well for them to know right now as any time that every disbursement now being made is based upon appropriations made by the late democratic house and approved by the late Grover Cleveland Not a cent has yet been appropriated since Harrison's inauguration. This is sad for democracy, yet strictly true.

If the Chinese government carries out its threat of expelling Americans vative than the other, but left no doubt | from the flowery kingdom, about twelve

hundred persons, former residents of of the manner of their emologment or com- | CHATTANOCA'S CONTRASTS. cile elsewhere. Of this number over five hundred are preachers.

Due to the West.

Falls City Journal. To Nebraska the appointment of commissioner of the general land office comes. Judge Groff of Omnha is the lucky man, and the mantle has fallen on able shoulders. The west was entitled to the land commissioner and President Harrison gave him to us.

Indeed Gratifring Wood River Gazette The appointment of Judge Lewis A. Groff, of Omaha, to the office of commissioner of the general land office of the United States is indeed gratifying to the citizens of Nebraska. Judge Groff is thoroughly a western man and familiar with the workings of the interior department.

Unquestioned. Weeping Water Republican. Judge Groff, of Omaha, has received the appointment from the president to the important position of land commissioner. This is considered the most important commission in the government and ranks next to a cabinet office. There is no question but that Judge Groff will fill the honored position with credit to himself and the great state of Nebraska.

A New Difficulty.

It was easy enough for President Harrison to fill the position of commissioner of the general land office by the appointment of Judge Groff, of Omaha, but the real tug of war will come when Governor Thayer undertakes to fill the position vacated by Judge

> A Credit to the State. Culbertson Sun.

The president has appointed Hon. Lewis A. Groff, of Omaha, commissioner of the general land office. Judge Groff is comparatively a young man, strong, active, well versed in law, and in full sympathy with the people who make their homes in "sod shanties on the claim." It is a credit to the state to possess such a man and it is an honor to the president to have the discernment to call men of the judge's stamp to occupy great administrative stations.

A Mere Bluff.

Denver News. THE OMAHA BEE hits the Missouri river scheme of the Kansas City Times squarely between the eyes. "There was a time," says THE BEE, "when intelligent people could be made to believe that the Missouri river would become a powerful competitor of the railroads in transporting products of this section to the Atlantic seaboard. That time has gone by. Everybody with a thimbleful of sense knows that the railroads would carry the bulk of all our grain, cattle and merchandise, even if the Missouri had a channel fifty feet deep." THE BEE then reviews the decadence of river navigation on the Mississippi and the Ohio and other streams, and concludes with the assertion that the whole thing is an \$8,000,000 job which will be favored by jobbing contractors and engineers who want a soft place on the government pay-roll, but for which no congress man would be justified in voting. THE BEE is right. The Kansas City Times is only making a bluff at the railways with its barge-line scheme, which is about as liable to be put in operation as a railroad to the

THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD. The Paris Carpenters' union is 600 years

Chattanooga, (Tenn.) bricklayers get 40 cents per hour. The stonecutters get \$3.50 and \$4, and want ten hours' pay for nine hours on Saturday.

There are 1,500 co-operative unions England, containing 992,428 members. In 1888, \$17,072,035 profit was made on sales amouting to \$183,675,225. Of this sum \$125,100 were devoted to charity.

Eleven one-armed switchmen on the Chi cago & Northwestern railroad at Chicago struck for an advance in wages, and the other switchmen sustained the demand. The company granted the advance and the men returned to work.

Brushmakers in England are beginning to

organize. They have to fight an army of itinerant brushmakers who travel about from town to town making brushes by hand and selling the brushes at a cheap rate. After a careful investigation the New York Sun estimates that there are in that city 400,000 workingmen receiving wages so low

that they must embrace vice, apply for char-

ity or starve. The Orrell Coal company of Grafton, W. Va., has notified the managers of their works at Newbury, Tyrconnel and Fairmount that all of the company's works are to be closed indefinitely because they cannot afford to do business at the present rate. This will throw over eight hundred men out of em-

ployment. A Boston railroad works its engineers and firemen 127 hours one week and ninety-two hours the next. They get \$15 and \$11 per week respectively.

