THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1889.

THE DAILY BEE. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed to the Editor-ial Department.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors size building Farnam and Seven

THE DAILY BEE

Eworn Statement of Circulation

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, 58, George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemaly swear that the sctual circulation of The DAILY BEE for the week ending October 12, 1853, was as fol-lows:

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Sunday, Oct. 6,	
Monday, Oct. 7	
Tuesday, Oct. 8	
Wednesday, Oct. 9	
Thursday, Oct. 10	18,00
Friday, Oct. 11	
Baturday, Oct. 12.	

Notary Public George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, de-force and says that he is secretary of The Bee Fullishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Datty Bee for the nonth of October 1888, Reise Stoffers; for November, 1888, Reise copies; for Jan-December, 1888, Reise copies; for Jan-uary, 1989, 18,574, copies; for February, 1889, 28,66 copies; for March, 1888, 18,564 copies; for April, 1893, 18,129 copies; for February, 1889, 28,66 copies; for March, 1888, 18,564 copies; for April, 1893, 18,129 copies; for March, 1898, 18,564 copies; for June, 1899, 18,856, copies; for July, 1859, 18,738 copies; for August, 1889, 18,561 copies; for September, 1899, 18,710 copies, Geo, B. Tzscuucz, Fworn to before me and subscribed in my Notary Public

Fworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this ith day of October, A. D., 1892. [SEAL,] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

SEND IN YOUR COMPLAINTS. Frequent complaints reach THE BEE from passengers on trains and from residents of towns in this section, that it is impossible to get a copy of THE BEE from resident news agents and train newsboys. The claim set up by the latter is: "All sold;" and then other Omaha papers are offered instead. In some instances, when the would-be purchaser insists on getting a copy of THE BEE, it is forthcoming, but train newsboys deal them out sparingly, and when their supply is about exhausted it is their practice to force other Omaha papers on passengers who would not buy any other than THE BEE if it could be had.

THE BEE urges upon everybody the importance of making complaint to this office upon failure to get THE BEE of news dealers and newsboys. There is no reason why a full supply should not be kept for all demands.

All local news agents handling THE BEE are expected to furnish subscribers the daily, including the Sunday edition, at twenty cents a week, and all refusals to do so should be reported to this office.

Friends of THE BEE who send complaints of failure to purchase THE BEE

THE SECOND DISTRICT. A packed convention, domineered over by the political henchmen and bosses of the Burlington railroad, has declared Gilbert M. Laws the choice of the republicans to represent the Second congression'al district of Nebraska in the Fifty-first congress. And the republicans of the Second district who have for more than six years been mere political vassals of the Boston syndicate that owns the Burlington road, are called upon to ratify the choice of this toreign corporation at the impending election. What a travesty on republicanism and representative government. Is this a

government by the people and for the people? But Mr. Laws has the indersement of

a republican convention, and no matter how unrepublican its makeup and methods have been he will command the support of the rank and file party in his district. of the We confidently predict it will be the last time. The republicans of the Second district have been forbearing and loyal to their party, and their loyalty will stand the severest test when they cast their votes for G. M. Laws.

But they will not remmin hewers of wood and drawers of water for the railroad bosses much longer. They will assort their manhood and raise the standard of revolt against an abject despotism which has degraded them and reduced this state to a mere railroad corporation province, whose state officers, representatives and judges must all bow to the dictates of railroad managers and their satraps.

RAILROAD EARNINGS. One hundred and twenty-eight companies, controlling seventy-four thousand one hundred and four miles of road. give a detailed statement of their earnings for September in Bradstreet's. The aggregate earnings for the month were thirty-two million five hundred and sixty-eight thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars, an increase of eleven and a half per cent over the corresponding month last year. For August one hundred and thirty-eight companies reported a gain in gross earnings of a fraction over ten per cent compared with August, 1888. In July it was nearly eight per cent and for June five per cent. These figures prove that the railroads of the country are in as flourishing a condition as any other branch of business. In the central west the group known

as the Granger roads, ten in number, earned during September one million and a quarter more than in the same month last year. Six of the Pacific roads report an increase of four and a half millions. Of the thirty companies reporting decreases only three are located in the west-the Atlantic & Pacific, St. Paul & Duluth, and St. Joseph & Grand Island.

This is certainly a flattering statement. It shows that the cry of distress is being manufactured for ulterior purposes, and proves that the railroads of the country, despite rate wars and interstate commerce regulations, are earning a fair per cent on their enormously inflated capital.

