THE DAILY BEE.

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N. P. Fell, business manager of The Ber
Publishing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of The Daily Ber
for the week ending September 19, 1891, was as
follows: Sunday, Sept. 13... Monday, Sept. 14... Tuesday, Sept. 15 Wednesday, Sept. 16 Thursday, Sept. 16 Friday, Sept. 17 Friday, Sept. 18 Saturday, Sept. 19

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, County of Donglas, 188
George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Dally Bee for the month of September, 1890, was 2.870 copies; for October, 1890, 20,762 copies; for November, 1890, 22,180 copies; for December, 1890, 23,471 copies; for Junary, 1891, 28,440 copies; for February, 1891, 25,362 copies; for March, 1891, 26,965 copies; for April, 1891, 23,282 copies; for May, 1891, 18,46 copies; for June, 1891, 26,967 copies; for July, 1891, 27,021 copies; for August, 1891, 27,385 copies. George B. Tzschuck, Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this list day of August, 1891.

N. P. Fell, Notary Public

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.

sissippi congress. As a platform maker the young con-

Do NOT forget the coming transmis-

gressman from Nebraska is not a blooming success.

GENERAL VAN WYCK speaks at Humphrey Tuesday at the county fair. A large attendance is assured.

THE State Board of Transportation might at least have expressed itself more briefly. In preparing humorous articles it is well to remember that brevity is the soul of wit.

NEXT Tuesday the republican state convention of Colorado will convene at Glenwood Springs. Omaha must not overlook this. We want a strong resolution favoring Omaha for the national convention passed by the convention.

OPINIONS among republicans may differ as to who is the strongest of several candidates for associate justice of the supreme court, but they all agree that the only man who can be elected is one whom the people know is not owned or controlled by the railroad companies.

CONGRESSMAN BRYAN let his tongue out with too much slack when he said at Syracuse the other day that the democratic and independent parties are twin sisters, but he uttered a volume of truth. In some of the counties the conventions have regarded them as Siamese twins.

ROSWELL P. FLOWER as a congressman voted for free coinage. Roswell P. Flower as a democratic candidate for governor of New York stands on an antifree coinage platform. The genial millionaire believes in the scriptural injunction relative to being all things to all men. He could not be a democrat and be consistent, hence he is inconsistent.

PRESIDENT HARRISON will shortly make twelve lawyers happy by appointing nine of them circuit judges, one judge of the court of claims and two on the Interstate Commerce commission. The lawyers who have not already filed their papers and put in their best political licks for the places, however, may just as well stay out of the race. There is already talent enough offered to fill twice as many positions.

WILKINSON CALL'S chances for detaining the senate hour after hour hereafter while he recites ancient history are by ne means bright. The governor of Florida oas not only refused Mr. Call a certificate of election, but has appointed a man to fill the vacancy. The tiresome statesman from the alligator swamps will not be admitted by his old comrades unless he will enter into an agreement to make short speeches and very lew of them if any good excuse is offered for not leaving him among the dead outside the breastworks.

THE brethren of the cloth should be fair to the Sunday newspaper. Their conscientious scruples about reading it are respected and it is recognized that the individual who sees evil or violation of the Sabbath in its perusal should ignore it. Such a person, however, cannot be regarded as competent to criticise and denounce the news, miscellany and comment of the Sunday paper for the very good reason that he is not privileged to read it. When a clergyman deliberately states that the Sunday newspaper is recking with immorality he oversteps the bounds of fair criticism and makes himself too ridiculous even to be thought of as a possible candidate for the eminent office of bishop. He cannot find fault with a newspaper clean enough for any family if it shall remonstrate against such sweeping assaults upon its character.

THE OMARA_GRAIN MARKET.

We have an open Board of Trade and six-story building largely occupied by grain buyers, and we have two grain elevator companies and several mills in Omaha. We also have a warehouse law, a grain inspector and a deputy inspector. This is all there is at present to our grain market. We have had considerable talk, a good deal of enthusiastic hope, and we have quite a nucleus around and over which to develop a market.

These things are merely a beginning and we must not lie down on our arms and wait for something else. If it be true that the railroads are discriminating against us or giving especial monopolies the advantage in facilities to the disadvantage of the project for building up a market, let us get after the railroads and correct the evil. Omaha has generally been able to bring the transportation companies to time when she has undertaken it with vigor and intelligence. The laws of the state and nation enforced will remove all cause of

complaint in this direction. But Omaha cannot fall back upon the railroads or the favored firms as an excuse for neglecting her opportunities. The railways are in sharp competition. If we have anything for them to ship they will make the rates to carry it. The fact is that without storage elevators and a system of warehouse receipts as contemplated in the warehouse law, an inspector and an open Board of Trade will not set the world of grain producers and dealers afire with enthusiasm. We must have elevators for holding and handling what operators and dealers want and we must build up flouring, cereal and other mills, distilleries, starch factories, malt houses, glucose works, and similar institutions to consume a large quantity of grain before we are in a position to lay claims upon the great and growing grain business of this greatest of grain growing regions. Some of our idle capital and latent enterprise must be turned into these establishments to make here a grain market. -

M'KINLEY MAKES TIN.

