BEE. THE DAILY

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Fanday Bee One Year
taturday Bee, One Year
Veckly Bee, One Year

t make. The Res Building.
Footh Oceaha, corner N and 25th Streets
touncil Bluffs, E Pearl Street.
thicago Office, M7 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Building
Washington, 513 Footleenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. mnunications relating to news and matter should be addressed to the BUSINESS LETTERS.

All husiness letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, realis. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprieters

THE BEE BUILDING.						
ttate of Neuraska (as. County of Bourgas. as. County of Bourgas. In S. P. Fell, business manager of Fibrishing company, does solem that the actual circulation of The far the week ending November 7.	DAILY BER					
Idilows: Funday Nov. 1. Londay, Nov. 2. Vednesday, Nov. 3. Wednesday, Nov. 4. Vaursday, Nov. 5. Friday, Nov. 7.	38,355 34,583 28,674					
Average						

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my tresence this 7th day of November, A. D., 1891. SEALS E. P. ROGGEN, Notary Public. The growth of the average daily circulation of The Bee for six years is shown in the fol-

	1690	TART	1864	1980	. 1890	1991
SHUATY	10.57	16,200	15.206	18,574	10,555	28,44
Inhousey	10,006	14,196	15-900	18,000	18/791	23,341
A nrch	11.537	14,400	10,680	18,854	20,815	34,06
e teril	12,191	14.0400	19,744	18,559	20,561	231,572
3 By	12,430	14.227	17,181	18,609	20,180	25,54
June	12,296	14.147	19,243	18,858	20,301	363,541
. tily	12.814	14,050	18,033	18,735	20,002	27.03
A tigrist	12.464	14.151	18,183	18,651	20,750	27,749
f ptember	13,630	11,749	18,154	18,710	20,870	25,53
t ctober	12.189	14,533	18,084	18,997	20,762	25,10
Povember						
1 ccember	12,237	15,941	18,223	20.048	23,471	

GRIEF is a suggestive name for the leader of Chicago anarchists.

PURE patriotism has a grand chance to display itself in both Brazil and Chili.

THE anarchists of Chicago have a wholesome fear of the police, but fortunately for the peace of the city, the feeling is not reciprocated by the minions of the law.

THE national farmers congress for 1802 will be held in Lincoln after the next presidential election. It is fair to expect that it will be made up chie fly of working agriculturists, as the talking kind will be out of breath at that period.

THE business of train robbing, which was discouraged a few years ago by the violent deaths of its most successful operators and the incarceration of others in penitentiaries, is recovering itself. It has broken out in all parts of the country like an epidemic.

THE Nebraska farmer is fattening his best and largest turkey for Thanksgiving day, because he realizes that 1891 is a year which has brought him more has rolled across the prairies of this state within a decade.

GOVERNOR THAYER has his thanks giving proclamation incubated and ready to spring upon the waiting publie, but courtesy to one Benjamin Harrison in Washington who usually sets the gait for a thanksgiving movement leads our governor to delay his platitudinous utterance.

OLD GERONIMO, the flerce Apache chief, who for so many years was the terror of Arizona settlements, is now the acting justice of the peace at Fort Marion Barracks, Ariz., and the army olicer in command pronounces him a model of dignity. Most of the young men of his band are soldiers.

A MEETING of all the state representatives of the World's fair, male and female, is called for December 9, which leads to the suggestion that mileage and hotel expenses are eating big holes into the World's fair appropriations of the several states without accomplishing much for the states or the fair.

Ir is hoped that City Clerk Groves has awakened fully to his duty in the matter of assessing railroad property within the city, and having so awakened that he will perform that duty with an eye single to the interests of the public without discrimination either for or against the railway corporations.

BETWEEN August 13, 1890, and the first day of the present month the government bought \$60,626,565 worth of silver bullion, for which silver certificates were issued. This is about as much of an increase of the circulating modium as conservative business men c:n reasonably ask for in fifteen months.

EVERY American hopes that the Brazilians may settle their little internecine difficulty without subverting the republie, and the feeling is strong in this country that the European nations are siviv contributing to the disorder, hoping for a restoration of the monarchy or at least for the abrogation of the recent reciprocal treaty entered into between Brazil and the United States.

