THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday) One Year	$8 00
Daily and Sunday, One Year	10 00
Six Months	5 00
Three Months	2 50
Sunday Bee, One Year	2 00
Saturday Bee, One Year	1 50
Weekly Bee, One Year	1 00

OFFICES.

Omaha, The Bee Building.
South Omaha, corner N and 24th Streets.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Building.
Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

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

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State of Nebraska, }
County of Douglas, }

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 10, 1892, was as follows:

Sunday, September 4	26,055
Monday, September 5	25,808
Tuesday, September 6	24,397
Wednesday, September 7	27,047
Thursday, September 8	31,872
Friday, September 9	24,151
Saturday, September 10	24,152
Average	25,875

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 10th day of September, 1892.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for August 24,430

CLEAN up the city without delay.

CLEAN up the city. That is the gospel of today.

THE meeting of the telegraphers here revealed that all of them could tella-graphic story on the proper occasion.

ALL thoughtful republicans are earnestly requested to attend the primaries. The rest of them will be there without fail.

JERRY SIMPSON'S campaign opening saw 1,200 farm wagons in procession, but we are not informed how much they charged Jerry to parade.

ATTEND the primaries and place a vote where it will aid in the election of Benjamin Harrison and a republican congressman from this district.

IF CHOLERA really travels westward, many persons here will wish Omaha wasn't such a great railroad center, but something like an inland village.

ACCORDING to their own plain, unvarnished tales, the contractors and builders of Omaha are working purely for their health and the good of humanity.

THE busiest man in Omaha today among the plug uglies and ward heelers is one C. R. Scott, who is a judge of the district court and thus reflects honor upon the bench and his constituents.

THE demoralization in freight and passenger traffic continues, and probably the outcome of it all will be in every way favorable and just to Omaha and its shipping interests.

THE Boston *Herald* says Cleveland is going to try in his letter of acceptance to modify the free trade plank. Then what will Watterson and the importers who furnish the campaign boodle do?

A GREAT many republicans of the Seventh ward desire to be represented in the council by Mr. D. J. Collins. Mr. Collins is an energetic, wide-awake young man who is thoroughly competent to discharge the duties of the position.

DEWITT WARNER of the Tariff Reform club of New York will make some speeches in Iowa and Nebraska. Mr. Warner will be remembered as a nice looking young man with a pleasant voice whom Governor McKinley punched full of holes at Madison, Wis., last month.

IT IS now said that the commissioner of statistics of Massachusetts is preparing to make a report on wages similar to that of Peck of New York. The markets and the facts are all against the democrats this year and they have nothing left but fiction and predictions of dire calamity.

IT IS astonishing that not more than fifteen counties will take part in the exhibit of Nebraska products to be made on the train sent east. It is certainly commendable for the association to labor under such great disadvantages, but it is a bad sign for the enterprise and loyalty of the other Nebraska counties who refuse to take part.

THE campaign in Georgia is progressing in the same educational and monotonous manner. Tom Watson and Major Black attempted a joint discussion on Tuesday, each to speak one hour and the first speaker to close with a fifteen-minute reply, and the "debate" occupied all day and was not heard by one-fifth of the audience, while the rest was applauding and cheering, etc., in that mild, unobtrusive Georgia way.

THE public has been kept informed continually and extensively with regard to the condition of the wealthy and refined cabin passengers of the Normannia. But there has been no picture furnished us of the sufferings of the plague-stricken steerage passengers on Swinburne island. What horrors they have undergone we shall never know, while listening to the plaints of the pampered ones on Fire island.

THE news of the capture in New Mexico of the notorious Dalton gang of train robbers, which has perpetrated so many crimes in Indian Territory, will be received with great satisfaction everywhere. There is no class of desperadoes more dreaded by the public than those who operate on the railroads. About half a century in state prison was the reward that Perry got in New York state a short time ago for train robbing, and it is to be hoped that the Dalton gang will be as effectively disposed of.

MAKING STEADY PROGRESS.

