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Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Hooms 12, 14 and 15, Tribune Building
Washington, 313 Fourteenth Street

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department. BUSINESS LETTERS.

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

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors THE BEE BUILDING.

EWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION State of Nebraska | 88. County of Dongias. | 88. Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bur Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the netual circulation of The Dally Bre for the week ending November 14, 1991, was as follows: Fuesday, Nov. 9 Fuesday, Nov. 10. Wednesday, Nov. 11 Hursday, Nov. 12 Fiday, Nov. 13 24,854

The growth of the average daily circulation of The Eng for six years is shown in the following table:

| 1586 | 1887 | 1888 | 1880 | 1890 | 1891 | 10.377 | 16.293 | 15.296 | 16.273 | 19.53 | 25.440 | 10.266 | 14.198 | 15.296 | 18.273 | 19.393 | 18.734 | 25.442 | 10.266 | 14.198 | 15.293 | 18.739 | 18.734 | 25.372 | 12.473 | 14.319 | 18.744 | 18.533 | 20.534 | 25.293 | 12.435 | 14.221 | 17.181 | 18.629 | 20.183 | 26.543 | 25.293 | 12.435 | 14.221 | 17.181 | 18.629 | 20.183 | 26.543 | 25.293 | 12.435 | 14.437 | 16.438 | 18.638 | 20.231 | 25.943 | 12.344 | 14.003 | 18.031 | 18.738 | 20.003 | 27.021 | 12.344 | 14.003 | 18.031 | 18.738 | 20.003 | 27.021 | 12.344 | 14.535 | 18.635 | 18.373 | 20.732 | 27.033 | 13.000 | 14.349 | 18.138 | 18.357 | 27.732 | 27.303 | 13.000 | 14.349 | 18.138 | 18.357 | 27.732 | 27.303 | 13.000 | 14.349 | 18.138 | 18.307 | 27.732 | 27.303 | 13.348 | 15.223 | 18.535 | 19.310 | 22.130 | 12.237 | 15.041 | 18.235 | 20.048 | 23.471 |

"FIGURES do not lie" is a proverb which Colonel Polk, president of the southern alliance, has made ashamed of its assurance. He distorts statistics with a skill which would fairly abash the advertising director of a four ring

PALO ALTO, Senator Stanford's great stallion, has broken the trotting record with a mile in 2:08%. Senator Stanford's fame as a statesman will never equal his fame as a horse breeder, and he will never trot with his horses in the presidential class.

PRESIDENT DA FONSECA apparently has his hands full of trouble, but he is a warrior and statesman of fertile resources. We expect to see him emerge from the present difficulty victorious and peace and a republican government restored to Brazil.

THE 25-franc piece which the American hog carries in his snout with which to pay toll in France is an ornament in which the porcine conqueror takes no special pride. As the French pay for it, however, he cannot well decline to wear it when in their country.

A FRANCO-RUSSIAN entente may wel be regarded with suspicion by both Germany and Austria. The absolute monarchy and the great European republic in shaking hands across Germany and Austria may tread on the Alsatian corn of the one and the Roumanian bunion of the other.

THE Apache recruits at Fort Whipple, Ariz., exercised their canteen privileges "allee samee like Melican soldiers" after the last pay day. They became gloriously drunk and started in to scalp the garrison. When they recovered their equanimity half the company was in the guard house,

DENVER, the silver queen, is entertaining the National Mining congress with her usual generous hospitality. The congress is devoted of course to the silver question in particular and mining in general. It will probably take strong grounds in favor of radical silver legislation in spite of the logic which is against it.

A WIDE range will be noted in the bids for removing and storing the election booths and furniture. The lowest bidder proposed to perform the work for \$237.50. The highest wanted \$535. Inasmuch as six men at \$15 each per week and two teams at \$24 each can perform the work, it will be clear that even the lowest bidder is not making contracts for his health, while the higher estimates comprehended a very handsome percentage of profit.

THE Omaha car wheel industry promises to be large and profitable. The local railways and the street car companies are giving the new enterprise every encouragement and we may reasonably hope that the new enterprise will develop rapidly and become one of the great establishments of this city. The doctrine of patronizing home industry has been adopted by the local corporations, and this is one of the great results of the agitation in its favor.

J. T. TILLMAN, secretary of the farmers alliance and a southerner, in opening his speech in Indianapolis, declared the delegates had not assembled to form a third party or disrupt the old parties. He was heartily applauded and if he had closed his address there people would probably have believed him. But he went on to make a rabid anti-tariff, democratic stump speech and contradicted himself. He had on the skin of a lamb but did not cover up his southern democratic ears.

