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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors
 THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
 State of Nebraska, ss.
 County of Douglas, ss.
 I, George H. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending September 5, 1891, was as follows:

Average, 20,873
 Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 10th day of September, 1891.
 N. F. FRIEL,
 Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, ss.
 County of Douglas, ss.
 I, George H. Tschuck, being duly sworn, depose and say that he is secretary of THE BEE Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending September 5, 1891, was as follows:

For the Campaign.
 In order to give every reader in this state and Iowa an opportunity to keep posted on the progress of the campaign in both these states we have decided to offer THE WEEKLY BEE for the balance of this year for twenty-five cents. Send in your orders early. Two dollars will be accepted for a club of ten names.

THE BEE PUBLISHING CO.,
 Omaha, Neb.

ALTHOUGH Jay Gould was greatly pleased with the west, he returned to Wall street without buying it.

CONTRACTOR SQUIRES has spent about as much time if not more as his exasperating street sweeping bill was worth in pushing it through the city council.

IDIOTIC pessimists may frighten a few eastern loan companies out of this portion of the west, but will utterly fail in stemming the tide of prosperity setting this way with irresistible force.

THE lawyers' non-partisan state judicial convention has to have occurred at Lincoln today. It is hardly necessary to add that the non-partisan idea of the corporations and lawyers is a mummified corpse which nothing can galvanize into life.

"MATCHLESS man from Maine" is an alliteration which will set a republican convention wild with enthusiasm in a second. The democratic alliterative complement is King Cleveland is Our Kismet. The three Ms against the three Ks would result disastrously to the Ks.

MINNEAPOLIS flour is not by any means all ground by water power. Steam furnishes the motive power which makes a very large proportion of it, and year by year the Mississippi river is depended upon less and less steam and more steam. Steam mills make exactly as good flour as those run by water power.

JOURNALISM has lost another valuable man in the death of Major J. M. Bundy, which is announced as having taken place in Paris. For several years past Major Bundy was the editor-in-chief of the New York Mail and Express, and prior to that he had been connected with the New York Tribune. He was a clear, vigorous writer, and in addition to his newspaper work had performed other literary labor of merit. Owing to impaired health he went to Europe some time ago, but derived no permanent benefit from the change.

ITATA is the name of a boat which gave the cruiser Charleston a lively chase from California to Chili. It was too smart a skipper for the cruiser but surrendered nevertheless, much to the inconvenience of the Navy and State departments of this country. A great storm of diplomatic indignation swept over the country and a large sum of United States money went into the buncome pursuit and capture. It is over, the Italia belongs to the winning party in Chili and this country has conducted the chase long enough to be weary of it and gladly to seize upon events which permit it to let go of the Italia. The little ship will go home and the American fiasco will continue the laughing stock of several countries.

BALLOT reform laws have been passed in twenty-nine states among which Arkansas, Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee and West Virginia alone are in the solid south. Delaware and New Jersey are the only northern democratic states which have joined the procession for honest elections. New Jersey's law is a very poor adaptation of the Australian system and that of Maryland is hardly worthy of a place alongside of those of nearly all the other states. The California, New York and Pennsylvania laws are far from what they should be, but in all the other states the best features of the Australian idea are incorporated into the laws and friends of ballot reform may feel encouraged to look forward to the time when all the states of the union will have thrown the safeguards around the ballot which experience has shown to be essential to the protection of its purity.

THE IOWA CAMPAIGN.
 The Iowa republicans have opened their campaign, and it is to be presumed that they will from now until the day of election wage the fight vigorously and aggressively. Senator Allison was wisely selected to fire the first gun, and it appears to have been loaded to the muzzle with ammunition of a most deadly kind for the democracy. When Senator Allison talks three hours he is sure to say a great deal of an impressive character worthy of serious consideration by the people. He does not make hasty or careless or loose statements. He is a man of facts and not of theories. Among the public men of the nation none is more trustworthy in respect of both his statements of fact and his opinions. What he has said ought to command, and undoubtedly will command, the respectful and earnest consideration of the constituency which Senator Allison has so long served with distinguished ability and unvarying fidelity.