A cable dispatch of a few days ago stated that the feeling is growing in Wales that the tin plate trade with America is doomed to virtual extinction. Tin plate works in Wales are closing every week, said this report, and the best men that have been employed in them are going to the United States. Those who have taken an optimistic view of the situation predict that the trade will be saved from destruction by the capture of new markets to take the place of the American. On the other hand, those who take a pessimistic view of the situation and prospects, and these appear to be the more numerous, point to the fact that sixty factories in England and Wales, formerly engaged in the manufacture of tin plate, have stopped, and that a dozen more are preparing to close. This situation necessarily menaces the iron industry of Wales, which is less active than formerly. Corroborative evidence of the depressed condition of the Welsh tin plate industry is supplied by the Manchester *Guardian*, which stated in its issue of August 29 that on the preceding Saturday fifteen additional Welsh tin plate works were closed "in consequence of the operations of the McKinley tariff act, and it is now estimated that about 10,000 Welsh operatives are thrown out of employment," large numbers of whom were preparing to emigrate to this country.

In the meantime the tin plate industry in the United States is making steady progress. On last Tuesday there was dedicated at Elwood, Ind., a new tin plate factory, one of the largest and most complete plants in the country of the kind, which is giving employment to several hundred men. Reference has heretofore been made to the last report of the special agent of the Treasury department on statistics relating to the manufacture of tin plate in the United States, from which it appears that this industry has grown from nothing less than two years ago to a production at the rate of 20,000,000 pounds a year, and the next report, to be expected shortly, will undoubtedly increase this amount. Thus while the works in Wales are shutting down new ones are springing into existence in this country, and expert workmen are coming here to enable us to make tin plate that will successfully compete in the markets of the world, whenever we shall produce more than the home demand, with the tin plate of Wales. It is quite enough for the present, however, to consider this industry in connection with the home market, for when we are able to produce sufficient to supply that we shall have attained one of the greatest industrial achievements in our history. Every new development goes to show that this is possible.

It has been said of the democratic party that it is the party of prediction, and if results didn't overtake the prediction it would be the greatest party in the world. The democratic party predicted that tin plate could not be made in the United States, and that any effort to establish the industry here must inevitably prove a failure. The result has demonstrated the worthlessness of that prediction, as has been the case with many others made from time to time by the same political party for the purpose of discouraging the industrial development of the United States, keeping down the wages of labor, and rendering the American people dependent upon the manufacturers of Great Britain. Every great industry that has grown up in this country under the fostering care of protection has at the outset met with the same objection and opposition from the democratic party which that party has made to the promotion here of the tin plate industry.

WHISTLING TO KEEP UP COURAGE.

Chairman Harrity of the democratic national committee and the irrepressible Don M. Dickinson, chairman of the campaign committee, who by reason of his rainbow-chasing tendencies is said to be a source of constant anxiety to Mr. William C. Whitney, the chief manager of the Cleveland campaign, have issued an address congratulating the country on the result of the recent state elections. The fact that the republican vote of Vermont and Maine fell below that of four years ago, with which comparison is made, is regarded by Messrs. Harrity and Dickinson as evidence that "the strong tendency of public sentiment is with the democracy," and they remark that "our friends everywhere are entitled to take fresh courage from these results."

It is astonishing from what small things the average politician—and these gentlemen are not above the average—will gather hope. One would suppose that a republican plurality in Vermont of over 19,000 and in Maine of about 12,000, even though not so large as four years ago, would be regarded by the opposition as sufficiently formidable at this juncture, but the democratic chairmen see in it a "tendency" and they make haste to notify their party of the discovery. Well, let us inquire as to what substantial ground there is for the assumption that the republican vote in Vermont and Maine means a tendency of public sentiment toward the democracy.

As to Vermont the full vote is at hand, and it shows that while the republicans cast some 9,000 votes less than in 1888 the democrats made no gain, simply holding their vote of four years ago. The prohibitionists made a gain of a few hundred. What became of the republican votes that were apparently lost? Why they merely stayed away from the polls. It was evidently a case of inattention to political duty. Many persons, in the rural districts particularly, did not take the trouble to vote, feeling, as is too often and too generally the case, that their votes were not needed. Undoubtedly these voters will return to a sense of their duty in November and give the candidates of the republican party an old-time plurality. Inasmuch as the democratic vote was not increased the "tendency of public sentiment" discerned by Messrs. Harrity and Dickinson will hardly be seen by anybody else.

