# THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Dully Ree (without Sunday) One Year.
Lufly and Sunday, One Year.
Six Months
Firee Months Three Months.
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# The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors

THE BEE BUILDING.							
Cou Geo. I fublishi	STATEMI Nebraska nty of Dou i, Tzschuci nz compai sctual elre week endi	glas. (* s. secret) y, does	s. iry of T solompi	ng Bei y sweai			
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Sworn to before me and December, A. D. 180
presence this 19th day of December, A. D. 180
N. P. Fett,
SEAL.
Notary Public. Notary Public.
The growth of the average daily circulation of The Bac for six years is shown in the following table:

	1586	1887	1888	1880	1800	189
January	10,378	16.208	15,200	18,574	19,555	28,
February	10,395	14,198	15,968	18,000	18,701	25.1
March	11.537	14,400	19,680	18,854	20,815	24.6
April	12,101	14,316	18,744	18,650	20,564	21,1
May	12,439	14.227	17.151	18,65%	20,180	25.5
June	12,206	14.147	19,243	18,655	20,301	200
July	12,314	14,090	18,033	18.735	20,032	27.0
August	12.464	14,151	18,183	18,851	20,750	27,1
Eeptember	13,030	14,349	18,154	18,710	20,870	25
October	12,989	14,333	18,084	18,397	20,762	125.
November	13,348	15,226	19,086	19,310	22,180	24.
December	12,237	15,941	18,223	20,048	23,471	***

ORGANIZED charity is effective benev-

EMPEROR WILLIAM continues to be the most picturesque and original monarch in all Europe.

THE New York banks now hold \$19.-165,000 in excess of the legal requirements. What better proof can there be of the fact that there is enough money in the country to carry on all the business there is to transact?

As a letter writer Mills is more direct as well as more forceful than the gentleman practicing law on Williams street in New York who so frequently takes his pen in hand. Speaker Crisp cannot fail to gather Mr. Mills' entire meaning.

THE European nations in the triple alliance are about as harmonious in their views of government as the members of the old time tripartite railway compact which paid our friend and former fellow citizen, E. P. Vining, a princely salary as a commissioner.

WILLIAM PITT KELLOGG of Louisiana has again entered the political arena. He was elected a member of the state central committee over ex-Governor Warmoth to fill a vacancy. Mr. Kellogg's re-entry into politics in Louisiana may be taken as an assurance that the famous Lousiagian sees a fighting chance for something in view of the split in the democratic ranks.

Some men have greatness thrust upon them. According to his Omaha organ, which is to be remunerated by a \$6-a-day sinecure for the man who runs its Washington washstand, Mr. Bryan is an intellectual Colossus. His marvelous genius will shine resplendent like a comet in the political skies and startle mankind with its effusions of sky-rocket oratory and sky-scraping pathos.

THE beet sugar convention at Lincoln proved a most gratifying success. It has been the means of concentrating a great deal of information regarding this promising industry which can be disseminated by those who participated in the proceedings and through the published accounts of the meeting. The fact cannot be too frequently emphasized that the beet sugar industry promises immense results in this country and farmers and people generally should be taught to appreciate its importance.

THE Cherokee commission has finally reached a provisional agreement for the purchase of the Cherokee outlet or strip from the Cherokee nation. Chief Mayes, who stood most in the way of successful negotiations, having recently died, it is quite probable the sale will be confirmed by the national council. This will open to white settlement a fine tract of land lying on the northern border of Oklahoma and Indian Territory containing 6,000,000 acres. It will invite another rush of settlers and will afford land sharks and railroad construction rings a profitable opening.

THE president stated in his message that the only preliminary point unsettled in regard to the Bering sea arbitration was the selection of arbitrators. This has been disposed of, the number and powers of the arbitrators having been fixed, and a Washington dispatch says it is confidently expected that the appointment of arbitrators and the terms of arbitration will be announced in a few days. So far as the terms are concerned they are already known from the correspondence defining them. The real gist of the matter in dispute is found in this question submitted by Secretary Biaine to Lord Salisbury: "What are now the rights of the United States as to the fur seal fisheries in the waters of the Bering sea outside of the ordinary territorial limits?" An answer to this question will practically settle the controversy. Our government claims a control over these waters, and the inhabitants thereof, outside of the territorial limit, and if this claim is allowed there is practically nothing more to ask for. Both countries are to be congratulated upon the fact that this long-pending dispute is at last to be decided by the peaceful method of arbitration.

DEATH OF SENATOR PLUMB.