The opinion of those who are in a position to form an intelligent judgment is that the republicans will be successful. So far as national questions are concerned they have most decidedly the advantage. The democracy of Iowa is committed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and although Governor Boies is seeking to evade this issue, deliberately made by his party in the expectation of drawing the votes of alliance and republican farmers who may have been influenced by the cry for more money, the republicans will hold the party to the issue and compel it to defend its position or abandon it and thereby acknowledge its error and its attempt to mislead the people into the support of a perilous financial policy. There is no question before the country of greater importance than that of the free coinage of silver, and the voice of Iowa will have great weight in determining it. If the people of that state decide this year in favor of the democratic party it will have a powerful influence on the side of free coinage, because Iowa has heretofore been steadfast in supporting a sound and stable currency. Her people have not gone astray in manifesting a willingness to try reckless and hazardous experiments with the currency, and to do so now would be very effective against the maintenance of a sound monetary system. On the other hand, republican success in Iowa, while it might have no influence upon the next house of representatives, whose enormous democratic majority is virtually pledged to free coinage legislation, would undoubtedly exert an influence upon wavering senators and would strengthen the republican administration in its opposition to free coinage. These are the considerations which give it so much significance, in a national sense, to the decision to be rendered by the people of Iowa at the polls next November, and which subordinate local issues.

Referring to the tariff, Senator Allison said that while the McKinley bill was not perfect in all respects it was the best tariff law ever enacted by congress, and was proving to be most beneficial to the people. A perfect tariff measure, one that would satisfy everybody and all interests, is simply an impossibility. Human wisdom is incapable of devising such a law. The results under the McKinley bill justify the assertion of Senator Allison that it is the best tariff law the country has ever had. Our foreign trade, both of imports and exports, has increased since it went into effect, as shown by the recent statement of the Bureau of Statistics. The prices of many articles of common use, affected by the tariff, are lower now than they were a year ago, as can be seen by a reference to wholesale price lists. By means of the reciprocity clause of the law we have increased our foreign markets, and finally we are contrasting to the world that the United States can have a fiscal policy of its own which other commercial nations are compelled to regard. The intelligent farmers of Iowa know that none of the evils prophesied of the tariff law have been experienced, and they are not likely to be misled in this matter by the free trade doctrines of Mr. Roger Q. Mills or the well-worn platitudes of Mr. Horace Boies.

The republicans of Iowa have nothing to fear from a full and free discussion of these national issues, and if they will but force the fighting on these issues they can achieve a splendid victory.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.
 The republican national convention is worth all it can possibly cost to the city that entertains it. The week of the convention the eyes of the whole civilized world are turned upon the city in which it is held. For months before and after its date people are thinking and talking of it, and unconsciously but constantly linking the convention and the convention city together.

Omaha is fortunately situated the present year for the furtherance of her laudable ambition to entertain the convention. Four years ago but one vote was needed on the informal ballot to have given her a majority of the committee passing upon the location of location. Since that date we have added 50,000 to our numbers and increased our hotel accommodations very appreciably. Council Bluffs and South Omaha have also grown rapidly in that period and are ready and anxious to render us all the assistance possible, both in securing and entertaining the convention. Our railway facilities are all that can be desired. Our situation in the center of the union is greatly to our advantage, and the political situation is uncertain enough in these formerly republican prairie states to make the national committee seriously consider measures for holding them in line in 1892.

In short we go into the fight this year with more points in our favor than any other city which is hoping to be selected, and all that is necessary to our success is persistent, patriotic, intelligent effort. The money question is of course to be settled first. This can be put out of the way in a week by judicious work along the lines suggested by an enterprising firm which guarantees \$5,000 of the \$100,000 needed as a convention fund, which shall include the money for constructing an

auditorium. Nineteen other business concerns in Omaha ought to step right up to the captain's office and make up this guarantee.

The citizens' committee is too deliberative a body for an undertaking requiring prompt and efficient personal labor. Let the business firms of Omaha take hold of this matter, give the necessary guarantees and work out the details of the fund later. We have only about a month or six weeks in which to accomplish our purpose.