The full figures for Maine are not yet reported, but there is reason to expect that like those of Vermont they will show that the democrats did no more than hold their own. The decline in the republican vote as compared with 1888 is fairly explained by the fact that the Australian ballot law first went into effect at the late election, and not only did many republicans stay away from the polls but the mistakes made in marking ballots, which necessitated their exclusion from the count, told most heavily against the republicans. Furthermore, there was too much apathy growing out of overconfidence, and this may do good in arousing republicans to action in November. It will be remembered that in the gubernatorial election of 1880 the republicans lost the state, being defeated by an alliance of democrats and greenbackers on governor, a result which made the democrats all over the country jubilant. But Maine gave her electoral vote to Garfield, and undoubtedly she will give Harrison a plurality this year as large as that of four years ago.

The democratic managers are whistling to keep their courage up.

THE TELEGRAPHERS.

The societies of Old Time and Military telegraphers who have been the guests of Omaha for the past two days comprise a body of men who were of inestimable service to the government in the period of its greatest peril. The rebellion gave a tremendous impetus to the development of telegraphy in the United States. A demand was made upon the inventive ingenuity of the country for methods that would broaden the scope and usefulness of the telegraph, and the men in the service contributed largely to the improvements and advances that resulted from this demand.

There were no more patriotic men than those who engaged in the military telegraph service of the government. It involved danger, hardship and almost incessant work. The operators in the field learned some of the severest lessons of military life, and as a rule their lines were not cast in pleasant places. They were an absolutely loyal body of men. Knowing the very innermost secrets of military operations, there is no record of one of them having ever betrayed the confidence reposed in him. They were men of courage who never hesitated to accept any duty to which they were assigned and never faltered in its performance.

Such were the intelligent, patriotic, devoted men, some of whom Omaha has entertained, and never has she had guests more worthy of her respect and hospitality or more capable of appreciating the consideration shown them.

THE ENEMIES HE HAS MADE.

It is the habit of the mugwump friends of Grover Cleveland to profess to love him for the enemies he has made, meaning the men in his own party who have opposed and assailed him. This implies that they conceive themselves to be superior beings, and that as Mr. Cleveland has courted their favor and thereby lost the respect of many democrats he is therefore a man of their own kind and worthy to be the object of their most affectionate regard.

But a great change has lately taken place in the attitude of these immaculate special champions of the ex-president. They have seen the handwriting on the wall in the state of New York, and in sheer desperation they turn to the enemies that Cleveland has made and appeal for help. Murphy and Croker and Sheehan and Hill have been pursuaded, it is said, to withhold their hands from the work no longer. Bourke Cockran is coming west and his clarion voice is to be heard in behalf of the inflated gentleman of whom he said in the Chicago convention:

> I believe it was the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, General Collins, who declared there was no democrat in this union that would vote against that ticket, but there are behind him two heroes whose deeds have not escaped the attention of history, two heroes who have led the union armies to victory and who have never made faces at the vanquished foe, and they will tell you here, comrades who fought with them, heroes who sustained them and heroes who fell by their side, they will tell you that the soldier vote of New York—of whom there are 25,000, at least, democratic—will not support the nomination of Mr. Cleveland and did not support him in 1888.

There are many thousands of Grand Army veterans in the west who will be very glad to see the distinguished New York orator who so eloquently and truthfully represented their attitude and expressed their sentiments in respect to the candidacy of Grover Cleveland. Mr. Cockran is one of the enemies that Cleveland has made, and as they belong to the same hostile camp they will naturally have a fellow-feeling for the orator who is about to move upon our works. We welcome Bourke Cockran as a democrat who has a correct conception of what the old veterans want—or who at least knows what they do not want. The season of veterans' reunions is now at an end, but if the eloquent New Yorker will keep right on telling the country what the battle-scarred defenders of the union do not want they will give him more ovations than he ever experienced before in his life. There is a splendid field for him in the west, for this country is full of veterans of the war.