EX-SENATOR PIERCE of Minneapolis thinks the convention fight lies between that city and Omaha. The ex-senator, of course, believes his own town will be selected, but makes the mistake of giving it out that Omaha has no hall sufficiently large to accommodate the meet-When the Omaha delegation reaches Washington tomorrow the fact will be announced that this city has two halls of sufficient capacity to entertain the convention. If the location rests between Omaha and Minneapolis it is safe to make wagers on Omaha.

the World's fair. From among the millions who will attend that great exposition of nineteenth century progress, Nebraska should secure several thousand thrifty citizens. Lying but 500 miles from Chicago, on the direct route to the Rocky mountains and the Pacific coast, we should be able to halt within our boundaries a goodly number of overland tourists who will be looking America over for homes and investment. It is of the highest importance that Nebraska do something in connection with the great fair to attract especial attention to

her resources and attractions. The state has appropriated \$50,000 for an exhibit and the expenses incident to the preparation of the exhibit. This is about one-fourth enough, and a large part of this sum will be expended in saincies and mileage of commissioners. There will be scarcely enough left when the time comes for the crection of a building. In fact, it would be by no means an unwise investment to erect a building which shall cost fully \$50,000. However, suppose that but haif the sum is so expended, we must raise \$100,000 or \$150,000 more for the exhibit and expenses directly connected with it,

When our state board of commissioners was appointed its members fairly bubbled over with enthusiasm. Lately, however, they have been doing and saying nothing. The time has come when Nebraska must bestir herself. Although it is nearly eighteen months until the formal opening of the fair occurs, the time will be short enough for preparation. Every local board of trade, agricultural and horticultural association and every organization for furthering the natural interests of the state should be inspired with enthusiasm upon the subject. The commissioners should district the state and devote a portion of each month to public addresses and private discussion of the subject. Special organizations in behalf of the state exhibit should be formed in every county and in all the larger cities. The state should be so thoroughly aroused to the opportunity afforded for advertising her resources that the next legislature would cheerfully and promptly vote an additional appropriation, to which private and public subscriptions may be added, erough to make the Nebraska portion of the great show so striking that it cannot be overlooked by a single visitor

Gentlemen of the Nebraska World's fair commission, you are respectfully requested to bestir yourselves. We shall have no fault to find with the expenditure of the state appropriation if it be used in properly advancing interest in Nebraska in this important enterprise,

A MISLEADING LEADER. Mr. Polk, the president of the southern alliance, who has been charged with cherishing an ambition to lead a new party in a race for the presidency of the United States, has a convenient way of making figures satisfy his purpose. It is a trite observation that figures don't lie, but everybody knows that they can be made to deceive and mislead, and persons like the southern alliance president well know how to employ them to this end.

In his annual address to the convention of the supreme council of the alliance at Indianapolis, Mr. Polk unqualifiedly declared himself in favor of the subtreasury scheme as a means of supplying the people with more currency. and by way of showing the necessity for an increase of circulation he made this statement, as the telegraph reports him: "In 1865 the amount of curreacy was \$2,000,000,000, with 37,000,000 population. Today, with 63,000,000 of people, the volume of currency has been reduced to \$600,000,000." Very little space is needed to expose the mendacity of this statement so far as the currency figures are concerned. Referring to McCarthy's "Statistician and Economist," a trustworthy publication compiled from official sources, it is stated that the total amount of currency in circulation January 1, 1866, was in round numbers \$388,000,000, consisting of legal tender notes, national bank notes and fractional currency. Gold was at a premium and consequently none was in general circulation, and for the same reason sliver did not form a part of the currency. The per capita of circulation at the beginning of 1866 was therefore less than \$19. How is it now? Instead of the volume of currency at present being only \$600,000,000, as Mr. Polk stated, according to an official statement of the Treasury department it amounted at the beginning of the current month to \$1,500,000,000, and the director of the mint in his annual report recently submitted to the secretary of the treasury states the per capita of circulation to be \$25,30. It is to be borne in mind, also, that the purchasing power of the dollar is very much greater now than it was at the beginning of 1856, when the currency price of \$100 of gold was \$144.40. When the relative value of the

circulation in 1865. The alliance president is no more correct or truthful regarding farm mortgage indebtedness. For example, he says that in Kansas indebtedness amounts to \$165 per capita. The census bureau issued a bulletin of Kansas mortgage statistics a few weeks ago, according to which the total existing debt of the people of the state secured by real estate mortgage is in round numbers \$235,000,000, of which the debt on acres, or almost exclusively farms, is \$167,000,000, the remainder being on lots. The population of Kansas at the last census was 1,427,000, so that the per capita of farm mortgage indebtedness in that state is considerably less than the amount stated by Mr. Polk. Having misrepresented regarding Kansas, it is but fair to assume that his figures of farm mortgage indebtedness in Iowa and Illinois are also wrong. Furthermore, the alliance president did not offer any explanation as to the nature of this indebtedness, how much of it repre-

currency then and now is considered, the

present volume means more purchasing

power than was possessed by the amount

claimed by Mr. Polk to have been in

sents purchase money, valuable improvements, etc. There is another respect in which Mr.

