

THE DAILY BEE.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, 1891. Geo. B. Tschuck, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company.

Table showing circulation statistics for various months from January to December, including average circulation of 24,042.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 12th day of December, A. D. 1891. Notary Public.

Table showing circulation statistics for various months from January to December, including average circulation of 24,042.

THE nation can now rest in peace. Rhet Clark has announced that he has no preference as between Haine and Harrison.

SPEAKING of the furniture contract, brings to mind the fact that the deal is still a long ways this side of final consummation.

THE Board of Trade starts into the winter with more than its normal vigor. It is to be hoped this will be kept up, for this winter is big with importance to Omaha.

THE first year's output of sugar from the Norfolk factory is 1,500,000 pounds. In view of the fact that the Norfolk sugar mill was only completed last summer, this is a very satisfactory output.

WHAT a bonanza to the farmers of Nebraska the present warehouse law would be in the presence of the car famine if we had warehouses enough to store a few train loads of grain in Omaha just now!

SENATOR PLUMB'S resolution to remove the remains of General Grant from New York to Arlington cemetery is taken as proof positive that he has recently been on the wrong side in his Wall street speculations.

UNCLE JERRY RUSK will wonder what new parasites have been ravaging the hog crop of Nebraska when he sees Dr. Hillings' savage attack upon him and his department in the Lincoln organ of All Babs and the forty thieves.

MILWAUKEE offers the democratic national committee a guarantee fund of \$100,000 to secure the national convention. Milwaukee has a drawing card in her brewer, St. Louis and St. Paul may as well throw up the sponge.

THE thoughtful subordinates of ex-Clerk McPherson of the house of representatives of Washington presented him with a silver soup tureen as a testimonial with the words of the givers in the bottom of the bowl. Nobody so fully appreciated the significance of the gift, however, as an ambitious gentleman from the state of Texas.

IF fresh and blooming assurance can secure anything from the democratic congress, the young M. C. from the First Nebraska will have the earth. He is not only demanding a place for himself on the ways and means committee but he is also striving to fix three constituents in soft places on the superannuated pay roll of the house.

THE governorship of Oklahoma territory rests between ex-Governor Gear of Iowa and Colonel T. McCoy of South Dakota. If Omaha had the casting vote Governor Gear would be appointed forthwith. Omaha remembers the courtesy of the Iowa ex-congressman and ex-governor with gratitude and she also recalls the fact that the South Dakota gentleman was by no means neighborly when the votes were recorded in the national committee.

SENATOR MANDERSON'S bill requiring transcripts of judgments obtained in the United States courts to be filed with county officers having charge of judgment records is a meritorious and much needed measure. The independence of the United States courts within the states is a matter of considerable concern and the fact that judgments obtained in these courts are not always made of record in the counties where the persons or property affected is located occasions no little confusion.

MINNEAPOLIS has grown over-confident since she captured the national republican convention. Her energetic people are looking out for new fields to conquer, and an over-confident gentleman has entered upon the enterprise of publishing a great monthly magazine. Here the individual and the city are doomed to disappointment. New York holds this ground with a tenacity of which Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco and Boston have sought in vain to deprive her. The great magazines are published in New York and there are enough of them to meet the demand. Minneapolis may as well abandon hope in this direction.

IN THE COILS OF THE GANO.

There was a time when Governor Thayer was on the alert to redress popular grievances and hold to a strict accountability officials who were derelict in their duty. There was a time when Governor Thayer would not have dared to defiantly ignore grave charges affecting not only the efficiency and integrity of his immediate subordinates, but involving in their nature the honest enforcement of laws enacted for the protection of the lives and property of the great mass of our citizens.

But Governor Thayer realizes that this is the last office that he is ever likely to fill and has therefore become recklessly indifferent to public sentiment.

In view of his advanced age and the good record he made during his last term as governor, he should have been inspired by pride to be able to retire from public life with the confidence and respect of the people who have honored him so often and so generously.

It is a sad commentary on the frailty of public men and great reputations that a man who has filled every office within the gift of the people from legislator to governor and United States senator should at the close of his career go into retirement "unwept, unhonored and unsung." Such, however, is the inevitable doom of men of high estate who lower their standard for the sake of the paltry power conferred by an executive office, place their honor within the keeping of the officious of the party and make such men the repository of the highest trusts at their disposal.