The enemies that Mr. Cleveland has made are legion. Not alone the powerful politicians of Tammany, but thousands of union veterans scattered all over the land, with other thousands of their sympathizers, will have to be counted in that company.

THE free traders are always clamoring about "the markets of the world," thus belittling our home market and the vastness of the American nation of consumers. Yet the best of authorities declare that under the most favorable conditions not 10 per cent of all our farm products, including cotton, find a market outside of our country, and to increase that percentage the free traders would ruin our home market and all our manufacturing industries.

THE bitter quarrel that has been going on for some months between the democratic factions in New Jersey came near culminating in the breaking up of the state convention at Trenton. It is many years since the New Jersey democracy has been so hopelessly divided and so poorly prepared to make a successful campaign. Exclusive of Hudson county, which embraces Jersey City and several suburban villages, the state has given republican pluralities in the last four presidential elections. Several causes now work together to demoralize and divide the New Jersey democrats, and it is believed by good judges of the situation in both parties that the chance of carrying the state for Cleveland this year is very slender. New Jersey is a manufacturing state and is therefore opposed to free trade. Thousands of her citizens of both parties are interested in manufacturing enterprises, while thousands of others are wage earners and therefore favor protection. Add to this the fact that the legislature of the state, strongly democratic in both branches, is on record in favor of the anthracite coal combine, and it is not difficult to see that the republican outlook there is brighter than it has been before in many years.

THE sugar beet harvest is now in progress in Nebraska and farmers have begun to deliver the crop at the sugar factories. The crop is much better this year than in 1890 and 1891, and as it is now matured and out of danger this important contribution to the yearly income of the agricultural class is assured beyond question. It will bring a good deal of money into the pockets of the farmers, and to that extent it will give deep pain to the prophets of calamity. If the corn crop also escapes harm and fulfills its present promise the disappointment of the populists will be simply harrowing.

THE remark of Secretary Hodgin of the Nebraska State Business Men's association that this state wants 1,000,000 more people expresses an important truth that seems to be fully recognized by those who are loading the exhibition train with products of this state, by means of which outsiders are to be shown what Nebraska can do. When they are shown samples of wheat from fields that yielded as high as sixty bushels to the acre, and other products equally interesting, they will undoubtedly begin to come this way at a rate that will soon make up the additional 1,000,000 of population that is wanted.

INGALLS and an old Kansas enemy have "made up" while abroad. This is not unusual, and if Mr. Dana of New York goes this fall to Palestine, who knows but he and Pulitzer may be found in each others' arms somewhere on the choleraic continent.

Progress of Political Education.
New York Telegram.

By using a pistol as a gavel a democratic chairman has been able to keep order in a Kansas county convention. It is a campaign of education.

No Valid Reason for It.
Indianapolis Journal.

No candid and intelligent man can give himself a good reason for voting the democratic ticket this year any more successfully than he could in 1864, when implored to vote against Lincoln.

Bucking Hard Facts.
Globe-Democrat.

The democratic national committee is going to investigate Commissioner Peck's figures, but it will not be able to convince the 80,000 New York workingmen who have had their wages raised in the past year that protection is making paupers of them.

The Proper Resort for Epidemic.
New York Commercial.

The safe arrival of Lieutenant Peary and his party at St. John's, Newfoundland, is almost a novelty in northern exploration. His discoveries seem to prove the value of the Greenland plateau as a safe resort from a cholera epidemic, but for other purposes its usefulness appears to be limited.

Why They Didn't Give a Premium.
Lincoln News.

Douglas county can hardly expect to justly receive the first premium on its exhibit at the state fair when the management neglected to include in its display of products Hon. Dan Wheeler and Hon. E. Stuht, who demonstrated their vegetable origin at the late republican state convention.

Calls for a Vigorous Shingling.
Detroit Free Press.

Sailors are murdered in cold blood at Genoa merely because they are Americans. That pauperized old shadow of former greatness should be yanked into a realization of its insignificance and made to appreciate that a nation that does all its blood-letting by the hands of cowardly assassins must cease to do business in this era of advancement.

PROTECTION AND PROGRESS.

Minneapolis Tribune.

