BEE. THE DAILY E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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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 noticed to carry a full supply. Travelers who want The Ber and can't get it on trains where other Omaha papers are carried are requested to notify The Ber.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, George B. Tzschuck, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Datry Bee for the week ending October 19, 1880, was as follows: Sunday, Oct. 13. Monday, Oct. 14. Tuesday, Oct. 15.

Average......18,953 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas.
Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my
presence this 19th day of October, A. D. 1889.
[Seal.]
N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public,
George B. Taschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee
Publishing Company that the actual average
daily circulation of Thie Datty Ber for the
month of October 1888, was 18,084 copies; for
November, 1888, 18,985 copies; for December,
1888, 18,231 copies; for January, 1889, 18,554 copies;
for February, 1889, 18,985 copies; for March,
1889, 18,554 copies; for June, 1889, 18,556
copies; for July, 1880, 18,758 copies; for June, 1889, 18,558
copies; for July, 1880, 18,785 copies; for Angust,
1889, 18,651 copies; for September, 1889, 18,710
copies.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my Copies. GEORGE B. TZSCRUCK, Sworn to before me and subscribed in mp presence this 4th day of October, A. D. 1889, [Seal.] N. P. Feil.

WE ARE in position to deny the report that Adam Snyder is the chief of a Clan-na-Gael camp. He is simply a member on probation for thirty days.

THE Pullman company's earnings for the past year are equal to two-thirds of the operating expenses. This does not include the exactions of the porters.

A LARGE colony of German farmers in Iowa and Kansas have purchased twenty-two thousand acres of land in Texas and will move there next spring. This is the effect of prohibition.

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GEN-ERAL CLARKSON has hung up his cleaver temporarily. Lingering democratic office holders can employ the time in frequent, fervent prayers.

THE certainty of a reorganization of the drug store to the poor house. November promises to be exceedingly cold for the sinecures.

WHILE the easterners are shivering in storms of snow and sleet, the west is enjoying the bracing sunshine of autumn, interspersed with mellow showers. As a summer resort in winter the west takes the palm.

IT is perfectly natural that an endorsement of Sheriff Coburn as "a good and faithful public servant" should come from the lower regions of Douglas street. The lawless elements of that quarter are merely reciprocating for favors received.

MR. SNYDER is banking altogether on the Irish vote, which Pat Ford has contracted to deliver. But it remains to be seen whether Ford can deliver the goods, and whether Mr. Snyder can be elected over a competent man like Heimrod, even with Pat Ford's assist-

THE suggestion of a registration holiday is timely and ought to be generally adopted by employers. Registration is essential to exercising the right of citizenship. It is important therefore that every employe be given an opportunity to register.

A FEW years ago one thousand dollars a front foot was considered an exhorbitant price for choice unimproved business property on Farnam street. Today it commands from twelve to eighteen hundred dollars per foot front. This is the best possible evidence of the growing strength of Omaha realty. There is no safer means of investment and none insures better returns.

THE assurance on the part of the machine organ that Coburn would be a churl if he refused to run so long as the people were willing to elect and re-elect him sheriff, even for life is in accord with the eternal fitness of things. Coburn has held office and lived on the government just twenty-three years and he ought not to be driven from the crib. 'S'noutrage.

MISSOURI furnishes a parallel to the tragic death of Judge Terry in California. Lawyer Bowman, who was killed near St. Louis a few days ago, was one of the fighting, vindictive barristers with whom the state is afflicted. He was the leader in the frenzied prosecution of Colonel Cockerill, then managing editor of the Post-Dispatch, which culminated in the death of a partisan. Editors were the chief objects of Bowman's malice and he has met his death at the hands of one of the fraternity.

THE packing interests of the country for the past week show an enormous increase over the corresponding week of last year. The packing centers of the Missouri valley have virtually wrested from Chicago her supremacy as a hog market. Five cities show an aggregate production exceeding Chicago's total. Considering the fact that the big city was without a rival in the valley five years ago, the progress made in this department of industry evidences the steady westward movement of world's stock market.