Two children, twins, belonging to one of the locked-out miners, died at Spring Valtey, Ill., of starvation.

In Russian cities carpenters earn \$4 to \$6 per week and consider themselves well off if they average \$5 a week all around.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad company has reduced the working time of about half the force at the Mount Clare shops from ter to eight hours. This will reduce the earnings of skilled workmen, it is said, from

\$10.80 to about \$8.40 a week. Massachusetts factory laws are being enforced. Children are not allowed to clean the machines, and girls must tie up their hair

to avoid being scalped. Farm hands in France earn a little over \$1 week and manage to save out of it.

Bricklayers in London are prospering and have been advanced lately I cent an hour in There is a movement to form an Eight hour

eague in some of the large towns in Scot-

English molders work nine hours and their average life is fifty-one years. In Ohio they work ten and die at forty. In Glasgow, Scotland, there are more fac

land.

tories to the square mile than in any other city in the United Kingdom. For 500 years previous to the Elizabethan and Cromwellian wars handspinning had

reached a perfection in Ireland not surpassed

in any other country. Except tradesmen or people who have some live profession or employment, no one is made welcome in Australia from other countries. The large section of people known as "clerks," from people who can merely

read, write and cipher, up to experienced book-keepers, are not wanted at all. The Durham (England) miners have taken a vote on the question of accepting the 10 per cent advance offered by the owners. The result was in favor of accepting this advance by a majority of one. This decision averts a strike which would have proved the

greatest on record. The United Labor league of Philadelphia Pa., has asked the director of public works to enforce the eight-hour law of the state in the bureaus under his control. The director replied that, whenever employes complained

this country, will have to seek a domi- pensation, the matter had prompt attention, and would have in this case when such complaint was received.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottinos. The creamery at Newport has been com-pleted and is open for business, The Sarpy county republican convention will be held at Papillion September 28. A Sons of Veterans camp has been organized at Loup City with thirty-three members.

The town board of Western has purchased sixty-gallon chemical engine for protection The Kearney telephone office has a new switch-board which will accommodate 250 subscribers.

Weeping Water is to have a second hardware store, which will be opened for business October 1. A special election will be held at Ord

October 8 for the purpose of voting \$4,000 additional water bonds. John Van Housen, of Schuyler, claims to have raised the champion potato crop of the world-760 bushels to the nore.

The South Sioux City Sun and News has concluded to shorten up its long name and cut it down to simply the Sun. There is said to be a growing feeling of dissatisfaction over the township organiza-tion system in Seward county.

Fred S. Hassler has retired from the edstorship of the Beaver City Tribune and has been succeeded by Merwin & Green, W. W. Cole, a Callaway farmer, has raised over four hundred pounds of tobacco from seed which he brought from Pennsylvania. Lizzie Cassion, a Columbus nurse girl, climbed a tree and is now nursing an arm broken in two places and a dislocated elbow.

The Adams county republican convention to select delegates to the congressional conention will be held at Hastings October L. Kendall & Smith, of Lincoln, extensive owners of elevators, have purchased three elevators at Ulysses, Garrison and Platts-

Bert Southern, a young Fullerton man did not feel well for several days and concluded to end his existence by cutting his throat. He used a razor, but did not bear down hard enough and consequently will recover.

The people of Ord are talking of making an artificial lake, it being asserted that by building a dam 1,300 feet long and eight feet high, the waters of Dane creek would form pond bigger than the famous one at Kear-

L. B. King, of Hebron, recently visited Blunt, Dak, using a thirty-day round trip ticket. While at Blunt Mr. King died, and after considerable discussion the railway people decided that the body could be re-turned to Hebron on the same ticket, which was done.

lowa Items. Ten milch cows have died of Texas fever at La Harpe.