While the national democratic committee is chewing over Labor Commissioner Peck's figures, Census Superintendent Porter opens with another broadside. He summarizes the labor and wage statistics of thirty-five cities and shows that in the manufacturing industries of these thirty-five principal industrial centers of the United States the number of hands increased from 666,736 in 1880 to 1,138,968 in 1890; while the total wages increased from $265,806,145 in 1880 to $655,158,158 in 1890. The net increase in pay per hand was $172, or 43 per cent. The summary yields the following significant facts:

MANUFACTURES OF THIRTY-FIVE CITIES.

Year.	Number of Establishments.
1890	71,596
1880	32,852
Increase	38,774
Year.	**Hands Employed.**
1890	1,138,968
1880	666,736
Increase	472,232
Year.	**Total Wages.**
1890	$655,158,158
1880	265,806,145
Increase	$384,349,013
Year.	**Average Annual Wages Per Hand.**
1890	$510.82
1880	338.07
Increase	$172.15
Percentage of increase in average annual wages per hand	43.18

These figures show that under the republican economic policy of the past census decade there was in thirty-five cities an increase of 38,744 manufacturing establishments, giving employment to an increase of 472,232 hands, and yielding an increase of $384,349,013 in wages.

It is this economic policy which in these thirty-five cities gave employment to an increase of nearly half a million hands and yielded an increase of over a third of a billion dollars in wages, that the Watterson-Cleveland regime, in the interest of British factories, would destroy.

Those who maintain that labor has no interest in the development of textile factories may find instruction in the following little table:

WAGES IN WOOLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS.

Manufactures of—	Total wages paid 1890.	Total wages paid 1880.
Woolens	$76,060,742	$47,389,087
Cotton	66,024,538	42,745,510
Silk	19,643,249	9,146,705
Totals	$162,328,529	$98,577,302

The wages in the wool, cotton and silk mills of the thirty-five towns increased from $98,576,302 to $162,328,529. The total increase was 65 per cent and the increase per hand was over 25 per cent.

But in the mines the labor and wage increase was still more marked. The increase in number of hands was 172 per cent, and in total wages 235 per cent.

All of which the republican party respectfully submits to the consideration of a candid people, and all of which fruits of protection the democracy of 1892 declares "unconstitutional and a fraud."

SOME MEN OF NOTE.

Governor Boies, ex-Governor Gray, Senator Hill and Senator Gorman remain so oppressively silent that a suspicion is abroad that they are getting ready to prove an alibi.

David B. Hill has purchased the Fritz Emmet villa on the Hudson, and the property thus passes from the estate of a histrionic comedian to the hands of a political "heavy villain."

George Otto Trevelyan, a member of Gladstone's cabinet, says that Macaulay once on a wager made 200 puns in 200 hours. It is supposed that the judges died soon after finishing their duties.

The emperor of Germany has a salary of $4,000,000, and when he gets his monthly check feels it all too small for the responsibilities which he has to meet and the expenses of his exalted position.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland are going to stay at Gray Gables for the next three weeks, then they are going to their home in Madison avenue, New York. Early in November they will go into permanent retirement.

Governor Bulkeley of Connecticut has proclaimed Friday, October 21, Discovery day, as a public holiday. They do not need much provocation to a holiday in Connecticut when the summer boats are taken off and the harvest is gathered in.

Senator Gorman is a practical and prosperous farmer. He has one of the best regulated farms in Maryland, containing 600 acres; and his neighbors say he makes it self-supporting—an unusual case where farming is a side issue.

One of the biggest men in Kansas is Abram W. Smith, the republican candidate for the governorship. He is almost a giant in stature and has a rough and ready eloquence which makes him popular all over the state. He is a mechanic by trade, served all through the war as a union soldier and has been five times returned to the state legislature.

During his recent tour in the south of France, President Carnot personally pinned the decoration of the Order of Agricultural Merit upon the breast of a fat farmer, who betrayed signs of unusual emotion. It was afterward discovered by General Borias, chief of the president's military household, that M. Carnot had stuck the pin about a half inch deep into the poor farmer's breast.