THE Real Estate Owners association has accomplished a great deal of good in Omaha. It is exercising a very proper consorahip upon the expenditures of the city and county governments, as well as encouraging new en-Apprises. Our people should rally more generally and more cordially to its support. It takes a little money to do the business undertaken by this association.

THE mobilization of the American navy in Valparaiso harbor merely to show the saucy little revolutionary republic that we have a navy as announced from Washington will strike the average land lubber and taxpayer as a very expensive exhibition. Unless there is some better reason for sending all our ships down there the government will hardly be justified in the proposed big

A MUCH NEEDED REFORM.

It is said that a resolution is already drawn, to be introduced in the house of representatives immediately after the organization, ordering an investigation of the comptroller of the currency. The provocation for this is the failure of the Keystone, Maverick and several other ilance and care on the part of the comptroller. In the case of the Keystone bank the investigation developed that there had long been a condition of affairs which it would seem could not possibly have escaped detection by an examiner who properly attended to his business, and it was also made to appear that the comptroller of the currency was less careful than he should have been when possessed of the information said to have been given him by the examiner. It will be remembered that the bank was completely plundered, and that besides the heavy losses of individual depositors the state of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia lost very large wholesale robbery was accomplished extended over a considerable period. The recent disastrous failure of the Maverlek bank of Boston, while not presenting similar details to that of the Keystone bank, none the less indicates an equal lack of vigilance on the part of those whose duty it is to protect the public against such occurrences. These failures have strongly empha-

sized the fact that very little reliance can be placed upon bank examinations as now conducted, and that a radical reform in this particular is orgently needed. This must be provided for by law and not left to the discretion of the comptroller. It is stated that Secretary Foster has advised that official to change his ways of doing business, so far as the matter of bank examinations is concerned, suggesting among other things that examiners be transferred from one district to another, so that bankers would not know by whom their institutions were to be examined, and also that examiners should be required to institute an entirely new investigation every time they looked into the accounts of a bank, but no heed has been given to any of these judicious suggestions. It is perfectly clear that there is little security for depositors in the present system, and it must be reformed if it is desired to maintain public confidence in the banks. There is another matter which also calls for congressional attention, and that is the responsibility of bank directors for the proper management of the institutions with which they are connected. Under the law as it stands, and as it has been interpreted by the supreme court bank directors are practically without any responsibility to see that the law is properly complied with and that the business is carried on with reference to the security of depositors. It is doubtless true that in the great majority of cases personal interest is a sufficient incentive to bank directors to maintain a vigilant watch of even the details of the business, but the failures of banks show that all do not do this, cause for thankfulness than any which | that some regard their duties as merely perfunctory, and it certainly could not be otherwise than beneficial, alike to the banks and to the public, to pre-

> ities of bank directors. Such failures as those of the Keystone and Mayerick banks inevitably create distrust and furnish an excuse for warfare upon the national bank system. Therefore every friend of the system will desire and welcome legislation designed to insure greater security and protection to the public.

scribe by law the duties and responsibil-

EUROPEAN INFLUENCE AT WORK. It was clearly seen when the United States adopted the policy for closer commercial relations with the other American republics that perhaps the most troublesome obstacle to be encountered and overcome would be European influence in those countries. For years British, German and French interests, more particularly the first two, had been steadily growing in South America. They had penetrated to every quarter where there was promise of gain. In Brazil nearly every financial institution represents an investment of British or German capital, principally the former. The largest mercantile houses have been established and are controlled by from those countries. Althe entire transportation busimost ness of Brazil is in the hands of Europeans, to whom, also, is due the greater portion of the debt of the country. The same is true, with little modification, regarding Argentine. It was shown only a few months ago, when the collapse of the great London banking house of the Barings was imminent, how largely English capital had been invested in Argentine securities, and this was not the whole of the investment of such capital in that republic. British manufacturors and merchants have interests there that

representatives of those countries to exert a great influence there. In view of these conditions the information said to have been received by the Bureau of American Republics at Washington regarding the trend of European policy in South America, is not at all incredible. The United States have made commercial progress in Brazil since the reciprocity arrangement went into effect between the two countries, and the indications have been favorable for a steady growth of trade. It is entirely reasonable to suppose that this has excited the jealousy of the English manufacturers and merchants, and that they are most willing to aid any movement for a new order of things likely to result in releasing Brazil, or any considerable part of it, from the obligations it has entered into with the United States. The overthrow of the present government of Brazil would carry with it the failure of whatever treaties or arrangements it has made, and European interests might