THE RERATING BUSINESS. The position taken by Secretary Noble regarding pension rerating will meet very general popular approval. including many old soldiers. The idea of the secretary is that no pension should be rerated except upon the application of the pensioner and a thorough medical examination to determine whether his condition is such as to justify an increase of pension. The propriety and justice of this are apparent. The view of Commissioner Tanner, to which he still adheres, is that it is the duty of the pension commissioner to make reratings whenever he shall find cases which he thinks merit them, and that it is a part of his functions to seek out such cases. This is a most extraordinary view. If such a policy should prevail, not only would the pension authorities have little time for any other business than that of rerating, but the treasury would be practically at their mercy. With a reckless man at the head of the pension office, accorded the privilege of rerating pensions at pleasure, and according to his own view of what the pensioner was

the pension laws. For these reasons it will be generally approved, whatever criticisms Mr. Tanner and those who agree with his noval notions of the duties of a pension commissioner may pass

upon it. MOVING TOWARD A TRUST.

There are some very strong indications that steady progress is being made toward the establishment of a gigantic railroad trust monopoly that will embrace all the great lines in the country. For several years a project of this kind is known to have been in favor with Jay Gould, and there are now many other prominent railroad men who favor it as promisthe only solution of the ing difficulties which keep the railroads in a continual state of turmoil. The Chicago Trabune says: "If the craft of voteran manipulators of corporations, aided and reinforced by the ablest legal talent, can achieve the

result, the principle of trustism will be applied to the railroad system of the country, and a tremendous banded monopoly will be the outcome. A mighty effort is being made to attain that end." The indications that this is the case are found in the proposed abandon-

ment of the various auxiliary railway associations and the strengthening of the power of the central body. If this shall be accomplished, the next step would be to get a majority of the stock of competing roads into the hands of trustees and then proceed to the suppression of competition. The plan would be to concentrate absolute, irresponsible power in the hands of a few men, who would represent only twentyfive per cent of the total investment in the railroad property. "Control of the entire trust," says the Tribune, "would go with a majority of the stock of the constituent companies, and owners of bonds and shares aggregating seventy-five per cent of the total capitalization would be left voiceless and powerless. Taking the place of the true owners in the management of the consolidated companies, the trust autocrats would have a more than imperial power of taxation over the people, and could exact hundreds of millions annually for revenues on bogus stock

While the merchant, the farmer, and the manufacturer could earn only such profits as the railroad trust would permit, multo-millionaire stockholders and trust magnates could gorge themselves with wealth and find a market for their chromos." The utter inadequacy of existing associations as a means of remedying railway difficulties has been most fully

demonstrated. The "gontlemen's agreement," from which so much was expected, has proved to be a complete failure, and its dissolution has been urged by some of the most prominent of its members. One of these re-

cently characterized it as worse than useless, and said it would be better to abandon the association than keep it up in its present shape, a sentiment that was quite generally approved by other members of the association. This member also urged that what is needed is an association having the power and strength to keep the roads from cutting each other's throats, and when the next

meeting of the presidents is held, which

avoid abuses, and do exact justice under but the country would pay two dollars Mr. Huntington does not seem to exhibit the in subsidy for every dollar of profit our importers and producers would realize from the policy.

> WHEN men copy laws from statute books of other states without revising them to suit our conditions there is always sure to be more or less blundering. This is the case with our new registration law. The bill was almost a copy of the New York statute, which doubtless is adapted to the wants of New York city, and conforms to the letter and spirit of the New, York constitution. But Omaha and the less populous cities of Nebraska are not in condition to wear the habits of New York. In other words, the New York registration law is entirely too complex. Unfortunately the law will have to be complied with until it is either modified, repealed or declared void by the courts. Willing or unwilling, every citizen will have to conform to it. Wednesday is a registration day, being the third last. Every citizen who has not first registered will not be able to vote without very great difficulty or delay that will be tantamount to disfranchisement. For this reason, we urge upon all citizens to be sure to register.

NOBODY can expect consistency from a machine organ that would support a yellow dog for the most responsible of public trusts, providing that he can exhibit the convention label on his coat tail. The patrons of the Republican have, therefore, no reason to feel aggrieved or surprised at the gyrations and hand-springs which that rotary machine has turned of late. On Sunday morning they were treated to a double-leaded appeal to the district judicial convention to nominate Clarkson, who was pronounced as practically the only candidate in Douglas county, and preferable to any candidate from the outside. But presto, change! Within less than forty-eight hours Mr. Clarkson is relegated to the shelf, and the convention that refused to heed the appeal of the organ to nominate Clarkson is lauded to the skies. Such performances on the trapeze are very amusing but they do not reflect much credit upon journalism.