FARM PROPERTY IN THE CENSUS. In providing for the eleventh census congress judiciously omitted a number of subjects which were embraced in the teath, but it might very wisely have enlarged the scope of the next census by requiring the collection of data showing the condition of the farm property of the country. Such an inquiry should include information regarding the extent to which such property is mortgaged, what proportion of it is free from debt, how much of the farming lands of the country are owned by those who cultivate them. and the amount that is cultivated by tenants, such information to be, of course,

arranged by states. The importance of carefully obtained statistics of this kind, for obvious economic reasons, will not be questioned. At present the country is wholly without information of a trustworthy character showing the condition of its farm property, so that there is no means of knowing whether one of its greatest interests is obtaining an equitable share of the wealth it creates. or whether it is as a whole prosperous or the reverse. A great deal of loose statement and intentional misinformation regarding this matter has been given the public within the last low years, the effect of which has been more or less to the disadvantage of the farming interests, particularly in the west, and under existing circumstances anything stated with a show of authority carries some weight, because there is no way to disprove it.

The only way to obtain this information so that it shall be as trustworthy as data difficult to secure, and subject to constant changes, can be, is for the government to prosecute the inquiry. Congress not having made provision for this, further legislation will be necessary, and doubtless there will be no trouble in securing this if the interest most concerned shall ask it. For the purpose of getting an expression of the farmers of the country on this matter the Western Economic association has issued an address, setting forth the desirability of including in the next census information regarding the condition of farm property in the United States, and recommends that this address be adopted by bodies of farmers, organized or unorganized, and sent to Washington. Elsewhere in THE BEE will be found a communication from the president and secretary of the association giving in full the action of that body, and the attention of farmers is invited to it, If the farmers of the country generally will unite in making this appeal to congress there can be little doubt that it will receive favorable consideration.

SPANISH AMERICAN COMMERCE. There has just been issued by the government an elaborate work by Mr. William E. Curtis, representing the state department in charge of the tour of the delegates to the Pau-American conference, which presents a most complete and comprehensive statement of our commerce with Spanish America, and gives much other information rethe county board spreads dismay from lating to this subject which is of pecuinterest at this time. liar From this volume it is learned that the total population of Spanish America, including the West Indies and Brazil, is nearly equal to that of the United States, being over fifty millions. A very small proportion of this population consists of non-producers, there being only about half a million Indians in South and Central America, so that nearly every inhabitant is a contributor, directly or indirectly, to the exports of the country in which he lives, and to a degree a consumer of imported merchandise. The exports of these countries

are raw materials, their na-

tural or cultivated products. The im-

ports are manufactured articles from Europe and the United States. In several of them, as Mexico, Guatemala, Chili and Brazil, there is some manufacturing, but the product is not equal to the home demand, which has to be met by importations. In fact, in none of these countries are the mechanical industries of such extent as to merit serious consideration in trade calculations, adding, as they do, but very little to the wealth and commerce of the countries. A few steamers would carry the entire annual product of the factories of the two southern continents, and the increase is so small as to offer no competition to foreign producers. But in the resources of agriculture and in the production of raw material all of these countries are rich, and in their development most of them are making rapid progress. Thus Chili, the Argentine Republic and Uruguay exporters of breadstuffs, and are also large producers of sheep and cattle, in which they are likely to become at no very distant time competitors of the United States in the European markets. With the exception of pork and dairy products, in which the South American countries will never be able to compete with us owing to climatic conditions, and of which they will continue to be large and increasing consumers, those countries will eventually have a sufficient local supply of food products and became active rivals for the trade this country now enjoys in Europe.

The trade of the fifty millions of people south of the Rio Grande and the Gulf of Mexico amounts to one thousand millions of dollars annually, nearly evenly divided between exports and imports, and in the countries south of the Tropic of Capricorn, those of the temperate soil of South America, the foreign commerce is increasing with amazing rapidity. the large and increasing import trade of these southern countries, which doubtless last year exceeded five hundred million dollars in value, the United States got only a very small proportion. About sixty-nine million dollars was the value of our exports to those countries, while we purchased them products to the from value of over one hundred and seventy-five million dollars. other words, we bought thirty-five per cent of what the countries south of us had to sell and sold them less than fifteen per cent of what they purchased, over eighty-five per cent of their im-ports coming from Europe. This fairly

quarter of a century, during which time it is estimated we have paid to the southern countries in the settlement of balances a sum greater than the principal of the public debt at the close of the war, and additions continue to be made to the enormous total at the rate of one hundred and ten million dollars a year.