well afford to liberally aid a movement

that would bring about such a result so

represent a large amount of capital. In

Chill the English and German invest-

ments are heavy, and they enable the

concerned, being well assured that their welfare would not be in serious danger should succeed. There is little reason to doubt that foreign influence has been exerted in Chili to incense the people against Americans, and it national banks, under circumstances is doubtless being employed in which appear to show a lack of due vig- every country of South America where this government is seeking closer

commercial relations. It is not probable that any European government now purposes interference in the political affairs of Brazil or any other South American country. Those governments have a very clear understanding of the position of the United States with regard to such interference, and it is to be presumed they will respect that position. Still unforseen circumstances may arise to involve them in the existing difficulties and thus draw this country into complications of a more or less serious nature. Hence the situation in Brazil and our controversy with Chili contain possibilities of far-reaching international disturbance sums. The operations by which this which render them peculiarly interesting to the American people.

AS TO THE LIBRARY BUILDING. A few months ago a prominent clergy man, who was about to deliver a lecture on "Success and How It is Achieved," requested the editor of THE BEE to state from personal experience to what he most attributed his success as a publisher. The reply was very brief and somewhat laconic. "I ascribe my success chiefly," said he, "to the stupidity

and malice of my would-be competitors. This is literally true. THE BEE never would have become the great journal that it is today but for the policy pursued by its rivals. It has been their habit to oppose, right or wrong, every measure that THE BEE advocates and to maliciously assail its editor upon every occasion and misrepresent his motives, even when he was engaged in the most laudable work in the interest of the city.

This is again strikingly illustrated by the present owner of the World-Herald, who has become a monomaniac in his crazy endeavor to gain notoriety at any cost and build up his paper by mean and malicious misrepresentation of the aims and objects of THE BEE on every occasion.

This is the spirit that actuates him in the controversy over the library building. The position taken by THE BEE is purposely and maliciously distorted as a selfish and venal scheme to improve the value of THE BEE building.

This is as contemptible as anything that has ever emanated from the smallsouled individual whom an inscrutable Providence has permitted to temporarily experiment in Omaha journalism.

What are the facts? THE BEE opposed and still opposes the acceptance of the Harney street lot for a public library and museum building on purely business grounds. The conditions attached to the donation are such as no conservative business man would accept. In the first place the title to the property will revert to the heirs of the late Byron Reed whenever the building is used for any other purpose than a library and a museum. Suppose the population of Omaha should reach a decide to creet a larger and more magnificent structure on some other site Then the entire property would revert to the heirs of the Reed estate.

Again, the will requires the construction of a first-class, four-story, fireproof building covering the whole lot. Such a building is not desirable, and would cost at least \$250,000. Even a fire-proof, two-story building, with basement that would require fully thirty feet to reach a safe foundation, will cost from \$130,000 to \$200,000, unless we build a mere brick and iron-beam barn-like structure that would not reflect credit-

ably upon the city. As a business proposition not a dollar should be expended on the building until the heirs of the Reed estate recede from every objectionable condition. But even if they do so, there are other serious barriers in the way. The \$100,000 of bonds voted must be expended entirely on the Reed lot. The bond proposition ratified by the people is so worded that not a penny can be expended on any other ground. This practically makes uscless the proposed purchase of the lot adjoining. All that this lot could be utilized for is as a garden plat and to admit light into the building.

But the most serious objection to the whole scheme is that one fourth of the \$100,000 voted will be required for piledriving and foundation walls before we reach the level of Harney street, and the balance of the amount voted will not build such a building as a city of Omaha's pretensions should have.

The question also presents itself whether it is business-like to erect a fireproof public building on a lot that has no alley, and is, to use plain talk, nothing but a filled hole surrounded by fire traps. The market value of this lot is less than \$25,000, and it will cost as much as it is worth to build a safe foundation upon it. There is also the further objection that no matter if we spend \$300,000 on it the building will not be sightly on that location.

