

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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CORRESPONDENTS. All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor, 147 Broadway.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. 147 Broadway, New York, and Second and Third Streets, Omaha, Neb.

The Bee on the Trains. There is no excuse for a failure to get the Bee on the train. All newspapers have been found to carry a full supply.

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. George B. Teschuck, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending October 12, 1889, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Day and Circulation. Sunday, Oct. 6, 21,300; Monday, Oct. 7, 18,612; Tuesday, Oct. 8, 18,671; Wednesday, Oct. 9, 18,671; Thursday, Oct. 10, 18,671; Friday, Oct. 11, 18,671; Saturday, Oct. 12, 18,671.

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Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 14th day of October, A. D. 1889. [Signature]

WEDNESDAY is registration day.

A REORGANIZATION of the county board is assured. The days of the combine are limited.

CHAIRMAN MOUNT saw the handwriting on the wall and wisely declined to tempt the fate by renomination.

TO ANY one interested in the development of Omaha a whirl around the city on the Belt line will prove a revelation.

GROVER CLEVELAND declined the Tammany bait to stand for congress in the Ninth district, knowing that he could not fill Sam Cox's place except in weight.

PREPARATIONS for the reception and entertainment of the Pan-American excursionists in Omaha are well advanced, and insure the distinguished visitors a sample of genuine western hospitality.

A MAJORITY of the candidates in the field for justices of the peace cannot tell the difference between a blank summons and a writ of attachment. They can be depended upon, if elected, to secure all the fees that come their way.

As a natural consequence of prohibition enthusiasm one hundred and forty-nine men were arrested at Des Moines for intoxication last month. But Governor Larrabee will still persist in certifying that drunkenness has entirely disappeared at the Iowa capital.

THERE is no longer any reason why the fire limit should not be extended over the entire territory within one mile of the court house. Brick are cheap enough now, and if the demand is increased there are brick yards enough to keep up a full supply at present prices.

COMMISSIONER COLERIGAN has shown himself utterly unfit to discharge the duties of the office he holds. He is a negative quantity on the board, and has been a useful tool in the hands of the combine. His renomination is an insult which the voters of the county will vigorously resent.

WE VERY much mistake the temper of South Omaha voters if they do not rebuke the insult offered them by the defeat of Mr. Irwin in the democratic convention. The delegation repudiated the man whom the convention forced upon them, and they are in honor bound to reciprocate at the polls. Corrigan does not represent South Omaha nor any division of Douglas county. He represents the combine in the county building and nothing more.

NO ONE can dispute the fact that the bridge motor has greatly stimulated trade in both Omaha and Council Bluffs. It has afforded a much better market for the products of Pottawattamie county and has greatly increased the sales of Omaha retailers. The opening of the South Omaha and Omaha motor line will be equally beneficial. All Omaha merchants will have to do is to advertise their wares. The suburban trade of Omaha is enormous and rapidly growing.

OMAHA'S marvelous growth in population and commercial and industrial wealth, her magnificent system of public improvements, rapid transit, railroad facilities, public and private buildings, and above all her enviable financial position, are the admiration of all who take the pains to examine the history of her progress. The annual report of the board of trade has been extensively drawn upon by the eastern press and comparisons made with local conditions, and in all cases Omaha's position compels favorable comment. It is not necessary to point out the elements which insure the city's future. Our progress in the past is the envy of the country. By unity of action and liberality the record of the coming year will surpass it.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

The judicial district republican convention has repudiated the recommendation of the bar. It has declined to endorse Mr. Joseph Clarkson and placed in nomination Mr. H. J. Davis, of this city, a well known lawyer of recognized ability and unquestioned integrity.

For reasons that are obvious THE BEE does not approve the course of the convention. Although no objection can be raised to Mr. Davis on the score of ability or fitness for the bench, the rejection of Mr. Clarkson is at variance with the well known sentiment of the people of this district, who favor a non-partisan judiciary.