PROHIBITION MISREPRESENTATIONS.
 While regretting that the Iowa republican press soon determined to force the temperance question to the front in the Iowa campaign in which so many other more important issues are at stake THE BEE cannot allow itself to be misquoted to bolster up the cause of prohibition which unhappily the republicans of Iowa have allowed to be loaded upon them in their platform. The democrats are very shrewdly shifting the fight to the temperance issue when really they are making a contest for a United States senator, a gerrymander of the congressional districts, and the control of the legislature so as to enact the Michigan electoral district law, and so steal a portion of the Iowa electoral vote in 1892. They cannot defend Governor Boies' New York calamity speech and hence they, by the assistance of such intemperate prohibition organs as the Des Moines Register, are silly forcing prohibition to the front, and are fighting under its cover.

The Register, in its ill-tempered way, attempts to convince THE BEE of high license. Answering the assertions of an Ottumwa Journal, THE BEE of last Sunday distinctly denied certain statements put into Mr. Rosewater's mouth, claiming high license to be a failure, and distinctly avowed its success in Omaha, and stated that Mr. Rosewater could not possibly have made the utterances to the contrary accredited to him without justifying himself. The Register quoting this paragraph from THE SUNDAY BEE attempts to show its inconsistency by printing the entire article in the issue of the Friday preceding relative to saloons within the two-mile limit in which article the county authorities are severely criticized for their neglect in not collecting the licenses according to law.

Now, everybody in Omaha knows that the Saloom law has been rigidly enforced for years in this city and that the license paid by each saloon into the school fund is \$1,000 per annum in advance. There is no question whatever on this point and it is absolutely true that nowhere in this country is the license law more successful or better enforced, and "nowhere are the evils incident to the liquor traffic less numerous than in this city." The Saloom law as originally passed and as it remained for nearly ten years absolutely forbid the issuing of licenses within two miles of any incorporated city or village, but it omitted any penalty for selling within such a belt without license. As a consequence road-houses and saloons sprang up within the prohibited belt and they ran along year after year without molestation although attempts were made each session to have the law amended to include them.

At the last session of the legislature the law was amended so as to authorize county licenses within two miles of any city within a county having a population exceeding 150,000. This amendment was passed to meet the situation on the outskirts of Omaha. It did not take effect until August 1, of this present year, less than six weeks ago. The county authorities have been slow in its enforcement and have received and deserved the censure administered at the hands of THE BEE. There is no connection between the two articles quoted by the Register. There is no violation in the course of THE BEE upon the question of prohibition and high license. There is nothing misleading to intelligent people in the two editorials and the Register will be more truthful than usual if it will have the honesty to acknowledge its error in pretending that THE BEE has been pursuing a "vacillating course" to the injury of "both prohibition and high license."

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION.
 The announcement that Judge Thomas M. Cooley, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has tendered his resignation, will be received with great regret by all who are interested in the wise administration of the interstate commerce law. Judge Cooley has been a member of the commission since its organization, in 1887, and his appointment was a distinct recognition of his pre-eminent judicial ability. The law provides that not more than three of the five commissioners shall be appointed from the same political party, and the action of a democratic president in appointing Judge Cooley, a republican, for the longest term prescribed by the law, and his selection as chairman of the commission, was the highest possible compliment to his ability. He has long been regarded as one of the greatest jurists of the country, eminent as an authority on constitutional law and distinguished for a wide range of legal learning. For a year or more Judge Cooley's health has been much impaired, due largely to the arduous and exacting character of his duties, and for a time he was so ill as to cause grave apprehension. He has not been well since, and the necessity of having absolute rest and freedom from all cares doubtless explains his resignation. It will be difficult to fill his place, though an equally able man is perhaps less necessary now than when the work of the commission had to be organized and the machinery of the law put in operation.