It is true a large majority voted for the bonds, but they would have voted against them if they had been familiar with the ground. As to the malicious reference to Eighteenth and Douglas, THE BEE is willing to take all the odium that may attach to the suggestion. The city ought to own that corner to prevent the erection of an unsightly block or a fire trap in the rear of the city hall. A seven or eight-story building erected back of the city hall, even if it was fireproof, would be equally undesirable, because it would shut out the light from the rear of the city hatl. A library building, on the contrary, would be a protection from fire, prevent the obstruction of light above the third story of the city hall, and what is of greater advantage still the building could be heated from the city hall boilers and the city would save from \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year for fuel and engineers. But the corner of Eighteenth and Douglas is in the square in which THE BEE building is located and that building has been an eye sore to the W. H. monomaniac ever since its erection.

THE coming art exhibit at Exposition

far as reciprocity with this country is hall promises to be the event of the season. The Libby Prison War museum has shipped two well filled cases of curios of injury from any government that and war relies from Chicago. General Alger's famous picture, "The Last Hours of Mozart," is being made ready for shipment. Phil D. Armour, the packing house king, has generously offered to loan the Western Art association any pictures desired from his fine collection. Most of our local patrons of art have generously consented to help on the good work. There are three or four fine collections owned by our people which should be loaned and it is still hoped that the generosity of eastern friends will not be permitted to put our own citizens to the blush. Every man and woman in Omaha should be unselfish enough to contribute whatever he or she can to the success of the exhibit.

> IT is to be hoped that in the contest before the United States court the relations of the city of Omaha to the Water Works company and the rights of our city to adopt reasonable regulations regarding the distribution of hydrants and the water supply for private and public use will be clearly defined. Up to date the contract between the city and the water company has been construed to confer no rights upon the city as regards the relocation of hydrants and connection with the mains excepting such as the company was willing to grant. The sooner we know what rights the city has in the premises the better for all con-

LINCOLN is in earnest about creating a grain market and Governor Thayer has given the ambitious Capital City a chief grain inspector in General J. C. McBride. This raises a question of relative rank in the mind of the other inspector, Mr. S. S. Blanchard, whose bailiwick has hitherto been the entire state but who under the new deal will be confined to Omaha and Douglas county. He insists that he is the chief and McBride a deputy and the chances are that the courts will be called upon to determine which is the legitimate king of the corn and cereal business.

THE Omaha Athletic club has opened its elegant new quarters on Harney street. This means more than the face of the formal announcement. It is a long step toward metropolitanism and the club is an institution Omaha has needed for many years. The membership is large, the club house complete in every detail and the organization is made up of the best brain, blood and brawn of Om tha.

THE Builders' and Traders' Exchange is in hearty sympathy with the plans and purposes of the Manufacturers' and Consumers' association and both voice an almost universal Omaha public sentiment in their efforts to help on the good work of patronizing home industry.

OMAHA'S national convention delegation will go to Washington next week backed by a guaranteed subscription of \$50,000, and cocked and primed with the western enthusiasm described in frontier parlance by the two words, "Get there."

Great Was Her Salvation. Omaha has been redeemed from the scourge of a rotten democratic ring for a city council.

A Bad Pair to Gamble On. Grand Island Independe t. Edgerton for governor a year hence is the way in which the independents are talking now, and Vandervoort for lieutenant gov-

Truths Tersely Told. Grand Island Independent: THE OMARIA Bee has the finest newspaper property west

of Chicago. Holdrege Citizen: As an election newsgatherer the World-Herald did not seem to oe in it by about half a mile.

Temporary Estrangement. Chicago Inter-Ocean. Pennsylvania and Ohio are safely back in he republican column, and Iowa and New

York will come in 1892. National questions

were not the issue in either Iowa or New York. In the latter state the the lowest prejudices were appealed to, and, unfortunately, found favor with the masses. STATE PRESS OPINION. Hastings Nebraskan: McKeighan, Kem

and Bryan can read their title clear to on term and out.

Grand Island Independent: The men who lelude themselves with the belief that such fellows as Vandervoort, Burrows and Edgerton are dying of sympathy for the dear armers are certainly entitled to a great deal of commiseration.

Plattsmouth Herald: A great number of old soldiers who wandered off into the inde-pendent party last year on a "furlough," returned to the old regiment this year. The boys will receive an old time welcome and they will be expected and depended upon to work with their old time zeal.