Washington sports put a coat of paint on the town that cost \$140. A Dubuque man found \$750 in an old trunk in his garret which his deceased wife had probably laid up for a rainy day. A Plymouth man owed his hired girl \$100

for keeping house for him and married her to escape paying the debt. L. E. Born and Edwin Walters, late pro-prietors of the Bank of Exira, have been indicted by the grand jury for fraudulent bank-ing and placed under \$1,000 bonds to appear for trial.

In an electrical storm near Vail lightning

struck and killed two men and five horses. A small boy had just alighted from one of the horses as the bolt struck and his escape s considered miraculous. While boat riding in Little Wall lake, in Wright county, L. B. Griffin observed a peculiarly snaped object beneath the water. He raised it to the surface and it proved to

be a perfectly preserved Indian cance of the style of a half of a century ago. John Zimthal, with a family of ten children, left Boone for Milwaukee in a wagon on the 1st inst. When he arrived at his destination, after a trip occupying ten days, ame of his children were taken sick with diph-

theria, six dying within six days. They contracted the disease on the road. Gus Von Pockets, a German nobleman, died in Waverly of cancer, at the age of fifty-six years. He was a cousin of the Earl of Fife. He came to this country to travel, married a farmer's daughter in Bremer county and settled there. His oldest son comes in possession of his title and estate in

Brunswick, Germany Frank Bradley, son of a wealthy Dubuque destate dealer, got struck on a young lady clerk in a cigar store, and when he asked his father for permission to marry her that stern parent emphatically and even profanely refused. Frank, according to the precribed rule in such cases, cast a look of withering scorn on his hard-hearted progenitor. ought the fair object of his affections, a mar

is now holding open session on Frank. The Two Dakotas. Arthur P. Upton pleaded guilty to polygamy at Huron and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

for West Union, where the two loving hearts

olded into one. Society in Dubuque

The academy of the Sacred Heart, Aberdeen, starts in its second year with an attendance of sixty students. Nearly one hundred tramps put in an ap was feared they would capture the city.

A large and wealthy colony of Germans will take up a large tract of land in Burleigh county for farming and stock raising pur-Fifty tons of very rich tin ore, the product

of the Willow Creek tin mines. near Rapid City, have been shipped to Swansea, Wales, for reduction. A Millard man was hunting a polecat, when that odoriferous animal took refuge in the well, and now he has to borrow water

from his neighbors. A runaway horse in Rapid City dashed into a grocery store through the front door, and after prancing around among the goods for awnile, made its exit through the back

Constantine DeFraca, a Portuguese employed at Perry, was killed while at work in the Uncle Sam mine at that place. The cable of one of the cars in the inclined shaft breaking, the car flew down the track with terrific speed, striking the miner in its course and killing him almost instantly.

In Dakota the work of the land office was nearly three years behind, but the large force has brought it up to September, 1888, and the force will continue until it is all disposed of. When the proofs are passed the patent will be ordered to issue at once.

The Minnehaha Canning company of Sioux Falls gives employment to from seventy-five to 100 men. The company put up 125,000 cans of corn in the short time they have been running and expect next year to put up 1,000,000 cass of corn and 500,000 cans of to

Lightning came down the chimney Mayor Elliott's residence at Dell Rapids, hustled around a little, and then went through the window, taking sash and all with it. Peter Christian, living about a mile and a haif from town, also had a visit from the electric flend and suffered the

A woman about 65 named Gruer from Otter Tall county, Minn., related a romantic tale at Grand Forks. Her son had been stolen by Chippewa Indians ten years ago when only 4 years old. She had received a communication from a friend at Turtle mountains stating that her son was there. lieved to be true.

Spirits Who Are Sports. Two spiritual mediums, Mrs. Rich, of Boston, and the wife of Dr. J. W.

Fletcher, a popular speaker on spiritual platform, utilized their 'spirit controls" very advantageously last race day at Saratoga. They claim to have en directed to go the races that day and bet on certain horses, which they were assured would be the winners. They did as they were directed and each of the ladies was the lucky winner of more than \$1,000.

For ladies, the nest and purest tonic is Angostura Bitters. It effectually cures lyspepsia, and tones up the system. Dr. G. B. Siegert & Sons, M'irs.

A City of Daggling Lights and Sombre Shades.