These figures impressively show the necessity of an earnest effort on the part of the United States to improve its export trade with the Spanish-American countries, and they indicate the great importance of the three Americas' congress, called to discuss methods for bringing all these countries into closer commercial relations and especially to improve and enlarge their trade intercourse with the United States. There are some obstacles in the way of accomplishing this which may not be easily overcome, but which will not prove to be insurmountable if approached in the right spirit. The foreign delegates leave no doubt in their public expressions of a desire to cultivare more intimate and extended trade relations with this country, and the result, it appears likely, will depend largely upon ourselves.

ON THE BROAD GAUGE.

OMAHA. Oct. 24.-To the Editor of THE BEE: Every thinking person who owns property or does business in Omaha must adnire your defense of the interests of the people against jobbery by city and county officials and the greed of the railway corporations. I believe the so-called union depot should be built, and shall vote for the Tenth street viaduct, but while the city of Omaha will pay for it, why not have one the full width of the street, and not have an eve-sore for strangers to view from the union depot? In that case we would have a good street if

the union depot was not a great edifice. The people of rival cities admit that in less than ten years Omaha will have a population of three hundred thousand. How about nar row viaducts then? There may be ten more railroads running to Omaha in less than ten years. Will each new company be allowed the use of the union depot for a "reasonable" rental?

I believe it is safe to say the majority of the people of Omaha appland the broad gauge ideas of THE BEE, and look to it to protect them in matters above alluded to. Yours truly, T. L.

The viaduct, as planned by the city engineer, is to be eighty feet wide. That was the width agreed upon by the owners of property abutting on Tenth street. While we should have preferred to have a viaduet built over the whole width of the street, we consider eighty feet ample for all the travel and traffic between the proposed union depot and the heart of the city. Broadway, in New York, is only eighty feet wide, and very few, if any, of the viaducts in American cities exceed eighty feet in width. As we understand it. the intention is to narrow Tenth street from Jackson over to Pacific street to eighty feet, and convey to the owners of adjacent property the ten feet frontage between the viaduct and the

present building line. Whether all the Iowa railroads and all projected roads will avail themselves of the Tenth street union depot is problematic. It will be manifestly to the interest of the union depot company to offer reasonable terms to all the roads if the depot desires to earn any income on its investment. The only thing we are not clear about is the toll which the Union Pacific will exact for crossing its bridge. That will depend largely on the disposition of Union Pacific railroad. Under the ordinance passed by the council, the bridge tolls are to be fixed by arbitration in case they are considered excessive by any road that desires to cross the river. To insure fair arbitrators, the city should have the right to name one arbitrator, the Union Pacific another and the road seeking a crossing the third.

THE ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

President Harrison has shown rare judgment in the selection of Lieutenants Theodore E. True and John M. Hyde, of the Fourth and Eighth infantry respectively, for promotion to the quartermaster's department. .There will be a general feeling of relief in army circles at the advancement of such old veterans from the line to the staff. The various rumors which have been flying around in the press as to General Harrison's intentions to make such staff appointments from civil life, instead of from the army had a very disquieting effect upon the line where the prospect of promotion to such vacancies has always heretofore acted

as a spur to good service. THE BEE'S special dispatches some months ago indicated that it would be the settled policy of President Harrison to adhere to the line marked out by his republican predecessors in the matter of staff appointments. The selection of General Alexander of Iowa was a departure to some extent from this policy. But in the case of General Alexander, the president chose an exarmy officer of admirable record and with the best of personal qualifications. In the case of Lieutenants True and Hyde, however, two lieutenants who have served continuously in the army since the very opening months of the war, and are smong those heading the list of first lieutenants, are given a promotion which they well deserve, and are elevated to a staff department with which they have been indirectly

connected for many years. Lieutenant True was stationed for a ong time in the department of the Platte, a portion of his service being at Fort Omaha and the remainder in Wyoming. He is a cultured, refined, hard-working officer, a favorite in his regiment and in every way fitted for the position which he will at once

assume.

Lieutenant Hyde, of the Eighth inantry, is now stationed at Fort Niobrara as the adjutant of his regiment. He makes the second quartermaster chosen from the Eighth infantry within two years, his predecessor being Captain Summerhayes. As promotion in the Eighth infantry has been for years among the slowest in the army, the selection of Lieutenant Hyde will give a welcome advancement to several other veteran subordinate officers.

THE republican county committee should join with the democrats in an efrepresents the situation for the past | fort to test the constitutionality of the

registration law, and no time should be ! lost in invoking the aid of the supreme court. Unless some such action is had the law will disfranchise hundreds of voters at the coming election.