Fairmont Signal: Nebraska has passed through the slough of despendency and is now fairly on the road to prosperity again. When the people have shaken off their imaginary ills, they see clearly the real ones are not very formidable after all. A short, igorous effort will easily put them to rout Lincoln Journal: The credit of Nebraska and Kansas has gone up with a bound in eastern financial circles. The good crop began the work, and the election comp We will now have more money for the development of our vast resources, and there will be no mere talk about foreclosure or attempts at repudiation. The cloud has passed away and the sun of prosperity is shining.

Norfolk News: The men who joined the independents for the sake of an office and a little fleeting popularity will soon be home-less wanderers without a party roof to cover their heads, while the men who have steadfastly maintained their principles must expece a feeling of satisfaction with their nonest and consistent course. The people can be generally trusted to recognize true worth in time and will relegate the political trimmers to the rear, while the men who have been fuithful will be called up higher.

Beatrice Express: The independents flat-tered themselves that the break in their lines extended only through the eastern counties of this state, and that when the returns came in from the central and western counties Post's lead would be lost and Edgerton would come in an easy winner. But their hopes were disappointed. The fact appears that disintegration has begun in the centra and western counties, and it will be complete before the occurrence of another general A year honce with a president to choose, Nebraska can be safely counted upon for a republican majority of anywhere from 25,000 to 50,000.

Howells Journal (dem.): The democrats made a grave mistake by not having a full ticket in the field in this state. In refusing to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Broady, the state central c weakened every democratic county licket in the state. The action of the committee pla the party in a very bad condition for 1892 The idea of a party that elected its governo in 1890 not having a state ticket in the field in 1891 was assoly ridiculous. The men who were trusted with the management of the party this season should be invited to stee down and out by the members of the rext atate convention.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. The Russian minister of foreign affairs ex-

presses surprise at the outside criticism of his government's treatment of the Jews, and endeavors to extenuate it. He would have to go back to the middle ages in Europe for fitting historical precedents to justify or excuse the czar's cruel and base persecutions of his Hebrew subjects. In those dark epochs kings and princes, encouraged by popular bigotry and superaution, frequently found it very convenient to replanish their empty coffers by despoiling the Jews. But even in the middle ages the voices of humane and enlightened men were effectively raised to stay the hand of persecution. History relates how the celebrated St. Bernard of Clairvaux once hastened to Germany to suppress a crusade against the Jews which a fanatical mook was preaching to the people of the Rhine. The eloquent and plous abbot succeeded in quieting the irritated people and in making them feel that Christians ought not to persecute Jews, but to pray for their conversion. A Bernard of Clairvaux might preach in vain to the czar of Russia and his minister of foreign affairs. The fact is that Russia, its government and its political and social institutions belong to the dark ages rather than to the civilization of this epoch. The efforts of ten generations of progress have hardly made an impression upon this huge block of Siberian granite. Its government is an Asiatic despotism transplanted into Europe. Its persecution of the Jews is part only of a system which brutality suppresses all who are suspected of

Emin Pashs has again attracted the attention of the world to himself by an expedition to the king of Ruanda. This portion of Africa is what Pamir is to Asia, the meeting point of three great empires. It is a region of indefinite extent, lying just south of the equator, and contrally traversed by the thirtieth meridian cast from Greenwich. It includes the southern shore of the great Albert Edward Lake, the northern part of which was surveyed by Mr. Stanley, and it extends southward to Urunoa, which is at the northern extremity of Lake Tanganvika. Within its boundaries are the great Ozo Lake and the upper waters of the Lura and Lowwa rivers, important tributaries of the Congo. The great highway of commerce from the Zambesi through Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika northward to the N'le will more naturally and more conveniently pass through Lakes Albert and Albert Edward than through Lake Victoria, and will thus include the Rusizi river and pass through the heart of Ruanda. Moreover, in Ruanda the Congo State, British East Africa and German East Africa meet. The lines that divide them are drawn or are to be drawn through this unexplored territory. How they will be drawn depends greatly upon the influences that shall first become dominan at the court of Ruanda.

It is thus evident that Emin's work in that quarter is highly important, and yet is of such a character that Germany cannot assume responsibility for it, nor England offer serious objection to it. He will doubtless be allowed to go on as a free lance until the great powers have leisure to take up the work of African partition again. Then, if Emin shall have made treaties in Ruanda and elsewhere of advantage to Germany that power will readily discover that it was all along responsible for him, and will insist upon reaping for itself the harvest he has planted.