There was an interesting incident at Piqua, O., the other day, in which Major McKinley played the principal part. That town claims the distinction of having the first establishment in the state to turn out roofing tin made entirely of American material. There is an extensive rolling mill there which manufactures the plate; pig tin is obtained from the Temescal mines of California. Missouri supplies the lead, and thus tin plate is made there for rooting which is composed entirely of materials mined and manufactured in this country. It is stated that the tin plate for cans, cups and household utensils will soon be made there.

A few days ago Major McKinley stopped at Piqua on his way to fill an appointment for a meeting and visited the tin plate mill. After witnessing the process of dipping a number of sheets, the correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette says the managers of the mill asked Major McKinley to try his hand. "McKinley," says the correspondent, "dipped half a dozen plates into the tin bath. For the first sheet the tongs were guided by workmen regularly employed. When Mc-Kinley neatly drew it out bright and clean, the spectators, among whom were a number of the workmen, clapped their nands. McKinley then operated the tongs himself." Thus the author of the increased tariff on tin plate was enabled to personally witness and participate in the early production of the fruit of his policy for creating a new and profitable industry in the United States which promises in time to give employment to thousands of workmen and millions of capital. The incident will furnish him with an argument which his democratic opponent will find it hard to answer, since only a couple of months ago he made the declaration that tin plate could not be made in this country, and that there was no tin ore in America. And the good effect of this interesting episode in the remarkable campaign Major McKinley is making will possibly not be confined to

THE RAILROADS SUPPORT BOIES. The evidence is indubitable that the railroad interests in Iowa are exerting their influence for Boies. The charge that the governor has been friendly to the corporations has been persistently denied by his supporters, but the attitude of the railroads toward him shows

that they repose in him entire confidence. The corporations evidently feel that now is their opportunity to effect a change in the political control of the state that will enable them to secure such modifications as they wish in the legislation regulating railroad rates, and they are insiduously doing all they can to bring about democratic success. They are not doing this without an accurate knowledge of whom they can rely upon. It is not necessary that there should be any formal understanding between the democratic candidate and the corporations. They have sufficient reason to trust him to warrant them in giving him their support, and it is not to be doubted that he will cheerfully accept it and pay the reward if he is given an opportunity to do so. There can be no doubt that if the democrats should succeed in obtaining control of the executive and legislative branches of the government in Iowait would be to the advantage of the corporations. The party would modify existing legislation relating to the railroads pretty nearly as the railroads should dictate. If the party should be successful only so far as to re-elect Governor Boies that would benefit the corporations in giving them an influence in affairs for obstructing the execution of existing legislation, as well as for preventing further legislation. With a friend in the office of chief executive, such as there is

do pretty nearly as they pleased during the term of his administration. This is not the least important matter for the consideration of the people of lowa in the pending contest. Railroad regulation in that state was effected after a prolonged struggle, and without the assistance or sympathy of | body else in the average Sunday newspa-

good reason to believe Governor Boies

is, the corporations would be enabled to

security for its maintenance is repubcan control of the state administration, The democracy everywhere makes vigorous profession of hostility to monopoly and corporate power, but nowhere has it given practical evidence of sincerity. The party in Iowa is no more to be trusted than the party in Ohio or New York, where it has never originated a single law for the regulation and restraint of corporations, although having abundant opportunities to do so. With the democracy of Iowa committed to free silver and in practical alliance with the railroads, there ought to be no doubt regarding republican victory in that state.

THE POSTAL SERVICE. Postmaster General Wanamaker has already made a record for great practical ability in the administration of the postal service, which will compare favorably with that of the ablest of his predecessors. He found the service in a worse condition than it had been in for years, due in part to the inefficiency of the first incumbent of the postmaster generalship in the Cleveland administration. Mr. Vilas, but more largely to fact that during the last year of that administration the postal service was turned to political uses, and he has brought it to a higher state of efficiency than ever before. He has not accomplished all that he desired, owing to the failure of congress to give bim the necessary authority, but to the extent of the powers granted him he has put the service in better condition than at any time before in its history, and made it equal, if not superior, to any in the world.