THE seventh vacancy in the house of representatives of the Fifty-first congress was made by the recent resignation of N. W. Cutting, of New York. Five of the seven members have died since the last meeting of congress. Ryan, of Kansas, resigned to take the ministership to Mexico, and Nutting resigned on account of ill-health. Four of the vacancies have already been filled, and successors to Nutting, Cox and Laird, of this state, will be chosen November 5. The complexion of the house will not be changed by the new members.

THE threat of the president of the Alaska Commercial company, that his monopoly will not renew its lease with the government unless assured of further protection from seal robbers, is a more bluff. The plea that the profits of the company are ruined by depredutors is not warranted by the facts. The dividends of the Alaska company have been enormous, and the monopoly a was stupendous. The boys yelled and matter of common notoriety. The company's threat is undoubtedly made with a view to a reduction of the cost of the fishing privilege and should be discountenanced by the proper authorities.

shrewdness and judgement which have made him a power in railroad circles, but it is satisfactory to everyone concerned and the mar-Near the city of Scranton, Pa., at the risge will take place as soon as his bankers

can settle the dnancial details. BOTTLED SUNSHINE.

Clothier and Furnisher: To the necktie-Ab there !" "Stay there !"

Clothier and Furnisher: Young Slasher (to tailor)-Look here, my father got a dress suit here the other day for \$60 and you want to charge me \$70. Tailor-That's all right sir. You always want time, and your father pays cash.

Boston Courier: "Now for the opening of the fall campaign," was what the scrpent said to himself when he discovered Eve approaching the tree of knowledge under whose branches he was lying.

Merchant Traveler: "The office-seekers have been pretty lively during the present administration," said Smythe to Browne. 'Every one of them has been going like a race horse." You refer, no doubt, to the fact that he was trying for a place."

La Croix: Marsoillais (at the foot of Eiffel tower)-Then you can see a long way from the top of that thing? "Yes, monsieur!" "Can you see Marseilles?" "No." Marsellinis (with smile of contempt and putting his money back (ato his pocket)-Call that a tower?

Drake's Magazine: Marie-That's a queer proverb the Arabs have, that 'there are no fans in hades,' Owefay-Very. Why in hades should there bet

Le Figaro: The following appears on poster at a French watering place: Mr. Drequests the individual who stole his overcoat last night at the Casino to be good enough to bring him back a box of Swedish matches which he will find in the right-hand pocket.

Tid-Bits: Moneybugs-Advertising, my dear boy, always pays. Youngblood-It hasn't paid me. "What do you mean?" 'Nothing, except that father advertised me in the papers a while ago, and I haven't been able to get tick anywhere since."

Jeweler's Weekly: Miss Prittle-"Grandma, Mr. Pattois is going to give me an elegant ring set with a carbuncle." Grandma (horrified)-"You mustn't take it, child! Don't touch it! Your grandpap's Uncle Joe had one o' them carbuncles, an' died with it inside o' three weeks !!

Jeweler's Weekly: Jeweler (to customer) "Your watch, sir, is badly magnetized. It must have been exposed to a powerful attraction." Mr. Masher-"Yaas; I sat on the sofa with Miss Billecoo last evening."

A CAT'S NINE LIVES.

The Strange Sight Witnessed by New York Congregation.

As the congregation of old St. Paul's on the corner of Broadway and Vesey street, filed out from morning service Sunday, says a New York dispatch, a great many of the throng stopped to gaze at the antics of a large snow-white cat which could be plainly seen on the top of some boxes through the thirdstory window of 22 Vesey street. The animal's actions were not like those of a domestic animal, but more like those of a wild, ferocious feline, such as can be seen behind the bars of a cage in Central park. It paced to and fro on top of the boxes, stopping now and then in its march to stare down at the crowd in the street below as though to inquire of them what they wanted. Finally it jumped upon the ledge of the window and began its strange march there. For fully ten minutes it carried on its antics, occasionally striking the window with its paw as though trying to break it. The crowd on the street augmented and the excitement among the urchins hoping to benefit his bealth, which had

to

LINCOLN'S SHOEMAKER. How a Poor German Cobbier Won Sudden Fame and Fortune.