The sudden death of Senator Plumb of Kansas, stricken down in the maturity of his powers, impressively suggests the uncertainty of human life. If the deceased had any warning of the stroke of apoplexy that killed him it was brief. He was in his seat in the senate Friday last and one of the reported incidents of the executive seswhich confirmations were being rushed through. He instanced the fact that on the previous day over 300 nominations had been confirmed in thirty-five minutes, and he expressed the opinion that it would not cause a great amount of disarrangement in the public service if confirmations were delayed a day or even a week while the character and fitness of the nominees were made a subject of inquiry.

Senator Plumb was in the middle of his third term in the United States senate, having first taken his seat in that body March 4, 1877. His career was a good example of what may be accomplished in this country, in the pursuit of politics, by patient industry and indefatigable effort. Though not distinguished for great ability, Mr. Plumb had attained high rank as an intelligent, careful and industrious legislator. He took an active part in the deliberations of the senate, and his views and opinions commanded respectful consideration. He was essentially practical, and this characteristic marked his speeches on public questions, which he studied with care and thoroughness, Always a republican, Mr. Plumb nevertheless held views regarding some questions opposed to those of a majority of the party, and he did not hesitate to avow and defend them. Thus, with regard to the tariff, while he believed in protecting American industries and American labor, he would have extended the free list to embrace some articles of general use which do not need to be protected and from which the government derives little

revenue. In the death of Senator Plumb the state of Kansas loses a capable and zealous representative of her interests in the national congress, one whose place it will not be easy to fill, and the nation an honorable and patriotic citizen. The term for which Mr. Plumb was elected will expire March 3, 1895. The duty of appointing his successor, pending a choice by the next legislature to be elected in 1892, will devolve upon Governor Humphreys, so that he will be succeeded by a republican.

### A MIXED SITUATION.

The democratic situation is very much mixed. How it is to be got into orderly and harmonious form preparatory to the campaign of next year presents an interesting problem that is just now perplexing more than one democratic leader. In the first place there is unquestionably a strong feeling of antagonism on the part of the friends of Mr. Mills in the house of representatives toward the men who elected Mr. Crisp speaker, and they threaten to make this conspicuously apparent at the very first opportunity that offers. One of them was recently reported to have said that as soon as the house gets down to practical business the element which opposed Mr. Mills will find they are not going to have matters all their own way. It would seem that the Crisp element are quite prepared for this and that the speaker himself can be depended upon to meet at least half way any factional hostility that may be shown.

The correspondence between Speaker Crisp and Mr. Mills regarding committee assignments for the latter is significant. The proposal to give Mills the second place on the committee on ways and means clearly indicates the intention to constitute that committee with reference to a policy of tariff changes such as has been suggested by Mr. Springer, and which is quite different from what the Cleveland and Mills tariff reformers have expected to do. Of course Mr. Mills declined the tender, and that conspicuous and earnest champion of democratic tariff reform will not be a member of the ways and means committee. How will his followers receive this treatment of their leader, and what is to become of the chances of Mr. Cleveland, if a democratic house of representatives ignores his tariff views and refuses to make a platform for him by adopting a general measure of tariff revision? Another complication arises out of the silver question. The election of Mr. Crisp speaker was largely due to the fact that he is strongly in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, but it is said that he is now disposed to drop that question for the present. It appears that ex-Congressman Collins of Massachusetts has been to see Mr. Crisp and succeeded in convincing him that free coinage legislation at this session would be fata! to the party. It is very likely, however, that a large number of the democrats of the house will decline to accept this view and will insist that the party shall clearly define its position on the free coinage issue, in which event party harmony may be seriously disturbed. Indeed it seems hardly possible that with the strong factional feeling that exists, and the diversity of opinions as to the course the party should pursue regarding the most important questions of public policy, that harmony can be brought about and maintained. The speaker has said that he will appounce the committees this week, and it is understood he expects the composition of some of them will raise the biggest kind of trouble. Al-

### absolute complacency. CORN FOR RUSSIA.

together the democratic situation is one

which republicans can contemplate with

Following up the suggestion of Secretary Rusk and Senator Paddock, Governor Thayer has called upon the people of Nebraska to contribute a train load of corn to be shipped to the famine districts of Russia. Notwithstanding the tiresome length of his letter, the gov-

subject in hand and collect the contributions.

It is highly proper that this state, which is the banner corn producing commonwealth of the union, should initiate this movement. Minnesota, the greatest wheat growing country in America, is successfully engineering a project for forwarding a ship load of flour. There are 20,000,000 famine sion of that day was a talk by him stricken peasants in Russia. The failto the senate upon the careless way in ures of crops in Europe make it quite probable that comparatively little food can be contributed from neighboring nations, and it is generally admitted that the realm of the exar will not be able to care for its suffering people. The benevolence of the civilized world must be depended upon to save these destitute people. Contributions of special food products of districts is the most practicable method of meeting the demand. A car load of corn from each county in this state would make a grand train load to be shipped to Russia and it is believed every corn-grower in the state this year can spare a little from each acre for so beneficent a purpose.