The postmaster general intends, as

stated in an eastern journal, to urge upon the Fifty-second congress the views he submitted to the last congress regarding the establishment of a modified system of postal telegraph and in favor of postal savings banks. With respect to the former, Mr. Wanamaker will be in possession of much important additional information as to the working of the postal telegraph systems of Europe that will serve to give greater weight to his arguments. There is no question of the complete success of postal telegraphy in England, or of the great benefit it has been to the public, and there is no sound reason why it cannot be made as successful here. The plan has for its object a cheaper and more efficient service to the public, and nobody who understands the matter doubts that this is attainable without any cost to the government, that is, that the system would be selfsupporting. As to the professed fear that it would become a political machine, the objection is of so little consequence as hardly to deserve serious consideration. England and France the idea of connecting politics with the system in any way has never been thought of, and there is no more reason why postal telegraph employes in this country should be subjected to political influence or partisan control than there is in the case of letter carriers, who vote as they please and are simply required not to actively engage in politics. Another absurd objection that has been made is, that lignatches would be loss see sacred than now, as if the officials of the government are less trustworthy than the employes of a corporation. There is, in fact, not a single valid argument against a postal telegraph sys-

With regard to postal savings banks there is much to be said in favor of establishing them. It is understood that the postmaster general will recommend that the system be tried at first in those states where there are no savings banks, one effect of which would be to put in circulation savings which are now hidden in stockings or locked up in money chests. A difficulty is how to use the money that would be entrusted to the government, since it could not go into the business of loaning such funds promiscuously. This difficulty, however, may not be found insurmountable.

MINISTER PHELPS appears to have pleased the German people quite as much as his own countrymen by the success of his efforts for the removal of the prohibition against American pork. It was a very high compliment that Count Von Waldersee paid Mr. Phelps in saying that the action of the German government was wholly due to him, and it is not to be doubted that the count spoke from an accurate knowledge of the fact. It has been supposed that the chief influence with the German government was the fear that President Harrison would exercise his authority to restore the duty on beet sugar coming to this country from Germany, and that such action had been threatened, but Minister Phelps said there was nothing of the sort, that he never either formally or informally referred to such a possibility. He thought it better to appeal to reason and the sense of justice and fair play towards a friendly nation, and the result vindicated his judgment. It is certainly much more satisfactory to have obtained the valuable concession in this way, since the effect is to make stronger the friendly feeling between the two nations. Mr. Phelps fully merits the congratulations he has received.

IF JUDGE BROADY and Messrs. Henninger and Brogan could draw their votes from Colorado they would be triumphantly elected. Colorado wants silver men on the Nebraska supreme bench, and in the Board of Regents of the Nebraska university. Colorado democrats are unlike Nobraska democrats in that the former are solid for free coinage, and the latter are divided upon the question.

REV. EARL CRANSTON, D.D., addressing the Methodist conference yesterday while soliciting subscriptions for the church paper he represents, vigorously and unjustly assailed the secular Sunday paper. The reverend gentlemen should at least have been truthful in his criticism of an institution which has come to stay. "The language of the rumshop and the brothel" is not carried to the goorstep of Methodists nor anythe democratic party. The policy per. There is no fifth and sin contained | them to elect him.

should be maintained, and the only in such papers. On the contrary a great many Sunday nawspapers contain more religious intelligence and religious discussion each Sunday than the newspaper which the good brother urged his colaborers to take. It is fresh too and not a week old. THE BEE agrees with the gentleman that the church papers should be patronized when they deserve it and frankly admits that the Advocate which he expects western Methodists to read is an exceptionally good weekly religious newspaper. It does regard his gratuitious insults to the secular newspapers, however, as in exceedingly bad taste and would venture to assure the gentleman that zeal should be

tempered with truthfulness and wisdom. BALMACEDA's suicide should signalize the end of the bloody struggle for control of Chili and a general amnesty proclaimed.

One Thing Not to Do: If the republicans of this state wish to elect the next supreme judge they must not nominate Judge Cobb. He does not stand close to the people, and the chances are that he would be defeated.

It Usually Gets Caught.

Grant County Tribune. This is the sort of a high moral and purely reliable newspaper the Omaha World-Herald is. It says that "among other things it publishes political gossip. Some is true and some is false. The paper merely publishes it for what it is worth and leaves the public to judge." Translated into common English this means: "We lie whenever it suits our purpose and let the public catch us at it if they can." Democrats must feel proud of their "organ" in this state,

Congressional Deadheads.

New York Telegram. One-quarter of the business done by the Western Union Telegraph company in Washington, according to the statement of one of the oldest operators there, consists of the franked messages of members of congress. Here is not the seed, but the matured crop of a huge abuse. Primarily, such an extension of the free message system is an appreciable imposition upon every stockholder in that curiously managed corporation. Much, although by no means all, of the business transacted by telegraph by these deadheaded congressmen would be done for cash if the deadhead privilege were abotished.

