THE DAILY BEE.

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The Bee on the Trains. There is no excuse for a failure to get The Ber on the trains. All newsdealers have been not-ned to carry a full supply. Fravelers who want The Her and can't get it on trains where other Omaha papers are carried are requested to no-tify The Her.

BEE Building Farnam and Seventeenth Street

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. Einte of Nebraska,
County of Douglas, 38,
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Ree
Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that
the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for
the week ending October 12, 1839, was as follows:

Saturday, Oct. 12

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Ree
Publishing company, that the actual average
daily circulation of The Dathy Bee for the
month of October 1888, was 18,984 copies;
for November, 1888, 18,326 copies; for December, 1888, 18,325 copies; for December, 1888, 18,325 copies; for Janusry, 1840, 18,574, copies; for February, 1839,
18,986 copies; for March, 1839, 18,586 copies; for
April, 1849, 18,526 copies; for May, 1839, 18,669
copies; for June, 1859, 18,585 copies; for July,
1859, 18,758 copies; for August, 1859, 18,561 copies;
for September, 1859, 18,710 copies;
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my
prescice this 4th day of October, A. D. 1859.
[SEAL.]

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

It is charitable to suppose that Mr Tanner did not know Secretary Noble was loaded.

SOMEBODY asks us to tell him who will succeed Laws as secretary of state? Ask Marquette and Deweese.

THE county democrats are "getting together," and clutching each other's hair in a wild agony of enthusiasm.

WILEN the councilman from the Third ward poses as the champion of purity in politics he is nothing if not unique.

THE Indian vote in Thurston county will maintain its independence and throw its weight and influence to the highest bidder.

THE mere fact that Mr. Snyder is a hail fellow well met and has a way of does not commend him for the county treasurership.

THE democrats of Nebraska declare in as many words that the man who makes "a blade of grass grow where none grew before" is a public curse. What a brilliant specimen of western enterprise.

MR. RICHARDS, of the Fremont & Elkhorn Valley, sends his congratulations to Mr. Laws, of the Burlington. A year hence Governor Richards expects Congressman Laws to reciprocate. But we shall see what we shall see.

By A decision of the secretary of the interior the St. Paul & Omaha road secures an additional slice of the public domain, amounting to nearly sixty thousand acres. This is the most profitable long haul the company has made for years.

DE LESSEPS' hole in the ground in Panama, with all its rights and ruins, is for sale. The abandoned canal represents an outlay of over one hundred million dollars, and' the loss of thousands of lives. It is a graveyard of fortune and life, and a deplorable closing chapter in the otherwise honorable career of a great engineer.

ALL predictions to the contrary, Henry Villard has again secured the reins of the Northern Pacific. If he succeeds in floating a blanket mortgage for one hundred and sixty millions, to run one hundred years, a long lease of power is assured. The change will be received with much enthusiasm in the northwest, where Villard's boom schemes have made him extremely popular,

THE mammoth consolidated as usual promises that there shall be no cessation of improvements and extensions of the street car lines, and that in the end the people will rejoice over the efficiency of the service. Similar promises were made when the cable lines were absorbed. Perhaps the company will break the record. Let us wait and

THE appeal of a local cotemporary to the business men and capitalists of of Omaha to provide liberally for the entertainment of the Three-Americas congress is coupled with strictures and comparisons that are insulting and misleading. Omaha hospitality has never been found wanting, and in the present instance the character of the men in charge of the reception is a guaranty that the pleasure and comfort of the distinguished guests will be amply provided for.

A PERSONAL note from Senator Ingalis, of Kansas, informs us that the statement recently published in THE BEE that he had issued a circular to the voters demanding re-election, is without foundation. No such circular was issued by him. It was a slander concocted by the Topeka correspondent of a democratic paper, for the purpose of misleading the public. Senator Ingalls submits his claims for re-election to the people of Kansas without personal

WHY WAS IT SUPPRESSED?