NOT SNEAKING AWAY. In the first week of November the Omaha police commission requested the publishers of the Omaha dailies to submit sworn statements of the circulation in Douglas county of their morning and evening editions. The business manager of THE BEE filed his sworn certificate of circulation in exact compliance with the directions of the board, giving the aggregate number of papers circulated during the month of October in Douglas county for the morning and evening editions, separately.

Not so with the World-Herald, With its usual tactics of evasion and duplicity that concern filed a sworn certificate of one Dox, who is Hitchcock's man Friday in the manufacture of circulation affidavits, covering the entire circulation of all the daily editions of that sheet. Hitchcock himself, when requested by the board to present separate exhibits, persisted in his imposture and had the insolence to demand that the evening edition of THE BEE should be offset by the aggregate circulation of both editions of the World-Herald. Thereupon the board passed a resolution declaring that THE EVENING BEE was the paper of largest circulation in Douglas county. This resolution operated as a notice to all applicants for liquor and drug licenses to insert their legal notices in the columns of THE BEE.

THE BEE did not crow over this victory. It has held undisputed position as the most widely circulated daily in Omaha both before and since the high license law was enacted. It has never been dislodged in its supremacy in the newspaper field, and is not likely to be by the World-Herald under its present

imbecile and unprincipled proprietor. Instead of submitting gracefully to the inevitable, Hitchcock followed up his repulse in trying to bulldoze the police commission with an attack upon the veracity of THE BEE's sworn circulation statement, coupling his malicious invendoes with an assertion that a fraudulent circular had been issued by the publishers of THE BEE to their advertising patrons last spring in which the total circulation of THE BEE was represented as the circulation of the evening edition alone. Hitchcock lied deliberately when he made this statement and he knew that he lied. Copies of the circular in question still in possession of Omaha merchants completely refute the charge. THE BEE very naturally repelled this underhanded and uncalled for assault and incidently discredited the World-Herald affidavit of alleged circulation in Douglas county and pronounced it as padded

out to suit the occasion. Ten days after this article had appeared in print and while the editor of THE BEE was absent from the state, G. M. Hitchcock filed a complaint of criminal libel against him in the police court. Ten days gave him time enough to have the circulation records and lists doctored and re-arranged so they would fully correspond with the bogus claims of his sheet. But even with all this advantage he insists that the county of Douglas shall bear the expense of a great farce ostensibly gotten up to vindicate himself, but in reality to humbug advertisers. And because the attempt to load this county up with the enormous cost of farcical and malicious prosecution is resisted from the outset by the interposition of legal barriers, this wretched newspaper wrecker goes out of his way to make another cowardly thrust. He says:

Mr. Rosewater, the defendant in the case is particularly backward about coming forward. He erects every possible legal barrier to obstruct the state in getting at the authorship of the editorial and skulks behind every technicality which his attorney can point out.

To sneak away from the case in this way is eminently characteristic of the man whose paper published such a defamatory, ground-

less and reckless accusation. Rosewater has never sneaked away from any contest. If Hitchcock wants to vindicate himself let him bring suit for damages in the civil courts and he will be cheerfully accommodated. THE BEE Publishing company is responsible for any amount a jury will give him in a court of justice. But he does not hanker after such a vindication. He knows that the costs would mount up to thousands of dollars, and he would have them to pay before he got through. All he wants is notoriety, and if he persists in it he may get more than he has bargained for.

THE proposition to establish a permanent census bureau is meeting with favorable consideration from the commercial bodies of the country, and it is certain to grow in popularity the more it is discussed. The class of statistics such a bureau would supply is needed constantly for instruction in legislation and should be supplied annually instead of once in ten years. Another consideration in connection with such a bureau is that it would give a trained corps of statisticians, who would be of inestimable value in organizing the ernor's proposition will meet with favor | work at each decennial census. The among our people. The details of the prospect of inducing the present conplan as proposed by Labor Commissioner gress to establish a permanent bu-Ludden have also been announced and read may not be entirely favornow it remains for the boards of trade, able, owing to the purpose of

penses right and left, regardless of the interests of tipespublic service, but this is not a reason for deferring the agitation of the subject.

THE managers of the Interstate Bridge company again announce that they are about to begin work on their bridge across the Missouri river. It is to be hoped they are in earnest.