Right the Wrong.

Two years ago Judge M. B. Reese was a candidate before the republican state convention for the nomination for supreme judge, and would probably have been nominated had not the railroads made a bitter fight against him and in favor of Judge Norvai. The people generally favored the nomination of Judge Reese, but he was not the man whom the railroads wanted, and so he was defeated. The republican state convention this year has an opportunity to receem itself by nominating M. B. Reese for judge of the supreme court, and by so doing they will show the people that the party is not controlled by the railroads. Judge Reese has always shown nimself to be the friend of the people, which is mainly the reason why the railroads do not want him on the supreme bench.

It's a Political Crisis.

The success of the party this year will solely depend upon the wisdom of the work done at the state convention, and upon this will in a great degree depend the success of next year. The republican party can no longer expect to carry this state on the prestige of past achievements; it must place in the field as its nominees men in closest touch with the people. Unless this is done the battle will be already lost before the adjournment of the convention. Thousands of republicans are loth to leave the old party and are anxiously awaiting the action of the coming convention. It is a critical condition that confronts the party at this time, and no experimenting with the temper of the voters can be hazarded.

Judge Reese has decided to allow his friends to present his name to the republican state convention for pomination for associate judge. He will not use any underhanded means to secure the nomination, but says it must come as the spentaneous wish of the masses of the party. The same amount of wisdom on the part of the convention as is possessed by Mr. Reese is all that is de-

Don't Repeat the Mistake. Grand Island Independent

The nomination for justice of the supreme court, made by the late democratic state convention, must be acknowledged as a good one, far superior to the inconsiderate nomination of the poor lawyer. Edgerton, by the independents. There is hardly a doubt that Mr. Broady is a good sound lawyer and an bonest man, independent of the corporations, whom it will be hard to beat, unless the republicans nominate their very best man, a man of great state reputation for high integrity, extensive legal learning, firm character and perfect independence from corporation influence. This man probably would be Judge Rees and by no means the present incumbent, Mr. Cobo.

Mr. Gobb in a great many respects may be good man, but he enjoys not the confidence of the people to such a degree that he would be a safe candidate. His nomination undoubtedly would result in republican defeat, as the republicans at least have only a small plurality, which by a blunder in the nomination can easily be concerted into a minority, as the defeats of Richards and Dorsey last year have shown. More wisdom or smartness, whatever you may call it, is necessary than last year's republican convention developed, or a new defeat will nurt the republican party for years to come, and especially for the presidential election.

The Man for the Bench Fork Times.

There is a very strong sentiment in this county, we believe, in favor of nominating a man for the supreme bench who has preserved such an even and honorable course a never to have been firstly accused of prejudice or partiality on the railroad question or any other question. To sit on the bench a man should be able to rise above all prejudice of whatever nature. He should be above and beyond the reach of the largest and most powerful corporation, and should be indifferent to popular prejudices, unaffected by popular caprice and unmoved by the bribes of the rich, the blandishments of the great or the clamor and threats of the demagogue and the anarchists. Our courts should be swayed only by considerations of law and equity. The worst place in the world for a professional seeker or an inveterate agitator is on the bench. We can possibly stand them elsewhere but when considerations of self, of popular clamor, of money or power are allowed to influence our courts not only are our property interests prejudiced but our liberty and life are also rendered insecure. There are men in Nebraska who approach this standard very closely and who sit upon the beach without any shadow of prejudice. They are not numerous but there are some of them, and if the republican party can find one out and nominate him the good sense of the people of Nobraska will road

EFFICIENT IOWA OFFICIALS.

Postoffices Much Improved In Many Localities Throughout the State.

SIOUX CITY'S ENCOURAGING REPORT

Effect of Balmacedas Death on Min ister Egan's Affair-Belief Current that He Is to Be Fully Exonerated.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.

All classes of business men are interested n the prompt and efficient administration of postal affairs. The interesting results which have been received at the Postoffice Department in Washington from searching inquiries show what improvements have been made in the service of prominent Iowa officas. Accuracy and rapidity seem to characterize the work of Postmaster Isaac Brandt and his coworkers at Des Moines. A more satisfactory arrangement in the location of the various divisions of the office facilitates business. Mr. Brandt has early anticipated some of the postmaster general's later suggestions as to fraquent conferences between postal offices, and the entire service at Des Moines has

been greatly benefitted thereby. An entire rearrangement of the Fort Dodge postoffice under the business like managenent of Postmaster Cyrus C. Carpenter has added greatly to the efficiency of the service at this office. Postmaster R. Root of Keckuk reports marked improvement in the carrier service, involving a reduction of 50 per cent in the dead letters. More satisfactory collections and quicker service on all the routes have been secured by the office giving a great ical of personal attention to the details of the work.