When Governor Thayer elings to a man of the stamp of E. C. Carns the governor can truthfully exclaim, "Lord save me from my friends." We say this not in anger, but in sorrow.

Governor Thayer had a staunch friend in THE BEE at all times and on all occasions for more than twenty years, without price and without hope of reward. But in an evil hour Governor Thayer yielded to the counsel of designing men who in times when he needed friends and help had spurned him. With such self-seekers and corrupt time-servers he has been surrounded ever since he made the unseemly scramble for a third term. Under their malign influence he is acting more like a sovereign than a public servant. Like Louis XVI. he exclaims, "I am the state." He resorts as an assault upon his own person the exposure of his disreputable oil inspector and in a lofty and imperious tone declares: "Up to this time I have made my own appointments and recognize no authority above myself."

This autocratic declaration, made to the representative of the democratic World-Herald, speaks volumes and places Governor Thayer before the people of this state in a very unenviable light. It leaves no other inference than that he has either lost his head or is completely within the coils of the bogus oil inspection gang. In either case he is to be pitied more than he is to be blamed.

THE BEET SUGAR QUESTION.

It is to be hoped every member of the Omaha delegation will attend the beet sugar convention at Lincoln. The future of sugar beet culture and beet sugar manufacture is very promising. The \$50,000,000 now sent abroad for beet sugar will be an incentive to stimulate home production for many years, whether bounties be voted or otherwise. The experiments in this section of the union prove beyond question that the soil and climate are adapted to the culture of the beet, and the success attending the manufactories at Grand Island and Norfolk have removed all question as to making the industry profitable.

There can be no doubt whatever that within the next twenty-five years Omaha will be the geographical center of the greatest beet sugar producing region in the world. Whether she will or will not be the commercial center depends upon herself. Nebraska, however, will be dotted over with sugar factories and her farmers will take the lead in the cultivation of sugar beets.

The Omaha delegates to Lincoln should go there to urge the extension of sugar beet culture and endeavor to formulate some plan for inducing capitalists to establish more sugar refineries in this state. Any industry that helps to build up any part of Nebraska helps to build up Omaha.

The question of a state bounty will no doubt be discussed. The Oxnard Sugar company was shabbily treated by the last legislature when the bounty was cut off contrary to the agreement under which the two factories were located in the state, nevertheless the bounty should not be restored as a gratuity to the sugar makers. The sugar beet producers should enjoy some of the benefits of the bounty and its payment should be made to depend upon remunerative prices for sugar beets.

TO PROTECT LIFE STOCK.

The cattle raisers of the west will be interested in a bill that has been introduced in congress to amend the act for the establishment of a bureau of animal industry, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle and to provide means for the suppression and extirpation of pleuropneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals. The measure is designed to promote the exportation of cattle and products of live stock, to increase and facilitate the commerce in cattle, and to remove the obstruction of such commerce with foreign nations and among the states occasioned by the existence of contagious diseases among meat cattle.

The first section of the bill provides for the organization of a bureau of animal industry in the Agricultural department, which shall investigate and report upon the conditions of domestic animals in the United States, the cause of infectious diseases among them, and to enforce rules for the suppression of diseases. Other sections require the secretary of agriculture to prepare rules for the suppression and extirpation of contagious diseases among domestic animals; to promote the exportation of live stock; to make special investigation as to the existence of infectious diseases along the dividing line between the United States and foreign countries, and along the

lines of transportation in the United States; to adopt measures to prevent the exportation of affected live stock from any part of the United States to any foreign port, and prohibiting all railroad companies in the United States, or the owner or master of any vessel, from receiving any diseased live stock from any district or state from which transportation has been prohibited by the secretary of agriculture. Adequate penalties are provided for a violation of the law, and United States district attorneys are required to prosecute violators.

In view of the fact that renewed efforts are to be made to induce the British government to remove the restrictions upon American cattle entering Great Britain, as well as the desirability of more fully reassuring all European countries of the intention of the United States to maintain the strictest possible inspection of cattle and meats for export, the expediency of the proposed legislation admits of no question. The good effect of the meat inspection law in overcoming the prejudice of France and Germany against the hog products of this country has demonstrated that European governments are willing to be convinced of the desire of this country to prevent the exportation of any but healthy cattle and meats, and this is only to be accomplished through stringent legislation thoroughly enforced. We must be in a position to satisfy foreign countries that every possible precaution is taken to arrest the progress of contagious diseases whenever they appear, and every means used to extirpate such diseases.