A Suggestion to Mrs. Boulanger.

Manta Constitution. If Mrs. General Boulanger would go to her husband, and pack the bogus Mrs. General out of the house, the illustrious exile would no doubt simmer down and behave like a little man.

A True Definition of Success.

of ow York Sun. That man is most successful who best and nest fully puts to useful service all his powers and faculties, who finds and utilizes the opportunity for their employment, or, in other words, gets into the place which he is best fitted to fill.

Manderson's Self-Respect,

It is lamentable, indeed, that a gallant soldier, a respected citizen and a senator who has been lately honored by a nearly unani mous re-election, could so far forget his self-respect as soldier, statesman and patriot as to accept a lawless pension, especially when he is a gentleman of liberal fortune.

The Prestige of the Republic.

London Spectator.
No state, however powerful, will ever again do with ease anything to which the American republic is opposed. There is not diplomatist in Europe who does not know this, and who does not hold that Napoleon III. was only sane in quitting Mexico, and that Prince Bismarck showed his wisdom when, rather than quarrel seriously with Washington, he abandoned all pretensions in Samoa.

Well Meaning But Misguided.

Washington Post. The Post, while always ready to do fuli fustice to the excellent motives by which prohibitionists are actuated, has held that the high-liceuse system furnishes the best, most practical and most successful means of controlling the liquor traffic and keeping it within bounds. It believes that experience confirms this conclusion and that all the known facts in the case point in this direction. With no hostility to prohibition, therefore, it is in favor of high license as the more nkely, and consequently the more excellent way.

THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD.

The working hours of the tramway employes of London have been reduced from fourteen to twelve hours per day.

In the British colony of Victoria, the eight hour system has been established, and is satisfactory both to employers and employes. The shoe strike in North Adams still continues. The old help are getting places elsewhere, while the manufacturers are teaching new hands.

The trades unions of England are petter supported by the workingmen than the trades of this country. One union has \$400,000 in The strike agaidst the reduction of wages in the Edison electric lamp works, near New-

ark, N. J., lasted only a few hours, and the strikers won. John Burns, the leader of the recent successful dockers' strike in London says it has been the means of raising wages in at least 200 trades there.

Favorable accounts of the prospects of the K. of L. in Great Britain are given by Master Workman Archibald of the New York Paper Hangers' assembly. The paying outters' union, organized

Baltimore in 1886, now has fifty-five branches in pineteen states and runs a trade paper. Its headquarters is at Berlin, Wis. A new development of the labor is the suit begun by two miners at Greens burg. Pa., against a boss who called them

'Mollie Maguires" and "anarchists." "Never before," says the Paris correspond ent of the London Telegraph, "has work been so abundant and so well remunerated in the city as during the exhibition season." In the newly drafted constitution for the state of Wyoming it is provided that "eight

hours shall constitute a lawful day's work in all mines and on all state and municipal works. Two years ago there were but twenty-six

unions in the journeymen tailors' organization, now there are over one bundred: two years from now there is expected to be at east two hundred.

The poycott that was recently declared against a popular dining saloon of New York city for driving out its union waiters was too heavy for the proprietor and he surrendered after a short struggle.

There are 200 delegates at the St. Louis convention of the National Typothetic (employing printers), and a resolution was adopted that there was nothing in the condition the printing trade to justify a reduction of the hours of labor from ten to eight. A number of labor organization; are de-

manding that the ninth census be taken in the winter at the time when the houseless and homeless are compelled to take refuge in the cities and towns, and the fashionables have returned from the country and from Europe. It is reported from Birmingham, Ala., that

scotch chemist named Archibald has discovered a process by which all phosphorous may be removed from iron and the ore converted into Bessemer pig at a cost of only 50 cents a ton. The process is said to have been successfully tested. There will soon be a national organization

of the tile tayers of the United States. Favorable responses have been received to the circular calling for its formation that was recently sent out by Progressive Tile Layers' union No. 2,690 of New York city.

The long strike of Scott's coal miners at Spring Valley, Ill., is still unsettled, and it looks as though the strikers, who have rejected the offer of a slight advance, would be out all winter. They are yet receiving aid from labor organizations. The strike of the coal miners at Brazil, Ind., is now in its sixth month.