John B. Smith, whom the New Hampshire republicans have nominated for governor, is of Scotch-Irish descent, and is 54 years of age. He received a good classical education, but went to work in a shoe peg factory when a young man. Eventually he established a drug store in Manchester, N. H., and a factory for making knitted goods. The latter enterprise developed into a large and prosperous business. He has never had a strike or any other labor trouble to deal with, and is a man of much benevolence.

Business Troubles.

HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 15.—Messrs. T. Freed & Co., dry goods and general merchandise, filed a deed of trust last night for the benefit of creditors. The liabilities are about $40,000, while assets are estimated at about $70,000.

PITHY PARAGRAPHS.

Somerville Journal: A campaign lie may be nailed, but caucuses are boited.

Siftings: When a girl is bent on getting married she stands up straighter than ever.

Philadelphia Times: It's a queer man who wouldn't rather feel his oats than his corns.

Binghamton Republican: "Much ado about nothing," remarked the summer boarder when his bill was presented.

Boston Transcript: Little Johnny thinks it a good deal nicer to be tanned at the seashore than to be tanned in school.

Somerville Journal: Sympathy is always pleasant to the afflicted, but it won't cure corns.

Atchison Globe: When a woman talks in a prayer meeting of the cross she bears, somehow the cross assumes the shape of a man.

Siftings: The self-closing door spring is an awful aggravation to the man who is going out of your office mad and wants to slam the door.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Why not make the cactus the national flower? It has more fine points than any other yet mentioned.

Lowell Courier: Contestants in the running races at the fair should prepare by taking a bottle of catchup.

Chicago Post: A Kansas girl screamed so loudly at the sight of a mouse recently that the little animal died of fright. Turn about is fair play.

Chicago News Record: John—I'm going to kiss you, Amy.

Amy (screaming)—Ow-wo-w.

John—Great scott! What was that for? I haven't kissed you yet.

Amy—But I thought I'd have that part of it over and done with.

Chicago Tribune: Able Democratic Editor—If President Harrison sends out his letter of acceptance and it isn't too long—

Assistant—If he sends it out! What are you talking about? It's out long ago! We printed it in full last Tuesday morning.

"Sure?"

"You can look at the files yourself if you don't believe it."

"Tuesday—O, that was the morning after the Myer and McAuliffe fight!"

SIGNS OF SEPTEMBER.
New York Evening Sun.

YOUR BEST GIRL.

For months she just doted on cream,
And nothing so much rejoiced her;
But you find now her fondest dream
Is centered around the oyster.

THE COAL MEN.

They always have a meeting now—
A thing they hadn't oughter—
For, after, you will find, somehow,
That coal is up a quarter.

THE FAMILY BIBLE.

Not e'en the girl who used to spoon
So much for summer grieves,
For well it knows it will be soon
Checkful of autumn leaves.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

Clothier and Furnisher.

The Indians had worried him; the Japanese had buried him; the southern mule had carried him but under this he thrived.

The cannibals had pickled him, had bound him, and had tickled him; a silver man had nickeled him, and yet he still survived.

A tariff crank had heated him; a Brooklyn man had treated him, and poker had depleted him, and swept away his pile.

A cyclone swift had tilted him; a Boston girl had wilted him; a Hartford girl had jilted him, yet only made him smile.

But when one night he marched within a nightshirt that was arched within because it was so starched within, he tried to catch his breath.

But when he rolled around in it, his curses made no sound in it. Next day the man was found in it. He'd kicked himself to death.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

TO FIGHT THE CHOLERA

Many Prominent Physicians Discuss the Situation at Washington.

THEY SEE NO OCCASION FOR ALARM

Indications That the Officers of the Pest-Ships Have Been Careless in Handling Their Refuse Matter—Particulars of the Meeting.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15.

Surgeon General Hamilton's office was crowded this afternoon with noted sanitarians from various parts of the country who had come at his invitation to discuss measures of comprehensive sanitation throughout the country in case the cholera should get a start. Among them were Dr. J. M. McCormick, health officer of Kentucky; Dr. Henry B. Baker, secretary of the Michigan Board of Health; Dr. Irving H. Watson of the New Hampshire Health department and Dr. Peter H. Boyce of Toronto, one of the health officials of Canada. These gentlemen and others present coming here are appointed as a quarantine commission at the national conference of state boards of health. The meeting with the surgeon general will last for a day or two.