outbreak of the late rebellion, there lived a poor German shoemaker named Peter Kahler. He had his own ideas of how a boot or shoe should be made to give the greatest comfort to the wearer, which were far in advance of his humble condition, but he lacked the capital necessary to put his ideas into the shoes, and the shoes before the public, says the Sunday Post Dispatch. Shortly after the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency, the press of the country was full of the oddities of expression, witty sayings and peculiarities of "Obe Abe. Among the many publications of that

time there appeared a diagram of the foot of the president, coupled with the statement that the president's foot was so abnormally large and awkward of build and covered with corns, bunions, etc., that it seemed impossible for him to get a shoe which he could wear with any degree of comfort. The statement and the accompanying diagram came to the notice of the humble country shoemaker, Peter Kahler, and he set about the making of a pair of shoes according to his ideas of comfort and to fit the measurements of that diagram. In due course the shoes were completed and shipped to Washington, D. C., addressed to his excellency Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States, accompanied by a note signed by the rustic shoemaker stating under what circumstances the shoes had been made, and hoping that the president would accept the shoes as a present from a humble admirer and for the good the maker felt sure they

would do him. The shoes proved to be a perfect fit for the presidential pedal extremities, and pleased his excellency very much.

Mr. Lincoln lost no time in sending Mr. Kahler an autograph letter o hanks, which the rustic deciple of St. Crispin was shrewd enough to have published. The publication of that etter brought both fame and fortune to Mr. Kahler. He soon after removed to New York, where he became known as the presidential bootmaker and was patronized by the wealthy, whose car-riages were frequently to be seen in front of his door. During the war Kahler took a government contract for

furnishing shoes for the army, intro-ducing the now celebrated broad-soled. low-heeled shoe, known as the "gov-ernment shoe." He made considerable money from his trade and the contract and soon established the house of Kahler & Son. Up to the time of his death Mr. Lin-

coln bought all the shoes he wore of Mr. Kahler. During the last two years of his life Mr. Kahler spent much of his time at Harvey lake, the Indian name of which is Skandara lake, the largest body of fresh water in Pennsylvania, and a popular summer resort. It was while at Harvey's take, in 1888, that Mr. Kahler conceived the scheme of establishing what he called the "Kah-ler Sanitarium." This scheme he thought would bring him much wealth and in the fall of that year he bought of Mrs. Betsey Worden her farm of about fifty acres for \$9,000 and at once had a survey made, and the portion of the farm bordering on the lake beautifully laid out in winding streets and building lots. Finding that his land was not so shaped that he could complete his plans, he wanted to buy the adjoining ground, known as the "Lake Hotel' property, owned by the estate of Caroline Rhoads, deceased, for which he offered \$20,000 cash, the offer being refused. In the spring of the present year Kahler removed his family from New York to his, Harvey's Lake farm

THE CAPIFAL CITY GRIST.

A Rumor That Editor Gere Will Succeed Brother Watkins,

FINAL ORDER ON COAL RATES.

It Will Go Into Effect in Thirty Days -A Reduction of Between Forty and Sixty Per Cent-The City in Brief.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BER,] 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 15.

Congressman Connell was in Lincoln today. He arrived here last night ostensibly to look into the claups of the respective can didates for the postoffice honor.

It is needless to say that he had his hands fuil from the moment of his arrival until his departure. The claims of one and all were patiently listened to, but in turn he gave no intimation of the course he should pursue in placing the patronage, Since his coming, bowever, it is asserted by parties who claim to be in a position to know that Senat ors Manderson and Puddock have taken the horns of the dilemma into their own hands and tendered the postmastership of the Lin-coln office to C. H. Gere, editor of the State Journal, and that the tender has been ac cepted

in a conversation with Hon. E. P. Roggen relating to the matter, he expressed the conviction to THE BEE representative that he appointment had been made as indicated beyond recall.

Some of the other candidates who have been on the anxious seat express a like opinion. Indeed, it can be said, that this be-lief is quite general throughout the city.

A Final Order.

The state board of transportation met this afternoon and ordered the preliminary order of last June, reducing freight rates on coal to a given schedule, to go into effect within thirty days from this date. This, it is agreed by the board, shall be final, and there is a possibility now that fruit from the Sutherland Manning complaints and findings is at hand. While the complaint was especially against the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad company, the order reaches and applies to every road operating n the state.

This creates a reduction of from 40 to 60 per cent.

State Bouse Matters.

The National Bonevotent Association of Minneapolis, Minn., was authorized to transact business in this state. This society is an Odd Fellows' association and was admitted inder the laws governing secret societies, Secretary Laws returned home to-day. He was not at his desk, however, natil this aft

erncon. Smith Caldwell, state oil inspector, was at the capitol this morning. He leaves for St. Louis and other points south in a day or two.

Supreme Court Proceedings. Court met pursuant to adjournment.

