

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

N. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily (in Advance) One Year, \$4.00...

OFFICES: Omaha, The Bee Building, South Omaha, Biggs Bldg. Corner N. and 24th Sts. Council Bluffs, The Bee Building, 211 Second St. Chicago, 211 Second St. New York, 175 Broadway. Washington, 187 P Street, N. W.

ADVERTISING: All communications should be addressed to the Editor. The Bee Building, Omaha, Neb. For advertising rates, apply to the Business Manager.

Table with columns for various categories like 'Total', 'Losses', 'Net gain', etc., with numerical values.

It's all over now. Activity in the water works trenches will now perceptibly subside.

Italy's orange crop is said to be short. Another chance for California to the breach.

This is the time Pennover of Oregon did not get ahead of the president's Thanksgiving day proclamation.

It won't take long now before several new presidential dark horses appear in outline in the political background.

The question is, Does Brice think he got his money's worth of fun out of Campbell's race for the Ohio governorship?

It is to be hoped that the removal of the election booths which have obstructed the streets for over a year is now in prospect.

President Cleveland has at last sounded the dread alarm at which every full grown turkey trembles with fear of the approach of the fatal Thanksgiving day.

A good heavy rain or snow is what the Nebraska farmers are now crying for. If election doesn't bring it they will have to try more desperate expedients.

After the experience of the short campaign just finished the sentiment in favor of the shortest possible campaign next year ought to have been perceptibly strengthened.

You can put your guns in pawn once more. Prof. Van Hout says that the war cry in Europe exists in the imagination only. The military companies may, therefore, be disbanded.

Officials who handle the election ballots may as well assure themselves that the people of this city and county will tolerate no manipulation of the returns either in the voting booths or later in the offices of the county clerk and city clerk.

A St. Louis paper is writing learnedly about the end of the overhead trolley. The end of the overhead trolley in this section of the country is usually indicated in one of the electric power houses. Wonder if it is differently arranged in St. Louis.

Secretary Morton takes occasion publicly to congratulate his chief of the weather bureau on his accuracy in making weather forecasts. He ought to have tried him upon election predictions, and see whether the accuracy is really the result of science or of luck.

One of the pleasing features to follow the election of a non-partisan judiciary will be the retirement of the political balliffs. We all deny the right of a policeman to actively participate in politics. It is quite as essential that court balliffs be prevented from doing so.

Adam Snyder's houndmen must pay the county \$8,300, the amount of shortage shown on the ex-treasurer's books. That Snyder had a thief in his employ has long since been known. There is quite as much reason for apprehending and punishing this man as there is in the case of Jerome Coulter.

When the Board of Education contracted for a cheaper grade of coal it did not reckon the janitors would object and mutiny in mid-October. To pacify them the board stopped delivery under the old contract. After election there will be no reason why the janitors cannot handle the coal under the old contract if the quality be fully up to stipulation.

It is announced in school board circles that upon November 7 coal rates in Omaha will be advanced. If this be true it is simply through local compact, without reference to the value of the product laid down in Omaha. People must have coal even if they are required to pay three prices for it. But there is a statute expressly forbidding any pool or combination to raise or maintain excessive prices on any commodity.

So far the subjects announced for consideration by the Transmississippi congress are mere glittering generalities. If the managers of the meeting be not vigilant it will be transformed into an arena for the exclusive performance of hobbyriders and prove devoid of practical results. There are no silver mines in the transmississippi country. But there are immense grain fields, vast herds of stock, all wanting lower transportation rates to the Atlantic seaboard.

NATIONAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES.

It is given out from trustworthy sources that the message of President Cleveland will contain an interesting chapter devoted to our foreign relations, in which he will discuss the rights and duties of the United States in this hemisphere. It is said that the controversy between Great Britain and Venezuela and the importance of the determination of that contention to the United States will assuredly form a considerable portion of the message and it is thought the president will outline a policy with regard to political affairs on the American continent that will meet the approval of the people and of congress.