The proposed measure contemplates this, and undoubtedly the secretary of agriculture is in full sympathy with its provisions. Our foreign commerce in cattle and meats is large and steadily growing, but its permanence and more rapid increase depend largely upon just legislation properly enforced.

A RECIPROcity PROCLAMATION.

Several days ago THE BEE called attention to the fact that the time was close at hand when the president might, pursuant to the authority given him by the reciprocity clause of the tariff law, issue a proclamation suspending the free introduction into the United States of sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides from countries which have not entered into reciprocity arrangements or begun negotiations therefor. The time fixed by the law for such proclamation is January 1, 1892, or any time thereafter when the president shall be satisfied that any country producing and exporting the specified articles is imposing reciprocally unequal and unreasonable duties upon the agricultural or other products of the United States, and it is announced that President Harrison is preparing a proclamation which devotes to the power and duty thus conferred on him.

The commercial importance of this action will be very great, as the effect will be to exclude from the American market, in whole or in part, the principal products of a number of countries so long as they fail to take advantage of the reciprocity policy of the United States. Reciprocal trade arrangements have been effected or are being negotiated with some sixteen countries, but nearly double that number, which produce one or more of the articles named as subject to suspension of free introduction into the United States, will be affected by the proclamation. These include most of the countries of South America, though the most important of them, except the Argentine republic, have entered into or are negotiating for reciprocity; all the West Indies, except the British; two of the countries of Central America; China, Japan, and other countries. It will thus be seen that the proclamation may have a very widespread influence upon our commercial relations, but it is possible that the president will not find that every country producing sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, or any of such articles, imposes unequal and unreasonable duties on American products. In any event, however, the proclamation cannot but be far-reaching in its effect, and the ultimate result, it is not to be doubted, will be a great extension of the reciprocity policy.

No nation has ever adopted a more aggressive commercial policy than is involved in the action which has been taken by the president to take, but there is every reason to believe that results will justify the wisdom of the course. The United States offers free to certain products the best market in the world. In exchange for a fair and equitable policy with respect to our agricultural and other products, and any country that declines to accept a proposition so essentially just cannot reasonably complain if excluded from our commercial favor. Moreover, it is obviously the duty of this nation to stand by the country that makes reasonable concessions in order to have closer trade relations with us. A single example will suffice for illustration. Brazil exports over \$2,000,000 worth of hides to this country. For the continued free admission of this product the Brazilian government has granted us a fair return. Would not the people of Brazil have just cause of complaint if we should continue to allow hides to come in from the Argentine Republic without any reciprocal return? Mexico is a large exporter of hides to the United States. How can we reasonably ask concessions from that country for the free admission of its hides if we allow that product of the Argentine Republic to continue to come in without any concession? We must keep faith with our commercial allies or reciprocity would speedily become a byword and the fabric laid to pieces. The proclamation of the president will be an assurance that we mean to keep faith and its effect will be to rapidly extend reciprocal trade arrangements.

THE COURSE OF GOVERNOR HILL.

The course of Governor Hill of New York in retaining possession of that office after his election as a United States senator, and even refusing to yield it when congress assembled, is quite characteristic of the man, but it is said that the republicans of the senate are not disposed to regard it as a matter of no consequence. It is suggested

that when Mr. Hill comes forward next month to take the oath of office as a senator he may be met with a protest from some of the republicans of that body, and it is possible that it will be found that he has abandoned all legitimate claim to his senatorial seat. At any rate the matter is being discussed, and if there is any proper way in which Mr. Hill can be made an example of its adoption would establish a wholesome precedent. The motives of Hill in holding on to the governorship are well understood, the chief one being his desire to keep his grip on the democratic machine in New York as long as possible, for what purpose his effort to steal the legislature explains. There is not a more unscrupulous politician in this country than David Bennett Hill, and it will be well for the country when his opportunities for mischief are brought to an end.

