THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State of Nebraska, }
County of Douglas, } ss.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending September 3, 1892, was as follows:

Sunday, August 28	26,092
Monday, August 29	24,115
Tuesday, August 30	24,046
Wednesday, August 31	23,986
Thursday, September 1	23,741
Friday, September 2	23,848
Saturday, September 3	24,550
Average	24,293

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3d day of September, 1892.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for July 24,316.

DR. JENKINS is a Tammany man. Of course.

PERSONAL journalism and the cholera are both threatening New York.

DR. JENKINS of New York is altogether too previous. He deserves a seat in the steerage.

CLEVELAND has not yet answered that letter from the Free Trade league, simply because he doesn't dare.

LATEST advices from the citizens of Omaha now quarantined in New York harbor bring the gratifying intelligence that all is well with them.

AT WOONSOCKET is a mill which is now spinning good republican yarn in this country. All the democratic yarns are produced in free trade newspaper offices.

THE average daily wages of iron and steel workers in Belgium is 65 cents. In the United States it is $3.25. That is one significant reason for the great immigration from Belgium to America.

ENGLAND is surprised at the promptness of this country's quarantine against cholera. But that country has always been too slow for America, and it is in a state of perpetual surprise at our actions.

IT HAS come to be superfluous for THE BEE to announce that its reports of any future event will be fully up to the metropolitan standard. As a reminder, however, we call attention to our special news service from New Orleans.

THE fact that Omaha stands at the head, or very near it, in each week's bank clearance increase record is not an accident by any means, and investors are not slow to appreciate that it comes from natural and legitimate causes.

THE real estate owners' investigating committee is unable to secure the attendance of the witnesses whose testimony it wants in its efforts to find out why public improvements have been delayed, but proposes to keep on trying.

THE Iowa state fair at Des Moines last week was not a financial success. The Independence racing meet at the same time had much to do with this result. The conclusion is that horse racing is much more attractive to Iowans than are pumpkin shows.

"GREAT distress prevails among the 1,000 idle employes in the tin plate works in Wales." This telegram was published by the hundreds of Associated Press newspapers yesterday and needs no comment, except to point to the democratic editorials on "No tin plate made in the United States."

THE destruction by fire of the old state capitol at Des Moines, Ia., was in itself of little consequence, as the building had gone to decay. But it will recall some of the most exciting political events in the history of Iowa. The building was completed and first occupied in 1857 and abandoned for the new capitol in 1884. The structure was once the pride of the state.

THE city central committee has imposed needless burdens upon candidates for municipal offices. The idea that the convention will nominate men who can successfully withstand a long campaign must have actated the committee. If an early convention will make certain the nomination of first class, capable men, all will be well. The chances are, however, that the opportunity afforded for trades between candidates for congressional, legislative, county and city offices will not do the tickets any good.

THE phenomenal performance on the Omaha half-mile track by the wonderful two-year-old colt, Online, bred and owned in Nebraska, is the talk of the turfmen, who consider it as remarkable in its way as the latest record of Nancy Hanks. The young prodigy went a mile in 2:17 on a heavy half-mile track on three shoes, having cast one of his hind shoes before he had gone 100 yards. It is only six months since this remarkable infant pacer was first put in harness. He had smashed the two-year-old pacing record before by going a mile in 2:16 on a kite-shaped track, but under the circumstances his latest performance is far more remarkable than that. It is predicted that with a pneumatic sulky and a fast track he will do his mile in 2:10 before the end of the season. The climate of Nebraska seems to be favorable for the production of fast colts, and yet it is to be hoped that the cultivation of corn and sugar beets will not be abandoned.

APOTHEOSIS OF THE BRUISERS.

For nearly two months past a large proportion of the male inhabitants of the United States who keep themselves informed upon current events have been more or less absorbed with the question as to the "condition" of half a dozen pugilists, who have been in training for fights which are to take place this week in New Orleans. The daily papers have given this subject greater consideration than almost any other, unless it be the cholera. Sporting editors were elevated from the bottom to the top round of the journalistic ladder, their company courted and their opinions eagerly sought, and it is but just to say of these gentlemen that they have not failed to show a proper appreciation of their importance. They have industriously kept track of the progress of the several bruisers in their preparations for pounding each other and have told about it in the best language of the sporting editor's vocabulary.