Simply an Off-Hand Guess. TERAMAH, Neb., Oct. 23 .- To the Editor o. THE BEE: I want to tell you the way the World-Herald got its prohibition statistics in Burt county, W. H. Korns, editor of the Burt County Herald, went to Mr. Malmston, county clerk, and to Mr. Nesbit, county treasurer. They both positively refused to even guess at it for him and gave no figures at all. Mr. Karas then came to me and asked how much majority the amendment would have in this county, and without even stopping to think the matter over I said I guessed 600 or 800. If the estimate was made in all counties the same way, the value of the World-Herald's production doesn't be guessed at. H. Wade Gillis, County Judge.

Not J. E. North's Son.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Oct. 23 .- To the Editor of THE BEE. In your Issue of Oct. 23, there appears a special from Schuyler saying that young North, one of the thieves arrested for horse stealing was a son of Edward North

f Columbus.

Will you do me the favor to say that there never has been but one North family in Col-umbus since the white man took possession and that this young North is no relative of that family either near or remote, and the fact that he claimed to be the son of Edward North of Columbus, is sufficient to condemn him here where the citizens know there is no such person as Edward North, but in her parts of the state where I have friends

and acquaintances this fact may not be known and the culprit may be thought to be connected with my family. Very truly yours,

ONE OF A HUNDRED.

A Commercial Traveler Who Fought

For a Copy of The Bee. VALENTINE, Neb., Oct. 24.—To the Editor of THE BEE: I notice in THE BEE a statement that newsboys and others had been suppressing The Bee sales along the Union Pacific railroad lines. This calls to my mind that the same trick has been played along the Elkhorn railroad.

I was traveling salesman for an Omaha house last May, and going from Omaha to the end of the line at White Wood, and on the main line to Casper, THE BEE was not shown or offered at all, and when I would ask for a Bgg the answer would be "All gone." But after the newsboy (or newsmen some were) had passed all through the train with the Herald or World, he would go back and return to me with one copy of THE BEE

Other times they would refuse and say they had none at all, but by a little cursing and getting on my car for a BEE, it would finally come out. I call to memory one of these men, but I do not know his name. His run was from Omaha to Long Pine, and he had only one arm. But whether he was on the road in May or June last, I do not remem ber. But he played this same trick at that time or before when he was news agent, for it was he who got the cursing and I guess he got stung with THE BEE.

I spoke of it several times to other salesmen and I concluded that there was a conspiracy to suppress THE BEE, But I knew in my own mind that the fighting editor of THE BEE would find it out soon. Yours, KRONIC KICKER.

P. S .- No need of placing my name to the above, but will make affidavit to same if wanted.

A NON-PARTISAN JUDICIARY. Mr. C. S. Montgomery Makes a Strong

Appeal for Clarkson. OMAHA, Oct. 23.-To the Editor of THE BEE: I do not wish to enter upon a controversy "to be continued," through the me dium of your valued newspaper, but reques the privilege of noticing the letter of R. W Breckenridge printed in your paper on the 22d inst., for the reason that the charges therein contained might be considered admitted if not controverted.

Mr. Breckenridge made his professions debut in this city as a clerk and student in the office of Groff & Montgomery. He was there taught to be careful and truth ful in his statements. Such training and hi life since as an upright, able and honorable gentleman and lawyer, should have prevent ed such an exhibition of footish and reck essly unreliable statements as his lette

It is true that our democratic lawyers con ceded the propriety of the selection of a re publican lawyer to succeed Judge Groff, bu they always did so with the provise that he should be chosen by the bar of the district and because they believed the beach should be of a non-partisan character. This was agreed to and with the express understanding that the bar at least should be bound by the selection made. It was so stated as the un derstanding between Mr. Breckenridge and myself during a conversation of a private character regarding candidates prior to the

call for the bar meeting.

The republican candidate, H. J. Davis, temporarily judge, by favor of Governor Thayer so understood it, as is evidenced by nus hesitancy in accepting the republicar nomination. That he so understood it is also evident from the auxious attempt of his supporters to explain his position, It is not true that the Douglas county bar

is numerically democratic. Possibly one third are democrats. No more. Again, it is not true that we wish to die tate. Two years ago we offered to support three republicans if the republicans would concede Judge Wakeley as our candidate. and consent to the selection of the three re-publicans by the bar. This proposition was on-partisan bench, resulting in the election of the present judges, including Groff, over the regular nominees, by majorities ranging from 4,000 to 5,000. Still the ward politicians vere not satisfied, but they were warned, Continuing the fight this fall, they repudiate again the non-partisan candidate and nominated another republican, who in honor was bound not to accept their choice. Never theless, he is a man and lawyer of high conracter and standing, acting from a mis

taken sense of duty to party.