A terrible railroad collision occurred at Gibson station on the Burlington & Missouri River railroad Tuesday evening. About thirty passengers and several railroad employes were more or less injured; one of them has since died, and injuries sustained by several others may prove fatal. Although Gibson station is within five miles of Omaha no reliable report was obtainable from the Burlington managers or local employes. At Burlington headquarters and at the B. & M. depot the accident was represented as of trifling consequence. Even at this late day a full list of the maimed passengers is not obtainable. All that has been published concerning the victims of the collision has been drawn out from hotel clerks and hospital wards. At the coroner's inquest over the body of Reuland the most that could be got at was the relation of the circumstances that brought about the disastrous collision.

Now what excuse can Manager Holdrege or his subordinates offer for concealing from the press and the public the true state of affairs and the condition of each and every person who was injured? The practice of suppressing reports about railroad accidents and withholding information about passengers or railroad employes who have taken passage on wrecked trains is reprehensible. There is no valid excuse for suppressing such reports. The public is entitled to them at the earliest possible moment. There can be nothing gained in withholding them. The facts are bound to be known sooner or later, and it is simply outrageous and cruel to keep people who have relatives and friends abourd in suspense as to their condition or safety. Even where an accident is entirely unavoidable and no blame can attach to anybody for its occurrence railroad managers should be in duty bound to furnish the press all the information that can be had at the earliest moment.

IDAHO'S UNFITNESS.

The people of Idano will vote next nonth on the constitution recently framed, and if the work of the convention is ratified by the popular vote the next congress will be asked for legislation to enable the territory to become a tate. It is hardly probable, however, that such a request would be granted, for the reason that Idaho can not show a fair claim to such consideration in the important matters of population and material development. The conditions precedent to statehood are wanting and there appears to be no better reason for seeking it at this time than the fact that there is a very large crop of politicians in the territory who would like to occupy comfortable state offices. It is said that the number of aspirants for positions under a state government is wonderfully out of proportion to the sparse population. There are no less than thirty would-be United States senators, nearly a score of individuals who would like to go to the lower house of congress, and a great many more who aspire to be governor, judges, and other state officers. It is making himself popular with the boys, the self-seeking politicians of Idaho who are the most clamprous for statehood. There is a large body of the opie quite satisfied with the territor ial condition for the present. Upon the most liberal estimate the

> population of Idaho does not exceed from sixty-five to seventy thousand, and the increase is very slow for the reason that the amount of land available for agriculture is very small. Until the territory is supplied with general system of irrigation it cannot provide for a very much larger population than it now has, and it will be some years before this can be accomplished, even if the government should at once adopt a liberal policy of irrigation. Then as to material development, it has not yet attained the proportions necessary to support a state government. The annual report of Governor Shoup to the secretary of the interior gives twenty-three million dollars as the sum total of the property assessment, so that it would be necessary to fix the tax rate at an oppressive figure in order to obtain sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of a state government. Already taxation in the territory reaches almost everything, and yet there is a debt of about two hundred thousand dollars. What would happen if the government got into the hands of a lot of greedy politicians can easily be conjectured.

Obviously Idaho is not in a condition to be elevated to statehood, and is not likely to be for some years to come. To admit her as she is would simply be to repeat the mistake made in admitting Nevada, and this no party will venture to do.

A NARROW AND SELFISH VIEW. It was to be expected that there would be opposition in the east to the proposed plan of government irrigation for reclaiming the arid lands of the west. The farmers of New England and other portions of the east, who charge the decline in the value of their lands and the unprofitableness of agriculture there to the competition of the west, would naturally be hostile to extending this competition by making available for agriculture a large area in the west now practically worthless. But no such narrow and selfish sentiment was to have been looked for from any portion of the people of the west. Yet the platform adopted by the late democratic conven-

tion of Nebraska declares: We denounce and protest against appropriations to irrigate desert lands because the farmers of the United States should not be further taxed to create competition for their farms and themselves. We have already enough arable land to glut a home market and put nearly all farm products below the cost of production.