This popular interest has been steadily worked up, until but little else has been talked about in public places for weeks past than the comparative physical condition and slugging capabilities of Sullivan and Corbett. Men of wealth and political and social prominence have paid their respects to the sluggers, and women who rank well in the social world have eagerly sought opportunity to be presented to them. Their training places have been besieged daily by hundreds of people curious to get a view of the burly bruisers, and whenever they have shown themselves to the public they have been greeted with plaudits of admiration, while men pushed and jostled each other for the privilege of shaking hands with them. When Sullivan and Corbett departed for the scene of battle they were the recipients of an ovation, and all along the journey they received as much consideration as if they were on a mission for the benefit of humanity instead of having a brutal personal encounter as their object.

Admiration of fine physical development, of manly strength and athletic skill and prowess is a natural and altogether proper feeling. It is instinctive in the race and has been manifested in all ages. The ancient Greeks and Romans sedulously cultivated physical development, and the gladiators of old enjoyed a large measure of popular favor. But in this more enlightened and Christian age the attention that is shown men who make a business of fighting, who use the splendid muscular powers with which they are endowed, in bruising and pounding each other into insensibility for a money consideration, can hardly be justified on the ground of a natural admiration of superior physical manhood. The prize fight is essentially brutal, and the popular toleration and approval of such exhibitions must necessarily have a demoralizing influence. Its tendency is bad upon the youth of the land. It incites every muscular and combative boy to become a brute among his fellows, ill-using and terrorizing those who are inferior to him in strength, and it fosters a desire among such to emulate the example of the Sullivans and Corbetts. The influence for evil is greater now than formerly, when the prize fight had to be conducted stealthily and all concerned in it were liable to arrest and punishment, because it now has the countenance of wealthy and respectable club men, and in a measure the protection of law. The brutal sport, if sport it can properly be called, is now given a sort of "respectibility" by reason of the patronage of men whom society regards as respectable.

It is not creditable to the American people that this method of "elevating" the prize fight originated in this country, and it is to be hoped that if it is destined to continue long it will be confined to the localities where it is now practiced. Every community will decide for itself as to the desirability of encouraging prize fighting, and we have such faith in the intelligence and self-respect of the American people generally as to believe that there are few communities where this "sport" can become permanently established.

A REMEDY FOR LABOR TROUBLES.

It is a promising fact that the labor problem is receiving the attention of some of the ablest minds in the country, who recognize the commanding importance of the question how to remedy the troubles which are constantly arising between labor and capital. Among those who have recently contributed to this subject, finding the inspiration thereto in the Homestead difficulty, is Hon. Chauncey F. Black, of Pennsylvania, a gentleman whose views are entitled to the most respectful consideration.

Mr. Black urges that it is the duty of the state to prevent such outbreaks as that at Homestead by depriving mobs of all decent excuse for existence and removing the grievances which in labor controversies are alleged as their occasion. Whether these grievances exist or not, he says, must be submitted to some other arbitrament than that of clubs and guns, hot water, electric batteries and dynamite in the very near future, if any peace is to be kept in the land. The steadily increasing concentration of workingmen in large numbers in mills and mines and at railway terminals has changed all previous conditions. Capital massed on one side and men massed on the other make a situation to which neither the common law nor the statute law of our foregoers is at all adequate. The principles of those laws are as applicable and as effectual today as ever, but they need elaboration and the support of new machinery. While executives, courts and juries are confessedly unable or unwilling to cope with unlawful combinations of capital, how can we expect them, asks Mr. Black, to deal promptly, successfully and justly with vast multitudes of aggrieved laborers, too often technically at fault?

Mr. Black's remedy for labor troubles consists in giving labor organizations the character of corporations, under which they would be enabled to make contracts for the men belonging to them, such contracts to have the protection of law. He would have the labor organizations a counterpart of the capitalist corporation, possessing all the rights and functions of the latter. He thinks the state can make this labor coporation for all the purposes of its creation, quite as responsible as the capitalist corporation, and it can regulate the conduct of both classes of corporations and provide methods for the settlement of disputes which would relieve the sheriff and the militia of a large part, if not the whole, of their disagreeable duties. The state should also provide for the peaceful settlement of disputes between the aggregations of capital on the one side and the aggregations of men on the other. It must do this not only in justice to the parties immediately concerned, but in justice to itself. Provisions for arbitration, provisions for speedy litigation in default of arbitration, provisions for preserving conditions against radical changes while the legal settlement is in progress, provisions against call-outs, lockouts, and strikes in the interim, and above all, provisions against evictions of workmen and the introduction of armed forces—these are the outlines, says Mr. Black, which the wisdom of a legislature bent upon a fair solution of the most difficult problem and the removal of the gravest danger of modern times might be expected to fill in with details that would not defeat the great object in view.