A Visit to the Graves of Those Whose Blood Bought the Victories of Chicamauga and Missionary Ridge.

THE RESTING PLACE OF HERDES.

In Tennessee's Metropolis. CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 18,- Editorial Correpondence |-- A bird's-eve view of Chatta looga by electric light has its light as well as shadow in more than one sense. It carries you into the regions of romanco and drops you down into the dark and gloomy valley of vice and crime. Chattagooga is lighted entirely with electricity. Are lights suspended from the cross-arms of tall poles planted promisequously over the whole city involuntarily recall to my mind the story related in the bible when the Egyptians were enveloped in darkness so dense that it could be cut into slices, while Moses and the Hebrew children were enjoying the bright rays of tropical sunlight. The effect of this system of lighting is to diffuse intense light and dense darkness alternately in great patches. From the high ridge back of the business center the view of Chattangers and the sucrounding country is simply superb. The Tennessee river, winding like a silver ribbon in serpentine folds through the valley. The crags and cliffs on Lookout mountain towering two thousand feet above the river, illuminated by lamps that swing above the Lookout point hotel. The caurch steeples and the turrets and towers on prominent buildings, all combine to make this one of the most picturesque views that can possibly be imagined. Add to this a background of terraced lawns and battlements surrounding castellated residences that have been built on the ridge by the nabobs of Chattanooga,

Descend from this eminence down into he busy marts of what is here called the "Plucky City" of the south, and the scene shifts from the subtime to the disgusting. The streets are filled with a motley crowd, largely composed of colored men, who are everywhere in the south streaming into the cities, which afford them abundant scope for ndulging in dissipation. The doors of the dives and dens are wide open. Above the din, shout, and boisterous laughter is heard the strumming of the banjo and the rattle of the dice and poker chips. Gambling and carousing appears to be soing on everywhere. undisturbed by the police who are patroiling

and the picture has a very fitting frame.

the streets. in less than one hour I passed from forty to fifty of these dens of vice and crime, where negroes, packed like sardines, were indulging in their orgies. Many of these places were dance houses, in which both sexes were engaged in a round of debasing jollity. Scattered here and there between these resorts were laundries, where John Chinaman, undisturbed and undismayed, kept on squirting water on the "biled" shirt front, which was being made ready for the fastidious white man. Chattaneoga has grown from a mere village of 5,000, when I had last seen her, to a city of over 40,000 population, and her growth has only just begun. The principal business streets, broad, well paved and compactly built, will compare favorably with those of any western city of equal population. There are at least half a dozen six-story blocks with stone, brick, iron and plate glass fronts. There are several first class hotels, one of them at least larger than any in Omaha. But commerce is only a secondary factor in promoting the rapid growth of the city Industry is the chief source of wealth and expansio n. There are glass factories, iron foundries, tanneries. furniture factories and quite a number of industrial concerns that employ large numbers of workmen.