Nebraska has an immense interest in | followers. He contrasts the large increase in farm values between 1850 and 1880 with the small advance during the decade from 1870 to 1880, but neglects to Omaha's educational management. explain that the vast amount of land opened to settlement during the latter period would inevitably have the effect to lower values. But Mr. Polk deals only in assertions. He does not trouble himself with explanations, because they would be fatal to his purpose.

THE QUESTION OF LIGHT.

At the last meeting of the city council the contract heretofore made with the electric light company for twenty-candle power incandescent street lamps in the suburbs, in lieu of gasoline lights, was declared void for good and sufficient reasons which need not be repeated here. The proposition of Superintendent Wiley to substitute 1,200 candle power one-half, for \$110 per arc light, was not accepted. As a consequence the Ohio Gasoline company continues in the field with its glimmers at \$19 per glimmer per annum.

The action of the council under the circumstances should be and is approved by people who have taken time to consider the proposition of Mr. Wiley and the form of contract which was proposed. There was evidently a purpose on the part of the new Thomson-Houston company to saddle its monopoly upon the city for an indefinite period. The present contract for nominal 2,000-candle power lamps does not expire until 1893 and the scheme underlying the late proposition for suburban light was clearly intended to form the basis for a further extension of the present high priced contract. Although the council has not been drawn into a new contract upon the basis suggested it is not too late to analyze the modified contract which was offered in lieu of that for incandescent lights.

The formal statement of the proposition was: "We have found that one arc lamp dispenses with an average of five and one-half gas or gasoline lamps." When, where and by what experiments did Mr. Wiley find this to be true? On the contrary, the best authorities assert that one nominal 2,000 candle power arc light is equal to the illumination of only four and one-half gas lamps of usual capacity. This is for are lamps of nominal 2,009 candie power.

The question of candle power, as ususually put, is misleading in the extreme. The arc lights are only nominally gauged. The 2,000 candle power is at its best only from 600 to 800 actual candle power; the 1,200 candle power lamp about 25 per cent less. The strength of the light varies with the obliqueness of the rays. The lamp itself has little to do with the candle power except to set the maximum limit; the intensity of illumination depends upon the voltage of the current and the regulation of the latter is always manipulated

from the power house. Then, too, the proposition was entirely misleading in the statement that "the five and a half lamps of twenty candle power each would be equal to 110 candle power while the arc lamps would be 1,200 candle power or ten times as much as that of the incandescent lamps." This is not at all correct even using the contractor's figures. It must be remembered that we are dealing with only nominal candle power and the difference between the nominal and the actual is not usually as great proportionately with the incandescent as with the arc lamps. But aside from this it is not nominal candle power that the public wishes but rather actual illumination. The reason that a nominal 2,000 candie power lamp is required to supplant only four and a half gas lamps is that the latter distribute the illumination over the territory from many points; the arc light centers at a single point. The intensity of the illumination is said to decrease in an inverse proportion to the squares of the distances.

We are paying too much now for 2,000 candle power are tights. A report made to congress last year upon this subject figures the average annual price paid during December, 1890, for nominal 2,000 candle power lamps in twenty-four cities paving over 100,000 population and burning all of every night at \$140. In 148 cities and towns lamps under similar conditions brought an average of \$121.79. Omana is paying \$175.

A few official figures relating to prices in the states just surrounding Nebraska may be instructive in this connection. In each place the arcs are of nomina 2,000 candle power and burn all of every

PLACE,	Number of Lights.	Annua Cost.
Ottumwa, Ia. Sionx City, Ia. Leavenworth, Kan Parsons, Kan Chillicothe, Mo. St. Louis, Mo. Stoux Falls, 2: D.	70 100 15 14 20 1.822	8 44.0 100.0 120.0 168.0 150.0 74.9 135.0

Those municipalities owning their own plants obtain their illumination at a much less cost, and it is only a question of time when Omaha should own her own lighting plants.

in Newark, N. J., corporations using the streets are required to pay to the city 21 per cent of their capital stock as a license fee and a like sum upon all additions thereto. In Philadelphia companies owning overhead wires pay the municipality one dollar per amum per pole and five dollars for each new pole erected. In St. Louis electric light and power companies turned over up to 1800. 21 per cent of their annual gross receipts and they now have increased the proportion to o per cent.