THE telephone company, smelling the battle from afar, will take the initiative and go into the ground with its wires forthwith. The telephone company is farsighted and shrewd. THE Real Estate Owners association is

on the right track. It should not cease

to work for economical and honest as well as efficient and progressive local government. THE two-mile limit saloonkeepers will show great discretion if they come down

FROZEN sand may not be a good foundation for paving, but it promises well as a basis for investigations into the

with \$500 apiece and solicit a dismissal

of the suits for violation of the Slocumb

methods of inspecting public work. MAJOR BIRKHAUSER'S notions about street cleaning are as vacillating and uncertain as his record. They are also about as murky and dense.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER BERLIN returns from the Missouri River Improvement convention full of enthusiasm for appropriations. GENERAL RETRENCHMENT should be

# given command of the city offices forth-

The Watchword. Philadelphia Press.

Reciprocity is still the watchword of this administration, and while a confused jumble and jabber about tariff reform and free trade distinguishes the conferences of democrats, the republican leaders are of one mind.

### A Monumental Fact.

Chlarjo Tribune, "War has slain its thousands," exclaims the Buffalo Express, "but the deadly gradecrossing has slain its tens of thousands." Fiction never looks so insignificant, so helpless, so commonplace, as when it bumps against a fact like this.

### Useless Advice.

Phila leighia Record. The Minnesota alliance has issued another hold-your-wheat circular, the facts and arguments of which are of much wider application than state boundary tines. Yet, it will be a very difficult matter to estimate even approximately the effect of such sussion so long as car famines and glutted elevators shall interpose a check to the marketing of the vast body of grain already enroute to the seaboard.

A Needless Anti-Confederate Law. St. Lauis Globe-Democrat.

The bill introduced by Senator Daniel of Virginia to repeal the law which prohibits ex-confederate officers from serving in the army or navy of the United States ought to be passed. Measures of like purport were proposed before, but they were lost sight of in the pressure of degistation which congressmen deemed more urgent. We trust that this bill will have better fortune.

### Away with the Man-Killers.

Philadelphia Record. Cullom's bill to provide for the adoption and use of a uniform automatic car coupler is a move in the interest of humanity which has several times been officially urged by the president, and the enforcement of which should not involve any serious mechanical or other difficulty. In fact the chief difficulty would probably be to make a choice among the multifarious devices offered.

#### Life is Too Short. Chicago Mail.

The distinguished editor of the London Telegraph, who at present is engaged in a laudable pursuit after American free silver. says that the papers of this country are too careless in their style. No piece of newspaper work, he holds, should be turned out in less than three bours. If Sir Edwin hopes to secure a position as reporter on any American newspaper he would do well to modify his views materially. Imagine a night-police reporter handling a big fire at 2 o'clock in the morning according to the Arnold system!

## SETILERS' RIGHTS.

While Uncle Sam means to do right in dealing with his customers, people who buy land from him often find him hard to get along with. He has so much land, and he is engaged in so many different transactions, that he has to conduct his pusiness on an extravagantly complicated system. He has no personal acquaintance with the settlers on his domain-he does not know which are honest and which are trying to cheat himand so he has to assume as a working theory that great care must be exercised by him in every instance.

When a man files on a piece of land to which there are no other claimants and all his evidence is perfectly straight, and there is nothing to jog his case out of the ordinary rut, he may transact his business through the local land office and in the course of time receive his patent. But when there is the least irregularity or the slightest contest, so that a question is raised for the special consideration of the general land office, the claimant becomes helpless without a representative in Washington. No local attorney, no matter how bright, can be of service to him. He must bave somebody who is stationed permanently at the capital, who is thoroughly familiar with the intricacles of the huge machine controlled by the commissioner of public lands, and who knows just the course taken by each class of claims, and just the points at which a claim is likely to stick or become sidetracked.

This is precisely the position of THE BEE Bureau of Claims, When a man has a contest on his hands, for when his patent has been unreasonably delayed and dunning letters have no effect, or when he is unable to complete his title through no fault of his own, and wants to get his money back, or when mistaken surveys have led him to give a wrong description of his land. or when any one of a thousand other mischances has interfered with the orderly course of procedure in his case, this bureau, backed by the resources and endorsed by the reputation of three of the greatest newspapers in the west, is ready, at a pominal charge, to employ its intimate knowledge of iand office methods to the removal of the difficulty. The claimant pays nothing uctil his patent or his money, as the case may be, is procured, and very little then. To send a local attorney on to try to do what Tun Bun Bureau of Claims does easily and promptly for \$10 would cost several hundred, and then the chances are that he would not succeed.

churches and other societies to take the | the democratic bouse to cut down ex- | Bureau of Claims has secured the allowance | terium.

in Washington city of three pension claims. One of these claimants is a resident of Omaha, another of Kearney and the third

lives at Kennard. The Omaha claimant is Mrs. Annie M. Lewis, a professional nurse of 1806 South Fifteenth street. Hers was a widow's claim her husband having been shot and wounded in the war, from the effects of which injury the died shortly after. He was a private in the Eighth regiment of Lynn, Massachusetts, volunteers. Mrs. Lewis placed her claim for a pension in the hands of a Boston lawyer and for five years he value tried to get it allowed. She became impatient and vexed with the attorney, and was about to give up the idea of ever getting a settlement, when she learned how Tan Bre Bureau expedited matters in the handling of claums.