There is certainly a great opportunity presented to Mr. Cleveland to connect his name with the promotion of a wise, just and comprehensive American policy, and if he knows the sentiment of the thoughtful and conservative portion of the American people and is in sympathy with it he will declare a policy that will be approved by the better judgment of the country. If he takes counsel of that element which is influenced by equity toward England and is willing to place the country into war he will make a grave mistake and put the nation in a wrong position before the world, with the possibility of serious consequences. Judging from the course of the administration in regard to foreign affairs there is no reason to apprehend that the president will offer any encouragement to the spirit of Big Game, which is not confined to either party. It is not improbable that strong influence has been brought to bear on Mr. Cleveland to induce him to countenance this sentiment, but there is nothing to show that he has yielded to it. The administration has been subjected to criticism for not having shown greater boldness and firmness in our foreign relations, but there is reason to believe that the course pursued was the wiser one and that the country has lost nothing in dignity or in the respect of the world by reason of it. It would have been easy to have involved the United States in serious trouble with Great Britain over the Nicaragua incident and there was a vigorous demand that the government should interpose in that case, but everybody now admits that the proper course was taken. The Venezuela controversy presents a different question, but even as to that it is very doubtful whether our duty requires us to go as far as some advise. Our government has made an earnest effort to induce the British government to submit the matter to arbitration. It has not succeeded, but there is still a possibility that the effort will be successful and this will not be improved by threatening war. In any event war would not be justifiable unless the fact was clearly established that Great Britain is seeking to take possession of Venezuelan territory to which she has no claim and we would hardly accept the statement of Venezuela as conclusive upon this.

All patriotic Americans are heartily in favor of maintaining the Monroe doctrine and enforcing it in all cases to which it applies, but it is not to be invoked in any and every controversy that may arise between an American state and a European power, for to do this would be to put the United States in a position inviting endless trouble. Every citizen of this country will agree that we must maintain our own dignity and uphold our own rights, but in order to do this it is not necessary that we should threaten any other nation or invite foreign antagonism.

AN OVERLOOKED DECISION.

The supreme court of Nebraska handed down a decision last month affecting the rights of Omaha householders, the importance of which was completely overlooked at the time. The case was one involving the right of a private citizen to be served with water by the American Water Works company of this city on the offer of the usual rates and was appealed on writ of error to the highest appellate tribunal.

The decision of the supreme court is against the contentions of the water works company at every point. It holds in so many words that "a private corporation which procures from the municipal corporation a franchise for supplying the latter and its inhabitants with water and by virtue of which franchise it is permitted to and does use the streets and alleys of such municipal corporation in the carrying on of its business becomes thereby affected with public use and assumes a public duty. That duty is to furnish water at reasonable rates to all the inhabitants of the municipal corporation and to charge each inhabitant for water furnished the same price it charges every other inhabitant for the same service under the same or similar conditions." In other words, no water works company operating under a public franchise in Nebraska can legally discriminate against any of its patrons either by withholding service from one while granting it to another, or by serving one at rates refused another under similar conditions.

What applies to a franchised water works company must apply with equal force to other franchised corporations that have the use of the public thoroughfares. The local telephone company cannot refuse to place an instrument in the house of any person who complies with the prescribed regulations and pays the reasonable fee. The local gas company cannot refuse to put in a meter for any one who applies and does not neglect to pay his gas bill. The same thing is true with reference to the electric light, electric trolley and other public utility companies. The compensation of a street railway company in the matter of carrying every orderly passenger who has the stipulated fare.

One other point in this very recent decision calls for more than passing notice. The supreme court declares that the charges for these quasi-public services must be reasonable in themselves. The court does not say who shall determine the reasonableness of the charges. With reference to a number of these services the legislature has conferred upon the city council the power to regulate the rates fixed by the franchised corporations. If the legislature can delegate this power to the municipality of course it can also exercise it itself. Should specific instances

of extortion arise the courts are also at hand to give the remedy and to determine what is the reasonable charge.