The Thomson-Houston company made a mistake so far as its interests are concerned in reopening the discussion. Having a remarkably fat contract it should have been satisfied without seeking more. Investigations show that we are being muleted in a good round sum with our present contract and as the \$110 scheme which has just been knocked out by the council was worse than the present down town contract, it is clear to everybody that the best thing for Omaha taxpayer is to endure the existing conditions for a brief period until the present contract expires and then either put in an electric plant of our own or make reasonable terms with the Thomson-Houston or some other com-

THE Board of Education preaches held in Omaha.

NEBRISKA AND THE WORLD'S FAIR. Polk endeavors to mislead his confiding economy and forthwith turns about and orders a \$1,200 heating plant for a \$6,000 frame building of four rooms. The preaching is not followed by practice in

> WHILE Omaha people are kicking and squirming over the inadequate depot accommodations on Tenth street and finding fault with the railroads for their maltreatment of Omaha, it is not a bad idea to raise adlegitimate howl against the B. & M. flyer which crosses the river twenty miles below Omaha. The B. & M. flyer is undoubtedly a great train, but it is a serious disadvantage to this city. It ought to pass through Omaha and there is no good excuse for not doing so.

THE city hall site controversy is too fresh in the minds of Omaha people for the half-baked editor to mislead them as to the facts connected therewith. are lights in the ratio of one to five and | The individual who is expending his inherited fortune in fighting THE BEE and its editor will be old enough to have some sense a long time before he has made the people believe that Mr. Rosewater is responsible for the wasting of \$48,000 in the old city hall foundation.

FOR the information of the public and in strict confidence it is announced that the appointment of the architect of the city hall to the position of superintendent of the new federal building would not affect the architectural design of that structure. It might be added, however, that the architect aforesaid could greatly improve the federal building if he were given the opportunity.

THE Chicago Mail, one of the most successful evening papers in the country, has been purchased by Mr. Joseph R. Dunlop, who has assumed the management. Mr. Dunlop is one of the ablest journalists in the west, and under his control the Mail will doubtless be a better newspaper than ever.

THE unsightly Farnam street sheds are to remain where they are for three more mortal weeks. The patience of Omana people and the indulgence of the council are remarkable. In no other city is a contractor allowed to obstruct thoroughfares with such impunity.

THE incandescent light deal has worked itself out to the advantage of the gasoline contractor, which may have been its original intention. Perhaps the gasoline man had merely unusual business foresight when he replaced his lamps recently.

THE Union Pacific alone requires about 100 car wheels for every working day of the year. If a foundry large enough to supply this demand is established here it will give steady employment to a great many workingmen.

ALL but two of the democratic councilmen present at the last council meeting lay down gracefully and permitted the republican oity clerk to appoint a republican deputy. Some men will resist the inevitable.

OMAHA is supposed to have a street commissioner, a sidewalk inspector and a Board of Public Works. The fact would never be apprehended, however, sidewalks.

A BOND of \$1,400,000 for the city reasurer is oppressive and unnecessary.

An Accomplished Fact. Kansas Olto Star Shall Omaha eclipse Kansas City!

A Suggestion to Maine. New York Commercial Advertiser. The New York Sun quotes with unction the New York World as opposed to the renomination of Grover Cleveland for president. The Sun will never forgive Mr. Cleveland for his refusal to elevate a member of the Bartlett family, and the World will never smile upon him because of his failure to make

Sir Charles Gibson a foreign minister. Try it in Omaha.

The following from the Chicago Journal is commended to the attention of the street car companies of this city: "President Yerkes recently distributed \$975 in gold among prize gripmen of his cable lines. Three prizes are annually offered by the company, of \$100, \$75 and \$50 each, to grip men with the best annual record, On examination it was found that nine gripmen had a record without an accident or a complaint, and twelve others were entitled to either first or second prizes. The nine received \$75, and the other twelve \$25 each. making a total of \$975 awarded, instead of the \$225 promised. This is a just and generous recognition of merit, capability and efficiency in work, and the showing is a creditable one both for the company and the employes."

The True Policy.

Connecticut Valley Advertiser. Next to the deep abiding interest which every man has in his indipossessions is the pride and satisfaction he feels in seeing his town prosper and its people happy. Too many men, selfish in the extreme, are envious of their neighbors' prosperity, hence we see many who patronize foreign establishments for everything they need rather than buy at home and help their own town Many articles that are bought elsewhere are no bester or cheaper than those offered by home dealers. This shortsightedness does not permit them to see that their interests are identified with those with whom they are continually coming in contact in the every day affairs of life. Now it seems that a man in the community in which he lives can got auvthing good enough for himself without; sending away to other places for it. Every resident should take sufficient interest in the town in which he lives to do his trading and thus keep the money in circulation in his own community. In short, if you want to kill a town and in vite hard times to your door import every thing you can and export as little as possible. Patroniza your hom : business men and morchants and see wirth difference it will make

THE CONVENTION CITY. Beatrice Democrat: President Harrison has expressed a preference for Omaha as the place of holding the republican national con vention. Omaha should by all means take

Columbus Telegram: Omaha may not get the republican convention, but it will not be for want of asking, and an Omaha requesusually spunds almost as loud as a demand from a highwayman backed up by a pair of

the place of Chicago as the great convention

Hastings Nebraskan: Omaha should have the national republican convention next year. The west is outified to it, and the republicans of the east will greatly strengthen the party in the west by voting to have the convention TAMMANY AND DEMOCRACY.