The plan proposed is somewhat novel and there are obvious objections to it, but it is neither irrational nor necessarily impracticable. The great difficulty in the way of its success would be found in the impossibility of any labor corporation drawing into it all the workers in its class, and so long as any large body remained outside of it it would be at a disadvantage. The opinion is growing that sooner or later the state will have to take hold of this problem, and every such contribution to its solution as that of Mr. Black is therefore entitled to serious attention. There is certainly no subject of greater gravity and importance to all interests.

THE STATE FAIR.

The state fair at Lincoln will open today and it will be an exhibition worthy of Nebraska. All of the departments are reported to be full and it is said that in most of them the displays have never been finer than they are this year, while there will be some new attractions. This has been a good agricultural year for Nebraska and there is every reason why the exhibit of the products of the state should be complete and attractive. The industries of the state have also been well maintained during the past year and will make a satisfactory display. The mercantile exhibits, in which Omaha will have a prominent share, will be quite as full as usual and they constitute a most attractive feature. The display of stock will be uncommonly large and fine, illustrating the steady progress of Nebraska in this respect. In short, every department will present at least its usual claim to attention, and that prime attraction of all well-appointed fairs, the racing, will be up to the standard of former years.

Already Lincoln is filling up with visitors, which indicates that popular interest in the fair is as keen as ever. Most people could find no more instructive and enjoyable way of passing a few days than in going to the state capital during fair time. Lincoln is a pleasant town to visit and during the present week it will be especially attractive. The success of the fair as an exhibition being assured, there can be no doubt regarding its popular success, and it is to be hoped this will be greater than in any previous year. Every Nebraskan should feel it to be a personal duty to visit, if he have the time and means, this annual exhibition of the products o the farmers and factories of the state.

THE Grand Army encampments at Superior and Grand Island have gone into history. Their success is known to everybody. While the object of these great gatherings is by no means political there were many evidences that the great majority of veterans in this state still cling to the political principles of which the republican party has for thirty years been the foremost exponent. In short the boys will vote as they shot.

THE mayor of South Omaha has issued a proclamation calling upon all citizens to clean up their premises promptly. This is commendable. Should the dreaded cholera reach Omaha its first attack would in all probability be made in our prosperous suburb.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, on his way east from Dakota and Wyoming, says his private letters from New York all give assurance of republican victory, and he has seen nothing to make him doubt republican success in the west. And so it goes.

Paralyzed by Peck's Rocks.
New York Tribune.

Rainbow chasers have run against very hard facts in the Empire state.

Facts Do the Talking.
Indianapolis Journal.

No republican need "talk through his hat;" all the facts and arguments are on his side.

Truth Telling a Grievous Mistake.
New York Commercial.

Poor Peck! Democrats will never forgive him for telling the truth. He meant well, but the facts were all against him.

Grover's Opportunities Multiply.
Cincinnati Commercial.

The threatened clam famine in Rhode Island offers the calamity prophet of Buzzard's Bay an opportunity.

Fall Political Pleasantries.
New York Commercial.

The Nebraska state democratic convention has chosen a full set of presidential electors. Let the boys have all the fun they want while the pleasant summer days are with us.

Deserves Severe Punishment.
Chicago Herald.

The pretense of the officials of the steamship Moravia that they did not suspect the presence of cholera on their vessel, although all but two of twenty-four passengers attacked died on the voyage, seems to be most absurd. If there is any law to reach these villians or their employers it should be invoked without delay.

Agitating His Whiskers.
Washington Post.

Maxwelton's brays may be bonny—we suppose they are; but they are not in it with the brays of Colonel Jones, of the St. Louis Republic. Listen while we repeat one of Jones' recent noises:

"An inevitable effect of the high tariff is the centralization of the control of money and production and one of the worst results of this we are constantly witnessing as it forces the constantly recurring use of militia and regular soldiers to restore order."

We do not call Jones' attention to the centralization of capital in free trade England and to the constantly recurring strikes and disturbances in that happy land. It would do no good. Jones does not think, and those who enjoy him most are not anxious that he should. Jones will lose his greatest charm on the day on which he becomes logical.

Poetical Bacon on Toast.
New York Sun.

"The Washington Post published a poem called 'The People's Party Knows It.' It is signed by M. H. Bacon and dated at McCook, Neb. This poem originally appeared in the Sun of July 6, and Mr. M. H. Bacon had no share in its composition. Bacon is a fraud."

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Washington Post.