A STIFF is to be instituted, by authority of the attorney general of the United States, to test the question whether railroad companies, in issuing free passes, violate the interstate commerce law. The act permits railroads to give free carriage to their officers and employees, and they may exchange passes and tickets with each other, but this limited permission has never been strictly adhered to, at least by most roads. In fact the issuance of free passes has become almost as common as before the interstate commerce law was passed, and some of the railroads claim that there is no legal restriction upon such action. It is understood that the government is anxious to obtain a judicial construction of the act upon this point, and the issue will be made upon the question whether or not there is a prohibition against passes included in the clause providing that no rates shall be given either more or less than the fixed schedule of the road.

There has been a sharp contest over this question in New Hampshire, and it is not unlikely that it is through the influence of Senator Chandler of that state that the Department of Justice has concluded to make a test case.

A TENTH ward would add two more councilmen at \$800 each per annum to the city legislature. It is barely possible the genial suburban gentlemen who are so anxious for another ward are more ambitious to be members of that body than to benefit the community at large.

MAJOR CUSHING might have done this city a service, had he declined to sign the warrants for the payment of election officers. A mandamus would have brought the questions to an issue and the courts would have ended the controversy.

CITY CLERK GROVES has thus far found \$300,000 worth of railroad real estate. Perhaps if he had begun his search earlier he would have been able to find a million dollars worth.

SHERIFF-ELECT BENNETT is right in selecting his own deputies without regard to political or factional pressure.

THE PATH TO UTOPIA.

Chicago Times. There are a good many cranks in congress this year, but if their presence there frighten Wall street men away from the capital they may count upon re-election.

UNPROFITABLE ARROGANCE.

St. Louis Globe. The telegrapher's strike along the Southern Pacific line is growing. It never pays any corporation, however great, to refuse to heed or hear the grievances of employees.

DEAD AND BURIED.

New York Sun. The subtlety scheme of the farmers alliance has been buried under a cairn. The stones that have just been laid over its coffin by the state granges of Michigan, Illinois and Iowa are big and heavy.

THE EVERY BIRD, ETC.

St. Louis City Journal. Omaha is once more turning a lancing eye in the direction of northern Nebraska. The trouble with Omaha is that it has done nothing but look that way while Sioux City has been building railroads there.

"REFORM" PRESS DYING WAIL.

St. Louis Globe. We need \$25 on subscriptions without delay. -Nation. It seems to us that every rebel sheet in the state, from Jay Burrows' paper down to the Nation, is making a noise that resembles the groans very much. Another such gasp and all will be still.

ONLY AN INFANT INDUSTRY.

Grand Island Independent. This beet sugar industry is still in its experimental stage. Much has been learned, but there is much to learn yet concerning the cultivation of that crop which promises to make Nebraska one of the richest and most prosperous of the northwestern states.

SYMPTOMS OF A RAID.

Chicago Mail. Dispatches from New York say that Jay Gould is being tightly squeezed by Wall street gamblers and that he may lose many millions before he succeeds in extricating himself. Close observers have noticed that such a rumor usually precedes Jason's successful raids after the golden fleece.

A PRACTICABLE SUGGESTION.

Capitalist Commercial. Hello, Mr. Wagonmaker! What prospect is there that congress will take favorable action on your proposition to equip country postoffices with the telephone service? The suggestion is a practicable and good one, and we do not know but that after a while it would be well to make this experiment in a moderate way with the telegraph.

TAMMANY'S OPEN SESAME.

New York Telegram. There is joy in Tammany hall and dismay on the floor of congress. One of the first acts of the new speaker was to hand Police Commissioner Martin this note: House of Representatives—To all doorkeepers—Admit Mr. Martin and his friends whenever they want to.

CHARLES E. CRISP.

This promptly is this congress getting under way, and Tammany evidently does not mean to be a deadhead in the enterprise.

AN EPIDEMIC OF CRANKY.