Compared with the abiding opposition between Germany and France, the growing ill feeling between France and Italy is in itself of less importance; but it has been of the highest importance in its consequences. While France and Germany might both do without ullies, Italy could not; and so she as joined Germ garian monarchy in a strict alliance. With France, then, as a jealous and suspected power on one side, and Russia as a jealous and suspected power on the other side, it fol lows as a natural consequence that those two powers should look to one another a possible helpers in time of need; and so with Russia as a factor, we are necessarily brought to look at the condition of southeast ern Europe. The sphere of Turkish oppression in Europe lies in certain parts of Greece, Bulgaria and Servia, and the difficulty of getting rid of the Turk is largely due to the crooked the great powers of Eu-They are averse to doing any thing for freedom, and they are also re strained by selfish interests among them selves. Austria and Russia are the great enemies of southeastern freedom. Russia may change for the better; but, as the house of Austria is the natural and abiding enemy of the untions of southeastern Europa When men talk of Austria going to Salouica they forget that this would mean the shattering forever of all the hopes of Greece, Servia and Bulgaria. The outlook, then, in the southeastern lands is dark. These countries have not only their own causes of dis sension among themselves, but they have enemies on every side. It is over their fur ther enslavement that the real conflict in Europe may begin; and it is only by making them free and united that they can form a barrier against Russian aggression and Aus trian ambition.

Should present fears be realized and Russia become the starting point of another invasion of western Europe by choicra, the civilized world will have a terrible account to settle with the czar. For it is at his door that the responsibility for the present famine lies, and it is he, therefore, who must be held answerable for the pastilence which is resulting therefrom. Unlike other great famines known to history, the present one in Russia is due, not to natural causes beyond the reach of human control, but to a purely administrative origin. If there has been an entire fallure of the crops, not one, but in twenty provinces of the empire, it is attributable entirely to the fact that little seed was sown, and that few fields were tilled. The larger part of the vast agricultural area of European Russia was left uncultivated. The reason for this was that the peasantry had had their implements and cattle seized by the government for non-payment of taxes, while the imperial policy of persecution and expulston of the Jews had deprived the moliks of their customary means of borrowing the money needed for the purchase of seed on the security of the crops to be grown therefrom. And, inasmuch as the scarcity of grain as well as of money will have the effect of still further restricting the area now under cultivation, it is probable that the famine and the consequent pestilence will be more appailing in Russia next year than they now are.

Nebraska is with Us.

Omaha is nearer the center of the United States than any other great city except Lit coin. It has been a representative western city for many years; it is so situated as to accommodate a greater number of delegates than any other city and it deserves to have the national republican convention. No Nebraskan who can contribute his mite to this result should fall to do so.

This is Rubbing it In.

The Lincoln Herald complains about the train robbery to Omaha, and yet it is right to line with the teachings of Mr. Edgerton, whom the Herald supported for supreme

GRAIN INSPECTION MUDDLE,

Affairs of the Board Complicated by Recent Developments.

TWO OFFICERS FOR ONE POSITION.

General McBride's Appointment Again Raises the Questions of Chief Blanchard's Title-Lancoln News Notes.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 13 .- | Special to THE BRE. | - When Chief Grain Inspector Blanchard, according to agreement with the State Board of Transportation, commenced suit against Auditor Benton in the supreme court for money due him for services, it was supposed that all difficulties were ended, but when the members of the board read in the morning papers that General J. C. McBride had been appointed to the position of chief grain inspector, they looked as puzzled as

Deputy Inspector Auderson of Omaha had been sent for to inspect forty car loads of grain that arrived yesterday, and he anpeared ready for work this morning. reading the morning papers he did not know exactly what to do—whether he should report to the board or to Mr. McBride. At the suggestion of the board Anderson went down the most vague aspirations toward a more rational government.

to the public warehouse to inspect the grain as Mr. McBride had not yet filed his bond.

The appointment of McBride by the governer was a complete surprise to the board, as the members believed the inspector and deputies already appointed were sufficient to

attend to the work.