Why was he chosen? Because, as several of the delegates have told me, he was the only man of all who were mentioned who would have any chance of election. They forced to take I district demands He could not have been chosen other men. They hope to elect him and thereb defeat the non-partisan idea, when they will return to the habits of former years wherein political standing rather than fitness for of

Again it is not true that a majority of the democratic lawyers favored Mr. Ciarkson. would be willing to poll the vote and yield the fight if Mr. Clarkson did not have more republican supporters than democratic and further, if the republican supporters a whole did not constitute a majority of the eading republican lawyers of more than two years standing at this bar, present at the

It is not true that the democratic judicial convention merely endorsed Clarkson, if more than an sudorsement he required. The democratic supporters of Mr, manded a ballot for nomination, and a ballo was had, and Mr. Clarkson was nominated not, however, as a democrat, but, nevertheless, as the candidate of the party, which remained true to its record in favor of non partisiumship in judicial elections.

Mr. Breckenridge's suggestion as to the manner of the selection of delegates to the democratic judicial convention is nonsense. They were selected by a large committee ap pointed by the county convention, and ther was no dictation by any one, each member of the committee selecting a certain membe It is true that the democratic bar is in

favor of a non-partisan judiciary, and I hope it always will be. It is also true that democratic lawyers wish to assist in naming the candidates. It is, in my opinion, unsafe to leave the matter wholly to a political convention of either party. In order to have true non-partisanship, democrats should have a voice in naming the republican candidates, and republicans in naming the democratic Mr. Breckenridge is again wrong in his

statement that the republican party a majority of \$,500 votes or anything like it in this district. I have before me the official tabulated statement of the vote last fail as compiled by Secretary of State Laws. It shows that the Harrison electors in the countie comprising this district, had a majority over the Cieveland electors of exactly 653 votes. If we take the votes cast for the candidates for the offices of Lieutenant governor, secre tary of state, treasurer and auditor of pub lic accounts, being those little affected by local considerations, and by proper addition and division average their materials. a republican majority in the district of just 142. If we average in the same manner the vote for all the state officers, it shows a large democratic majority, owing to the large voet cast for the democratic candidates for governor and attorney general by reason of various influences. In view of these facts it can hardly be proper to charge democrats with "audacious dictation" in seeking a hearing in the selection of our judges.

And, further, in view of these figures, the

issue is not one of republican supremacy, backed by invincible odds; neither is it a ques-tion of sustaining a "splendid nomination." but is the old question over again: Shall the judiciary of this district be coutrolled by po-litical considerations, or by non-partisan influences and true business considerations?

For many years the non-partisan idea has prevailed, and has kept upon our district bench domocrats Savage, Wakeley and Doane, and republicans Neville, Groff and Hopowell. I call upon men of all classes who may at any time be required to submit valuable rights and interests to the consideration of our judges, to adhere to the practice so long and firmly established. Both the candidates are republicans. Waiving what seems to me a breach of faith on the part of Judge Davis and the source of his nominaluences and true business considerations Judge Davis, and the source of his no

tion. I do not hesitate to say that both are

good and capable lawyers, and either will make a good judge, though I think Mr. Clarkson will make the better one.

The only point left is the principle suggested: Elect Davis and you open the flood-gates of future political influence and destroy the assurance which we have so long enjoyed, of having the honored, able and honest bench which nonpartisanship has given us. Hewhich nonpartisanship has given us. Be lieving in the independence of the people of this district, as so often exhibited, not only in judicial but in local elections. I do not hesitate to predict Mr. Clarkson's election and thereby a renewed triumph of nonpartisan-

thereby a renewed ship in judicial elections.

C. S. Montgoment.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings.

The Fairfield Call has suspended publica-The Congregationalists of Leigh will erect The delinquent tax list of Adams county

amounts to \$16,000.

fitting ceremonies.

Work has been commenced on a new hotel at York by Colonel Crabb. Richard Thompson, of Hastings, is to start a new democratic paper in that city.