The postmaster general has been able to furnish a service that is much appreciated by

he people. An excellent manual of postal information has been furnished to the principal patrons of the Muscatine office and in other ways the originality and enterprise of Postmaster John Mahin show that he is the right man in

the right place.
The postoffice at Oskaloosa is showing en ouraging results as might be expected from the business methods of Postmaster Albert W. Swalm. An extension of the free delivery, the re-establishment of street letter boxes, the immediate distribution of an important late mail from the north, the in creased sale of stamped envelopes, and the adoption of better forms, are some of the improvements enjoyed by the patrons of this

The Sioux City postoffice and its able postmaster, E. R. Kirk, have reason to be proud of the largest per cent of increase in business of any postoffice in the country. Twenty-nine per cent is indeed something worth talking about. Mr. Kirk's worth success as a postmaster under two previous administrations and his creditable record under the present administration are due to his superior businesslike principles, and it is only a lamentable lack of appropriations, for which congress alone is responsi-ble, that prevents many needed facilities to enable this important office to keep pace with the wonderful development of the city. CAUSED MUCH COMMENT.

The abrupt turn around of Representative Mills of Texas from free silver coinage to the Cleveland idea has created some surprise here and is the occasion of comment by the entire democratic press of New York to-day. Mills has been a howling free coinage advocate in the house. His sudden change of heart as shown on the stump in Ohlo is interpreted by every one here to mean that he has reached an understanding with Mr. Cleveland whereby the latter is to use his influence in the east to elect Mills speaker of the house and in turn the latter will help Cleveland all he can or his anti-silver record. It is believed that Mills' speech on the stump in Ohio will henceforth injure the democratic ticket, since he repudiates one of its principal plat-form planks and immediately precipitates a serious division in the party.

LAND-GRABBERS OF OKLAHOMA The excitement among the land-grabbers of Oktahoma and the possibilities of riot and bloodshed incline the general land office to find some less barbarous way of opening public lands to settlers. The present system invites just such disorder as that now It is probable that when congress meets a plan will be proposed which will pu an end to Oklahoma shotgun titles. The plan contemplates a sale of public lands at auction. This, it is urged by the officials at the land office, would not only bring about a peaceful settlement of public lands and retire the shotgun settlers to the rear, but would yield an enormous revenue to the government. Now that the public domain is nearly exhausted there are many who believe it ought to yield something to the government instead of being given away to a mob. Senator Doinh wil probably be the author of the new plan.

RESULTS OF BALMACEDA'S DEATH. The dramatic ending of the life of ex-Pres ident Balmaceda by suicide at Santiago, Chili, has had the effect of bringing out the connection of the late president with United States Minister Egan in such a manner as to relieve the latter in a large measure of the censure which has been neaped upon him here and elsewhere. It is believed that the letter of Balmaceda. en just before his death, was penned at the suggestion of Minister Egan to set him right before this country. Mr. Egan's friends here regard it as a fortunate thing for him. RECENT ARMY ORDERS.

The following army orders were issued oday: The leave of absence on surgeons ertificate of disability, granted Major James Gregory, corps of engineers, June 11. 1891, is extended two months on certificate of disability. Leave of absence for three months on certificate of disability is granted Second Lieutemant Moses G. Zalinski, Second artiflery, Captain Morey C. Foote, Ninth infantry, now awaiting instructions, will, upon the arrival of the headquarters of his regiment at Madison Barracks, N. Y., proceed to their post and report to the commanding officer for duty pending the designation of the future station of his company. The following transfers in the Eighteenth cavalry are ordered: Captains Charles L. Cooper, from troop M. to tains Charles L. Cooper, from troop M to troop A; William H. Beck, from A to troop M; First Lieutenats George H. Evans, from troop I to troop L; John Bigelow, jr., from troop L to troop F; Charles G. Ayres, from troop M to troop B; Samuel D. Freeman, from troop B to troop M; Second Lieutenant Herbert S. Whipple, from troop L to troop H; Samuel D. Rockenbach from troop H; La troop H; Samuel D. Rockenbach from troo bach, from troop H to troop L: Robert G. Paxton, from troop M to troop F; Alexander L. Dade, from troop F to troop M. MISCELLANEOUS,

The commissioner of the general land of fice today approved the contract of Fred Pet-ligrew and Fred H. Myer of Fort Pierre, S. D., for surveys in Choctaw and Delano counties, S. D., liabilities and bond \$5,000. The following Iowa postmasters were appointed today: Albany, Davis county, J. A. Collins, vice P. Kimble; Lester, Lyon county, H. A. Wick, vice J. A. Hasting; Monterey, Davis county, J. A. Edwards, vice J. F. Jordan.