New York's Ring Will Select the Next Speaker.

SOLID FOR THE MAN FROM TEXAS.

Grover Cleveland Said to Have Charge of the Wires and the Faithful Are All in Line at Present.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,

513 FOURTERNIA STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18. Tammany has entered national politics. Flushed with the victory it won with Flower it reaches out its hands for the control of congress and national legislation. It proposes to organize the house of representatives, naming the speaker, the leading committees and the minor offices. Behind Tammany is President Cleveland, who means to bring about his renomination next year, name his running mate on the ticket and make the issues. Up to last week Thomas Coakley, a well known member of Tammany, who has been occupying a minor position on the democratic rolls of congress for some time, conducted a campaign for the doorkeepership of the house, It looked like he would be nominated, as he had his own and several other large states solidly behind him. Mr. Cleveland whispered in the ear of Tammany that it must make a certain slate for the organization of the house. Tammany held a caucus, Coakley was dropped and a state made which was

intended to bring about the election of Mr. Mills as speaker. Mills has renounced free coinage and allied himself to Mr. Cleveland, and every one who opposes them must get from under or be crushed. It is said that the democrats of the far west are to drop into line and quietly fold their hands and wait the result, meekly submitting to the decree of the New York City democracy. It was feared for awhile that Crisp of Georgia, who a few months ago appeared to have a sure thing of the speakership, would rebel against the Tammany slate and carry his friends with him, but he has been quieted by a feint movement. A few of the New York members of the house have been told to favor Crisp before the caucus convenes and keep up some hope for him in that direction, but there is the best of evidence that this is done to put a fictitious value upon Crisp stock, as before the caucus meets the unit rule will be applied to the New York delegation, and it will vote solidly for Mills. Crisp is a free coinage man, and it would be absurd to suppose that New York would support him for the speakership, especially in view of the fact that they are for Mr. Cleveland, and he is opposed to free coinage.

Colonel McCoy's Convention Scheme Colonel Charles T. McCoy will vote the proxy of Governor Mellette of South Dakota in the meeting of the republican national committee next week when the time and place for the national nominating convention will be fixed. Colonel McCoy has a proposition which he will propanty lay before the convention which will attract wide attention. It is to double the number of delegates to the national nominating convention. He says that if there were 1,576 delegates in the convention next year, instead of half that number, there would be twice the amount of personal interest taken in the work, twice as nuch enthusiasm injected into individuals and twice as many prominent men who would return to their homes full of fresh energy and determined to make the ticket

they nominated a success, Colonel McCoy has had a long, wide and active experience in practical politics in the territories and frontier states. He says it has been his experience that the larger the representation in a convention the greater enthusiasm in the campaign following and the surer the right result. Colonel McCoy thinks it would be better to double the number of telegraters and they force give more ber of delegates and therefore give more workers in the field an opportunity to have a voice in the nomination and reduce by one-half the number of outsiders admitted to the convention hall. He thinks there are too many hangers-on, too much extraneous influ nce and not enough direct representation These views have been circulated to some extent among members of the national commit tee and are well received.

Between Omaha and Cincinnati. The arrival of the Omaha delegation, which comes to secure the republican national nomi-nating convention, is eagerly anticipated. It is expected to attract more attention than any other western crowd. Omaha will make a good impression and will be well received, They have many friends, and there is a strong sentiment in favor of giving her the honor. It is said the south and central states will be particularly solid for Cincinnati. The contest has already settled down between Omaha and Cincinnati.

Miscellancous.

There is a rumor affoat tonight that the president thinks of tendering the War port-folio to General Sewell of New Jersey, with whom he is now duck shooting at Benjies, General Sewell was a distinguished union soldier, a United States senator, and would make a splendid secretary of war. Senator Pettigrew was in the city today, fresh from his home at Sioux Falls, S. D. He leaves tomorrow for New York, where h will be on business for a few days. The senator is getting the preliminary work eady for beginning the public building at

Hon, E. R. Hutchins and wife of Des Moines, Ia., are guests at the Willard. Mr. Hutchins was here last week as delegate to he Fraternal congress and now spends a day or two longer on business in the patent office. P. S. H.