Only the most arrant demagogy could have prompted a declaration of this kind, but it will fail of its obvious purpose with the intelligent farmers of Nebraska. They have no fear that the proposal to make valuable lands out of a now worthless region, capable under the conditions which it is believed irrigation will produce of sustaining a population equal to that of the entire country at present, and thereby addpraise or comment, and will abide the ing enormously to the national

believe there is danger to their welfare in making provision for fifty millions additional population, occupying fruitful lands and building towns and cities. where now hardly so many thousands can find the means of subsistence. They will not be alarmed by a remote possible competition which must bring with it an addition to the wealthproducing power of the country beyond computation, and give another imperial section to the nation equal to the most prosperous of the present. The intelligent farmers of Nebraska are not to be caught by any such unpatriotic, parrow and selfish declaration as that of the democratic platform.

If the view now proclaimed by the democracy of Nebraska had prevailed in the past the United States would not be the great and prosperous nation it is. The ploneers who a hundred years ago crossed the Alleghenies to found an empire in the then northwest would have remained east of the mountains, content with what they had and refusing to open up new sources of competition. There would have been no march of empire westward, and the vast section whose products have contributed so greatly to the nation's wealth and prosperity would still, in large part, be a wilderness. We should not have purchased the Louisiana territory, nor annexed Texas and California. The wonderful growth of this country has been due to a broad and liperal policy to which the view of the Nebraska demorracy is distinctly hostile.

That policy will be maintained, and the proposal to reclaim the arid lands of the west is entirely in line with it. The public domain available for settlement is fast disappearing, and these arid lands can not be allowed to remain worthless if a practicable way can be found to render them valuable. It is believed that irrigation can be successfully applied so as to reclaim millions of acres at a cost less than one dollar per capita of the population. If this can be accomplished we shall add to the wealth of the country in the increased value of the land many times the sum expended, and create a new field for the industry and enterprise of our people, the future value of which to the nation cannot be computed. A project so vast in its possibilities is not to be defeated by any such narrow, selfish and unpatriotic protests as that contained in the Nebraska democratic platform.

THE COUNTY TREASURERSHIP. The treasurer of Douglas county handles nearly a million dollars annually. The position demands a man of firstclass business ability, who has experience as an accountant. He should not merely be a figure-head with a deputy to do his work, but should be in condition to devote his entire time to the discharge of the duties of his office and supervision of his subordinates.

That Mr. George Heimrod is in every respect better qualified for the position of county treasurer than his competitor. Adam Snydec, must be conceded by everybody who knows the two men. Heimrod has personally conducted a sful mercantile business and for years had personal charge of the bookkeeping of his stores. He is clearheaded and educated for the work in hand. If elected he will be able to devote his entire time to the office.

Mr. Snyder is a butcher by trade and in that trade he has probably no superiors. But he is notoriously incompetent as an accountant, and in his own bookkeeping he depends entirely upon hired help. His business as a meat dealer and butcher requires his personal attention, and even if he were disposed to neglect his own business for the benefit of the county he is not qualified to handle its finances. The only financeering upon which he has ventured has been in connection with the bank in which himself, Pat Ford, and saveral other councilmen who had stock were bitten, and in which creditors and depositors were confidenced.

As between the two men, irrespective of party issues, Mr. Heimrod is by all odds the safest man for the taxpayers of the county.

It is a common boast in Iowa that prohibition has decimated the penitentiaries and rendered jails absolutely useless. The court dockets violently contradict the statement, or else a multitude of fugitives from justice are running at large. Taylor county furnishes striking proof of the stubborn fact that crime is still on the rampage in Iowa. The criminal court docket of that county contains indictments against four felons, two embezzlers, two forgers, and one assailant of virtue, and the grand jury is still at work. These crimes can scarcely have been brought about by the traffic in liquor, since we are assured by Governor Larrabee and other men of authority, that the rum power has been driven from the state. The natural inference must be that crimes are perpetrated in Iowa despite the prohibitory amendment.

THE meeting of the National Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, now in session at Denver, is of considerable local interest. The Brotherhood will elect a new chief and Nebraska is the most formidable rival Chief Arthur has for the honor. George Vroman, of North Platte, the chairman of the grievance committee, has a large following and a fair prospect of success. The engineers are the most conservative of all labor organizations, and the order has a membership of twenty-six thousand persons. together with a well piled treasury. Should Mr. Vroman be successful in his canvass, the headquarters of the order will, of course, be located in this state, probably at Omaha. The benefits to be derived from Vroman's election would be considerable, and all Nebraska engineers should assist to such a result.