Today the situation at New York and along the northern border was discussed and an examination of the federal and state laws bearing on sanitation was made. The assembled doctors are agreed that there is no occasion for alarm or a scare as the cases in New York are sporadic. One of the doctors who desired his name withheld said he thought the cholera cases in New York were due to careless handling of the refuse and pursings from the post-ships. This had been thrown overboard instead of burned, and the tide had carried it in and deposited it at the New York wharves. He cited the fact that McAvoy and others who had died from cholera lived near those wharves.

Where Next Year's Encampment Will Go.

There is only one thing in the way of the Hoosiers securing the Grand Army of the Republic encampment for Indianapolis next year, that is the talk, and in some quarters a half determined desire, to take it to Chicago, so that in attending the soldiers' yearly reunion, the World's fair can be seen. If this obstacle which does most now appear very formidable is gotten out of the way by the Hoosiers it looks as though they would get the encampment for 1893 by acclamation. The impropriety of holding the encampment at Chicago during the World's fair is conceded upon all sides, for it is acknowledged that the encampment would there be a secondary affair compared with the fair, and that Chicago would be so crowded that the soldiers could not secure accommodations except at extortionate rates; besides the tickets to the encampment at Indianapolis would be made good to go or return via Chicago without material additional cost.

Miscellaneous.

Acting Secretary Chandler today denied the motion for review and submission of cumulative evidence in the timber culture case of John O'Brien against the heirs of Joseph Smucker, deceased, from the Lincoln Land office.

J. S. Lockwood was today appointed postmaster at Earling, Presho county, S. D., vice S. E. Gilbertson resigned.

William A. Harris of Idaho, a $1,200 clerk in the pension office, was today promoted to $1,400. P. S. H.

NEWS FOR THE ARMY.

Complete List of Changes in the Regular Service.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following army orders were issued yesterday:

The leave of absence granted Colonel Davis S. Gordon, Sixth cavalry, August 23, is extended five days. Captain William P. Hall, Fifth cavalry, is released from further duty under special orders, August 8, and will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and on September 24 report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty as a competitor of the cavalry distinguished marksmen's team. Lieutenant Colonel James S. Casey, First infantry, is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at the presidio of San Francisco July 15, vice Colonel William R. Shafter, First infanty, hereby relieved. First Lieutenant Parker W. West, Third cavalry, will be relieved from recruiting duty at Jefferson barracks, Missouri, by the superintendent of the recruiting service on or about October 1, and will then proceed to join his regiment.

The following transfers in the Third infantry are made: Captain Philip Read, from company C to company K; Captain Fayette W. Roe, from company K to company C. Second Lieutenant Richmond Schofield, Fourth cavalry, having reported conformally to the requirements of special orders August 23, is assigned to duty at these headquarters, to date from September 13. Leave of absence for two months, to take effect on or about October 1, is granted Second Lieutenant Harry A. Smith, First infantry. Leave of absence for one month, to take effect on being relieved from recruiting duty, is granted First Lieutenant David D. Mitchell, Fifteenth infantry. The following named officers will proceed to Fort Riley, Kan., and report in person to the commanding officer of the light artillery battalion at that post for assignment to duty in connection with the special recruiting service for the light artillery: First Lieutenant Louis Ostheim, Second artillery, First Lieutenant Charles A Bennett, Third artillery.

WOULD SPOIL HER DAUGHTER.

Mrs. Henry Burman Places Her Girl in a Tough Variety Theater.

The district court of Douglas county has stepped between Henry Burman and his ex-wife, granting Burman the custody of May, a 12-year-old daughter, the fruit of a short and unhappy union.

According to the petition filed in the case Burman wedded the woman some fifteen years ago. For a time all went well, but later on the woman of his choice grew dissatisfied, and pined for single blessedness. After the babe was born the pining became more pronounced, until at last Burman told the woman to go and work out her own salvation, they both agreeing that May should remain in the custody of her grandparents at Blair.