Chicago Tribune. The recent attempt to assassinate Rev. Dr. Hall in New York has precipitated a veritable cyclone of crankery of the violent sort. It was followed by the attempt to kill Russell Sage by an explosion of dynamite. A day or two after this occurrence Conrad Harris, a retired merchant of New York city, received an anonymous letter demanding \$500 within two days, in which the writer said: "If you

don't take notice of this, my request, you will be the next Russell Sage, and I will blow your brains in the air." Mr. Harris wisely and promptly gave the letter to the police, and the writer soon was apprehended. The next victim of a crank plot was Edward Murphy of Troy, the democratic state chairman of New York, who was attacked by a lunatic with a hatchet and narrowly escaped death. The crank in this case had been discharged from the insane hospital of the Poughkeepsie insane asylum as cured, and declared to be harmless by the asylum physicians. On the same day a German named George Landik was arrested in New York upon the complaint of one Jacob Beck, who stated that Landik had made overtures to him to blow up a bank. The latest outbreak of dangerous crankery in Kansas City, where David B. Boals, the banker, who had recently been kidnapped, has been threatened with death by dynamite if the police hunt for the kidnapers is not stopped at once.

Mrs. Grant's Pathetic Protest.

Chicago Tribune. "I buried my husband because I wanted him near me. I wanted him where I could go to him. My children are near me here. Jesse, my son, lives with me. My son Ulysses lives at Salem Center, Westchester county, whence he can come to me readily, and his children live with me today. I am growing old. It is not easy for me to change my residence at command.

"But I cannot fight a whole congress. My husband was a public man and I have been schooled to feel that he belonged to the public.

"Perhaps the public is entitled to him, even against me. If a majority of the people want him removed, I suppose they will do it. I cannot help myself."

There was something indescribably pathetic in the way Mrs. Grant expressed her helplessness. Then she resumed almost passionately:

"Why do they do it? Washington lies at Salem, Vermont, and they have built a great monument to him at the capitol. Why can't they let the general rest where I laid him!

"They are building a splendid monument over the general's tomb at Riverside. Recently they removed him to that mausoleum where I had hoped he would rest forever."

HO HAS A LEVEL HEAD.

Chicago Tribune. In the district court at Omaha the other day, refused to grant a divorce to an applicant whose only charge against her "lord and master" that could be substantiated was laziness. Judge Hopewell's head is level. If laziness is to be accounted a ground for divorce what will become of posterity and the great social system of marriage!

NOT A THANKLESS JOB.

Howells Journal: THE OMAHA BEE is still at work showing up the fraud connected with the state inspection of oil. THE BEE is doing a good work.

Nebraska City Press: It is to be hoped that the attempt of THE OMAHA BEE to provide a better system of oil inspection for Nebraska will be the means of giving us a better oil, or that the people will revert to the ever reliable tallow candle or dip. People can't afford to take the chances of using nitroglycerine for the sake of benefiting a few wealthy capitalists.

Superior Times: THE OMAHA BEE is entitled to the thanks of all Nebraska for the good work it has been doing in showing up the inefficiency of the oil inspection law and the fraudulent practices of the oil monopoly. The question of the safety of illuminating oils is one that comes home to every family, and the inspector who passes unsafe oil, as well as the corporation dealer who knowingly sells, is a criminal in every sense of the word.

Hastings Nebraska: The Standard oil company has presented a bill to the charges brought against it by THE OMAHA BEE. It has much as it has thus far not offered one scintilla of defence to the questionable way in which they have evidently been serving the people of the state. Oil inspection in Nebraska seems to have been a baroque of the first magnitude, and if THE BEE's agitation has resulted in the enactment of laws raising the test standard of illuminating oils and causing one of the most heartless monopolies to abide by it, it will be entitled to the thanks of the people of the entire state.

SUPPOSED TO BE FEMALE.

Rocheater Post: So near and yet so far—the soft female voice in the telephone office.

New York Herald: The man who paints the town usually ends by making a picture of himself.

San Francisco Journal: Shakespeare wrote, "throw physic to the dogs," but bootlickers are better than physic to throw at them.

New York Telegram. "They're playin' havoc w' your will, John Anderson, my Joe. They'll prove ye daff, John Anderson, my Joe."

Harper's Bazar: Jack's a pretty hard guess a girl's very correct. Tom—I can tell you a good way to find it out. Jack—How? Tom—Ask her, and then add one-third.

Washington Star. He was cleaving with a pistol, and a man was his neighbor. In a slivering match he made his rival gasp. But in putting down a carpet, though he struck with all his might, he would always miss the target and hit his thumb.