Early in the morning I took the street car

for the most conspicuous of all places around

Chattanooga-Lookout mountain. In twenty

minutes we were at its base at the terminus

of the incline railway. My ascent of Look

out mountain in 1860 was made on foot. There was a tedious carriage ride by which tourists were taken up at \$2 per trip, over a very precipitous and tortuous road. Now I found there were two different modes of conveyance to the top, the broad guage railroad, which winds around the mountains from its base in a high grade coil ten miles in length, and the incline which runs straight up the mountain on doubte cable a distance of one and one-quar ter miles. This inclined road, planned and built under the immediate supervision of Colonel W. R. King, of the regular army, is a marvelous piece of engineering. The average grade of this cable railway is 150 feet to the mile and the sharpest grade thirty three feet to the hundred. The car is very much like an old fashioned sled, and as it is drawn up the passenger looking down finds himself rising above precipices and crags that make him dizzy. Midway between the base and the summit is the meeting point for the descending car. In a few minutes we reached the upper terminus of the line, adjoining the verandah of Lookout Point hotel. This hotel stands within seventy-five feet of the summit of the mountain. From its balconies the grandest of bird's-eye views extend into six states besides Tennessee, viz., Georgia Alabama, North and South Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky. Just below is the ground on which gallant Joe Hooker fought the famous battle above the clouds. A little beyond the Tennessee flows around the famous Moccasin bend. The headquarters of General Grant, the batttle fields of Missionary Ridge and Chicamaugua Bragg's headquarters on the ridge. Brown's ferry, Rossville Gap, Fort Wood, Fort Negley, the National cemetery, Stone fort and the city of Chattanooga are in sight. always providing that the sun shines clear and unobscured in the horizon. On this particular morning there were clouds between the mountain and the city, and a very dense mist above the Tennessee river. Now I could realize fully how it was possible to fight a battle above the clouds. Being very familiar with the topography of the river and the mountain, I always have been dazed at the idea of scaling the rocks and cliffs that rise perpendicularly several hundred feet on the side of the river in the face of an oppos ing arary. This afternoon I met a veteran who was there with Hooker and he explained how the first footnold on the top was gained with the aid of rope ladders. It is also apparent that the confeds must have been

and mounting one of the electric motor cars I started for Mission Ridge in sight and about four miles distant. The electric rail way that leads to Mission Ridge has just been completed, and runs over very high grades as easily as a cable car. The grades in several places are fully ten feet to the hundred. The road is well patronized and its construction is expected t make quite a suburb on the old battle ground With the exception of the marks left by can non ball and shell on some of the large old trees in the woods that skirt this electric railroad up to Mission ridge, near the historic farm house, occupied by General Bragg as headquarters, I saw nothing to remind me

taken by surprise at the sudden appearance

of union troops in a position as impregnable

almost as the British forts at Quebec and

By 10 o'clock I was back at Chattanooga

Gibralter.

the war raged here in September, 1863. About a quarter of a mile to the right of the electric road is the gateway that leads to the National semetery. Under an arch nearly forty feet in height, within which swings a massive iron gate, I entered the grounds, consecrated forever as the last resting place to the heroes who died for the union. Over the entrance I read the following inscription: "Here rest in peace 12,056 citizens who died for their country in the years 1831-1865." The keeper informs me that there are now 13.017 soldiers buried here. The cemetery is really a beautiful natural park. It is nearly circular in shaps, about one mile in circumference and covers a tract of seventy-five acres. It is surrounded by a well coped wall, which is almost hidden by a closly clipped osage bedge. In the center a knoll nearly 100 feet high rises above the gravel driveway, on the well-kept blue grass sides of which are nineteen special interment sections, each one designated by n small granito obelisk. Surrounding these are hundreds of small, white marble headstones. To the right from the gateway in a semicircle he the remains of Samuel Slavins, S. Robinson, G. D. Wilson, Marion Ross, William Campbell, P. G. Shadrach and John Scott, all Onio soldiers whose daring capture of a locomotive on the Western & Atlantic railroad in 1862 caused them to be hanged in Atlanta. Near the summit of the cemetery is the large brick rostrum finished with beautiful cut stone coping. Its carpet is of nature's green, most beautifully kept. The climbing vines are covering the tweive brick pillars that support the open roof. The lawn surrounding the rostrum is adorned by four large cannon standing on end, I should call them 10 inch columbeads. On one of these on the regulation shield in bronze are the raised letters, "United States national military cemetery, Chattanooga. Established in 1863. Interments 12,876. Known, 47,947. Unknown, 4,929." About one hundred vards below the rostrum stands a handsome obelisk dedicated to the Fourth Army corps