Then the parents started on paths that led in different directions. The husband and father went to Fremont, where he engaged in the boot and shoe business and made money. The wife and mother tried matrimony again, and again it was a failure, as it was not long ere she secured a divorce from her second husband. This second experience caused her to sour on mankind. She next appeared, so the first ex-husband avers, in Deadwood, S. D., as a lewd woman, making her abode in wine rooms and in furnished apartments about town. About this time she appeared in a new role. She visited May and succeeded in spiriting her away.

The father commenced a search for his little one, but for six long years the search was unrewarded. At last he heard that mother and child were in Deadwood and taither he at once journeyed to find the mother a woman of the town and the child dancing on the stage of a variety theater, to please tough men and still tougher women who congregated in the dive. The little one was at once taken away and brought to this city, where yesterday she was delivered to her father by an order issued from Judge Scott's court, he holding that on the showing made the mother was not the proper person to have the care of a child of so tender years.

BLOODY FIGHT WITH GREASERS.

Cowboys Battle Successfully With a Gang of Mexican Cattle Thieves.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 15.—News was received here last night of a fight between cowboys and Mexican smugglers last Monday, a few miles from Presidio. The Mexicans were driving off about 600 cattle from the ranch of Michael Ledonez, when they were attacked by twenty-five cowboys, who opened fire on the thieves with their Winchesters. The smugglers returned the fire. The battle lasted thirty minutes, when the Mexicans retreated across the Rio Grande. Charles Thomas, superintendent of the ranch, and Juan Pelasco, a cowboy, were killed, while the smugglers lost three men. The cattle were stampeded by the firing and many of them crossed to the other side.

Paving Bond Ordinances Passed.

Ten members attended the special meeting of the council held last night to consider ordinances on their third reading. The ordinances that were up for passage were those providing for the issuance of district paving, curbing and grading bonds. The ordinances were passed and will go to the mayor for his approval. In the aggregate they amount to $340,100, being $251,300 of paving and curbing and $88,800 of grading bonds, all running for the period of ten years.

The proceeds of the bonds will be expended in paying for work that has been done this year or is now under contract.

Convenient for Candidates.

County Clerk Sackett has had prepared for distribution a set of blanks to be used by the chairmen and secretaries of the several conventions, by which they certify to the proceedings of the gatherings. By filling out these blanks errors cannot occur, as they have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the statutes. The blanks will be delivered free of charge to those who will call at the office. They are suitable for convention nominations by petitions.

Surrendered to the Authorities.

MCALLISTER, I. T., Sept. 15.—Hostilities between the political factions of the Choctaw nation have ceased. Twelve men of the party who committed the murders a few days since came here and surrendered themselves to the authorities, and the rest of them will be in custody tonight. No further trouble is expected until the official count of the election is completed, which will not be until next month.

Saw the Circus and Side Show.

William Olander, a ponderous side-whiskered individual from the rural districts, took in the circus and rounded up the resorts afterwards. In a Ninth street dive he met a colored female who went through his pockets securing $15 in cash and a $350 check on the First National bank of Weeping Water.

Colonel Keatley Elected Commandant.

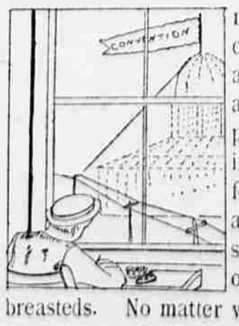
MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Sept. 15.—Colonel John H. Keatley of Silver City was last night elected commandant of the Iowa Soldiers home.

B BROWNING, KING & CO. K

Largest Manufacturers and Dealers of Clothing in the World.

Telegraphers

Your attention is called to the fact that the largest manufacturers and retailers of clothing in the world are located at the south west corner of 15th and Douglas, and we are the people. Just now we are showing a beautiful line of fall styles for men and boys that are guaranteed to be correct. Every shape, every size and every color, in sacks, cutaways and double breasteds. No matter where you live there are only a few who can duplicate our qualities and less who can sell them as low.



Browning, King & Co

Our store closes at 6:30 p. m., except Saturdays, when we close at 10 p. m. | S. W. Cor. 15th & Douglas S

& C