The Boston attorney had overlooked cer-

tain features in the prosecution of the claim and that was the reason Mrs. Lewis could not get her pension. She applied to and was advised by THE BEE Bureau what to do when the defect of the claim was pointed out to her. She acted under the advice of the bureau and within two weeks she was overjoyed to be informed through the columns of THE BEE that her claim had been allowed. Mrs. Lowis was very much pleased and was very grateful for what the bureau had gratuitoudy done for her. She will now

get a quarterly pension.

The claimant at Kearney is H. R. Haiderman, an old and feeble man. He also had his claim in the hands of an attorney, but transferred it to The Beg bureau and got it. James A. Bates of 1611 Avenue E. Kearney, was given power of attorney when the claim was presented to the bureau, Mary S. French of Kennard, Neb., was a

widow claimant. Her husband, Harvey S French, was in company B, Fifth regiment of the Michigan volunteers. Her claim was in the hands of Blair attorneys, who failed for some reason to get it allowed. Her sonin-law, M. A. Finner of this city, got the burean to take hold of it, applying August 24 last. The bureau was soon successful in getting the claim allowed.

### GENERAL PATRICK E. CONNOR.

The announcement of the death of General Patrick Edward Connor in Salt Lake City will cause profound sorrow in every pioneer nome in the west. To Salt Lake City he was a guardian, a protector, when assassination was rife; to Utah, a deliverer from "Danite" domination; thousands of emigrants who crossed the mountains in the early '60s owe their lives to him; and in his death the nation loses one of the bravest soldiers that ever led the vanguard of civilization through

the wilderness of savagery.

General Connor was a soldier of the old regime. He enlisted as a private in the First Dragoons during the war with the Seminoles in Florida in 1833, remaining with the company until the breaking out of the Mexican war, meanwhile being promoted to a licutenancy for gallant conduct on the field. At the battle of Buena Vista he was almost riddled with Mexican bullets, receiving wounds in the legs, arms and chest. The wounds, however, did not prove serious and at the breaking out of the rebellion he was

eager to battle again for his country.

From 1858 to 1863 the federal government was annoyed and irritated by the numerous crimes perpetrated on emigrants crossing the nountains. The overland trail was beset by hostile Indians, desperadoes in search of plunder, and the murderous army of Brigham Young. How many innocent victims were massacred in these four years will never be known, but those that were recorded were so numerous that the govern-ment was forced to action. No thorough system of protection was undertaken unti the organization of the California and Nevada volunteers in 1862, and General, then Colonel Councer placed in command. The command, consisting of one brigade and a light battery, was ordered to Salt Lake, which point was reached in October, 1862. Under an agree ment made with Brigam Young by Buchanan's "peace commissioners" in 1858, it was stipulated that the foderal army should not be stationed within forty miles of the city, and that should the army, from any reasonable cause, be compelled to march through the "neutral" forty miles, it should

do so without halting.

To: Brigham Young and the Mormon "army" the violation of this absurd treaty by Colonel Connor was a grievous offense. The command was encamped on the banks of the Jordan. Brigham sent a bishop to Colonel Conner to inform him that the government had exempted the locality from occupation by federal troops; that his presence was not desired and that he must retire at once. Colonel Connor neard the bishop through and

Bishop, will you tell Mr. Young that we've marched many a long mile, and that we're tired! We find good camping ground here, well drained and watered. we're comfortablewhere we are and we don't want to retire unless we have to. And tell Mr. Young that if we do retire 'twill be to the front-down into Salt Lake, with our guns in the main streets

and my headquarters in the president's house. That's all, bishop." Brigham Young comprehended the temper of that speech, and wisely refrained from molesting the command. The permanent camp then established is the Fort Douglas of today, which stands on the heights over-looking Salt Lake City, and is one of the finest posts in the United States.

With the advent of Colonel Connor and his command began what is popularly styled the "Golden age" of the gentiles of Utah. For four years he protected the rights of American citizens, and assisted hundreds of dissenting Mormons to escape from Utah. Life and property was secure. Federal courts and federal officials were upheid in performing their duties, and the system of outlying posts established gave security to emigrants on the mountain trails. His administration was a perfect success, and laid the foundation of a strong gentile colony, the nucleus of the present aggressive and progressive anti-Mormon population of the ter-

ritory.