Puck: See—Now that you are graduated, Dick, what are you going to be? He—No! Why, just think what I am!

New York Herald: Mr. Morley (just aroused from blissful oblivion)—It's noisy in the house, but I don't understand their impudence now. I never give another chance to buy a burr, and a box to call me a cuckoo just because it's a new clock!

Aunt's Contribution. To advertise I gave him pain. He won't give me any advice. He won't give me any advice. He won't give me any advice.

Billville Banner: Coroner Jenkins held an inquest yesterday on a drunken man who tried to whip his mother-in-law. There is a good deal of resolution in Billville whiskey, but caused him to get sick.

Five miles from Glacier Creek in the far north of the state of Washington, in the county seat of some printer, on the gate post of the "black" is the sign, "A. H. Hill, for Bill Printers," and the following suggestions will be of use: Breakfast, 2 p. m. Dinner, 2 p. m. Supper, 2 p. m.

New Orleans Picayune: An average man of fifty has spent 6,000 days, or nearly twenty years, in sleep. The only man who sits up with poker that seems an enormous amount of time to waste in bed.

Columbus Post: Some men give a train of thought too light a load for smooth running.

MASCULINE LORDS.

Dorinda A. Alexander. Oft ruled by woman, though themselves are kings. Heretic, vain in smaller things. They do great deeds and great rewards they claim: They're for money, if they die for fame. Mastered by a passion, changed to a freak. He who sits in state, but very seldom breaks. He for himself creates a nation throne. And claims a court to worship him alone. They strike with words, they do not prick. They sit in state, they face home trials ill. They eat the world, and blame the world still.

CORPSE IN THE RESERVOIR.

Disgusting Revelation at the Central Illinois Insane Asylum.

WORSE DETAILS TO BE MADE PUBLIC.

How the Institution Has Been Conducted for Almost Half a Century—Liberals Taken with Female Patients.

CHICAGO BUREAU OF THE BEE, CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 15.

A dispatch from Jacksonville, the seat of the Central Illinois insane asylum, makes the startling assertion that the inmates of the asylum, for thirty-four days—from January 20, 1891, to February 23—were using water drawn from a reservoir in which lay the corpse of William Wilson, an inmate who was drowned in the tank and whose body was not discovered for over a month. Even when the decomposed remains at last were found, the asylum authorities, instead of complying with the law in that respect, failed to have a coroner's inquest as to the cause of death, but the corpse was sent to the dead house, and that was the last ever seen of it. Wilson, who was sent to the asylum from Adams county several years ago, was reported missing January 20, February 23, however, S. S. Hollingshead, engineer of the asylum, notified the superintendent that he had discovered the body of a man floating in the reservoir. The superintendent gave orders not to remove the body until the dinner hour, when all the patients and attendants were to be present. The engineer was instructed not to breathe a word to anyone, for if the news became public the superintendent would have to empty the reservoir, which contained the water used daily by over 1,000 patients. The superintendent's orders were carried out, and only a few of the most trusted employees were let into the secret. Subsequently the body was fished out and taken to the dead house.

How the Institution is Conducted. This was the last ever heard of the body by those who were present at the finding or who assisted in removing it from the reservoir to the dead house. Subsequently the engineer never has been cleaned.

The plant of the Central Illinois hospital for the insane, which is situated at Jacksonville and is one of the most valuable charitable institutions owned by the state. Since 1870 it has been under the superintendency of Dr. Carrel, who, it is said, conducted things to suit himself without any advice from governor or board of trustees. It is said that this is the only hospital of the kind in the state of returns connected with this institution.

Army Officers Transferred. Major William J. Volkmar, who was acting adjutant to General Miles, and who was transferred from St. Louis last summer, has been ordered to Washington, where he will be given a similar position at General Schofield's headquarters. Major Volkmar's place here will be left vacant for the present.

Has Turned Up in Syria. Anton Faris Bennessney, the young Syrian who disappeared so suddenly from Chicago last summer, has turned up in Syria. A. E. Hoskins, Presbyterian missionary at Zah, writes that young Bennessney says that he left Chicago much against his will.