GRATIFYING evidence of the efficiency of our fire department was furnished by the fire at Nagle's mill. The inflammable nature of the material on which the fire fled, the blocks of warehouses surrounding, with the Union Pacific shops in the track of the smoke and wealth, would dimnish their prosperity | flame and sparks, fendered it for a time | there.

or reduce the value of their possessions. one of the most dangerous in the history | lng candidate. He will make a creditable | and parts of lots, still remain in the possessions. They are not so narrow and selfish as to | of the city. The fire department was equal to the emergency, and confined the flames to the starting place. At great peril to themselves the members plunged into the clouds of smoke and prevented what promised to be a disastrous conflagration. Individually and collectively the department is entitled | year, to the thanks of the community.

> THE fiat of the convention of street railway presidents that the Knights of Labor must go will not shake the firmament or startle the world. These amiable high-salaried gentlemen, whose hours are made to suit their convenience, declare their readiness to "establish a community of interest between the employer and the employed," but the latter must not murmur against long hours or starvation pay, or unite for mutual advancement. So long as they bow to the corporate autocrats the "community of interest" will flourish and fatten the dividends. It is all right for the presidents and the corporations to combine, but in their eyes a similar union of workmen is a crime. The Knights of Labor may diminish in number, but their principles will live and ripen in new and stronger organiza-

> EX-GOVERNOR HARTRANFT, of Pennsylvania, whose death is just announced, was for a number of years a prominent and influential republican leader in that state, He made a distinguished record as a soldier, and was twice elected governor of Pennsylvania. While in his second term he was proposed as a candidate for the presidency in the republican national convention of 1876, receiving the solid support of the Pennsylvania delegation. He was not a man of commanding ability, but his political career was honorable and his public duties were creditably performed. For several years he had been little in the public view.

THE election of Judge Gideon C. Moody and R. F. Pettigrew to the United States senate from South Dakota completes the rester of officials of the new state. The honor could not have been conferred on worthier men. Both have long been identified with the development of the country and have contributed materially to its present prosperous condition. They represent the enterprising, progressive elements in the eastern and western divisions of the state, and in honoring them with the highest office South Dakota honors it-

RAILROAD accidents are becoming alarmingly frequent in this vicinity. The disastrous wreck of passenger trains in the Burlington yards caps a long list of fatalities directly chargeable to carelessness. The inquiry into the causes of this deplorable collision should be of the most searching nature and the blame placed where it properly belongs.

ON THE SIDE

A San Francisco paper entertains its readers with a pleasant story about the discovery of gold in the crops of geese in Alaska. Nebraska doesn't pretend to have any of the precious metal stowed away in geese, but she has plenty of it in her crops of corn.

If Muss Frances Willard and her associates will only solve the hired girl problem the world can await with comparative equanimity the settlement of the other great questions of the day.

Huge gobs of democratic harmony are affoat in the local political atmosphere. The sad-eved sons of the Seventh ward are so enthusiastic for a crack at the ticket that Jeff Megeath's efforts as a peacemaker cannot restrain them until election day. And there is the Third ward bristling for the fray. The Fords and the Rotherys do not speak as they pass by, but the murderous razors are whetted for the coming slaughter. South Omaha is nursing its wrath to keep it warm for the November blizzard. The atempt to force Corrigan down the throat of that community has congealed the butchers. but their knives are sharp and ready for a slice of the cuticle. These rare specimens of democratic harmony foreshadow a mercitess spilling of bourbon gore before many moons,

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

Make the Fight. Hastines Nebraskan

It is growing somewhat tedious to hear the cry of "railroad candidate" whenever certain men are named for office. It is demagoguery of the worst stamp. The issue of radroad or anti-railroad has been forced so long in Nebraska that it would be gratifying to make a square fight on it some time and drive the question out of politics for

An Obedient Railroad Tool.

The nomination of Laws for congressman is another victory of the corporation power, Mr. Laws being one of the most obedient tools of the railroads, and as a member of the board of transportation having deceived the people in a terrible way, voting for reform when he wanted the nomination for secretary of state, and refusing to carry out the plan he had voted for, as soon as he had the nomination, obeying from then on the bidding of the railroads. In congress he would be a supporter of all railraad schemes.