It has been but a few days since the Sun was imposed upon by that eminent liar in prose, Mr. Albridge C. Pettibone, and it can therefore sympathize with the Post. It affords us pleasure to be able to place the credit for "The People's Party Knows It" where it properly belongs. At the same time the Post reserves the right to entertain a vigorous opinion of Mr. Bacon, or any other individual who stoops so low as to filch poetry.

INDUSTRIAL POINTS.

Maine is building its first iron sailing vessel.

Seven-eighths of the bread used in London is made of American wheat.

A Berlin inventor has invented an instrument which measures the 100th part of a second.

The gold the dentist buries away in human teeth amounts to 1,800 pounds a year in the United States.

A chemist in Berlin claims that he has discovered a system of reproducing natural color in photography.

London's six principal railway lines carry annually over 200,000,000 people and the tramways about 150,000,000.

The chemists have found out that an alloy of 78 per cent of gold and 22 per cent of aluminium is the most brilliant known.

French florists are cultivating a plant which bears a flower that is white in the morning, red at noon, and blue at night.

Parchment used for banjos, etc., is made from the skins of asses, calves or wolves, those of wolves being considered the best.

The longest canal in the world is the one which extends from the frontier of China to St. Petersburg; it measures in all 4,472 miles. There is another canal running from Astrakhan to St. Petersburg which is 1,434 miles long. Both of these were begun by Peter the Great.

In a new kind of shears which has been brought on the market by an ingenious mechanician, the cutting blades are connected by a capsule, in which a simple lever movement, on the closing of the instrument, causes the one blade to be drawn under by the other. The lower cheek then acts as a support, and the upper cheek as a knife, which severs the object on the support.

The United States is making rapid strides in accumulating wealth. The revised census figures give the wealth of the nation as $63,648,000,000, or about $1,000 each for every man, woman and child. Population has about doubled since 1860, and so has the per capita wealth, which was then only $514. The wealth of Great Britain is estimated at $50,000,000,000. Uncle Sam is ahead in the race, and yet he has only commenced the real development of his vast resources.

The Niagara Falls tunnel upon the American side will probably be finished in about a month and it is expected that power may be furnished soon after the new year. The ultimate capacity of the tunnel is to be 100,000 horsepower for twenty-four hours. The rates announced for power are: $10 per horsepower for 5,000 horsepower or more; $10.50 for 4,500 horsepower; $11 for 4,000 horsepower, and by ascending scale to $21 for 300 horsepower, all for twenty-four hours a day if desired. The tunnel on the Canadian side, also under construction by the same company, will need to be only one-tenth as long as the American tunnel to develop an equal power. The power will probably be electrically distributed.

New York has awarded the contract for the construction of the Croton reservoir dam at Cornell. The contract price is $4,150,573, the successful bidder being James S. Coleman. The site of the new dam is about midway between the present Croton dam and the Quaker bridge. The dam will be of masonry and earth and extend across the valley of the Croton river. The masonry will be 680 feet long, and the entire structure 1,200 feet in length. Next to the dam proper will be a spillway 1,000 feet long; this will provide for the overflow. The masonry section in its highest part will be about 160 feet above the present river bed, and the foundations will extend down about eighty feet below this. The base of the dam will be 185 feet wide and the crest twenty feet. The earthwork section in its highest part rises 120 feet above the present ground level. Its apex is thirty feet wide, providing an eighteen-foot roadway. The dam when completed will raise the water in the Croton river thirty-six feet above the top of the present Croton dam and will impound from 30,000,000,000 to 34,000,000,000 gallons of water. The reservoir will have an average width of half a mile and will extend back sixteen miles to Croton falls. It will drain an area of about 376 square miles. The time allowed for the completion of the contract is seven years. The contractor will employ from 1,000 to 1,500 men almost constantly during that period.

ACCIDENTALLY OVERHEARD.

Philadelphia Record: "There is often a serious falling off in my business," as the aerial acrobat remarked in reply to a question as to whether the profession paid.

Indianapolis Journal: Ikey—Wonder w'at's de matter wid dis campaign, dat dey air so slow about openin' up?

Chimmy—W'y, dey're waitin' for de Sullivan fight to be over, you chump.

Oh those sharp Boston people! "Are you a materialist?" was asked of a lumberman of that town the other day, according to the Transcript. "Well," was the reply, "I'm a building materialist."

Washington Post: The tank drama will have to take a back seat. A Chicago author has produced a play in which a pile driver and a live calf are made to assume the leading parts. It is bound to be a striking as well as a bawling success.