F. C. Srafle of Omaha is at the Arlington.

Assistant Secretary Crounse has returned

rom a visit to his home at Omaha.

Reserve agents for national banks have been approved by the comptroller of the currency, as follows: Nebraska-Hanover of New York for the Nebraska National of York, National bank of Kansas City for the First National of Fairfield Iowa-Metropolitan of Chicago for the First National bank of Le Mars; National Bank of the Republic of New York for the Citizens of Knoxville.

South Dakota-National Park bank of
New York and the First of Chicago for the

First of Vermillion. Assistant Secretary Chandler today re-ersed the decision of the general land office to the case of the United States vs David A. McDaniel involving homestead entry for the southeast quarter of section 19, town 35 west, range 26 west, Valide district, in favor

of the entryman.

He decided that further proceedings were nnecessar, in the case of William A. Ver brick, (Nebraska Loan and Trust company, transferee) as the tract has been transferred to the company in whose behalf the appearance was taken. P. S. H.

THE NEBRASKA DEMOCRACY.

Denver Sun (rep.): The democrats of Ne-braska seem to be in favor of curbing and controlling the corporations without painfully interfering with them.

Kansas City Journal (rep.): That was a most unkind snub that the Nebraska demo-crats gave the alliance. But it argues well for the democrats that they want no allies who do not fight openly.

Denver Sun (rep.): The delegates to the Nebraska democratic state convention Thursday, shouted at the mention of Cleveland's name till they were forced to stop from sheer exhaustion. But next year they will not be able to give the distinguished gentleman, in the event of his nomination, a single elec-

Chicago Trioune (rep.): The Nebraska democrats say they are opposed to the pay-ment of bounties by the general government. Therefore they are against that legislation which gives their fellow democrats of Nebraska, Louisiana and Texas 2 cents on every pound of beet or cane sugar they turn out. If they are sincere in their declarations they will see to it that the democratic congressmen from Nebraska introduce and put through the house this winter a bill which shall at least reduce the bounty one-half and make it equal to the retaliatory duty of 1 cent a pound to be imposed on the raw sugars of countries which refuse to reciprocate. Chicago News (ind.): It is pleasant to see

a political organization enjoy itself. Ap-parently the democrats of Nebraska when they met at Grand Island on Thursday were determined to make skittles and beer of everything. So they adopted a rousing reso-lution in favor of the free coinage of silver, and they shouted uproariously with leathern ings at every mention of the name of Grover leveland. Evidently the Nebraska democrats are quite as well satisfied when they are going to mill as when they are coming bome. With free silver and Grover Cleveland as the objects of their fondest desires it is too bad that the Nebraskans have no chance of reconciling either to the presence of t'other dear charmer

Chicago Tribune (rep.): In the last resolu tion the Nebraska democrats denounce the McKiniey bill as "a bold and shameless attempt to repay out of the pockets of the people to the protective industries the amount contributed by them for the purpose of wholesale corruption," etc. They ought to be a little more specific on the subject, and give at least some idea of the "amount" so contributed. Will they condemn the taking of the duty off sugar as a contribution to any corruption fund! Dare they say the reduction of duties on binding-twine, copper and steel, and the cheap kind of cotton goods goes to swell the fund to "repay" the protective industries! And will the people of Nebraska who have recently undertaken beet culture on a large scale admit that the sugar bounty is to them a corruption fund! Probably not.

Colorado and Nebraska. Denver Sun

Omaha is working hard to secure the republican national convention of next year. She, with Council Bluffs, just across the Missouri, guarantees ample accommodations to the delegates and all others who may attend, A republican presidential convention has never been held in a city further west than Chicago. The transmississippi country is certainly entitled to some consideration from the republican party. It has always given a good many electoral votes to its presidential candidates.

The holding of a national convention at Omaha would be a material benefit to the far west. It would bring to that section a great many leading and representative men to see for themselves how great and how rich it really is. The country west of the Mississippi, in very truth suffers a good deal, fails in large part to get its des-serts because the east does not know what

Colorado, so far as expression has been given to her popular sentiment, seconds the efforts of Nebraska to secure for her metropo-lis the national convention of next year. But official force should be given to this sentiment. The republican convention soon to meet would do well to adopt a resolution urging the selection of Omaha as the place for holding the great convention. Cciorado and Nebraska have many common interests. They should support each other in all things that work for the good of their common sec-

PASSING JESTS.