The following gentlemen were admitted to practice: Edward E. Cornish, James F. Dilion, George E. Bertrand, C. H. Bailiet, Paul Charlton, C.W. De Lamatre, M. V. Gannon, Isaac Adams.

Omaha Motor railroad vs Omaha Horse railway, leave to supply record; Michael vs Brenner, leave given to file petition in error. The following causes were argued and submitted: State ex rel Wise vs Duncan, Live sey vs Festner, Irish vs Lundin, Davis vs Davis, Tucker vs Cannon, Bradford vs Higgins

Motions-Johnson vs State. The following causes were continued, Lydick vs Palmquist, Marshall vs Goble, Emory vs Johnson.

The following case was filed for trial: Sherman Davis vs the State; error from he district court of Richardson county. Steel vs Coon; appeal from the district

ourt of Butler county, reversed; decree for plaintiffs. City News and Notes.

W. Agee, of Aurora, was in t

on trains will please be particular to give date, railroad and number of train on which such purchase could not be made. Give us your name in order that we may ask necessary additional particulars.

In estimating the products of the Dakotas hereafter, "blind pigs" must be given a leading place.

CITY ATTORNEY WEBSTER will now be able to reconcile the Consolidated company to the demands of the Motor company.

HOME rule parliamentary victories follow each other in cheerful succession in Britain. Like the bourbons, the tories never learn and never forget anything.

THE board of education serves timely notice on dissipated subordinates to seek employment elsewhere. Sobriety and decency must be matatained around the school buildings, without fear or favor.

THE Chicago board of education has furnished a flag for every public school in the city, and Detroit is about to follow its example. It would not be a bad idea for the Omaha board of education to use a little of its surplus in star spangled bunting.

man.

old

WHILE the council is preparing the viaduct and union depot ordinance it may not be out of place to suggest that our citizens will insist upon sufficient guaranties to insure full compliance by the railroad companies to the agreements they enter into.

THE consolidation of the Motor with the Omaha Consolidated street car line is to be regretted for many reasons, the chief of which is the need of future extension of our street railway system. While it is true that Omaha has more miles of street railway than any other city of her population, two or three years more of rivalry would have been of great advantage.

SENATOR MANDERSON is getting some pay for his effort on behalf of the Folsom postoffice corner which will yield seventy-seven thousand dollars to the young Napoleon of Omaha journalism. Mr. Hitchcock heartily approves the course of Mr. Manderson on the back-pay pension grab. After all, if republics are ungrateful, the unselfish champion of the Planters' house site shows some gratitude in his composition.

IF IT is true that the Motor company has sold out for five millions of dollars there ought to be a snug surplus of four millions dollars profit for the Motor people. The actual cost of the Motor lines could not possibly exceed three quarters of a million and with the Council Bluffs bridge thrown in the real investment will not exceed twelve hundred thousand dollars for every foot of motor line between Council Bluffs and South Omaha. But then there are the franchises which probably are valued at four millions.

entitled to, not only would the existing surplus speedily melt away, but additional taxation would be required to meet the vastly increased pension demands. The people would not tolerate the exercise of such a power by any

There are undoubtedly a great many men on the pension rolls who could present a just claim to have their pensions rerated Among the thousands who are receiving the least pension there are doubtless many who are entitled to a rerating, and who upon application would have no difficulty in securing it. But obviously it is not the business of the penston commissioner to look up these people and upon his own motion increase

their pensions. They must be presumed to generally know what their rights are under the law, and if they neglect to secure them the fault is their own and it is no part of the functions of the pension office to set them

right. The remarkable theory of Mr. Tanner that it is will not be approved by intelligent men, whether old sol-

diers or not. The decision of Secretary Noble is practical and judicious. It proposes to put the matter of rerating on a business basis. It does not lessen the chances of any old soldier having his pension rerated who can show that he is en titled to it, but it makes it necessary that pensioners shail make application to be rerated and that the evidence that they are entitled to be shall be conclusive. It relieves the commissioner of pensions of all obligation, nover assumed by any commissioner except Tanner, to hunt

up pensioners who may be entitled to a rerating, and it will prevent a repetition of the practice in this matter which has been the source of so much discussion and scandal. It is not unfriendly to the old soldiers, for whom Secretary Noble, himself an soldier, is presumed to

be in January, the w:11 interstate commerce railway association will undoubtedly be abandoned and an effort made to form an association with the power and strength to compel obedience to its regulationsin other words, a monster combination that would make the railroad systems of the country a vast monopoly, with practically timitless powers of coercion, intimidation and corruption. This unquestionably is the purpose in