Mr. Clarkson is a staunch republican, and there is no question whatever that his endorsement by the republican district convention would have been promptly seconded by the democratic district convention. That would have resulted in Mr. Clarkson's unanimous election and would have freed him on the bench from all obligation to partisan workers.

Whether Mr. Clarkson will now be willing to stand as an independent candidate, and contest with Mr. Davis for the democratic nomination THE BEE is not informed. Should both of these candidates go before the people the contest will degenerate into an unseemly and disgusting scramble.

This should by all means be obviated. The judiciary should be kept out of the mire of ward politics and our judges should be placed above partisan rancor or obligation to partisan leaders.

THE NEW ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The New York Evening Post regarding the probable combination in the electoral college in 1892, which shows that the republicans will have a quite decided advantage. Assuming that there will not be a new apportionment in the meantime, the electoral college in 1892 will number four hundred and fourteen, and two hundred and eight will be necessary for an election. The Post regards as doubtful states California, Connecticut, Indiana, Montana, New York, Rhode Island and West Virginia, with a total of seventy-eight electoral votes. Allowing ten votes from the new states as sure for the republicans, this result is reached: Surely republicans votes, one hundred and eighty; surely democratic votes, one hundred and fifty-six; doubtful, seventy-eight. This would leave the republicans but twenty-eight votes to obtain from among the doubtful states in order to be successful, while the democrats would need fifty-two votes to win.

Thus the republicans could lose all the doubtful states except New York and win, with eight votes to spare, or they could lose New York and Rhode Island and win with the votes of California, Indiana and West Virginia, and have one vote to spare, or they could lose New York, Rhode Island and West Virginia and win with California and Connecticut and have one vote to spare. The key to the Post's combinations is Indiana. The republicans cannot lose both that state and New York and win. With regard to the democratic side New York is essential to the success of that party as Indiana is to republican success. This calculation, while it shows that the republicans will have a considerable advantage in 1892, does not warrant the party in expecting an easy victory. The probability, however, is that there will be a new apportionment before the next presidential election, and if so the changes it will effect in the electoral college will be most largely to the advantage of the republicans, as most of the gains in congressional representation under a new apportionment will be in the states regarded as surely republican and nearly all the losses will be in the states surely democratic.

STRIPPED EIGHTHS.

The prohibitionists of Iowa are laying great stress on the "stripped" figure. They show that the commitments to the state penitentiaries have decreased, the number each year being as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Number. In 1886, 298; In 1887, 282; In 1888, 269.

Wisconsin is a license state, a low license state, in fact, and yet its commitment to the penitentiary has also decreased. The number for each of the corresponding years in Wisconsin was:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Number. In 1886, 331; In 1887, 184; In 1888, 211.

The population of Wisconsin is almost as large as that of Iowa. Figuring on the basis of the last census, Iowa last year had one commitment for every five thousand and fourteen persons, while Wisconsin had one for every six thousand two hundred and thirty-four. Wisconsin, with its license system, and a low license at that, had twenty per cent less crime than Iowa, according to the logic of the "stripped" figures.

THE IOWA CAMPAIGN.

There is no excitement attending the political campaign in Iowa, but there is a great deal of earnest work being done, and popular interest in the contest has been increased since Senator Allison entered the campaign. The senator is vitally interested in the result, and he will remain in the fight to the finish. His speeches thus far have been clear and able, exhibitions of republican policy and principles, and will undoubtedly be effective. Some time ago there were intimations that Senator Allison might encounter strong opposition to his re-election. It was thought that Governor Larrabee would be a candidate against him, but the governor set at rest all rumors regarding himself by positively declaring that he would not be a candidate. Another story was that the western part of the state would demand the senator, but this has been shown to have no foundation, and the report that the farmers were going to oppose the re-election of Senator Allison has also been disposed of as a fiction, the fact being that the farmers are rallying with their wonted enthusiasm to hear

the senator. The indications therefore are that Senator Allison will have no opposition whatever for re-election, and republicans throughout the country will be very well pleased to know that such is the case. Senator Allison is everywhere recognized as one of the foremost men of the party, an able, safe and careful leader, whose retirement from the councils of the party and from the duties of public life would be a serious loss to be generally regretted.