What Will the People Do?

Columbus Telegram. The railroads scored another victory at Hastings in the comination of Gilbert L. Laws for congress in the Second district. Practically the same gang of monopoly strikers and healers who engineered the republican state convention, ran the congressional convention. Laws is a subservient tool of the railroads, and his nomination is a reward for the services he has rendered them in his capacity as a member of the state board of transportation. Will the people of the Secand district rise in their might and elect that honest and worthy champion of the people's rights, Hon. C. D. Casper, to congress, or will they continue to be throttled by the rail-

The Nomination of Laws. Kearney Enterprise.
Gilbert L. Laws is the outcome of the hot

fight in the Second district over the shoes of poor Jim Laird. The convention raged flercely through twenty-one ballots and ended in a stampede for the secretary of state, after the field had had the amplest opportunity to unite against him and failed. The candidates before the convention were a fine lot of men. Each has won some distinction in public life, and there was not one who would not do credit to Nebraska in congress if he should have the chance. Of them all, Speaker Harlan appeared to an outsider as the abiest, cleanest, and most capable of growth, and his nomination would have given pleasure to republicans throughout the But the Hon. Gilbert L. Laws got state.

representative. He is an old soldier, a square-toed prohibitionist, an industrious and faithrul public servant. He is above the average congressman in ability and experience, and certainly the equal of any present Nebraska representative. It goes without saying that he will be elected, for the Second district gave Jim Laied 9,000 plurality last

A Prayer For Deliverance.

If B. & M. politics in Red Willow county, and this precinct in particular, were properly analyzed, what political party would be the gamer! Is the round house worked invariably in the interests of any one party? Cer tainly not. Our citizens can look over past campaigns and see that personal interests or personal spite has ever been the incentive of action. It matters not what party the caudi dates belongs, if he falls under the disapproval of our local officials. The republican party can well remember past campaigns when they have been obliged to put their full force into the field and spend money without stint to elect their ticket simply because they knew the round house was against them. And why? Because petty spite or personal interest insisted upon the defeat of some one candidate upon the republican ticket. When will our county be relieved of a bugbear that haunts our local politics each election! At present a campaign cannot be laid out without first finding out upon which side of the question the round house will be forced to vote. Without political gender or loyalty, the only incentive being personal advantage or personal vindictiveness, may the good Lord speedily relieve us of this octopus.

The Argument of the Morgue.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch. The morgue furnishes the strongest possible argument for putting the death-dealing electric wires underground.

Got What He Asked For. Kansas City Times. Senator Manderson, writing to Secretary Noble, said that he "wished the strictest

Noble accommodated him. A Hard Problem to Solve. St. Paul Pioncer-Press. The race problem will remain unsolved until either the dominant whites of the south acknowledge the political rights guaranteed the negro by the constitution or the inst

construction of law, rule and precedent" ap-

plied to his-regating case. And Secretary

colored citizen of that section shall have expatriated himself. There is no immediate

probability of either event coming to pass.

New York's Way.

Chicago Times. The plan for the reorganization of the Atchison railroad involves a mortgage amounting to \$200,000,000. There ought to be no trouble in raising this amount. The only thing against it is that the Atchison is a Boston road. Now, if it was a New York concern all the directors would have to do to get the money would be to ask for it.

The Omaha Rotary.

Kansas City Journal.

The kalendoscope of Omaha journalism has received another shake and the Repubhean appears under a new management. A new management for the Republican may be reliably predicted twice a year. Mr Fred Nye has delivered a graceful valedic tory and Mr. J. C. Wilcox has pronounced a determined salutatory. May Manager Wilcox's six months be happy and not too expensive.

The Future Seat of Political Power.

San Francisco Chronicle. Both New York and Indiana, after the next census, will lose much of that overlining political importance which now attaches to them, and the battleground will be in the great west. It can scarcely come in 1892, for it is virtually conceded that the admission of the new states insures the election of a republican president in that year; but in subsequent elections, when the parties in new states have become balanced, or nearly so, it is possible that the interest of an election may center in one or more of the states west of the Missouri river, as it now does about New York and Indiana.