view, and it is an object so menacing to the public interests as to demand the most serious consideration from the public. If this scheme of corporate tyranuy should be consummated, the question of government ownership and operation of the railroads, as the only certain way of escape. would assume an importance equal * to any that has over engaged the atten-

tion of the American people. MR. W. E. CURTIS, who is in charge

of the Pan-American delegates, corrects some of the misstatements that have found currency in newspapers unfriendly to Secretary Blaine. One of these is that Mr. Blaine sought the presidency of the conference. Mr. Curtis said he made no attempt to secure this honor, and that the sugges-

tion of his name was received with unanimous favor, a statement which is borne out by the Chilian minister, who said the only question raised related to the legality of making the secretary of state, who is not a delegate to the conference, its president. Another misstatement is in giving Cleveland and Bayard any credit in connection with the conference, the well-known fact being, as Mr. Curtis says, that both were opposed to it. Bayard having advised Cleveland to veto the bill providing for the conference. As to Mr. Blaine having originated the project, Mr. Curtis states that it was first proposed by Simon Bolivar, in

1824, who was then president of the United States of Columbia. THE Pan-American congress has vi-

talized the subsidy grabbers in all sections of the country. These enthusiastic surplus raiders are convinced that trade cannot be established with South America without a substantial bonus from the government. They insist that American enterprise cannot cope with foreigners unless the channels of trade are lubricated. Congressman Farquhar, of New York, is the most liberal of the group. He has prepared a bill proposing a subsidy of thirty cents a ton every thousand miles to every American built vessel that shall clear from a port in this country to a foreign market. At this rate the bounty would range from five to fifteen thousand dollars a trip, according to the ship's tonnage. But Mr. Farquhar's

generosity does not stop there. Although a pronounced protectionist, he would admit all return freight free of duty. There is no doubt that an American merchant marine would have as much regard as any one, but it spring into existence and flourish amas-

CHIEF ARTHUR, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, sticks to his motto, "No entangling alliances with other trades." Yet he did not revolt when "other trades" were invited to support the brotherhood in the Burling on strike. The present convention in Denver will have to choose a progressive chief or degenerate into a mutual admiration society with Arthur at the head.

SENATOR SUTHERLAND has driven the state board of transportation into a hopeless tangie on the rate question. The members made a bold stagger at the problem presented, but became lost in a maze of figures. The board should confine itself to the exertion of drawing salaries.

In their haste to get into the Union and complete the roster of officials, the people of South Dakota are liable to strike a dangerous snag. The law of congress is explicit, and any attempt to misconstrue its provision or set it aside will nullify the action of the legislature.

Out of the da da Business, Chicago Tribune. The falls of Minnehaha are gried up, and

their laugh will not be heard again until the weeping clouds have shed enough tears to start it going once more.

> No Fun in Being Czar. Boston Globe,

The czar of all the Russias is at last actuually in Germany, but he was in mortal terror lest a handful of his "loyal and loving subjects" should suddenly end his career on the way. To be czar of Russia is several degrees more dangerous than to handle electriclight wires.

There's a Difference. Washington Post.

Sir Edwin Arnold says journalism is a serious business. So it is. It is only when a man has gone through it and come out into the bright light of newspaper business that he feels the weight of the universe lifted from his weary shoulders. The journalist never smiles. He is a great man and must be dignified -- as dignified as a hungry man can be on \$12 a month. It is only the newspaper man who is frolicsome.

> We Can "pare You, Kyrle. Kanets City Times

Kyrle Bellew has issued an appeal to the American public, through the New York Herald, to do him and Mrs. Potter justice. It was not caprice, but necessity, he says, which made them give up their American tour. Mr. Bellew need not worry. The American public has recovered from its disappointment. We hope that Mr. Bellew and Mrs. Potter will not inconvenience themselves in order to return to America.

> That Wedding Dicker Chicago Herald.

Prince Hatzfeldt hus finally closed a bargain with Mr. Huntington. The railroad magnate takes the prince with his coronet, debts and vices and in return gives him his daughter and an allowance that will enable him to live in a style becoming a man of his is necessary to protect the government, ingly with such princely inducements, distinction. The transaction on the part of ble than the Treadwell gold quarry.