Regarding republican prospects in Iowa there is no apparent reason to doubt the success of the party. Defections are reported in the attitude of the state on account of the attitude of the party in supporting prohibition, and doubtless there are some, but it is not at all likely that these will be so numerous as to jeopardize the success of the party. A few legislative seats may be transferred thereby and local offices now held by republicans got into democratic hands, but the defection will not be so great as to overcome the republican plurality of nearly thirty-two thousand last year. It is important, however, that republican work should be kept active, and the life which Senator Allison is infusing into the campaign is assurance that this will be done.

WHAT EUROPE WILL NEED.

Europe will in all probability take a larger amount of American breadstuffs during the ensuing year than for a number of years past. Already the export movement shows a considerable improvement, and later on it is expected to increase to exceptionally large proportions. The latest information regarding the European crops indicate that there is a large deficiency in all the grain-growing countries. The average in wheat for all Europe is eighty-three last year and one hundred and ten the year before. According to estimates the wheat deficit of the Austro-Hungarian empire, which usually exports largely, is about forty-three million bushels, and there is a proportionate decrease of all other grains. Prussia, Russia and Roumania also have poor wheat crops, so that none of these countries will be able to export to the usual extent to meet the demands of countries which do not produce grain enough for their own needs. The Indian crop is also below the average. This being the situation, Europe will have to be supplied more largely than usual, or for several years past, from this country. This ought to be materially beneficial to American wheat growers, but whether it will depend upon conditions which are beyond their control. It is reasonably to be expected, however, that better prices will prevail for wheat before the next harvest, and the farmers should get a fair share of whatever the advance may be. The European deficiency concurrently with a less than average crop in this country ought to result in giving American wheat growers a better profit on their grain than they have realized for several years past. This is one feature in the commercial situation which helps greatly the favorable outlook for the ensuing year.

CONGRESSMAN BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas, seems disposed to be more amiable than most of his democratic colleagues in congress. He says the republicans will be given every opportunity to make a record, and that the democrats will not throw a single obstacle in the way of rational, unsectional legislation by the majority.

With regard to the tariff, Mr. Breckinridge predicts that the democrats in the house will be most fair and liberal in their course, and will do nothing to prevent having the question tested and a definite result obtained, allowing the majority to take the responsibility for legislation—that is to say, "observed" the Arkansas congressman. "If the measure is not obviously and conspicuously unfair," the amiable professions of Mr. Breckinridge would be more reassuring if it were not for the qualifications that accompany them, and which suggest that he simply wants the courage to follow Mills and others in asserting a determination to make the power of the minority felt as to all legislation proposed by the majority. The blunt and frank avowal of the Texas congressman is a safer indication of democratic intention than the qualified promises of the representative from Arkansas.

The present administration has rid itself of one nuisance, in Corporal Tanner, but it still has its Hod Taylor, of Wisconsin, who occupies the responsible position of commissioner of Pacific railroads. Since his advent into office Mr. Taylor has used his influence in behalf of the subsidized roads in cases detrimental to the public interest. His latest break is an attack on the Iowa railroad commission for carrying out the law regarding roads in that state. The members of the commission have written indignant letters to the president, and if Mr. Taylor does not modify the limits of his mouth he will probably follow Corporal Tanner into the shades of private life.

DURING the past nine months of the fiscal year there has been, as compared with a corresponding time last year, an increase of fourteen per cent in the number of business failures throughout the country. There has also been an increase of fourteen per cent in the assets involved and of twenty-one per cent in the liabilities. The large increase in the latter item is due to the wrecking of a few firms whose debts were heavy, which brought the general average beyond the ratio of 1888. On the whole, however, business is more active than last year, and the outlook is very bright.

NEBRASKA JOTTINGS.