Colonel Connor's labors were not confined to overawing the emissaries of Brigham Young. In 1863 the Bannocks and Shoshones broke out and raided the whole country north of Salt Lake. Colonel Connor set out after them. He made forced marches to the north encountered the hostiles and killed or captured the entire force of Indians, putting a quietus on the outbreak very suddenly. In that engagement he lost thirty-four men, killed and wounded. In 1864 he was made brigadier general and

was placed in command of the district of the which embraced the country from old Fort Kearney to Sait Lake, and as far north as the boundary line of the United States Captain Palmer, now of Omaha, was his assistant adjutant general. In 1865 General Connor organized an expedition composed of 50 soldiers and eighty Indians against the Chovennes and Arapahoes and marched north way of Fort Laramie to Tongue river in August, between Tongue river and Rose bud, he encountered the hostiles and com-pletely demolished them in a hard fought bat tle. There were about 700 Indian warriors together with their women and children, and the little band of soldiers charged upon them and put the whole village to flight. One hundred and thirteen Indians and fifteen soldiers were killed and 1,200 Indian ponies

In 1866 he was mustered out of the service as brigadier general of volunteers and engaged in the mining business. He was brev-eted major general for gallant services in the campaigns mentioned above.

In the ups and downs or mining General conner made and lost several fortunes, and died a poor man. Adout one year ago the secretary of war assigned General Conner a burial lot by the side of the men who were killed in the Indian battles in which General Connor commanded, and that is all that the government did for him, excepting to grant hima pension of \$18a month for services in the Mexican war. A bill was introduced during the present term of congress to place General Conner on the retired list with the rank and pay of a brigadier general, but the effort was too late. He is gone where salaries are not needed. He leaves two sons as the only members of his family to mourn his loss. Speaking of the deceased general, Coionei Stanton said: "A braver soldier, a more patrictic man or a truer friend never lived than General Connor. Every will take pride in the history Every loyal citiz services of General Connor. He was modest and quiet, free from the arts of the politician, but theroughly devoted to the cause of his country.

#### THE TRUE CONVENTION SPIRIT. Philadelphia Inquirer: Milwaukee claims

the democratic convention by virtue of its renowned beer. Milwaukee must have studied the democratic character pretty Philadelphia Record: Milwaukee will send

Within the past three days The Bes | Pani, not to be outdone, is browing an audi-

# HOW TO USE KEROSENE OIL.

Fractical Suggestions from an Expert on an Important Topic.

LAMPS, BURNERS, CHIMNEYS AND WICKS.

Essential Points to Be Considered in the Selection of an illuminating Agent-Effect of the Altitude.

DES MOINES, Ia., Doc. 19. - To the Editor of THE BEE: You have demonstrated quite conclusively the defects in the kerosene inspection law of your state, and the inefficiency of the inspection service. While it is true the standard in your state of 1000 Fahrenheit, flash test, is too low, yet, with careful inspection in a reliable cup (which the Foster open cup is not), a fair degree of safety could be secured.

It is a fact that the lighter the oil the better the illuminating properties. That is, an oil that will flash at 960 Fahrenneit, will give better illumination than one that flashes at 126° Fahrenheit. The average consumer considers illumiation more important than safety. Hence, the necessity for protective legislation for the safety of the people. Iowa has fixed the standard at what is believed to be the minimum safety point, as kerosene is uni-versally and ordinarily used. It affords safety, and also secures satisfactory illumination. Not an accident from lamp explosion has occurred in this state since the inspection was created. Accidents have occurred from broken lamps, the result of careless-ness, but not from explosion of the oil. No system of inspection the will protect against gross carejessness and negligence. It should be borne in mind that kerosene is a dangerous fluid. It is not intended for kindling fires in the kitchen

stove. The tendency in your state now will be to go to the opposite extreme, and purchase heavy oil with a very high flashing point, as the so-called headiight oil. While it is true such oil is safer, it will not give satisfactory results with ordinary flat-wick burners. There is a limit to capillary attraction. Heavy oil will not rise freely in the wick. I also congeals more or less in cold weather It is more liable to harden and clog the wick nence, there is imperfect combustion. also tends to overhead the wick tube. The dealer is then condemned for selling poor oil Lamps, burners and wicks should be adapted each to the other.

#### About the Lamps.

For practical use the lamp bowl should be large in diameter and shallow, not exceeding two and one-half inches in depth, so as to bring the flame as near the oil as possible, to secure an even combustion of all the con-tents. With deep lamps the wick will fail to raise the oil when half consumed and crusted tube and overheated burner, and deficient illumination is the result. The base should be large and heavy to prevent overturning.

They should be cleaned and filled every day, and once each week entirely emptied of their contents to remove the dregs and sodi-ment. When oil has been kept forty-eight hours in a naif filled tamp in a warm dangerous vapor forms. This will be re-leased by the process of filing the lamp.