He went to see his uncle about money matters," writes the missionary. "The uncle delayed the completion of business until he had to walk to the station, and then exerted force enough to have him put aboard the train. At New York, it is said, similar tactics were used to get the lad aboard a ship sailing for Beyruth. The uncle is the boy's legal guardian, however, and young Bennessney was kidnapped at the request of the mother of the boy. His young brother has recently died and she desired that her remaining son return home. The young Syrian promises to return to Chicago, leaving Ziah shortly after Easter."

Odds and Ends. It is alleged that a man from Green county called at the asylum some time ago to see his wife, who was a convalescent patient. He called upon her in a cell, and after a few months later she gave birth to a child. The child was adopted by a family in Jacksonville and is at present a living witness of the affair.

A leader of the Christian Endeavor society in the Central Church of Christ, at Thirty-third street and Washington, has been arrested on the charge of theft. His name is William A. Bridgeman, and it is now discovered that he recently completed a term of twelve years at Joliet.

Alderman Kenny's anti-gambling ordinance was passed last evening by the council. It is the principal feature of the ordinance, and includes the man who makes a bet as well as the man whose business is book-making.

A flurry of excitement ran through the republican circles in Chicago today when A. M. Jones, chairman of the republican state committee, and Colonel Isaac Clements, pension agent, each received and read to their friends a letter from Asa Matthews, stating that he had been elected as a member of the senate of the most formidable opponents to the re-nomination of Governor Fifer.

Certain enterprising florists have scandalized the West Side by sending couriers to mortgage households and soliciting from relatives of the deceased orders for floral designs for funeral services.

Natural gas in paying quantity has been found on a farm in the limits of the town of Odel on the Alton road, eighty-two miles from Chicago.

A girl named Addie Hunter, whose disappearance from Kickapoo, Ill., three years ago created a considerable stir at the time, and the belief that she had committed suicide in the river, has been found on a farm near Wichita, Kan., where she wandered while suffering from temporary aberration caused by mental derangement.

A Chicago drummer took morphine at Frankfort, Ind., and was supposed to be dead, but when the coroner carried his body up in bed and demanded to know what all the noise was about.

Mr. George H. Morrill of Washington, curator of the geological survey, has been invited for the fair illustrating the action of volcanoes.

Western People in Chicago.

The following western people are in Chicago: At the Grand Pacific—Lloyd Selby, Centerville, Ia.; F. H. Gilcrest, Kearney; W. McNamee, Sioux Falls, Ia.; C. E. Perkins, Miss Perkins, Burlington, Ia.

At the Palmer—Mr. and Mrs. Linderman, Clarinda, Ia.; Mrs. G. W. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. John Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Hall, Omaha; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Truesdell, Sioux City, Ia.; A. C. Barber, A. C. Goger, Fremont; Mr. and Mrs. L. A. McMurtry, Webster City, Ia.

At the Wellington—L. P. Prest, Robert Kraus, Davenport, Ia.; J. C. Stacy, Des Moines, Ia.; C. E. Allen, Des Moines, Ia.; At the Auditorium—R. Campbell, Inde-

SEVENTEEN MEN HAVE ENLISTED BUT MORE WILL FOLLOW.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15.—Tennessee has a standing army. At present it consists of only sixteen men and it is sleeping in nine tents, but it gives promise of growing. The army is bivouacked on Capitol hill awaiting orders to march to Hixsville. The army arrived here from Memphis yesterday under command of General Crocker. The state officers are not very talkative, but it was learned that these sixteen men had been sworn in the service for one year and that it is the intention to swear in another 150. It is impracticable to take the regular militia, as many of them could not leave their homes, and a sufficient guard must be employed. They will be regularly equipped as soldiers, and fifty men placed at each of the branch prisons at Cook creek, Breckville and Divers Springs. There will be in addition a civil guard of fifty men at each place.

Although everyone knowing the facts details to talk. It is the intention to return the convicts to the branch prisons within the next few days. It is said that the matter rests entirely with the session. The state guard of prison inspectors passed an order some time ago for the return of the convicts whenever the session shall have provided safe quarters and a sufficient guard. There was some trouble about who was to pay for the guards, and as the state will have militia equal to the number of civil guards, it is expected that the session will pass an act one-half the expenses. Dr. Morrow, in an interview, stated that the session were ready to pass an act