There are 310 students enrolled in the schools of Broken Bow. A creamery and cheese factory will be the next improvement in Chadron. The Blue Hill fire has shortened up its name by dropping the W. The Wisner band has disbanded and is being reorganized on a more harmonious basis. The Greeley News has changed hands. H. Bigelow being succeeded by A. L. Stowart as editor. Several hundred tons of hay were burned in a fire in the southern part of Sioux county last week. The Axtell Enterprise has been visited

with the name changed to Republican News & Review, the publisher, J. W. The electors of Sheridan county will vote on a proposition to issue \$10,000 in bonds to build a court house at the general election. A gray eagle measuring seven feet from tip of wing and a pelican with a foot larger were killed by residents of Nemaha county last week. The place of publication of Mrs. Colby's Woman's Tribune is to be changed from Atlantic to the national capital for the next six months at least. Class Davis, the notorious colored ex-king of Sioux City, "Squire," who is now running a saloon in Covington, has been tried and acquitted of robbery. The Chadron city council advertised for some one to take the electric light plant, but no one responded and the city will probably remain in darkness for some time to come. Chadron has a social sensation which it is intended should never have been sprung. Emma, the daughter of Captain J. M. Ureman, had been the victim of Tom Atkinson, but her father discovered the situation of affairs. Tom, who resides at Chadron, was visited by Emma's enraged parents, and they accompanied the captain to Chadron, saying he would make reparation by marrying the girl. Tom played the role so well that he was permitted to go away with the county seal, and to procure the necessary documents for marriage, and it now occurs to the honest old captain and his wayward daughter that they have twice been bed-tricked.

Iowa Items. There are 620 students at the state university. An electric light plant is to be placed in the industrial school at Mitchellville. An Auburn thief carried off the posts of the farm house of A. C. Cargill's farm. A meeting of the Fourth division, First corps, Iowa G. A. R. will be held in Keokuk, October 17. Geo. Rosenberg, of Burlington, while intoxicated fell down stairs and received injuries from which he died. The ten-year-old son of Frank Shottmiller, of Fremont, was kicked in the face by a vicious horse and died shortly afterwards. P. M. McDermott, a wealthy Newell farmer, chased a neighbor with a razor while insane, and was locked up for safe keeping in the insane asylum. A Centerville man recently shipped forty cars of live chickens to San Francisco. Very few of the 20,000 in the consignment died on the way.

MAKES HIS OWN ENGLISH.

Murat Halstead's esteemed though highly emotional newspaper denounces a certain member of the Campbell family as "fugacious" and "stentorian." Murus among the Campbell family is a name which, in the loneliness that follows the close of an Ohio campaign, he stirs and the consequent debris of what was once the English language.

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NOT SOLELY A QUESTION OF DECORUM.

"A Reader" writes to the Tribune to ask: "Is it proper or not for two young ladies to go driving with two young gentlemen on moonlight evenings after 7 o'clock? Dear young friend, it is perfectly proper for two young ladies to go out driving with two young gentlemen any kind of an evening after 7 o'clock—a reasonable time after 7 o'clock; not too late, mind you—but it is never so much more enjoyable and sothing, so to speak, for one young lady to go out driving with one young gentleman."

CLEVER WOMEN.

Louisa Palmer Heaven is the name of a late candidate for literary favor. Miss Marion Upton is a candidate for election as school superintendent of Gage county, Nebraska. Miss Upton downs her opponent, as a rule, in contests of this kind.

Vera Zarovitch accuses Edward Hellany of having stolen "Looking Backward" almost literally from a story which she wrote in 1881, and some strikingly similar paragraphs give color to the accusation.

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Ex-Queen Natalie, according to a recent letter from a well informed correspondent at Belgrade, "is no more a pattern mother than a model wife. Political ambition has completely mastered her. She is nothing but a politician, and has little maternal feeling."

Queen Louise of Denmark has recently celebrated her seventy-second birthday. She was surrounded by her six children and most of her grandchildren. These six children have made most illustrious marriages. Crown Prince Frederick, the eldest married Princess Louise, daughter of the late Carl V of Sweden; Prince Alexander married the Princess of Wales; Prince William, who is now King George I. of Greece, married the Dowry Duchess Olga of Russia; Princess Dagmar married Alexander III., emperor of Russia; Princess Thyra married the Duke of Cumberland, and Prince Waldemar married Princess Marie of Orleans.