HE LOST HIS BRIDE.

A Maine Bridegroom Outwitted by

His Mother-in-Law. PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 18 .- For some time Martin Hamilton, an exemplary young man, has been paying attention to the village school mistress of Chebegau Island, a handsome young woman of 19, Miss Zetta Hamililton. The courtship was opposed by the young woman's mother, who declared that while she lived her daughter should never marry. She had no particular objection to the young man himself, but did object to the marriage of her daughter. The young couple decided that they would wed without her consent, and on Monday they were murried at the house of a friend and in the presence of witnesses by Rev. J. Wright, paster of the

The bride, after receiving the congratulations of her friends, went back to her parent's house to endeavor to reconcile the mother to the marriage. The bridegroom went home to wait for further developments, livaring nothing from his bride, he went to her home the next morning and had a stormy interview with his new mother-in-law. Ho asked to see his wife, but in spite of threats and entreaties he was forced to leave the nouse without seeing the young woman. Public sympathy was with the newly maried couple, but the brute's parents' held the cey to the situation and they steadfastly refused to allow the young people to meet The cantive bride managed to send a letter to her husband. He secured the promise on that afternoon that he should see and talk with his wife the next day and he refrained from taking legal measures to enforce his rights. The next morning the bride, her cidest brother and her mother took the steamer for Portland, leaving before the oridegroom knew what was going on. Pur-cuit was impossible, as there is only one steamer a day. Since then Mr. Hamilton has had no word and although he has endeavored to learn his wife's whereabouts he has been unsuccessful. None of the trio has returned to the island. Although the bride and bridegroom were of the same name there was

F orence's Condition Improved. Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 18. -Actor W. J. lorence passed a lavorable night, and his condition this morning is still further inproved over yesterday.

to relationship between them.

An Important Prisoner. St. Louis, Nov. 18.-T. C. Boulen, alias Boden, aiias Bacon, aiias Baker, wao was arrested at Atlanta, Ga., November 2, for

mail box robbery and forgery, and who es-caped from jail at Nashville last evening, was quite an important federal prisoner. He bequite an important federal prisoner. He be-longed to the notorious gang of street mail box robbers organized some years ago by Prentiss Tiller, the famous express robber, several of whom have recently been arrested

and are now awaiting trial. Movements of Naval Vessels. NEW YORK, Nov. 18.-The United States steamer Concord sailed for the West Indies yesterday. She will carry mail for the Phil-

adelphia now at St. Thomas. Washington, D. C., Nov. 18 .- A cablegram received at the navy department announces that the United States steamer Yorktown sailed yesteroay from Montevideo on her way to the Pacific station. She will probably reach Valparaiso in three weeks.

RIEDLER'S SUNDAY SHOTS,

Chicago News: Omaha does not need national conventions or any other extraordinary occurrences to gain notorioty. If the thriving Nebraska city keeps up its present gait it will soon be written down as a horrible example of lawlessness and crime, Atchison Globe: In Omaha last night a Salvation army "captain" walked up to an-other "captain" and shot her twice. Then other "captain" and shot her twice. Then the murderess turned the pistol and killed herself. These religious enthusiasts are pecoming dangerous as well as disgusting. They seem to carry pistels, which are always dangerous in the hands of a fool. Some these days a religious enthusiast will be watched, and possibly guarded.

Minneapolis Tribune: The case shows that woman's love is more overpowering than Saivation army ties or teachings, or than the instinct for selfpreservation. Judas betrayed his master for money. Peter denied Him for fear of the ridicule of the mob. The disciples forsook Him in a moment of danger for fear of ridicule or punishment. This frenzied girl at Omaha would doubtless have stood by her religion through bribes, ridicule or per sonal dauger. She could withstand the temp tations before which Judas, Peter, the disci-ples and some of our Methodist pasters and Presbyterian deacons are weak, but her woman's heart fell victim to Cupid's fren-zies. It is the difference between the masculine and feminine human.

COLD WEATHER CAUHINATIONS.

Texas Siftings: "I cannot account for it," Buffaio Express: Many a soluler who lacked nuch of teing a saint has been cannonized. Elmira Gazette: No. Matlidy, felines don't to rowing in cut boats; they row on back

Chicago Tribune: Stranger (on European railway)—Ever been in America? Fellow passenger stiffly)—I visit the coun-try sometimes on business, sir. I am the editry sometimes on business, air, tor of a New York daily paper.

Kate Field's Washington: "How are things "Dull. I'm glad to report." "'Glad to report.""
"Yes, I'm a saw sharpener."