The tax levy in Jefferson county for the current year is \$11,000 less than in 1888. Cortland Odd Fellows will dedicate their new hall on the evening of October 31 with

A contract has been let for the erection of a carriage factory at Fairbury, to be ready for occupancy by January 1. An athletic club has been organized at Te-kamha with a membership of twenty-five,

and a complete gymnasium outfit will be se The Nebraska City council has ordered the fire department team sold to pay for repairs made to the city hall. A howl of indignation is the result.

Whitney hunters have returned from Wyo-ming with two wagons loaded with over two hundred and fifty deer and antelope

hides and horns. Jefferson county prohibitionists have, by resolution, agreed to support any candidate of either of the old parties who will come out publicly in favor of the prohibition

Paul Lovelov, a vonng Omaha Indian, has gone to the training school at Carlisle, Pa., to study for the ministry, and a daughter of Wa-jep-ka has departed for the same place secure an education.

Many leaders of Columbus society have peen making depositions to be used in the divorce case of Mrs. Bouesteel vs Dr. S. A. Bonesteel, which is now on trial at Denver. The litigants were formerly well known resi dents of Columbus.

There was some talk about a meeting of the Fairbury bar to disbar Lawyer Gowdy from practice for taking a \$4 fee and conducting a case, says the Fairbury Democrat, but upon his showing that that amount was all his client had, and there was no show of getting a chattel mortgage on anything, he was excused. Says the Plattsmouth Journal: Con

O'Leary, night watchman on the bridge, bought a cow in April, 1886, which in May following gave birth to two heifer calves and in eleven months from that day gave birth to two more heifer calves, in the sec ond year one male ealf, and in the third year one male and one heifer calf-giving birth to seven calves in three years and five months. The cow is now about nine years old.

lowa Itams. A flax palace is being erected in Tama

county. An Oto man has invented a machine for comping water with a horse. Burlington is to have a new jail costing in the neighborhood of \$25,000. Large numbers of animals are dving from

og cholera in Webster county. Henry Bagley was thrown from a beer vagon at Dyersville and received injuries from which he died. Oto has no market for her thousands of

bushels of potatoes and wants a starch fac-tory to utilize them. Peter Ryan, serving a life sentence for murder, has lost his reason and has been transferred to the insane department at Anamosa.

John Stark, a farmer living near Grundy Center, complained to his wife that he could not breath, and when she returned from a neighbor's where she went for help she The grand commandery of Iowa Knights Templar, and the grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons will convene in Davenport the second week in November. This will be the twenty-sixth annual conclave of the grand commandery and the thirty-sixth annual convocation of the grand chapter.

Mrs. Henry Rivers fell into a cistern at Dubuque and in some way the libbecame closed, preventing her calls for assistance from being heard. Her daughter went to draw a pail of water about an hour after ward and was scared into fits at discovering her mother's predicament. Mrs. Rivers re-ceived no injury beyond a very cold bath.

A distressing incident occurred on a Cen tral train the other day. A lady with a hree-months-old bany boarded the train at tation near Fort Dodge. The train had not fairly got under way when the baby was taken sick and died in a few minutes. The train was stopped and the poor mother walked back home with her dead baby in her mins.

During a social at the home of Mr. Wilson in Oskaloosa, Dick Atchison picked up a revolver from a shelf and pointing it at Al Wetherwax pulled the trigger. The bullet Wetherwax pulled the trigger. struck Wetherwax in the face, glancing downward and causing a wound from which it is doubtful he will recover. After the affair Atchison tried to take his own life with a razor, but was prevented. he didn't know the revolver was loaded. He was arrested to await further examinate

The Great Northwest. A Chinaman has been appointed adminis rator of an estate in Los Angeles. An effort is being made to reduce street car fares in San Francisco from 5 cents to 3

Dietrich Hummeback, a San Francisco carpenter, has the leprosy. The disease showed itself some months ago. It is estimated that the grain crop in

against 82,000 bushels

C. F. Smith has surrendered himself to the authorities at San Jose, Cal., and con-fessed to having robbed a hotel in Bucoda, Wash. A troubled conscience led to the confession

Edward A. Peckham, a seventeen-year-old

boy employed in a Cheyenne cigar factory, died the other day from tobacco poisoning, and all the boys in the three factories in that An Indian named Henan murdered another Indian named Mose near Tolt, Wash., while drunk. This is the third Indian Henan has killed. He also shot J. W. Borst some years ago. He is still at large.

Dr. C. M. Chambliss, Bozeman, Mont., became involved in a quarrel with Lawyer Vivion, who is conducting divorce proceed-ings against the doctor on behalf of his wife, and the two came to blows. A revolver in Chambliss' hands was discharged, but the

lawyer escaped injury.