New York Weekly: Railroad superintendent (climbing onto the engine)—That bridge ahead is very weak, but by putting on all steam I think the train can pass it.

Engineer—All right; but if I were in your place I'd take a seat in the last car.

Superintendent—I? Oh, I'm going to get off.

Chicago News: Maisie—What do you suppose that horrible Mr. McHubb I was engaged to at the beach has done?

Gladys—Give it up.

Maisie—He had the impudence to call on me when I got back to town.

Harpar's Bazar: "My dear," said Mr. Bunker to his wife, "what has become of that box of cigars you gave me on my birthday?" "It is upstairs." "Well, get it please. Jimmie wants to smoke, and I think we can give him all he wants in about three seconds."

Chicago Tribune: "They've raked in a pretty tough-looking lot this morning, haven't they?" observed the stranger who had dropped in at the police court.

"You are looking at the wrong gang," said the reporter to whom he had spoken. "Those are not the prisoners. Those are the lawyers."

Smith, Gray & Co's Monthly: Artistic Dentist (to sufferer)—Now, sir, fix your eyes on the left side of that chandelier, think of something pleasant and try to smile.

The Sufferer (wildly)—Holy smoke! What in blazes do you think you are going to do?

Artistic Dentist—I am about to draw from life, sir.

Baltimore News: "I'm a trifle late this evening, Dorothy," said the lawyer when he reached his suburban home, "but I fell in with a highwayman, and that detained me."

"Oh, John, dear," exclaimed his wife in alarm, "did he treat you roughly?"

"Yes, I rather think he did. He only had $8.53 on him, but I'll get more out of him yet."

Boston Transcript: It was on a Back Bay horse car. At —— street she stopped the car and upon reaching the crowded platform attempted to get off on the wrong side. "The other side, madam," said the conductor. "I want to get off on this side," she insisted. "You can't do it, madam," was the reply. "Conductor!" she exclaimed, indignantly. "I want to get off on this side of the car." Whereupon the polite official of the West End in a loud voice remarked, "Gentlemen, please stand aside and let the lady climb the gate."

ALWAYS AT WORK.
Indianapolis Journal.

When the pugilistic thumper isn't thumping,
Isn't thumping,
Nor a-fleeing from the minions of the law,
Of the law;
He loves to keep the young reporter humping
Porter humping,
A-taking down the output of his jaw,
Of his jaw.

CONFIDENT AT WASHINGTON

Secretary Foster Says There Will Be No Trouble in Keeping Out the Cholera.

DR. HAMILTON'S VIEW OF THE SITUATION

He Thinks That the Plague Will Not Prevail in the United States—The President's Power in the Present Emergency Discussed.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.

One of the results of the visit of Dr. John B. Hamilton of Chicago to Washington will be seen tomorrow, when a circular will be issued from the Treasury department, modifying the order recently made concerning the fumigation of the baggage of passengers on steamships. Surgeon Hamilton and Secretary of the Treasury Foster went to New York at 4 o'clock this afternoon, but before their departure this new regulation was agreed upon. It was also determined that the surgeon, who is the chief assistant of Surgeon General Wyman should, be sent to Montreal to see what the Canadian authorities are doing to protect their ports against an invasion of the epidemic.

The new order for fumigation will protect the costly clothing which will be brought in by cabin passengers. The order heretofore issued was for the general fumigation of all baggage with sulphur. This would ruin silks and other costly goods. At the suggestion of Dr. Hamilton, the fumigation of these fabrics will be by dry heat at a temperature of 60° centigrade, or 140° Fahrenheit. This is 10 degrees higher than is required in the regulations of the Public Health association.

Secretary Foster Feels Hopeful.

Secretary Foster's equanimity has been entirely restored by the coming of Dr. Hamilton. In this emergency, entirely new to him, he felt naturally nervous. Dr. Hamilton's experience in Marine hospital work and his confidence in himself gave the secretary confidence in him and the fact that he was Mr. Foster's physician and nursed him through a severe illness a year ago makes the secretary still more reliant on him. He accompanied the secretary to New York, at his request, to inspect with him the work that is being done at quarantine and to offer such suggestions that may occur to him for the modification of existing regulations.

Dr. Hamilton says today that the steps that have been taken thus far, with exception of the order for the twenty-day quarantine, were in line with the action that had been taken by the Marine hospital service in the past. "There is no danger that cholera will get into this country if the printed regulations are rigidly observed," he said, "and even if it should break out in any particular place I have not the slightest doubt that it could be controlled and confined to that place."