President Harrison will now have two vacancies to fill on the commission, the other having been caused by the death of General Walter Bragg of Alabama. The commission now consists of the following members: Thomas M. Cooley of Michigan; William R. Morrison of Illinois; Wheeler G. Veazey of Vermont; Augustus Schoenmaker, New York. It is expected that the south will be given a repre-

sentation on the commission, and doubtless a democrat will be appointed from that section. This will enable the president to select a western republican to succeed Judge Cooley, and there are valid reasons why he should make the selection west of the Mississippi. The great territory between that river and the Pacific coast, with its vast and steadily increasing transportation interests, is manifestly entitled to representation on the Interstate Commission, and the president would have little trouble in finding in that section a capable and in all respects fit man for that body. The high character of Judge Cooley, both for legal ability and integrity, has had much to do with creating and maintaining public confidence in the commission, and his successor must be a man above reproach and especially free from any corruption taint.

EVERYBODY KNEW IT WAS A LIE.
 Out here in Nebraska, where the fake sheet is known, it is not necessary to say that a telegram under Nebraska City date, published in last Saturday's World-Herald, containing an alleged interview with General Russell A. Alger relative to the purposes of Mr. Rosewater's trip to Europe was recognized on sight as a miserable fake, without the semblance of a shadow of foundation. General Alger himself, however, cannot be supposed to know anything about the newspaper or its methods, and therefore takes the trouble to write THE BEE, denying the foolish story attributed to him. For this reason, and because the general desires to place his prompt denial before his numerous friends in this state, we make room for the following brief letter:

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 7.—To the Editor of THE BEE: I have just read with astonishment the World-Herald special dated Nebraska, September 6, so far as relates to me, it is utterly false. I saw no representative of the World-Herald; made no statement to any one of matters contained in the "dispatch," for I never heard of them directly or indirectly until I read the article named. I cannot understand what can make a man manufacture a falsehood of this kind, nor what a paper can gain by publishing them.

NEW YORK REPUBLICAN TICKET.
 The ticket nominated by the New York republican convention is something of a surprise. There is hardly a candidate on it who had been prominently mentioned as likely to receive the nomination. But if not the strongest ticket that could have been named it is a very respectable one.

The candidate for governor, J. Sloat Fassett, has been active in republican politics for a dozen years or more, being for a considerable part of that time prominent in the state senate. Recently he was appointed by President Harrison collector of the port of New York. He is a lawyer, has been identified with journalism, and is a shrewd and aggressive politician. J. W. Vrooman, the candidate for lieutenant governor, is well known in the politics of the Empire state and is a popular leader in his section of the state. The other candidates have all done good service in the republican party and are men of character and ability.

The convention was harmonious, and if the good feeling manifested shall be maintained throughout the campaign there is good reason to expect a clean republican victory in November.

The transmission congress will convene in the Grand opera house October 19. The occasion will be important to Omaha and the various local business organizations must see to it that the delegates are royally entertained. The Board of Trade and Real Estate Owners' association will be wise if they act early and together in preparing an appropriate programme for the entertainment of the visitors.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION has passed a resolution prohibiting the marriage of school teachers during the school year. This is a work of supererogation on the part of the board. Thus far no teacher has deemed it necessary to take the board into her confidence in matters so strictly personal.

Where Money is Made to Order.
 Gold is quoted at 202 1/2 thereabout in Buenos Ayres, but there is plenty of paper money in the city. From an alliance standpoint Buenos Ayres seems to be a highly prosperous center of finance.

Sign of Prosperity.
 San Francisco Chronicle.
 There is a car famine at the east. This is a kind of famine that indicates prosperity, as means that there are not enough cars to haul the enormous crops of the farmers to market as promptly as desired.

Joe Edgerton.
 Nebraska City News.
 Those who should so long for reform and a new supreme court last fall must be particularly pleased with the nomination of Joe Edgerton for supreme judge. We doubt if there is a so-called lawyer in the state more incompetent for the position than Edgerton.

Fell So Hard.
 St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
 Colonel Webster Flanagan has been appointed collector of customs at El Paso, Tex. The colonel ran for governor of Texas last year, and like Warner Miller of New York he was defeated by a greater force than if he were filled with ordinary powder. Terrorite can also be used in charging torpedoes or submarine mines. A star shell of solid steel weighing 1,000 pounds thrown from a twelve-inch steel rifle and filled with this explosive would not only prove very destructive when its contents were distributed.