of the fact that one of the fidreest battles of

What sad memories this beautiful spot recalls! Just think of it, more than thirteen thousand men are sleeping the last sleep under the sod within a space of 500 yards square. Most of them were young men and all in their prime. Over four thousand of them have not even been identified. All we know them by is the number carved on top of the square white headstones. Others were only partially identified by initial letters on their clothing, and these initials on the headstone with the state whence they hailed leaves their identity still an eternal mystery. As I walk along the gravel path, shaded by weeping willows, live oak, cypress and evergreen cedars, I take a random inventory of a row of headstones planted over the trenches, in place of the shingles, that bore inscriptions of the union dead: No. 8,291. Elias Humphreys, Iowa; 8,293, B. A. Gould, Iowa; 9,686, B. Cohn, Indiana; 9,687 and 9,688, two square blocks, "Unknown;" 9,695, H. A. George, no state; 9,693, Charles Roan, no state; Then a larger sandstone tablet inscribed: "In Memory of Sergeant Joseph W. Wilkinson, Co. K, 1st Mich. Engineers; died May, 1864, aged 28 years;" another headstone upon which a union flag was carved bore the name of "David A. Gray, Co. H, 11th Indiana." Three or four rows further back stands a headstone with a master mason's emblem carved over the following inscription: Corporal Andrew J. Cobb, Co. D, 33d Reg. Mass. Vols; Killed in Battle of Resaca, May 1st, 1864. In last letter home, he wrote: 'If I fall, I die for liberty.'" These special inscriptions are, however, very few and far between. Most of the headstones over the remains of known soldiers simply give the name, company and regiment and state.

with the simple inscription "In memory of

our fallen comrades."

Sadiy and almost overpowered by the emotions evoked by my surroundings, I wended my way back, and as I turned the angle toward the gate I read upon an iron

tablet with raised letters: The neighing troop, the flashing blade, The bugle's stirring blast; The charge, the dreadful cannonade, The din and shout are pust.

E. ROSHWATER.

WITTY IWAIFS. Toronto Grip: Head clerk-"I'm letting my whiskers grow, sir." "So I see, but I can't permit my employes to grow their whiskers in business hours. They must do that

in their own time." Chicago Tribune: Infant cockroach-"Mamma, what is this substance that smells

so agreeably !" Maternal cockroach (rolling in it delight edly)-"Insect powder, my child. They feed it to us every summer, but they're a little late this season. It came just in time. I

was about to move over into the next house." Washington Capital: "Railway accident this morning," said Blinkins, a suburban citizen, after he had returned from his business in town and met his wife at the station. "Is it possible?" "Yes; the train was on time both ways."

New York Weekly: Wildeyed Man-"I

want a lot of poison, right off." Drug Clerk

-"It's against the law to sell poison to people who look as if they wanted to commit suicide, but I'll let you have a bottle of Dr. Black-Sequin's Elixir of Life. That seems to be pretty sure death." Oil City Blizzard: Aspiring poets are re-

ninded that Tennyson takes a walk of three miles every day. In other words, the poets are invited to take a walk. Lawrence American: "Is there anything a man cannot do!" asks an exchange. We have never yet found a man who could scold

the children with a moutaful of pins. Texas Siftings: The Washington memorial arch fund of New York was increased by upwards of 30 cents this week. Our generous millionaires have doubtless been con-

tributing. London Tid-Bits: Guard-Now, miss, jump in please; train going on. Child-But can't go before I have kissed mamma,

Guard-Jump in miss; I'll see to that! New York Sun: Tramp-Will you give me chance to get warm, sir! Man of House -Certainly, sir. You know that sawmill two miles down the road, don't you? Well, I'll

give you fifteen minutes to reach it. Come, bravo! Terre Haute Express: Mr. Ham A. Tewer-What did you think of my humble effort last night, my dear boy! The Dear Boy-Oh, you were an ideal Claud, beyond a

doubt. I am sure of that, for there never could have been a real one like yours. Washington Capital: "Don't you think," said a youth, after working his vocal cords with intense vigor beside the hotel piano, "that I ought to go on the stage?" "Yes," replied Miss Pepperton, who doesn't like him very much anyway, "I certainly do.

There is one that leaves for the station just an hour and a half from now." Washington Capital: "How are you getting along with your work on the plane!" asked Blinkins of a young woman, "Oh, very well: I can see great progress in my work." "How is that!" "Well, the family that lived next door moved away within a week after I commenced to practice. The next family staid a month, the next ten weeks, and the family there now has re-

mained nearly six months." Beecham's Pilis care bilious and nervous ille