screamed, while a few threw pieces of wood at the window. The cat meanwhile kept up her continual pacing fro and acted as and afraid of some foe inside. The crowd, tiring of the sight, began to dwindle, when a rather unexpected thing occurred. The cat was seen to leap from the window ledge to the

boxes, where it remained only a sufflicient time to turn about, and then with one bound jumped through the window, carrying glass and all to the feet of the crowd. It landed on its head. To a human being such a fall would have meant instant death, but with the cat it was different. It regained its feet and started to run across the street, but in vain. Its back was broken and its hind feet dragged along powerless. The cat did not move far. It gave one meow and fell, its eyes bulging out from its sockets. It lay on the sidewalk faintly breathing until a kindhearted policeman lifted it by its tail and carried it to a neighboring hallway, where he emptied the contents of his revolver, two cartridges, into the poor animal. Even this did not kill it. The breathing continued and it made frantic efforts to regain its feet. The reports of the revolver brought more persons to the spot, among whom was a tow-headed boy, followed by a large bulldog. The dog scented the cat, and despite the efforts of the policeman and a number of the crowd, grabbed the dving feline betweet its teeth and shook what remaining life there was out of it. The dog was finally driven away, the crowd dispersed, the policeman re-sumed his patrol and the dead cat was deposited in an ash barrel.

The Ocean Depths,

The greatest known depth of the se is in the South Atlantic ocean, midway between the island of Tristan d'Acunha and the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, says Iron. The bottom was there eached at a depth of 40.236 feet, or eight and three-quarter miles, exceedby more than seventeen thousand feat the height of Mt. Everest, the loftiest mountain in the world. In the North Atlantic ocean, south of New land, soundings have been made to a depth of 4,580 fathoms, or 27,480 feet, while depths equaling 34,000 feet, or six and a half miles, are reported south of the Bermuda islands. The average depth of the Pacific ocean between Japan and California is a little over twe thousand fathoms; between Chili and the Sandwich islands, 2.500 fathoms, and between Chini and New Zealand 1,500 fathoms. The average depth of all the oceans is from two thousand to two thousand five hundred fathoms.

The World's Smallest Republic. San Marino, a little republic inclosed within the kingdom of Italy, is the smallest republic in the world. The people are as perfectly independent as are the people of America. The territory of San Marino covers but twentyne square miles, and has a population of but 8,000 souls. Besides being the smallest republic, it is the most ancient, naving survived since the year 460 A. D., over fourteen hundred years.

Proved a Mar 's Nest.

The Bear's Nest mine, Alaska, sold in London last year for the sum of \$1,250,-000, has proved to be absolutely worthless, not a trace of metal being found in resembles in color, a recent so-called the rock which is not fit even for paving opalescent or green amber found in Castones, says the Virginia Chronicle. tania, Sicily. This material would be The purchase was made on the recomextremely valuable for use in the arts. mendation of British experts, who sampled the "salted" core of the drillings and pronounced the mine more valua-It is believed an expedition has started for the locality where it is found in the interior.

Being a chronic dyspeptic, he suffered greatly until July last, when he died. He sunk about \$15,000 in his "Sanitarium," and "Mountain Village schemes, but nevertheless left a large estate. He frequently related with pride that he was Lincoln's shoemaker, and the autograph letter he always carried with him.

been failing, with the pure mountain

Authoritative Points on Dress.

It is the opinion of Mr. Weginald Cubleigh, of the Calumet club, says the Clothier and Furnisher, who is deemed by his confrores an authority on a matter of dressiness, fineness, or what you may choose to call it: an embroidered shirt front, an embroidered collar in various shapes, a fancy stlk waistcoat, a fancy embroidered white silk mou choir, a patty necktic with some bit of brightening decoration, embroidery upon the trousers leg, a swallow tail coat, with fancy binding, may be worn upon formal evening occasions; but as a matter of the highest form of the most refined taste in appearal it is all wrong. To be in chime with the best models of judgement, those men whose social position give their opinions the fullest weight-to represent the correct formula in evening dress, don't wear a colored swallow tail or one even with veivet, but a black broudcloth or dull

worsted garment with nitched or shawl collar and a waistcoat of the same material; not a white or black moire or figured waistcoat, but one without cording or embellishment of any kind in keeping with the plain simplicity of the coat. Above all things don't wear a colored plaited, pique or embroidered shirt front, but a plain wide bosom. Nor must diamond, or emerald, or ruby or gold studs be worn; pearl or mother o' pearl or imitation white linen only are permissible. Then the cuffs must be plain link cuffs with the plainest

kind of link sleeve buttons-the plainer the better. Avoid carefully an embroidered tab, turndown, or any kind of a coltar but a standup effect which almost meets in front. Shun a fancy handkerchief as a symbol of bad breed ing and select a fine plain white linen mouchoir. There must be no filagree work down the seam of the trousers; a one-half juch stripe is the limit of decoration among the reconized swells. all things never tend to the fanciful in foot gear; no pumps or fancy socks or showy uppers, but severely plain patent leather gaiters. The catch and buckle bow is tabooed. One must tie one's tie oneself and it must be an absolutely plain white lawn cravat about three quarters or seven-eighths inch in width. It must not be a twice around the neck affair, not fringed or embroid ered or even stitched profusely on the ends, but made as simple as a lawn cra-

vat may be. A bunch of white flowers in the coat-and there you are!