Two hundred "speak-easies" were raided in Philadelphia. The consequent roar outraged the peace of the Quaker city.

Philadelphia Press: "Where did you spend "Down at Ocean Grove," said the photogra-

her.
"Got some interesting pictures, I suppose?"
"No."
"Why not?"
"I could get no exposure, my dear boy."

Cloak Review: Wife-We will have to get a Cloak Review. iew servant airl. Husband—What's the matter with the one We have now?
Wife-She has a duplicate of every one of

Chicago Tribune: "Your husband," said the caller sympathizingly, "was a man of many excellent qualities."
"Yes," sighed the widow. "He was a rood man. Everybody says so. I wasn't much ac-quainted with him myself. He belonged to six lodges."

SHE SUCCUMBED.

SHE SUCCOMBED.

Intianapolis Journal.

She assisted the fire with a kerosene can;

She always persisted in following that plan

In spite of her missus' rage.

And now she has flown from this dull vale of At the soft, tender age of ninety-five years-

Epoch: Mr. Dolley (tenderly)-Miss Scadds, indulge the hope of some day winning your ove. Miss Scadds (shaking ber head)—My friends tell me that you indulge too much. Mr. Dolley.

Pittsburg Chronicle: Mrs. Gaswell (news-paper in hand)—This is horrible. Gaswell—What? "A man has sold his wife for \$15." "The woman has one satisfaction, at al

Washington Star: He—I have a friend, Miss smartle, whom I wish to present. She-Who is he? He-Mr. Stocking, the western poet and dealist.
She—That queer-looking young man with
he flowing locks and the voluminous necktie. He—The same.
She—Excuse me, please. I don't want any ody to turn a hose like that on me.

Lowell Courier: The cocoanut is one of the argest nuts, but we have seen a nutme;

AT HIS MOTHER'S KNEE. New York Mercury.

Back to his boyhood's home again He crept like some guilty thing, Sick at heart and despised of men; As a bird with a broken wing longs for its nest the leaves among For the peace of that home longed he, And to listen once more to the simple song That he heard at his mother's knee.

There in her lap in the dear old way He laid his fevered head, As when some childish grief held sway, He ran to be comforted; she did not believe that his heart was bad, For she could not forget, you see, The days when he knelt, a happy lad, In prayer at his mother's knee

Can a mother's forgiveness one's sins absolve At touch of that aged hand There sprang within him a new resolve, Like a glimpse of a promised land. Phrough repentant tears that fell like rain. He beheld new years to be; and so he began life over again Right there at his mother's knee.

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



LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 21 .- [Special to Tax. BER. |- The September term of the district opened this morning with Judges Fields, Hall and Tibbets on the bench, Judge Hall gave the Missouri Pacific a black eye at

court the start by refusing to allow them to insert Mike Cassidy and the Denver, Memphis & Atlantic Railway company as intervenors in the \$1,500,000 suit brought by John Fitzgerald. Motions to allow them to intervene were overruled and exceptions taken.

FIRST MOVE AGAINST GOULD.

Intervenors Denied in the Fitzgerald Mil-

lion Dollar Suit.

POSTPONEMENT NO LONGER PERMITTED.

Affairs of the Construction Company

Fatal Accident at Lincoln

-News Notes.

Will Now Be Aired Fully

County Attorney Snell filed the following mformations today: A. G. Speliman assault; John J. and Alice Burkholfer, grand larceny; James Sparks, sodemy, J. T. Summers, grand larceny J. T. Summers, grand larceny George Parker, burglary; Frank Maher grand larceny; James Wilkins, John Ryan, John Morris and William Lane, running a shell game. The trial of E. W. Hutchi the farmer who shot his paramour, Jennid Green, in April last, is set for next Monday, He will be defended by Judge Reese and E. W. Gilberson, and the plea will be insabity Florence E. Dole, who wants \$20,000 from Thomas Stratton for breach of promise and seduction filed her amended petition the norning as required by the court.

Ann Kane asks \$10,000 from the Burlington

railroad company for injuries sustained on Tuesday of last week on North Tenth street by a train which frightened her horse, and in consequent flurry she was thrown out and badly injured. RAIDED & JOINT.

Deputy Sheriff Dillon went down to Waverly Saturday night armed with a war-rant for the arrest of one James Keiser, on the charge of selling liquor without a license. Keiser could not be found, but the deputy broke in the shop and confiscated the beer, forty-five bottles being the supply on

KILLED IN A RUNAWAY. While Mr. and Mrs. James Johnson of Weeping Water were driving south on Fifteenth street, near N. last evening, their horses took fright and commenced to run. Mrs. Johnson became alarmed and jumped from the carriage. Her head struck the brick pavement and her skull was fractured. She lived only thirty

minutes. BUSINESS PAILURE. Frederick, Bailey & Co., the wholesale bakers, failed and have been closed up on account of a chattel mortgage. pression in business is given as the cause of the failure, and the members of the firm de-clare that a few wocks' grace would have set them on their feet so that all obligations would have been met.