Never remove the top nor refill a lamp when burning. Before lighting turn the wick down even with the tube and raise it fradually, as the burner becomes heated. Never blow down a chimney to extinguish a lamp. Turn the wick down until the flame flickers, then give a quick puff of breath hor izontally across the top of the chimney. During the day keep the lamp where the oil will not become warm. Never set it on a mantel over a fireplace, grate or stove where there is a fire.

Never leave a lamp burning with the wick turned down. Air currents are liable to cause the chimney to break. The wick tube will then become greatly heated and the lamp filled with a dangerous vapor. A burning lamp with a broken chimney becomes liable to violent explosion in about fifteen minutes. A lamp should not be left burning at all in a vacant room or house. What B reners to Use

The successful combustion of kerosene depends largely on the burner. Two kinds are made, one for heavy oil, the other for light oil. Of these there are numerous device and patents. Competition and universal de mand for cheapness have filled the markets with worthless burners. The successful and commendable hinge or sun burner for ordinary house lamps has been largely displaced cheap imitations, some of which are simply brass washed tin.

The burner should be adapted to the oil to

be used, whether heavy or light. be well made, of brass, and as short as possi ble. It should be properly constructed for draft and ventilation for the escape of vapor from the vapor chamber of the lamp. light oil it should burn without heating the burner—the cooler the better. For heavy oil in flat-wick burners, proper feeding of oil was formerly secured by using addi-tional wicks, following the old rule of making a hole and inserting a wick. The modern idea is to make a hole and put the wick around it, as seen in the center-draught lamps now so popular and efficient for heavy oil, and equally satisfactory for light oil. Burners should be kept perfectly clean and free from crustation on the wick tube, and accum-ulation of charred wick on the perforated disk. The disk is for the purpose of supplying draft and the necessary amount of oxygen of the atmosphere to consume the carbo When the disk is clogged, imperfect combustion and smoke are the result. A bad smelling lamp indicates waste of oil. Keep the vent tube along the wick tube into the lamp open and clean, as it is the safety valve of the lamp. Gummed and clogged burners can be easily cleaned by boiling a few moments in sal soda

or concentrated lye and water. Chimneys and Wicks.

The chimney is an important factor in successful lamp. If too large at the top the flame is unsteady; if too small the burner and oil ar coverheated. Every kind of burner re quires a chimney specially designed for it to make the right draught. When broken they should be replaced with the same. Get the pest flint or lead glass, bearing the maker's name, costing a little more, but the cheapest in the end. They are made of the purest and best material and will not break from heat. There is no economy by buying the cheap, common glass chimneys to be found in stores generally. They are usually worthloss. A ouff of cold air upon them when heated will generally.

cause their breakage and render the lamps

Probably not one person to a hundred gives a lamp wick thought or attention. Yet it is one of the most important factors in the burning of kerosene, as it is also one of the most probable causes of complaint of the unsatis-factory burning of oil. The markets are filled with cheap wicks, worthless and valueless at any price. They are hard, soft, rough, smooth, thick, thin, wide, narrow, regular and irregular, all in the same wick. Select a wick of soft, even texture, thick enough carry oil sufficient to supply the flame. wick tubes are presumed to to of proper size for the burner, the wick should snugly fit the tube, yet more freely when saturated with oil. It should only reach the bottom of the Wicks should be changed once each If the wick is too tight in the tube draw a few threads from it lengthwise.

Effect of Altitude. One point I have not seen mentioned in the oil inspection controversy in your state: The elevation of Omaha is 1,113 above sea level, which makes a difference of quite two degrees in the atmospheric pressure. At sea to ride after all.

level water boils at 2120. That is the "boil. ing point" on all Fahrenheit scale thermome-ters. At Omaha water will boll, therefore, at 210° Fabrenheit. Hence, in testing oil, for 100° there is an error in the thermomefor 100° there is an error in the thermome-ter of say three degrees, that with the barometric difference of two de-grees will make five degrees, so that while an inspector with such a ther-mometer would approve the oil, it would actually be but 95°, a very dangerous article to have about a house. Such oil in a tamp placest on a shelf in a bouse in summer would generate nanth vance aufficient to expects

generate naptha vapor sufficient to explode it, if it came in contact with flame. The lamp need not even be lighted. All thermometers are graduated for sea level, and when used for scientific purposes the altitude or elevation must be taken into account. With so low as standard as you have in your state, it should be considered.

especially if the thermometers used have not seen corrected for errors. L. F. ANDREWS.

#### BLUE MONDAY SMILES.

Chicago Times: The drivers of mall-wagons should wear coats of mail in Chicago. Washington Star: "Do you think that monkeys can be taught to talk?" he asked.
"I never put the question that way," she replied, "I always wondered whether they would be taught not to."