How long Secretary Foster will remain in New York depends very much on what the health authorities do with the steamer City of New York and her passengers. He goes to meet his wife and daughter and will remain in New York until they leave the steamer. They will arrive about Wednesday. He will probably send Dr. Hamilton back to Washington within a day or two.

Dr. Hamilton's View of the Situation.

Your correspondent had a long talk with Secretary Foster today and he expressed the utmost confidence in the ability of the government to control the threatened epidemic and keep it from our shores.

In a conference with the attorney general last evening Dr. Hamilton called attention to a law enacted, which was drawn up by him, and after being submitted to the solicitor general for his opinion was sent to congress and duly passed and signed. It provides "That whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the president that cholera, yellow fever, small pox or plague exists in any state or territory or in the District of Columbia, and that there is danger of the spread of such disease into other states, territories or the District of Columbia, he is hereby authorized to cause the secretary of the treasury to promulgate such rules and regulations as, in his judgment, may be necessary to prevent the spread of such disease, etc."

Dr. Hamilton held that under this statute the government could quarantine against the vessels now in New York harbor or to arrive, under such regulations as seemed to the president to be necessary.

"The harbor of New York," said Dr. Hamilton, discussing the matter today, "is a part of the state of New York. These ships on which cholera has broken out are within the jurisdiction of the state of New York, therefore within the state. Under this law, then, the president has a right to cause the secretary of the treasury to issue regulations for the quarantining of the vessels to prevent spread of contagion to other states.

Differs With a High Official.

"An authority which I will not name, but so high that I do not care to argue the matter, holds that the United States has jurisdiction only at state lines. But it seems to me that this nullifies the intention of the law. It was enacted at the time we had a yellow fever epidemic in the south to control. There was no law then to permit us to establish a quarantine, and we had established one by the consent of the governors of two states without warrant of law, and we were afraid that the railroads might take the matter into the courts and fight us there, so we went into congress for a law, so that we should be prepared for such an emergency as the present one. Now it seems to me that if we have to go back to state lines to establish a quarantine the manifest purpose of the law is nullified. In that construction of the law we would have to go back to the New Jersey line. In case the pleague broke out in New York, and, then, if it broke out again beyond us, say at Newark, we would have to retire with our quarantine to the Pennsylvania line."

Secretary Foster, who was not present during this conversation, said later: "It may be that we have the power to establish a quarantine under this statute, but I take even a higher plane. I think that we have the power under the emergency which has arisen."

Dr. Jenkin's Position Discussed.

Questioned about the attitude of Dr. Jenkins, the secretary said: "He has modified his position very materially in his latter statements and I think that we will have no trouble with him. But whatever he may do, the collector at New York has his instructions and he will prevent passengers landing from vessels within the twenty-day limit, or longer if we see fit.

"I think that the president has all the power now that congress could give him in the matter. If congress were called together it could only vote more money, and although we have an insufficient supply of money to meet a great emergency, we will get it somewhere if it is necessary. Borrow it if we have to. There will be no lack of money."

"I have no fear that we will be attacked by the cholera," said the secretary, confidently. "I have had no fear from the first. Why, only five years ago, Dr. Hamilton tells me, there was more cholera in the harbor than there is today and there was no such fuss made over it. To be sure the infection then came from ports which were not so near to us, ports on the Mediterranean, and as for its spreading, Dr. Hamilton told us a story last night which illustrates how thoroughly it can be controlled. During the epidemic of 1873, when they had cholera in New Orleans and it spread up the Mississippi and the Ohio and the Cumberland and broke here and there in spots and broke out in a little town in Minnesota, it was traced back to New York. Some immigrants from one of the infected districts had come through New York, passed the inspection there and had gone on west without opening their baggage. There were about ten of them. When they opened their baggage the cholera broke out, but it never got beyond that spot. It was confined there and although the baggage had gone clear across the country the disease did not break out anywhere else.

Satisfied There is No Cause for Alarm.

"No, I am satisfied that there is no danger and that there is no occasion for any alarm. Dr. Austin will go to Montreal today or tomorrow to see what the Canadian authorities are doing. They tell us that they are taking every precaution, but they seem to be a little slow about it. We have the border thoroughly guarded anyway."

Discussing the effect of the twenty-day quarantine, Dr. Hamilton said: "I think that the result of this will be that the first class steamship lines will make arrangements permanently to carry their cabin business and their steerage business in different ships. There is no more sense in bringing over immigrants on the same vessel with first class passengers than in carrying them on fast express trains."

President Harrison's Letter of Acceptance.