THE SWEETS OF LIFE. New York Herald. "What is the state called life?" Ah, well What mortal ever lived could tell? A state where man is king, and yet Content in money's bonds to fest; Of broken pledges, unpaid bills; Of bacilli, tuberculosis, Of plumbers, feemen, doctors' doses; Of rents and taxes, eating, dripking, work and grave pretence of thinking. Of living up to reputation, Of living down—as reparation; Of joy and sadness, peace and strife— But hold! I can't define this life.

Washington Star: "I've an idea," said the next to the editor, "that I think ought to be "No doubt," replies the editor; "earried out

Indianapolis Journal: "Now, for instance," said Watts, who was airing his views on evolution, "if the conditions were such that horses were compelled to climb for their food it would be but a matter of time until a race of horses with claws would be developed," "What nonsense," replied Potts, "Haven't cuts been trying to learn to sing for the last 4,000 years?"

Epoch: Mrs. Colemigger-I'm surprised that your husband carns so little if he works as hard as you say. What does he do? Mrs. Pentweazel—The last thing he did was to figure out how many times a clock ticked n the course of a year.

New York Truth: Boston mamma (to 5-year-old daughter)-What are you reading, Penoi-Penelope—Howetis' works' ma.

Mamma—Oh, why do you indulge in such in-tellectual frivolity when you are not yet thoroughly familiar with Emerson and Brown-

Detroit Free Press. The tailor said he'd send my clothes As soon as he could do Them up for me, and I urged him To send them p. d. q. And so he did; but I, alas, Must dress as now you see. Because, for sooth, by some mistake He sent them c. o. d.

And p. d. q. is but a tink-Ling cymbal and a soundng brass that is no earthly good When c. o. d.'s around.

Indianapolis Journal: "II'm, that young "Why, yes, papa. He is worth at least \$15 a week to the store, he says, though they only give him \$10." Columbus Post: Bony men are the most easily "rattled."

Binghamton Republican: The stingy man safterall a brave fellow: he is never known o re-treat. Pittsbarg Dispatch: The young man pro-poses, but sometimes the old man opposes, and that settles it.

Chicago Inter-Ocean: "Money talks," but to most people it says good-by. Washington Star: "How do 1 strike you?" sald the artificial limb to its mate.

Yonkers Gazette: The chicken thief's recol lections of his scamp life are mostly associated with pick-it duty.

ONE LIFE.

"You're a corker," was the reply.

Cincinnati Commercial. A child in the nursery crying-a boy in a cricket field "out"-A youth for a phantasy sighing—a man with a fit of the zont— A heart dried up and narrowed—a task re-peated in valu posted in value
A field plowed deep and harrowed, but bare
and barren of grain—
Some sense of experience wasted, of counsel
intumderstood, sure bitter when tasted, and pain that did him no 200d—
me sparks of sentiment perished, some
flashes of genius lost—
torrent of faise love cherished—a ripple of asting of trouble, to glide again with the stream as a bubble-in purpose A future hope built-hearted, for dim is the future hope built-hearted, for dim is the future now
That the triple crown is parted, and death is dama on the brow.
And a debt is to pay by the debtor—a doctor. id have been better, a doubt stiy finger traces its ghostly nessage of doom.
And a troop of ghestly faces pass on in a With phosily shapes to becken, and ghostly voices to call. volces to call.

d the vrim recorder to reckon, and add the
total of all
e sun of life expended—a pear! In a pig trough east—
A comedy played an I ended, and what has it come to at last!
The dead man propped on a pillow—the jour-

carved deep in the stone!

KANSAS SHERIFF OUTWITTED.

An Omaba Printer Avoids Resting in a Newton Jail.

ESCAPES WHILE EN ROUTE TO THAT CITY.

Having Agreed to Right the Wrong of Which He Was Accused, the Officer Was Thrown Off His Guard.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 18 .- [Special to THE Bee. |-About a week stuce a young man by the name of Medlar, employed in a printing office at Omaha, was brought to Lincoln by Deputy Sheriff Grebe and turned over to Jailor Langdon of this county. Medlar was wanted at Newton, Kan., for seduction, but when first arrested in Omana secured his release on a writ of babeas corpus. The Newton officers had an escaped burglar from Lancaster county, but refused to give him up unless they could get Medlar. The exchange was finally effected at Topeka last Saturday, out today Jailor Langdon received word from the Newton sheriff that Mediar had escaped at Emporia. He had agreed to right the wrong he had committed, and the sheriff left him in the car while he stepped off to see a friend on the platform. Mediar was engaged to marry an Omaha girl when arrested.

DETECTIVE CROW STILL LIVES.

A change for the worse is perceptibly noticeable today in the condition of Charile Crow. The breast and neck are gradually turning bluish black, and the physicians think that gangrene will set in. The man's manner of living prior to the shooting had weakened his system greatly, and it is only his great will power that keeps him as bright as he now appears. When THE BER reporter walked into the sick room this evening Crow looked up, gave a little ned of recognition, and extended his hand. The physicians think that Crow may live for three or four days, and possibly longer, but the re is little

STATE HOUSE NEWS.