Kate Fleid's Washington: "They tell me

"Yes."
"Are you setting up the cigars?"
"No. I'm sitting up nights." Epoch: Deli-I wonder if Maggie Morrison brought home one of those spoons from Chau-tanqua with her? Biil-Oh, yes: I saw her with him at the social last night.

Somerville Journal: "Is Bjeukins a fit man for office?" asked one voter of another. "I should say he was." the other made reply. "He bought a tricycle for my little girl last

New York Fress: A slang expression which is rapidly getting in vogue, but which, it is believed, has not yet been included in any printed collection of Americanisms, is the word "push." It is an expression of circus orizin, and to be "in the push." Is to be, in a general sense, "in the growd," or going with the crowd.

A Point Creek (Kan.) poet, staring of the "tumble" that the calamity politician took in that state at the inst election, slags: Up was he stuck. And in the very upness Of his stuckitude He fell.

Lowell Courier: Because one can play first base in a ball game it does not follow that he can successfully fill the position of first base in a clurch choir. The pitch is somewhat dif-

Chicago Tribune: "I will Insert the item with pleasure," said the city editor, "as the centleman it refers to is a nephew of yours, but I think I would chan e it a little. You say: The public will be interested in knowing that Mr. Orville Asdup is about to embark in the lecture field." The expression is not strictly accurate. The figure is a faulty one. Persons embark in vessels or something of kind, you know. They don't embark in a field." "The figure is all right," said the old sub-scriber, after reflecting a moment. "I expect to float him."

HE KNEW THE MAN. Alanta Constitution. Said the sheriff, sick and dying:
"Shall we ever meet again?"
Shall we meet each other flying
In a world that's free from pain?"

"I hope not," quoth the editor;
"The thought no comfort brings,
For you'd hunt up some old creditor
And levy mony wings."

New York Sun: Customer—Isn't that a pretty good price for a porous plaster? Druggist—Yes, but just think how long is will tast.

THE FORSAKEN. Philadelphia Press. I am Mr. Mills. Plain, simple Roger Q., L've written several bills, But now have nought to do; And here I sit and sulk, While Springer gets the cake, Because on Cleveland's bulk I put my humble stake; Yea, I am Mr. Mills.

Plain, simple Roger Q. St. Joseph News: "Van Arndt was out on a bust inst night."
"Well, there's no use unveiling the bust, is there?"

Wideawake: "I would like some nins and peedles," said a lady at the small wares counter of a Boston dry goods store. "Beg pardon," said the clerk, "nins and needles?" "Oh! pins and needles. I mean."

New York Herald: She started the fire with

Kate Field's Washington: Blinks-How about the girl with the \$100,000 and the cough that you were engaged to last summer? Winks (sadly) -- Yes. So is the cough.

Philadelphia Record: Billiards has been suggested to boom church attendance in New York, but the ministers are slow to take the

VARIOUS GRIPS. Philadelphia Press. Now the gentle grip has got us,

Now the gentle grip has got us.
How its paroxysms knot us.
And, to ward off complications of its multifarious ills.
See the doctors, what wiseacres.
Skilful as the Indian fakirs.
Who dole out for our delectation piles of
shiny gainine pills;
Or, if you do not like them, a dose of simple
smulls.

Yonkers Statesman: A deer is one of the swiftest animals. Even when killed and served as venison you will notice that it goes Columbus Post: The man wno tore down the school house flag at Sharpstown, Ind., should be kicked on the spot.

Off City Blizzard: Every miserly old bachelor in the country ought to be fined for contempt of court. Binghamton Republican: The bartender should be a man of good spirits.

## THE RULING PASSION.

Memphis Appeal. tiny tot of only three. Sweet as the dew the rose inhales, gally dance upon my knee The while I tell her fairy tales. Inclouded is her placid brow;
"No care," muse I, "such lives distress!"
'Dear me,' says she, "i wonder how
I'd better make my dolly's dress."

Comes down the grand catherra; also The mighty organ sweetly sounds. And on her lips a saintly smile. And in her heart a prayer—not so, For truthfully we must confess She's thinking this: "I'd like to know What folks are saying of my dress.'

A fair young bride in queenly gowns Comes down the grand cathe Iral aisle:

A matron near the gates of death
With weeping kindred at her side.
All fearful that each fleeting breath
Will bear her soul across the tide.
She tries to speak! She faintly clasps
The kindly form that bends above.
And with her dying breath she gasps,
"See that my shroud is ruttled, love!"

If all the scriptures say is true. There'il be more women, ten to one,
In that sweet by and by, where you
And I may meet when life is done.
But all the joys designed to bless—
Bright crowns and harps with golden

## Won't please the women there unless Each has the nicest pair of wings. A Fatal Straddle

Minneapolis Tribune. Senator Kyle wanted to ride two horse at once in the committee business; but I seems he has been given only a little donkel

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