DOCTORS' CERTIFICATES. The secretaries of the State Board of Health have considered about three-fourths of the credentials of the physicians of the state relative to the issuance of certificates to allow them to practice in this state. About twenty-five of the 700 already considered will be rejected, and in case the physicians thus barred attempt to practice they will be liable to prosecution according to the state statites. The secretaries still refuse to disclose the names of the physicians rejected. The board adjourned yesterday.

LINCOLN PACKING INTERESTS. A Boston syndicate, headed by Charles H. North, has purchased a controlling interest in Packing house No. I, the largest now lo-cated at West Lincoln and recently owned by the Nebraska Stock Yards company, Mr North is a practical packer and formerly was president of the North Packing and Provispresident of the North Packing and Provision company which, with a paid up capital
stock of \$2,000,000, built up an international
reputation. January last he sold his interest in the company, and will transfor his capital to Lincoln. The
Nebraska Stock Yards company
had a capital stock of \$1,000,000.
The The syndicate which Mr. North represents purchased stock to the amount of \$525,000. The syndicate will commence immediately the work of fitting up packing house No. I and expects to open the same by the ist of November. Improvements will be added at once, increasing the capacity to 1,000 hogs per day. Mr. North will arrive in October to remain permanently and superintend the establishment in person. He has leased the house for a period of ten years. COBB'S SELECTION.

Chief Justice Cobb, in accordance with the privilege granted him at the convention yesterday, has selected the following gentle nen to represent Lancaster county in the in Lincoln next Thursday: C. H. Gere, Thomas Benton, F. M. Hall, Thomas Cooke, C. W. Mosher, S. J. Alexander, C. C. Burr, C. O. Whedon, C. E. Magoon, C. E. Alex-C. O. Whedon, C. E. Magoon, C. E. Alexander, Thomas Carr, J. L. Caldwell, A. G. Hastings, Henry Wittman, L. C. Burr, J. D. McFarland, H. H. Dean, J. R. Webster, D. G. Courtney, W. J. Cooper, R. E. Moore, H. M. Bushnell, John H. McClay, Joseph Teeters, J. H. Westcott, J. C. F. McKesson, Alva Smith, William Warner, Alba Brown, John Reitfors, Dan Ellis, M. M. Aaron, H. Burcham, C. W. Pierce, Dennis Ryan and Daniel Hopkins. Daniel Hopkins.

HOLT COUNTY'S SQUABBLE. An application for a writ of mandamus on he relation of the Board of Supervisors of Holt county against G. C. Hazolet was filed Saturday in the supreme court. The re spondent, Mr. Hazelet, is county clerk and the supervisors charge that he is compelled to issue certificates to the sheriff stating the amount of liens existing against land levied upon and sold by the sheriff. They allege that the clerk shall receive a fee of \$2 for each certificate, but that he has been in the habit of reporting to the board at a fee of only 25 cents for each certificate. They ask for a manageus requiring him to report €2 by him collected for making each certificate The petition charges that the clerk collects a fee of \$2 from the sheriff for such work, but he reports only the sum of 25 cents. ond application made by the same Board of Supervisors asks for a mandamus compelling Barrett Scott, county treasurer, to report the full amount of fees collected in similar cases.

Today Mr. James D. McKelvey filed his bond as superintendent of the Girls' Industrial school for juvenile delinquents at Geneva. His sureties are W. A. Downing, F. J. Switz and Lew R. Robertson. Mr. Mc-Kelvey says that the new home will be ready for occupancy by December 1. The Ord State bank has filed articles of in-

corporation with a capital stock of \$500,000. The incorporators are Fred L. Harris, J. G. Sharpe, John W. Perry, J. M. Conrad and John F. Barron, jr.
Tomorrow Governor Thayer leaves for Pawnee City to deliver an address at the Pawnee County fair on Wednesday. The address will be delivered at 11 a. m. The

governor will return to Lincoln on the even ing of the same day.
About 11 o'clock today a westbound motor car on I near Eleventh street, ran against a cart in which Mr. Gohagen and wife were seated. Mrs. Gohagen was thrown violently to the ground. With the exception of a few bru ises she escaped isjury.
At the meeting of the Board of Public Lands

and Buildings this afternoon it was decided to send Warden Hopkins and Chapisin Howe of the state penitentiary to the National Prison congress which meets in Pittsburg, Octo-ber 8.