These propositions are not enumerations of new principles of law. They have been laid down time and time again by different courts in different states, but never before has the supreme court of Nebraska affirmed them in such explicit language.

JAPAN'S FRIENDSHIP.

The letter sent to President Cleveland by the emperor of Japan, declaring his high appreciation of the friendly offices of the United States during the war with China in protecting Japanese subjects and in facilitating the negotiations for peace, is notable testimony to Japan's cordial friendship for the United States. The attitude of our government toward both China and Japan during their conflict was judicious and honorable, greatly strengthening our claim to their good will, and it is manifestly to our interest to cultivate this feeling and to endeavor to make our relations with those countries, and especially with Japan, closer and more intimate. It has been stated that a measure would be introduced into congress imposing some such restrictions upon Japanese immigration as are now imposed upon the Chinese. Probably there are demagogues willing to support a measure of this kind, but it ought to be an entirely safe prediction that no such proposition will receive serious consideration from a republican house of representatives. There are only a few hundred Japanese in this country and there is less danger of their coming here now than ever before, because there are better opportunities for them in their native land. To enact a law putting restrictions upon their coming here would simply invite the resentment of a people who are likely to become liberal and profitable customers of the United States, for the people of Japan would not regard such action with the equality of the Chinese. Self-interest should prompt us to cultivate the friendship of Japan.

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

If the reported interview with General Campos regarding the situation in Cuba is correct it will have the effect to greatly strengthen the claim of the insurgents to be accorded belligerent rights by the United States. The statement attributed to the governor general of Cuba is a practical admission that a state of war exists in that island and that it is no mere insurrection, as the Spanish authorities would have the world regard it. The fact is that up to this time the insurgents have been making steady headway and it is not to be doubted that they are stronger now than at any previous time. They have shown themselves to be good fighters and their leaders have manifested a military ability of no mean order. Campos is admitted to be the ablest of Spanish commanders and he was sent to Cuba with the expectation that he would make short work of suppressing the insurrection. His confession now that it will require double the military force that has been sent to Cuba and several years of time to restore peace to the island is all the evidence that is needed as to the formidable character of the insurrection.

The insurgents are organizing a government and will probably have it in full operation by the time our congress meets. With this accomplished they will have placed themselves in a position to ask recognition as belligerents and to have their request considered. That it will be seriously considered, when made there can be no doubt, for probably a majority of the members of congress are now in favor of giving the insurgents the standing they would derive from being accorded belligerent rights. We should not by such action be any less bound than we now are to observe neutrality, but it would give the insurgents the same standing in relation to this country that Spain has, and it is presumed that this would be an important advantage to them. At any rate they are anxious to secure such recognition from this country and the indications are most favorable to their doing so. It is expected that this matter will be presented for consideration of congress very soon after it assembles.

EXTENDING THE MERIT SYSTEM.

There is promise of a further extension of the merit system to employees of the government at Washington. It is contemplated to transfer to civil service rules all chiefs of divisions and high class clerks in the Treasury department who are not at present subject to appointment under the restrictions of the Civil Service commission. It appears that the secretary of the treasury and his associates have been discussing the matter for some time and steps are now being taken to formulate a request to President Cleveland that such employees of the Treasury department shall be brought under the rules of the civil service. If the president approves this, and it is not doubted that he will do so, some sixty chiefs of division, half a dozen chiefs of bureaus and a number of important places in the United States treasury's office, now under the patronage system, will become subject to the operation of the civil service rules. The matter of placing fourth class postmasters under these rules is still being considered, but it appears that there is a serious obstacle in the difficulty of establishing rules for the examination of candidates. The compensation of many of these officers is very small and some receive no compensation whatever, while a large number of the offices are located in country stores. An effort will be made, however, to classify the fourth class offices in the hope that the larger and more important of them may be removed from the partisan scramble that comes with every change of administration.