Some of the members declare that the govecnor takes a different view of the matter than they do themselves; that it has been and still is their intention to put the inspection of grain on a self-sustaining basis; that last month \$540 was received in fees, which more than paid all expenses, and by sending one of the Omaha deputies to Lincoln it was believed that expenses would be saved thereby and a handsome surplus left to turn into th

One member of the board inquired auxously:
"Who is the chief of chief inspectors, Mc-

Bride or Bianchard (*)
Another said: "I have full confidence in McBride and believe he will make an excellent inspector. We will therefore take the matter as it is and do the best we can for the state. None of the members of the board wished

to be quoted by name. They all expressed a desire to smooth matters over as best they could, but all declared that they did not see the necessity for another inspector to in-crease the pay roll. The matter of warehouses and inspection has been assigned to Senator J. N. Koontz, one of the secretaries of the State Board of

Transportation, and he will bereafter devote ils entire attention to it, At the meeting of the board this afternoon, Robert Dorgan was appointed to the position of enief weighmaster for Lancaster county. Jacob Hall was chosen deputy weighmaster

for Lancaster county, Mr. Harris, of the Lincoln public warehouse, informs Secretary of State Alien that the receipts at the warehouse represented by him here will average daily hereafter from fifty-five to sixty-five cars. CHARGED WITH HAVES! DEATH.

County Attorney Suell has filed a complaint against P. L. Barrett, who killed the book agent, A. S. Hayes, charging him with murder in the second degree.

The general opinion appears to be that the crime is nothing more than manslaughter and many persons express the belief that Barrett cannot be convicted at all of any felonious charge as he was provoked to the assault by the inso-lence and stinging blows of the agent, and

from all appearances, did not intend to kill his assailant. A telegram was received this afternoon from A. J. Hayes of Oswego, Minn., a son of the murdered man, which directed the undertakers to give the body a decent burial and send the bill for the same to the son.

The body will be buried at 10:30 a. m. to-

When Frank Chaffee, assistant fire chief, umped from the second story of the Hyart barn Tuesday evening to escape the flames, was not then thought that his injuries ere serious. He was somewhat stunned and his arm was broken. As muscular and vigorous a specimen of manhood as he is, it was bolieved that he would readily recover from the injury received and would be ready for duty again in three or four weeks. But this proved a grave mistake, as one possibility was overlooked. This was gangrene. Today the physicians discov ered that this dread decay had set in and a consultation of the best medical skill of the city was called. It was decided that the young man was beyond all human aid and the amputation of the arm could not prevent the dissolution that was near. It is believed that he cannot survive any

longer than morning.

Mrs. Roggen, the mother of the dying young man, has been by his bedside since Wednesday, but she never dreamed until today that her boy was in danger. When the sad news was broken to her she was almost prostrated.

Colonel Roggen arrived today from Omaha, and is greatly affected over the near separaion from the manly step-son whom he had earned to admire for his splendid traits.

The fire of Tuesday night was insignifican and it appears almost incredible to Chief Newberry and the other members of the de-partment that such a small blaze should reit in the death of one of the best members

NARROWLY ESCAPED BIGAMY. Charles G. Beals, an aged lover of 63, se-

cured a license to marry a young lady giving the name of Miss Mary Guanden, who is 23 years old. When Judge Stewart was about to pronounce the words that would make the twain one flesh he discovered that the would-be bride's correct name was Mrs. William Bookhouse, that her businene was living and such and never been divorced from him. The wedding was indefinitely postponed.

THE COTTMAN BLOCK SUIT. The decision of Judgo Tibbett's in regard to the five story Coffman block on Fifteenth and O streets does not please any of the twenty-six creditors but the three favored ones. The ilens amount to \$50,000, and the commencement of the suits interfered with the completion of the interior of the structure. The two men furnishing the material are given the first liens. C. W. Hare who holds a \$23,000 claim stands next. The other twenty-three creditors will appeal

ODDS AND ENDS. J. J. Knittles, who was arrested on the harge of selling a horse that did not belong o him, has saddled the blame on J. J. Mitchell, who, he claims, gave him ten drinks of whiskey to nerve him to do as he did. Today be caused Mitchell's arrest or ne charge of giving liquor sway. The Irian Adjustable Whiffletree company of Lincoln has filed articles of incorporation with a capital stock of \$50,000.

PASSING JESTS.

Baltimore American: "Strange, but true," mused the victim of untoward events, "that crooked management too often produces straightened victumstances."