The Comstock lode, the famous Nevada mine, has a breadth ranging from 1,000 to 1,200 feet, between the syenite footwall on the west and the propylite hanging wall on the east. The greatest breadth of solid ore found in the consolidated Virginia and Califorming the consolidated virginia and California discovery of 1874 was 300 feet, the bullion yield of which ranged from \$100 to \$700 per ton. The total yield of the Constock lode from its discovery to date is estimated at \$500,000,000. This estimate includes bullion realized from ore-tailings and other ore yielding properties in the vicinity of the Comstock.

CONDITION OF THE PRODUCERS.

Will the Next U. S. Census Show the Mortgage Indebtedness on Farms. There is a growing feeling that the farmers and other wealth producers do not receive an

equitable return for their toll. The state-

ment is repeatedly made that "the rich are

growing richer and the poor poorer:

that ninety-five per cent of the wealth of the country is owned by less than five per cent of the population; that three-fifths of all the wealth is in the hands of less than thirty thousand persons, and that the sturdy, self-respecting farmer is becoming the American peasant. Lack of facts upon which to base conclusions has rendered even theorizing valueless, and ignorance of the truth makes the prevalent discontent only more dangerous. The first requisite to an intelligent discussion of the subject is a knowledge of the actual facts of the case. Up to this time none of any importance have been collected. Much statistical information has been gathered and published to show the production of wealth in this country, but none to show its distribution. An important step in this di-rection, in fact the primary step, would be the collection of data to show to tent the farms and the homes—the our civilization—are owned by their occu-pants and free from debt. Correspondence has been had with the chiefs of the bureau of statistics of the various states, asking them whether they had collected any such information. With singular unanimity they reply that the facts are of great importance and ought to be collected, but that the labor and expense of such an investigation are too great to be undertaken by a state bureau and that the work naturally devolves on the national census. Mr. Robert P. Porter, superintend-ent of the eleventh census, in reply to correspondence on this subject, says the act authorizing the census did not contemplate the collection of these data; that before he can undertake the work there must be spe-cial legislation by congress instructing him to do so, and that he will lay the matter be to a so, and that he will lay the inatter be-fore the secretary of the interior with a view to securing such legislation. There is no doubt that if a general public demand existed, the legislation could be secured. The country cannot afford to wait till another census for the facts, as at least fifteen years would be required to make them public, and in these days of the rapid concentration of wealth into a few hands that time is too long for a first diagnosis of

With a view to creating such a demand the Western Economic association of St. Louis, has issued this address to the farmers and other wealth producers of the country. The practical method of procedure is for any body of such individuals, either organized or unorganized, to adopt resolutions of the fol lowing character and to send them to Wash

the case. By that date the patient will be

ington: Whereas There is a growing belief that the farmers and other producers of the country do not obtain an equitable share of the wealth which they create, and that the larms and the homes of the country are very largely under mortgage; and,

Whereas, Exact knowledge on this subject is of great importance in the study of the social and economic questions of the day; therefore, be it by [insert here the name of the body adopting the resolutions and the

locality. I Resolved, That it is our judgment that the next United States census should show what percentage of the people of this country occupy their own farms and homes, and what proportion are tenants; and of those who occupy their own farms and homes, what proportion have their property free from debt; and of the farms and homes that are under mortgage, what percentage of the value is so mortgaged; and be it further Resolved. That the secretary of this meet ing be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Hon. John W. Noble, secretary of the interior, Washington, D. C., and a copy to the congressman from this district,

with a request that he use his influence to

have these facts collected and published.

This matter is neither republican nor democratic. It is purely economic. s made to you personally, the reader next time you are in a meeting of the Wheel the Alliance, the Farmers' and Laborers union, ordinary mass meeting, or what not introduce resolutions expressing these sent ments, and send them to the officials named. As the reassembling of congress is at hand and as considerable time will be required to procure the necessary legislation and to pre-pare the schedules before the next enumeration, prompt action is necessary.

C. M. UPTON, President. B. C. Keeler, Secretary Western Economic Association



T is very annoying when in the bath to drop the soap and have to feel for it. The IVORY SOAP floats, and is without exception the most luxurious soap for bathing; it lathers freely and is easily rinsed off, leaving a sense of cleanliness and comfort attainable by no other

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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.

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