Miss Mary Garrett, sister of Robert Garrett, of Baltimore, is a great business woman. Says one of her acquaintances: "It seems incredible, but it is the truth, that this young lady has virtually handled the Garrett road across the country for years since one of her brothers was attacked with disease, and the other lost his life. She is not yet thirty years of age, and is a handsome woman of the blonde type. She obtained her business training from her father, to whom she was a constant companion in his later years, and she turned it to good account when the Garrett road was actually deprived of a male head. She has made Robert Garrett a wealthier man than he was when his father died."

Ouida is a pleasant individual for a stranger to meet. A young American girl recently called upon her with a letter of introduction. After waiting some time a strangely dressed figure rushed into the room. Every color of the rainbow appeared in her costume, and her head was decorated with a circle of many-colored, bright ribbons. The bizarre creature staked up to our American girl, and in a very brusque manner, said: "Do you want to see me?" "I have a letter of introduction to you," "You are an American—I know it by your bold stare," was Ouida's polite reply. "And I know you to be a circus-rider from your outlandish costume, so I wish you good morning and decline your acquaintance."

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THE CAPITAL CITY GRIST.

The Board of Transportation and the Coal Rates.

A MUDDLE BY THE SECRETARIES.

They Fail to Follow the Prescribed Form in Putting the Board's Order into Effect—Lincoln in Brief.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 109 1/2 ST. STREET, LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 14. The state board of transportation will hold a meeting to-morrow to consider its future action on the schedule of coal rates, which has hung fire several months. An investigation of the situation would indicate that the secretaries of the board have gotten into some kind of a muddle. The board, however, has made a complaint against the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway a conditional order was issued directing that road to show cause why its rates should not be reduced. The parties to the controversy then had a hearing. After the hearing the secretaries should have made a finding of fact and upon that basis a final order to the St. Paul road. An order was issued subsequent to the hearing, but upon investigation it appears to have been of the nature of a conditional instead of a final order. The St. Paul, which has refused to adopt the schedule of coal rates fixed by the board, may issue a conditional order, amenable to discipline, because of the failure of the board to through the prescribed forms of putting its notice into effect. Not only do the secretaries serve this second notice upon the St. Paul road as a final order, but it was issued in violation of the board's conditional order. There has been an impression that the board of transportation had made a conclusive finding, binding upon all roads alike, and that the railways were making their old rates in defiance of the board. But such is not the case. Each road is entitled to a hearing. The order to show cause cannot be bound by the findings of the fact in the case against the St. Paul.

An effort will be made at to-morrow's meeting to unravel the muddle that the secretaries contend that they have been regular in their proceedings, but their records do not show it. A motion will probably be made to issue a final order on the St. Paul to put in force the board's schedule of rates, which reduces the charges on coal from 45 to 55 per cent. The order will follow the old rates in defiance of the board. But such is not the case. Each road is entitled to a hearing. The order to show cause cannot be bound by the findings of the fact in the case against the St. Paul.

The H. & M., the Rock Island and the St. Joe & Grand Island have paid no attention to the order of the board. The other roads have made answers urging reasons why the order should not be enforced, and the following abstracts give the essence of their arguments:

The Union Pacific objects to the same rate being fixed for all roads, and to a violation of two important principles:

- 1. That freight rates should be based on the value of the commodity, the more valuable taking the higher rate.
- 2. That the rates should be based on the relative quantities of hard and soft coal transported.

The Union Pacific also says that the rates established by the board for distances less than fifty miles are not sufficient to pay the cost of service in carrying soft coal.