The president's letter of acceptance will be given to the public Tuesday morning. The intention, originally, was to give it out for publication tomorrow, but it was delayed and the president has given orders that it be given out tomorrow night for publication Tuesday morning.

Nothing has excited more interest than the speculation as to what the president might say on the subject of the force bill. The attempt of the democratic press, with the assistance of Senator Gorman and Senator Ransom, to make the force bill an issue in the campaign, has put the country on the qui vive on the subject and led to much speculation as to what the president is likely to say. The members of the cabinet were equally anxious to know, in common with the rest of the people who read the president's last annual message. They had forgotten a little passage in it, which they found when the president read the letter to them. It was the key note of what he had to say on this subject. After discussing the question of election frauds and the gerrymander in the message the president said: "I believe it would be possible to constitute a commission, nonpartisan in its membership, and composed of patriotic, wise and impartial men, to whom a consideration of the question of the evils connected with our election system and methods might be committed with a good prospect of securing unanimity in some plan for removing or mitigating these evils. The constitution would permit the selection of the commission to be vested in the supreme court if that method would give the best guarantee of impartiality. This commission should be charged with the duty of inquiring into the subject of elections as relating to the choice for officers of the national government with a view of securing to every elector the free and unmolested exercise of suffrage and as near an approach to an equality of value in each ballot cast as is attainable."

The president goes on to discuss at length the question of the right of every citizen to cast his vote freely and fairly. But the suggestion above, for the appointment of a nonpartisan commission for the consideration of the question of free and fair elections and the gerrymander, is the keynote of what the president says in his letter of acceptance, now lying in the white house waiting to be given to the public. The president treats the question rather briefly, but directly. Beyond renewing this suggestion he simply congratulates the people of the south that they have shown a disposition to take hold of the election question themselves and find a remedy for it. P. S. H.

Western Pensions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following list of pensions granted is reported by THE BEE and Examiner Bureau of Claims:

Nebraska: Original—John B. Stewart, John F. Hines, James Noble, Edward P. Folsom, Francis E. Caldwell, Duick B. Worley, John W. Mitchell, Myron T. Bronson (deceased), John L. Russel. Additional—Noah Mishler, David Worden, George C. Hornby, Martin Eliard, John Mangold, Justus Mandefeld, James Denison. Increase—George D. Burdick. Reissue and increase—Duncan Chalfant, Marcena C. Forbes. Original widows—Emily M. Ballou, Mary Joe, Ellen M. Bronson.

Iowa: Original — Samuel J. Bushlett, Lewis L. Abbott, Franklin H. Quiggle, Gustavus Wokersen, Charles Bind, William H. Rumbaugh, Alpheus T. Blackman, Ernest Bianz, Samuel Byers, William Kidd, Edwin E. Johnson, James Norrick. Additional—Park M. Jenks, George S. McKay. Increase—William James, John W. Bowman, Thomas Lakin, Robert Colbert, James S. Hurd, Stephen H. Woodard. Reissue—William Cross, deceased; Franklin F. French. Original widows, etc.—Margaret I. Roe, Nancy Cross, Elizabeth Musser, Maggie A. Moore, Elizabeth Cox, minor of William Potter; Margaret E. Russell.

Colorado: Original — William Taylor. Original widow—Made Jesus Abeyta de Martinez.

Wyoming: Original—John T. Huff.

North Dakota: Original—Cyrilla Boucher. Additional—David R. Holbrook.

South Dakota: Original—John W. Nesbitt, Niles Blodgett. Additional—Thomas Purcell, Spencer Parkhurst, William A. Guild. Increase—Daniel Scott.

NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

A book that will create no little stir among scientific men is "The Speech of Monkeys," by R. L. Garner. We are all of us interested in the simian race from whom, if the Darwinian theory be correct, we must trace our origin. Somebody has said that the monkeys could talk all right if they wanted to and the only reason they remain silent is that they believe if they were to let it be known they could talk they would be made to work.

This work embodies Mr. Garner's researches up to the present time and shows that he has devoted considerable time and careful study to this important subject. It is divided into two parts, the first being a record of expriments with monkeys and other animals, and the second part a treatise on the theory of speech. The work is written in a charming style and so as to bring the subject within reach of the casual reader without impairing its scientific value. Aside from its importance as a valuable addition to our stock of biological knowledge it is a most entertaining book. Published by Charles L. Webster & Co., New York.