COMING TO AN AGREEMENT.

Three Ordinances as to the Union Depot Proposition. The following is a synopsis of the three ordinances before the city council relative to the Union depot and viaduct projects:

The first ordinance authorizes and in structs the mayor of the city of Omaha and Alvin Saunders, trustee, to convey to the Union Pacific Railway company all the right, title and interest of the city in certain depot grounds in the city of Omaha.

The preamble to the ordinance recites:

That Alvin Saunders, as trustee, conveyed to the Union Pacific Railroad company, on January 29, 1872, certain lands to be used by the company for the purpose of creeting and maintaining and operating thereon passenger and freight depots. The description of the feed given by Alvin Saunders to the com pany omitted to include lot 3, in block 236, in the city of Omaha, and other property held in the city of Omaha by Saunders as trustee, The Union Pacific Railroad company has, since the date of the transfer named, became consolidated with other corporations and is now known as the Union Pacific Railway company. In order to convey the property company. the Omaha Union Depot company the Union Pacific Railway company's title in the property must be perfected as by the Saunders' deed the company can not deed the property to any other corporation what ever, for any purpose. The Union Pacific ompany therefore is unwilling to convey to the Union Depot company any of the premises heretofore conveyed to the Railway com pany by Saunders unless the city of Omaha conveys to the Union Pacific Railway com-pany company by deed all of the remainder of the real estate held by Alvin Saunders as trustee.

The ordinance then instructs the mayor and Aivin Saunders, trustee, to convey by deed to the Union Pacific railway company the following property:

The south % of lot 5, block 244; 900 square feet of the southwest corner of lot 6, block 244; 876 square feet off the west side of the south 51 feet of lot 1, block 245; 2,430 square feet off from the south end of lot 2, block 245; all of lots 2 and 4, block 245 lying north of the section line between sections 23 and 26, in township 15, range 13; all of lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8 in block 267, and 1,700 square feet off from the northeast corner of lot 5, block

The deed is to be presented to the Union Pacific Railway company when the Omaha Union Depot company, with the Union Pa-cific Railway company and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway company as secur-ities, have delivered and executed the bond required by the city and described in the ormee submitting to the people the tion of voting \$150,000 in bonds in aid of the Omaha Union Depot company. What the Depot Company Wants.

The second ordinance, after setting forth the same preamble recited in the first ordinance, authorizes and directs the mayor and Alvin Saunders, trustee, to convey, by deed, to the Omaha Union Depot company, all of the thirty-seven lots and parts of lots, beld by Alvin Saunders, as trustee, non included in the first ordinance. In August, 1809, the city of Omaha voted bonds in the sum of \$100,000 for the purchase of a tract of land, about twenty acres in all

of a tract of land, about twenty acres in all, and piaced it in the hands of Alvin Saunders, as trustee, for use of the Union Pacific Rallway company, for right of way, depot and side-track purposes. A part of this property, named in the first ordinance, named above, was conveyed by Alvin Saunders to the Union Pacific rallway company. The B. & M. rallway company condemned and secured another part of the property. The remaining property, 37 iots He has been from the first the lead- | property. The remaining property, 37 lots

sion of Alvin Saunders as the trustee. this remaining property that the ordinance provides shall be conveyed to the Union depot company.

The Conditions of the Bonds. The third ordinance calls for a special election on Friday, November 22, 1889, upon the proposition to vote bonds in the sum of \$150,000 to aid in the construction of a union

The ordinance requires: That the union depot shall be built sub

passenger depot.

stantially in accordance with the plans and specifications that have been approved by the mayor and council and board of public The bonds shall be dated January 1, 1800,

and made payable in twenty years, and shall draw interest at 6 per cent after January 1

Before the bonds are issued the Omaha Union Depot company shall enter into a bond with the city in the sum of \$200,000, with the Union Pacific Railroad company and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company, as sureties, agreeing to construct the union depot in accordance with the planapproved by the city authorities, and also t build the proposed viaduct over the rallway tracks of the companies named, on Tenth street, according to pians already agreed upon. The viaduct is to be completed on or before January 1, 1891, and the union depo to be completed and opened for use on or be fere January 1, 1892. The bond must further recite that the Omaha Union Depot company will grant any roud so desiring the right t run passenger trains into and from the union depot on just and equitable terms; all differ-ence as to terms to be adjusted by a board of

arbitrators.