Secretary Koontz returned this morning from Omaha, where he has been looking after the grain inspection. He reports that the inspectors have obtained a thorough knowledge of their duties and everything is working smoothly. The Bayford Irrigation Caual and Water

The Bayford Irrigation Canal and Water Power company filed plats in the secretary of state's office today, showing the right of way of their proposed waterway.

Only one case, that of A. S. Godfrey against H. S. Bell and others, error from Lancaster county, was filed in supreme court today. It involves the priority and validity of liens on a block in Lincoln. The amount involved is \$2,500. Volume 30 of the supreme court reports is just received from the printer's hands.

ODDS AND ENDS. Mable B. Davis asks for a divorce from A. Dwight Davis on the grounds of cruelty and abandonment. They were married in Clear Lake, Ia., in August, 1881. William Gleason, who was discharged from custody ast evening after his acquittai by a jury on the charge of cambling, was re-

arrested about 9 o'clock and locked up in the city jail for the same offense, The attorneys of John Taylor, the negro, now serving a life sentence in the peniten-tuary for the killing of a member of his own race, have asked the county commissioners

for funds to prosecute their appeal now pending in the supreme court. W. W. Wade, a colored man arrested on suspicion of being one of the "spocks" who had been annoying the family of C. J. Ernst, but who was released soon afterwards, has notified the city cierk that he wants \$5,000 damages, and will sue if the council refuses

The contention between the property owners on North Tenth and North Ninth streets as to which should have a viaduct, was setled by the council last eight in favor of the former. The Ninth street men are very warm and will enjoin the construction of a viaduct on the other thoroughfare.

The city council last evening refused to confirm the contract entered into with the Laborer an obscure weekly, to do the city printing. At the last meeting they refused to approve the State Journal contract, and it is consequently a free-for-all now, Saturday the street railway company socured an order dissolving the injunction

against their going ahead with their North Twenty seventh street line, but today work was again blocked by an injunction sworn out by another taxpayer in that vicinity The objection appears to be a double track on a forty-seven foot wide street.

VETERANS SECURING JUSTICE.

Remarkably Quick Time in Which a Pension Was Granted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-THE BEE and Examiner's Bureau of claims secured today for Daviel Preston, 785 Doan street, Cleveland, O., a pension of \$12 per month, under the act of congress of June 27, 1890. The disability alleged for which the pension was granted was a slight deafness in both ears. The disability occurred during the service. The claim was claced in the hands of THE BEE bureau less than thirty days ago. It had seen in the hands of another attorney more than a year previous, but had never been granted.

Less than one month ago The Bee Bureau agreed to handle it for Mr. Preston and today was notified by the commissioner of pensions that the claim had been allowed This claim was energetically pushed. Ha it not been, the chances are that Mr. Preston would still be without his rights. another example of the good work being done in Washington by The Bee and Examiner's Bureau of Claims, where trouble and money are never spared to secure justice to veterans, their widows and orphans.

Western Pensions.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 18 .- [Special Telegram to The Ben. |-The following list of pensions granted is reported by THE BER and Examiner Bureau of Ciaims:

Nebraska: Original - Stephen Jones, Henry Rogers, Emory Peck, George Merryweather, Addison Wells, Cyrus Cowles, Patrick O. Hawes, William P. Burns, Andrew J. Pennington, John R. Champerlin, James W. McCarter, Jerome Wiltse, Francis Bushey, William B. Moorehead, David J. Caivin, Alonzo C. Purrington, John Bremer, Hiram E. Cooley. Additional—Benjamin F. Dill. Increase—Herman Burhans. Original widows, etc.—Famile H. McPerrin, Elizabeth

Coon, Rachel A. Morgaridge. Iowa-Original: Martin V. Batter, William Hoyd, Thomas Custe, Patrick H. Holland, William Crawford, David R. Frederick Peterson, Edward S. Willard, Henry S. Sebern, Alex H. Little, John T. Smith, William G. Welcher, Alonzo L. Bulard, William Crow, Charles W. Lyon, Benjamin F. Harris, Albert W. Armstrong, James A. Brainerd, Haines Parker, Frank W. Blumer, William W. Belcher, Edward S. W. Blumer, William W. Belcher, Edward S. Alien, Peter Kaill, Robert J. Clark, Charles Cook, Lorenzo W. Burt, William H. Harvey, Increase—Daniel B. Bright, Flavius M. Wolf, David M. Riggle, George Spohn, Henry W. Rice, Original widows—Sarah C. Hannoid, Mary Glitcher, Mary L. Cook.

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