Not the least unique feature of the North American Review for September is the appeal that has been made in behalf of Mrs. Maybrick, under the title of "An Open Letter to Her Majesty, the Queen." It is written by Gail Hamilton, and makes public for the first time other previous petitions of great weight. Senator Justin S. Morrill of Vermont has written an able article entitled "Erratic National Tariff Platforms of the Democracy" in which he reviews the history of that party in its attitude to the tariff. Justin McCarthy gives "A Forecast of Mr. Gladstone's New Administration," Amelia E. Barr discusses "Society" and Richard Mansfield furnishes "A Plain Talk on the Drama." Taken as a whole the September number of this ever popular magazine is a good one.

"Stealing a Kiss," the title of the picture which adorns the frontispiece of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, is a valuable work of art. George J. Manson has a very good article in the same issue entitled "An American Gentleman's estate." An intensely interesting article is "A Birds-Eye View of Latin American Politics," by Jose Borun and the same may be said of Corwin C. Linson's paper "With the Paris Art Student." The September number of this magazine is an exceedingly good one and brimful of attractive reading matter.

Cassell's Family Magazine for September contains two complete stories, one by John Anderson, "Crooked Cronies," and the other by Fred Barnard called "My Struggles with a Camera." There are also some excellent papers on instructive and entertaining subjects, such as "My Wood Carving Experiences," by G. H. Titchen; "How a Wilderness Became a Garden," by A Practical Gardener, and "The Uses of Sea-Bathing," by A Family Doctor.

Current Literature for September appears in a new form—enlarged to the size of the standard magazines. The page form is now double column instead of single, and an increase of fifty per cent of reading matter is presented to its readers. The change is a great improvement and the publishers are to be congratulated upon giving to the public an attractive and extremely entertaining magazine, and one which keeps its readers posted on the literature of the day in the quickest, easiest and pleasantest way.

The Breeder and Fancier is one of the most interesting publications in the west. It is a monthly magazine devoted to poultry, bees and farm pets, and is published by W. B. McDermut at Bellevue, Neb. Mr. McDermut is a practical breeder and fancier, and is also one of the most artistic printers in the west. The magazine shows his handiwork both in varied and instructive contents and in exquisite typography and presswork. It is a thoroughbred of its class.

"Why Young Men Defer Marriage" is the subject of an interesting article on this truth-asserting topic, by John Lambert Payne, in the September Ladies' Home Journal. Other attractive features of this month's issue of the same periodical are: "Between Mistress and Maid," by a number of ladies of prominence; "Getting Home from the Country," by Helen Jay; "The Chicago Society of Decorative Art," by Maude Haywood and "Women in Journalism," by Foster Coates. Of course there is the usual amount of excellent fiction.

Short Stories for September contains eighteen tales, and all of them good reading, though perhaps the most noteworthy are: "The Farm Girl," selected as the winner of the monthly prize offered by the Current Literature Publishing company; "His First Case and Last," a dramatic story by Sidney Grundy; "Love in Niffon," by K. T. Takahashi, an extremely quaint and interesting love story by a Japanese author; "A Delicate Position," one of Halevy's graceful and pretty stories and "Shirt Creek Dave's Conversation," by "Dan Quin."

The Jenness Miller Illustrated Monthly for August contains numerous articles of special interest to women. Mrs. Miller writes interestingly of "Liberty, Love and Art;" Miss Mary F. Seymour has a timely article on "Typewriting as a Trade," and Baroness Von Meyerinck discusses "Music and Voice Culture." Then there is an interview with Superintendent Jasper on "Public Schools and Women as School Teachers" and a bright paper by Vance Thompson on "The Writers of Young France."

Good Form, which claims to be a magazine for the people, has some very readable articles in its August number, among which "A Year in Paris in a French Family," by Frances E. Willard, is an especially good one. Another paper that will attract attention is "A Magnetic Courtship," by Opie Read.

J. M. Barrie has contributed a very entertaining little volume to the literature of Scotland under the name of "Auld Licht Idylls." It is full of charmingly written character sketches of village life in Fifeshire, interspersed with many numerous and pathetic passages. Published by Lovell, Coryell & Co., 43, 45 and 47 East Tenth street, New York.

"Anthony Melgrove," by Thomas M'Caleb, is a fascinating love story which winds up in the good old-fashioned way; that is, after going through many trials and tribulations the ardent lovers become united in wedlock and live happily the rest of their days. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West Twenty-third street, New York.

Marshal McMahon's Souvenirs are to fill three or four volumes, which will appear within two years at the latest. He has almost completed the work, which begins with his experiences as a captain in the African expedition of 1837. The marshal is now 84 years old.