Another condition to be complied with be fore the bonds are issued, is that the Unior Pacific Railway company shall give the city a bond in the sum of \$200,000, agreeing "that any and all railroad companies that any and all railroad companies that may desire the privilege shall have the right to run their passenger trains over the Mis-souri river bridge and approaches thereto, using therefor its tracks from the Union Pa cific transfer at Council Bluffs, In., to and from the said Omaha union depot upon just

and equitable terms.

When the Omaha Union Depot company and the Union Pacific Railway company de-liver these agreements, properly executed, to the mayor, that official will deposit with the Omaha Union Depot company, on June 1, 1891, the coupon bonds of the city of Omaha voted in aid of the union depot. The proposition, to carry, requires two-thirds of all the votes cast.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. The "cobweb social" is the latest fad in

Plattsmouth church society. The Revolutionist is the startlingname of The latest social organization at Meal is a reading circle which meets once a week.

Rev. George R. Parrish has resigned the pastorate of the Congregational church at Harvard. Tecumseh has voted bonds for a city hall

costing \$5,500 and an electric light system costing \$5,000. An anti-horse thief society has ormed at Bostwick, Nucsolis county, with forty members. A careless burning of fire guards caused he destruction of sixteen stacks of hay near

Pierce last week. The Elkhorn Valley district conference of he M. E. church will be held at Ewing November 5, 6 and 7.

The Ulysses Home Dramatic company is preparing to electrify an audience with its brilliant acting in the near future. The oldest person in the state is a residen of Deloit, Holt county. His name is McDon ald, and he gives his age at 103. His father

lived to be 117. Sister Beatrice, formerly Miss Marie Donaboe, of Holt county, died in the convent at O'Connor, Greeley county, last week, of consumption.

The Beatrice Express says that the low price of corn in that vicinity has induced a number of persons to contract for a considerable quantity of it for fuel purposes.

The gambling houses in South Sioux City are extensively patronized, according to the Sun, which says that on a recent Sunday over fifty persons were playing keno at once. besides a liberal patronage of poker, fare, roulette and hazard layouts.

The first corn husking story of the season comes from Wymore. A young couple who were recently married and commenced house-keeping on a farm near the city, shucked and cribbed 150 bushels of corn in one day the bride keeping up her side and husking the same number of rows as the lucky bride-

lown Items.

The city hall and jail at Grinnell is fast nearing completion Stone for constructing the new bridge at Muscatine has begun to arrive.

Quinn & McCook, retail grocers of Cedar Rapids, have been closed by the sheriff. A man named Leland, of Waterloo, bad three litters of pigs born which numbered

The annual meeting of the State Sabbath association will be held at Des Moines November 12 and 13. A vicious hog attacked William McIntyre

while crossing a field near Montezuma and bit him in such a frightful manner that he is not expected to recover. A female thief is working the well-to-de residents of Cedar Rapids by hiring out as a servant and then robbing her employers of all the valuables she can place her hands on At the coming meeting of the sheriffs and marshals of the state it is said a bill will be formulated for presentation to the legislature

visors in counties of over 20,000 population to

Coroner Burket, of Creston, discovered a cow in his garden eating out of a barrel con-taining apple peelings. When he attempted to drive her out he discovered that her horns had got caught in the barrel and she couldn't get her head out. The cow was as mad as the coroner, and the way she made things hum around that garden compelled the coroner to take refuge in a tree until she finally broke the fence down and escaped into the street.

A prominent davryman in this state says that there has not been in ten years so favorable a time for dairying as now, because that which makes butter—cows, feed and labor—are cheaper than they have been within a decade. He shows that cows are 60 within a decade. He shows that cows are per per cent, feed 60 per cent and labor 25 per cent lower now, whereas butter is only 40 per cent lower, at 20 cents per pound, leaving an actual difference in dairying of about 10 an actual difference in dairying of about 10 per cent over the profits when butter was selling at 27 cents to 30 cents per pound.