The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha denies the jurisdiction of the board of transportation in fixing rates. It also asserts that the schedule issued by the board is grossly unjust and unreasonable and will not defray the actual cost of the service rendered with an average profit of 100 per cent invested. Then follows an elaborate statement of the road's cost, bonded indebtedness, earnings, etc. It is alleged that the 241 miles of road cost \$2,000,000 per mile, a total of \$482,400,000; that it has been bonded for \$15,000,000 per mile, a total of \$3,600,000, at 6 per cent; that it is necessary to earn over and above operating expenses, repairs and renewals, the sum of \$27,000 per year to pay interest on bonds; that the gross earnings for 1888 were \$38,310 and the expenses \$36,792; that there was a deficit of \$90,000 in the interest fund that had to be paid from the earnings in other states; that the order of the board in the nature of appropriating the railroad's property without process of law; that the railroads had made a concession by accepting the board's schedule of 1887 and should not be hampered further.

The Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley and Sioux City & Pacific make in general terms objections similar to the foregoing.

TEST CASES IN MEAT INSPECTION.

Several days ago W. C. Rohde, meat inspector, and Reynolds & Davis, wholesale butchers, began a friendly suit to determine whether the inspector could legally collect fees in addition to the salary allowed him by the city. Manger Brothers are about to begin proceedings to test another disputed point. The butchers deny the right of the inspector to collect his fees in advance, and the officer has declined to inspect cattle until after his fees are paid. The butchers will invoke the aid of the courts.

SUPREME COURT.

The following cases were filed in the supreme court to-day: George J. Spitzer vs. Augustus L. Meyer and Myra Meyer, appeal from Hall county; State ex rel. John D. Thomas vs. Melville P. Hoppelwell, mandamus; Security national bank vs. John S. Raine, error from Hall county; The Thomas vs. Hoppelwell case is based

on a suit for divorce, Thomas vs. Thomas, Judge Hoppelwell, of the district court of Douglas county, refused to certify to a bill of exceptions in favor of Mr. Thomas, and the latter seeks by mandamus proceedings to compel the judge's certification.

State House Matters. Following is the list of new notices public issued from the governor's office to-day: Charles E. Dooley, Ashford; A. H. Streett, Shelton; Fred B. Bartlett, Broken Bow; Victor P. Musselman, Lilla B. Seavey and Charles P. Benjamin, Omaha; A. D. Burr and E. R. Miller, Lincoln; Hugo A. Wieggenborn, Ashland; William Erwin, Gledick; Patrick Hynes, Greeley county.

The auditor has received for registration the court and jail bonds of Hooker county, amounting to \$1,380.

City News and Notes. Judge Houston returned to duty to-day after two weeks' absence by reason of sickness. Among to-day's visitors were H. B. Kwober, Omaha; H. D. Brooks, of Fremont; H. J. Coles, of York; C. F. McCreary, of Superior; George H. Savage and David Moore, of Omaha, and T. B. Berry, Fairbury.

Mr. H. C. Cotton has returned from Broken Bow, where he visited a sick relative. Senator John I. Nesbitt, of North Platte, is in the city.

SOME NEW BOOKS.

"A Dictionary of Electrical Words, Terms and Phrases," by Prof. E. J. Houston, of Philadelphia, has just been issued from the press of the Electrical World, New York. The marvelous progress of electricity in the industries of the country makes the dictionary especially valuable as a work of reference. It is not a mere word-book. The words, terms and phrases are invariably followed by short, concise definitions, giving the sense in which they are commonly employed, with copious illustrations of electrical appliances.

The Scribner has issued in handsome form Lester Wallace's "Memories of Fifty Years," with a biographical introduction of the late actor by Lawrence Hutton. To the thousands of theater-goers who have enjoyed Mr. Wallace's character representations on the stage for nearly a century, and who are familiar with his charms as a story teller, this memorial volume will need no commendation. It bristles with reminiscences of the great actors of his day, and is a store house of green room anecdotes, delightfully told. Few volumes of its class contain more genuine pleasure to the reader.

"Bluebird Notes" is the cheery title of a volume of poems from the pen of Ira Billman, and published by Funk & Wagnalls, New York. The book contains 126 poems, showing a marked originality in subject, measure and merit. Most of them are short