Amber in Mexico.

For the last fifteen or twenty year travelers have occasionally brought specimens of a remarkable amber from ome loca ity in southern Mexico. The only information gained concerning it is that it is brought to the coast by na tives who say that it occurs in the interior so plentifully that it is used by them in making fires. The color of thi amber is of a rich golden yellow, and when viewed in differant positions it exhibits a wonderful fluorescence, sim lar to that of uranine, which it als

day. He came in from the Hastings convention. It is said that he is bringing strong 'nfluences to bear to secure his appointment on the bench to succeed Judge Norval in the Sixth judicial district. The sentiment provaris, however, that he will fail to connect. Scott, of York, is suggested as the most available man. But Norval's resignation has not yet been tendered.

Word has just reached this city of the death from typhoia fever of Miss Cassie Carrothers, which occurred at Des Moines on October 1. Miss Carrothers was a sister of Okable Compthene who lived hore two of Charlie Carrothers, who lived here two years ago. During his residence in Lincoln she made her home with him, when she made hosts of friends, who will learn of her death with sincerc regret. Prof. and Mme. Webber returned yester

day from a four months' visit to Paris, where Mme. Webber spent her time with eminent masters in cultivating her voice Editor Simmons, of the Seward Reporter, was here to-day. He stopped on route home from the congressional convention.

Drunken Children in Berlin.

Cases of drunkenness among children fn Berlin are becoming very common, according to a letter in the London Standard. The new and startling vice is supposed to be fostered by the pernicious habit of parents of giving alcohol to extremely young children, and al-lowing them to drink wine and beer like adult persons.

Itchy Scaly Skin

Every night Iscratched until the skin was raw. Body covered with scales like spots of mortar, An awful spectacle. Doctors useless, Cure hopeless. Entirely cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

Cured by Cuticura

Gured by Cuticura Is an going to tell you of the extraordinary change your Cuticura. Remembers performed pimples like coming out all over my body, out thought nothing of it until some time later on when it began to look like sports of mortar spotted on, and which came off in layers, ac-companied with itching. I would as ratch every night until i was raw, and then the next night to doctors in the country, but without all After giving up all hopes of recovery. I hap-pened to see an advertisement in the newspaper about your Cuticura Remetors, and purchased them from my druggist, and have been fully predicted and all the diseases thirteen months be-fore I began tiking the Cuticura demetors. I from my infinity and like works was entirely cured. My disease was eczema and parchasis. I from my taken them, and thank me for the know-bases with scaly cruptions on their beads and have taken them, expension on their beads and have taken them, expension on their beads and have taken them, expension works the thanks to you for them, expension works the thanks to you for the cuticura the sections who have have taken them, expension works the thanks to you for what the Cuticura the sections who have taken them, expension works the thanks to you for what the Cuticura the sections who have taken them the cuticura the sections the section of them them the hard the cuticura the section works the thanks to you for what the cuticura the section of them thanks to you for what the cuticura the section of the section of them the section of the sect babes with scary erapidor with an and babes with scary erapidor with a babe babes been to me. My body was covered with scales and I was an awful speciacle to behold. Now my skin is as clear as a baby's. Gro. COTEY. Merrill, Wis,

Sept. 21, 1887. Yeb, 7, 1885. No trace of the disease from which I suffered has shown itself since my

CUTICURA RESOLVENT

The new Blood Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Sain Heautiller, externally cure every species of agonzing, humilating, itching, burning, scaly, and plandle dis asses of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, and all humora, bloches, erundloss, scales, and crusts. biotches, scaptions, sores, scales, and crusts, biotches, scaptions, sores, scales, and crusts, whether simple, scrotulous, or contagious, whether simple, and all other remedies fail, sold everywhere, Price, Curicuna, 50c, Soar, 25c,: RESOLVENT, 81. Prepared by the Portren Daug AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION. 1. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64

s, 50 flustrations, and 110 testimonia

PIMPLES, blackheads red, rough, chapped and Molly skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

I CAN'T BREATH.

6 Chest Pains, Soreness, Weakness, Hacking Couch, Asthma Pleurisy, and infammation retrieved is on singure by the CUTICU 'A ANTI-PAIS PLASTE a Noth ing like itfor Weak Lungs.