Terrorite is an American invention. The Mexican government has purchased the right to use it both on land and water. Mexican artillery officers say they are highly satisfied with the result.

Tendered Durham's Old Place.
 CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 9.—The post of consul of San Domingo, to succeed John S. Durham, the new minister to Hayti, has been tendered to William E. Powell, principal of the sixth school district of this city. Mr. Durham is an intelligent, cultured, colored man, about 40 years old, and he has been in the service of the Camden board of education as principal nine years. There is no teacher in the city who is better liked or more universally respected. Mr. Powell says he has now reached a decision as to whether he should accept.

"SHE STOPS TO CONQUER."
 Boston Transcript.
 Across the fields, one summer day, I saw a youth and a maiden gay. The fields were green, the meads were in blue, While the youth was in love, of sombre hue.

For the daughter of Eve, as cruel as fair, Had driven her lover quite to despair. Of glances, and smiles, and words, she gave many. But of love or caresses she gave not any.

Soon to a stile the pair drew nigh, And a gleam of hope lit the young man's eye. But no sign did he make, though glad he might feel; The maiden went first, and round turned the wheel.

But only half way, for this author bold, Had entered it too, and fast did he hold. While he said to the maid, "Not a step do you go Till you have paid toll for all my woe."

outright. It will be an easy matter to cut down the cost and still make the Columbian exhibition "the greatest show on earth."

Chicago Inter-Ocean: Looking at the matter from a strictly business point of view, it must be conceded that this would be a safe loan. There is every reason to believe that the security is ample. The chances are that the final round up will show a wide margin of net receipts in excess of the amount named.

Philadelphia Record: The nation is rich—has not the Census Bureau said it—and a bargain of \$5,000,000 for a world's fair of such tremendous lithographic proportions as that which is now imminent at Chicago should strike the honest citizen with a sense of surprise at the moderation of the managers. Let them go on, and fear not.

New York Tribune: The world's fair managers are considering the advisability of asking congress for a loan of \$5,000,000. This is the mild and unobtrusive way in which the proposition is reported, but the question should be severely scrutinized, we suppose, if the dispatches should announce that the managers were convinced of the absolute necessity of appealing to the national treasury for the sum named.

PASSING JENTS.
 A voracious appetite for tobacco in every form is a business liability of the school boy. Minn. He has smoked and nunched the deadly weed for nearly 100 years.

Omaha councilmen are "talking under the hat" for campaign effect.

"A marriage a failure?" Well, guess not. Give the crowd of pawns of the school the lightning, but a married man can catch thunder.

"Did you ever know a colonel to be belted?" "No, sir." "Did you?" "Yes."

"He must have been a colonel in a home guard." "Yes, no—A kernel of corn. Hepecked! You're out on a limb."

Detroit Free Press: "My dear madam," said Detroit's chief of police to a jail visitor "don't you know that it is an impossibility reform the women of this city?"

And the bewildered official heard another voice to say:

Judge: The Confessor—"The far-seeing got crossed on the signal strap, an' I've run up a fare every time I've stopped the car. Why didn't you get out, haughty—I ain't no blanked bookkeeper."

"It's sweet, indeed, to bask in fragrant shades, But oh! how tough to turn to work again. On that blue day when the vacation's done!"

"Is this you, loaded for lead?" "No, for fools, let it alone."

The chap who tried to win a miss By appealing to her sense, Is much less like to gain his bliss Than he who ventures on a kiss. Combined with gentle squeeze."

Richmond Recorder: A turtle is a lazy fellow, but no other fellow thinks he has a soft shell.

Texas Siftings: The man who keeps his mouth shut never has to eat a crow.

Puck: Beldad parties probably go to Niagara because a little extra cash would not be noticed there.

Columbus Post: The hunting season will soon be here, when the country hunter will need a hide about a foot thick.

MORE DEADLY THAN DYNAMITE.

Test of the New Explosive Known as Terrorite.