The Great Northwest.

Three-fourths of the inmates of the Oregon penitentiary are morphine caters.

The street car line and cable company at okane Falls, Wash, have consolidated. Billy Patterson is dead, having committed while drunk pear Tuscarora, Nev., last week.

The output of the Drum Lummon mine in Montana during September was \$111,300 and the working expenses \$53,000.

Ah Wing, for the murder of another Chinaman at Lion City, Mont., has been sen-tenced to imprisonment for life. A fifteen-year-old boy has been sentenced to seven and a hulf years in the penitentiary

for the murder of a play-mate. A mad dog bit a little girl and twenty dogs in La Juniata, Col., the other day, and there is great fear of a hydrophobia epidemic.

The supreme court of Montana has decided

that mechanics' liens take precedence of mortgages and that laborers must be paid Mrs. Grove, a resident of Fort Sherman, Idaho, was killed by a runaway horse she was riding, the saidle turning and throwing

her to the ground while her foot was fast in the stirrup. A burglar at Bakersfield, Cal., was caught while robbing a house, was given a preliminary examination, tried in the annerior court

The Rawlins, Wyo., correspondent of the Platte Valley Lyre says that cattle and sheepmen express great fears for the safety of their interests on the range this coming winter, as food is unusually scarce and as all the hard winters have been in the years ending with the figure 9-'69, '79 and 89 may prove the truth of their fears. Some of the cattlemen prophecy a loss of 80 per cent on the range south of the Union Pacific track if the winter proves severe.

iary, all inside of twenty-four hours,

A girl baby was ushered into the world unceremoniously at Winlock, Wash, the other day. When the Portland bound train pulled out of the station the youngster was found in a heap of cinders between the tracks, but not seriously injured. Supposing the mother had willfully thrown the child away, the city marshal telegraphed to the conductor of the train to have her arrested before she crossed into Oregon. The conductor searched the ladies' toilet room found a woman unconscious on the floor. She said she was Mrs. G. W. Dent, of Portland, and when that place was reached Mr. Dent, who was at the depot, received a telegram informing him that the child was safe. The mother is also getting well.

The title of Household Friend has certainly been deservedly won by "Peter-son." Variety is one of the leading fea-Variety is one of the leading features of this excellent periodical. Thanksgiving number is admirable in The dainty new cover is ali respects. a harbinger of various additions and improvements which will make "Peterson" for 1890 more popular than ever.

Towed on an Oiled Sea. The disabled Hamburg-American

teamship Italia, from Hamburg, arrived yesterday in tow of the Gellert. from Havre, October 2, says the New The Italia's shaft broke at 10 o'clock on the evening of Octo-ber 7. Iron bands were fastened tightly around the place where the break occurred, and the ship managed to keep steerage way on her with the repaired shaft. The Gellert was sighted at 4:30 a. m. on Thursday, October 10. She made fast two six-inch steel hawsers to the Italia, one at the port and the other at the starboard bow. The hawsers were lengthbned by heavy chain cable until the distance between the ships was over a thousand feet. Then the task of towing

the crippled ship 750 miles was begun The sea was moderate that day, and the ships averaged about nine miles an hour. The Italia's propeller was kept moving enough to ease the task of the towing ship. A gale from the northwest kicked up a big sea next day. A can of oil with a small hole in the bottom was set over the stern of the Gellert. The effect, Captain Kampt of the Gellert says, was magical. The course of the Italia was made easier, and the strain on the hawsers lessened. The Gellert towed the Italia up the Hudson, and then steamed to her docks

Cushman's Mentho inhalor cures catairh, headache, neuralgia, asthma, hay fever. Trial free at your druggist. Price 50 cents.



THE preparations used by barbers are not more vile than much of the soap used for washing the head and hair. Rank with powerful chemicals or with an excess of alkali, they draw the natural oil from the hair, causing decay and baldness. The Ivory Soap, as Prof. Cornwall, of Princeton, says, "Is very well made. The alkali is so thoroughly combined, it can not injure any thing." Insist upon your barber using only Ivory Soap and water when he gives you a shampoo.

A WORD OF WARNING.

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There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.