Texas Siftings: "The battle is not always to the strong," said the judge as he awarded the butter premium at a county fair.

Pittsburg Dispatch: Politicians never realize that there is such a thing in zfe as declin-ing years.

Washington Star: "Mine is a very useful hockupation," said the pawnbroker

Detroit Free Press. Moonlight, glad sight, A man, a mald; A walk, a talk, So shy, so staid. The door, ah! more— His question? Guess? I only know She answered—"Yes."

New York Tribune: As an example of emphemism, the verdict of an Omaha, Neb., coroner's jury probably stands alone. It was impanelled to take action on the case of a negro who had been hanged by a mob, and after a careful review of the facts which were

Pioneer-Press: A Yankee has figured out that 35,000 mosquitoes weigh a pound. Yet a mosquitoe's bill is frequently almost as troublesome as that of a doctor.

Chicago Times: "Wonder why they are going to leave the motto, 'In God We Trust' off the dimes now and leave it on the dollars?" asked Mrs. Pyos of her husband, the deacon. "Well, you know a man will trust almost anybody with a dime, but when it comes to a dollar we business men have to be careful."

Detroit Free Press: "What do you mean, sir, by coming home at this time of night?" exclaimed Jaggs' wife at 3 a. m., as she let him

in.
"I mean to go to bed, my dear," he gargled.
"And what excuse have you got, you horrid wretch, for coming home in such a condition?"
"Besht in the worl m' dear. I'sh too drunk to find'sh way anywher'sh eish."

HAPPY IS THE MAN. How happy is the humble man Who has a cheap umbrella That ne'er excites the envy of Some sneaking, thievish fellow.

Good News: Stranger-How do you remember the names of all these workmen?
Contractor-We don't try to. We number them. Chaik the number on their bresches.
"I shou d think the chaik marks would get rubbed off?"
"If they lose the chaik marks they get no pay, and they all understand it."
"Humph! Where do yout put the mark?"
"Right where it will get rubbed off if they sit down."

ATCHISON GLOBULES.

Troubles are like colds. The only way you can cure them is to wait until they get through of their own accord. Figures may not lie, but every tailor who has ever pudded a dude knows that they pre-varience occasionally. A man's conscience is like a restiess baby e no sooner gets it to sleep than something appens to wake it up aga n. When a man can demonstrate that there are to files on him, if you look right close you will be apt to find long hairs on his cont collar. There are two sides to every story, but a voman should always remember that the vorid has charity only for the side presented by the men. Every baby is the sweetest baby in the world. You were once considered the sweetest hing in the world, although you may not

NOVEMBER.

Boston Courier. Now an opalescent veiling Crowns the hills: the dead leaves sailing On the streams do tell the failing Autumn tide. Frosts have wrought their old destruction; And the pumpkin vine's production Now is pled.

Later truck the wains are freighting; "spoons" at fireside tete-a-tote-ing; liarvest parties congregating. In the barns, Baring now are bush and briar; Egy quotations getting higher; While at barroom stoves the flar Spins his yarns.

Golden tears the willow's weeping; Resset leaves thro' laneways sweeping; "Tabby" near the hearthstone sleeping On the rug. Snows their flurry feats are trying; And the farmer, rest espying, Socks his eversest of ying Cler jug.

Royal Baking Powder Leads All.

"The Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure," for I have so found it in many tests, made both for them and the U. S. Government. The Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable Baking Powder offered to the public. "HENRY A. MOTT, PH. D."

Late Chemist for U. S. Government.

"All chemical tests to which I have submitted it have proved the Royal Baking Powder perfectly healthful and free from every deleterious substance. It is purest in quality and highest in strength of any Baking Powder of which I have knowledge. "WM. McMURTRIE, E. M., PH. D." Late Chemist-in-chief U. S. Dep't of Agriculture Washington, D. C.

"The strength of the Royal is shown to be 23 per cent. greater than any other.

"As a result of my investigations I find the Royal Baking Powder far superior to the others. It is pure, contains none but wholesome ingredients, and is of greatest strength. "F. X. VALADE,

"Public Analyst, Ontario, Dominion of Canada."

The latest investigations by the United States and Canadian Governments show the Royal Baking Powder superior to all others in leavening strength.

Statements by other manufacturers to the contrary have been declared by the official authorities falsifications of the official reports.