New York, Sept. 9.—General Abbott and Colonel Mordey arrived at Fort Hamilton shortly after 10 a. m. yesterday and made a final test of the new chemical high explosive known as Terrorite. The test was made in the ground six feet deep in the north-western corner of the fort. A hollow shell of copper was then filled with twelve pounds of the explosive and packed with cotton. The shell was then placed in the improvised pit and covered solidly with earth to the surface. In addition to the explosive was a small quantity of dynamite, which was ignited by the crater which it made around the pit, and which measured nearly twelve feet in diameter. The same quantity of dynamite or nitroglycerine would not have done half as much damage. Four shells were fired in all with practically the same results. The weight of the charge was changed in each instance.

In addition to its greater destructive force the new explosive offers advantages heretofore lacking in dynamite. It can be handled safely than gunpowder, which adds to its value in warfare. Its force can also be controlled, and it is claimed to be at least four times as powerful as dynamite. Terrorite is not affected by jarring or jolting, and so its transportation in cars or ships does not endanger life.

Dynamite cannot be relied upon after it has been stored for a number of years. The is of terrorite claims that its quality will not deteriorate under any conditions. This of course is a matter of conjecture, as the United States engineering corps have not yet been able to test this claim. Frequent changes of temperature, even below the freezing point, do not affect terrorite to the same extent as dynamite, nor does it disintegrate in contact with iron, copper, brass, zinc or any other metal.

The chief merit of the new explosive is that it can be used for artillery purposes. It can be safely fired with gunpowder from any rifle or mortar. At the moment of explosion it bursts with a greater force than if it were filled with ordinary powder. Terrorite can also be used in charging torpedoes or submarine mines. A star shell of solid steel weighing 1,000 pounds thrown from a twelve-inch steel rifle and filled with this explosive would not only prove very destructive when its contents were distributed.

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But only half way, for this author bold, Had entered it too, and fast did he hold. While he said to the maid, "Not a step do you go Till you have paid toll for all my woe."

For a space, woman's wit and man's muscle contended, but the latter was the victor. They stood by the stile, but, far from coming to a decision, they were both of them puzzled. In dismay she gazed on her stalwart foe, and he, on the other hand, gazed at her.

So, quick as a flash, she stooped and was away from the stile and the youth forlorn. As for her captor alone on the hill, For aught I know he may be there still.

SITUATION IN LANCASTER.

Forecast of the Democratic and Republican Conventions.

MANY POLITICAL WIRE WORKERS.

Grover Cleveland Will Receive the Endorsement of His Party in Lincoln—Plans of the Various Combinations.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 9.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The federal office seeker pays no attention to the fact that the state fair is now in progress, but instead is using every effort in his power to secure the privilege of serving the county or state, as the case may be, to say nothing of making combinations for future purposes.

The democrats of Lancaster county will put a ticket in the field, although the same old alumnus exists, led respectively by Calhoun and McManis.

The Calhoun element is in favor of endorsing the nominations made by the independent convention, but the McManis-Godfrey-Watkins-Cooper-Bourbon, element believe in putting a full democratic ticket in the field. They refuse to bow to the demand of the independent party that they endorse Tibbets for the position of district judge, but declare that they will nominate instead of endorsing him.

This hair-splitting distinction of nomination or endorsement is alleged to be vital with the independents just now.

After a careful survey of the present situation of democratic wishes the following conclusions are drawn as to what will be the outcome of the struggle at the bourban convention.

Jim Hubbard will be nominated for sheriff.

The position of county and district clerks will go to the country.

Austin Humphrey will be elected county treasurer.

The office of coroner will go to outside village.

P. O. Cassiday and S. J. Tuttle will be nominated for district judges after the unanimous nomination of Tibbets.

H. A. Vinton will be nominated for county judge.

Messrs. Wurtzberg, Allen and Cunningham will be nominated as justices of the peace.

A resolution will be passed endorsing ex-President Cleveland notwithstanding his position on the silver bill. Interviews with several leading democrats of Lancaster county reveals the fact that they have been reading the article of Andrew Carnegie in the June number of the North American Review on "The A. B. C. of Money," and consequently take that they now do.

There has been in this county a move on the part of some republicans to make a non-partisan district judiciary. It got with favor by many at first. But when it was discovered that the democracy desired the selection of a supreme judge in the person of either Broadly or Watkney the old stalwart republicans did not think well of carrying the non-partisan move to that extent. Hence so far as Lancaster is concerned that intended arrangement can be declared off. The republicans will nominate a full ticket, so far as Lancaster is concerned, and Woodward will be candidates, though there is a move on the quiet, to bring out police Judge Houston for the district bench. This is said to be a radical move. Judge Cobb undoubtedly will have the naming of the state delegation. Burnham will be nominated as ex-officio member of his second term. Justice S. T. Cochran is in the lead for county judge by the "Singing Virgin." Like Lansing, close on his heels. For county clerk John DeHelle leads the van. For district clerk the fight is between Charley Waite and Dave Harris, both staunch republicans from the north. Mr. Trimble from the country. For sheriff Samuel McMay will be nominated by acclamation, it being his second term, though his first said to be to the polls in accordance with a large discordant element. County commissioner and coroner will go to the country, there being no serious candidates. County Superintendent of Public Instruction Frank R. McCluskey, the present incumbent will without doubt be re-nominated, having given general satisfaction the last three terms. For justices of the peace, Justices J. H. Brown and C. H. Foxworthy will be re-nominated and M. W. Star for the third. Resolutions endorsing the administration and the McKinley bill will be passed with a hurra. For notaries public Rinzler and Ernest Humphrey will be nominated.

McDONALD'S STEPS.

Mr. McDonald, architect of the Geneva reform school, was in the city today and laughed heartily at the remarks of John Steen, superintendent of the building, concerning the alleged defect of that building that the defective foundations be removed.

"Why," said McDonald, "it was on my mind, but I was so busy that I forgot it. I am trying to get the credit to myself. I really do not know whether to feel indignant or amused at the remarks of this superintendency."

He has boldly declared that the Board of Public Lands and Buildings had to appoint him to the position of superintendent because he carried the vote of the reform school in his pocket. When he first made this declaration I supposed he was in jest, but now I see that he really believes that the gentlemen of Swedish blood in this state are waiting breathlessly to see what he commands and will then rush to obey his bidding. What an insult to the intelligence of any class of people.

"What the erection of this building has to do with votes or Swedish people I do not know, but one thing I do know—that the Board of Public Lands and Buildings accepted the plans I prepared and as architect I carried out the work of the building according to the plans. I don't care whose prejudices are hurt or schemes thwarted, I have a duty to perform and will fulfill it."

PRIESTS IN CHURCH.

The Blue Springs Methodist Episcopal church has finally got into the supreme court. Presiding Elder A. W. Schenberger has the late river conference in company with J. J. Ponder, E. Ritzley and G. W. Winard, trustees of Zion's church at Blue Springs. The current suit against Rev. J. P. Ash to oust him from the pulpit and to enjoin him from preaching any more in that church. It appears from the story related in the original complaint that there have been some lively times in that church although no blood was shed or anybody killed. The petitioners declare that on July 15, 1890, Rev. J. P. Ash was suspended from the Methodist church and deprived of all rights to officiate or conduct the religious exercises of that church.

Notwithstanding this the petitioners declare that on July 15, 1890, Rev. J. P. Ash, accompanied by Mrs. Ash, accompanied by Mrs.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Seavey and Brothers Blanchard, Crona, Grafton, Ritter and Rains "with violent hands and force than was deemed proper by the congregation gathered for the purpose, religious services, from holding such exercises, and threatened to prevent the elder and the majority of the trustees from holding any religious exercises whatever." The presiding elder declares that while he was reading out of the bible the defendant, accompanied by his disciples, made a great disturbance, and endeavored to take possession of the pulpit. There were shouts of:

"Carry the elder out!" "Carry Ash's friends lifted that ex-preacher into the pulpit and demanded that he remain there. The elder continued: "I saw that there was going to be a regular melee. I saw several pistols and the people finally drove me out of the church."

In the lower court the presiding elder told the case and he has appealed it to the