With the proposed extensions of the merit system accomplished the next administration will find comparatively little to do in the matter of distributing the public patronage, which will be certainly gratifying to the appointing power and ought to be to everybody who knows anything about the demoralizing effect of the quadrennial

scramble for the offices. There is no good reason why the present administration should not go to the full extent of its authority in placing the employees of the government under civil service rules and the indications are that it intends to do so. It is a sound policy, already fully vindicated, and the sooner its application is made complete to the extent it is practicable to carry it the better.

One of the conditions, and a very important one, which is operating to check business improvement is the fact that the unfavorable trade balance grows steadily larger. The volume of merchandise imports is increasing more rapidly than the exports, the latter having thus far failed to realize expectations, and the promise for the immediate future being far from bright. With such a state of things it is not surprising that there should be manifested in financial and commercial quarters a disposition to halt and await developments. The indebtedness to Europe which we are owing as a result of the democratic tariff policy will have to be settled one of these days, and the prospect is that it will be a considerable sum. Europe is not buying freely our wheat, corn or cotton, and probably as many of our securities come back as go abroad. This situation causes apprehension that gold exports may be resumed at any time. The treasury reserve is \$7,000,000 short of what it should be, and a raid on it would in a short time compel another issue of bonds. All this tends to disturb confidence and interfere with the progress of business improvement, which is not going forward as rapidly as a month or two ago.

As usual, the facilities for securing election returns in Nebraska are far behind those of almost every other state. The result on candidates for state office cannot be definitely known in Nebraska for two and sometimes three days after election day. This is owing chiefly to the inaccessible location of a number of the more distant precincts, and the lack of the railroad and the telegraph in many of the more distant towns. The only thing for people interested in the state contest to do is to possess their souls in patience.

Attorney General Moley of Illinois insists that it is illegal for insurance companies to enter into an agreement regarding rates, rebates and policies. It is the regular practice of insurance companies to fix rates in relation to the Niagara enterprise in a stronger position than was held when De Lesseps commenced the work.

Rebellion in China Spreading.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 5.—The rebellion of the Dzungars in the northwest portion of China is extending seriously and embracing the whole of the province of Kansu. The Chinese government has dispatched all the troops of the garrison of Peking to the scene of the uprising and has appointed Li Hung Chang imperial commissioner to direct measures to suppress the rebellion.

Fatal End of a Quverel.

BROOKSVILLE, Ky., Nov. 5.—James Lee shot and fatally wounded Dan Shepard and killed three other men from Brooksville. The shooting was the result of a quarrel between the men. Last night at midnight Deputy Sheriff Pope, accompanied by two men, went to Lee's home to arrest him. Lee's mother met Pope at the door and told him that James was at home, but must not be arrested. The sheriff threatened to break down the door, but Lee's mother told him that she would open the door and she did so. Leonard Lee, a brother of James, was shot and James Lee was killed. The shooting of Shepard was accidental as the pistol was discharged while they were talking.

Meeting of Cuban Sympathizers.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—A meeting under the auspices of the Young Men's congress of Philadelphia was held at the Academy of Music last night. The resolutions were adopted urging Spain to withdraw her troops from Cuba and calling upon the government at Washington to intervene on behalf of the struggling republic. General K. P. Fisher presided. The principal speakers were Rev. Russell Lowell and Colonel A. R. McClure. The audience, which filled the hall, was the most enthusiastic audience. Colonel Lowell called attention to the fact that the beginning of the civil war granted the rights of the confederacy. He expressed the belief that when congress meets next month these rights will be given to the confederacy. He also called attention to the fact that the wounded Cuban soldiers were then taken up.

Spaniards Buy and Equip a Ship.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—A morning paper says the Spaniards are doing in this city has purchased a large steam tug from the estate of Cyrus W. Field for \$80,000 and will charter it to protect the Spanish commercial interest in Cuba and ward off filibustering expeditions from the coast. The tug is 118 feet long and has a tonnage of 200 tons. It will be equipped with guns and is to be called the El Cadiz. It will be built in Spain. In a trial trip around Staten Island today the ship showed a speed of thirteen knots an hour. As soon as it has been equipped it will be presented to the chief of the Spanish naval commission.

Jumped Into Niagara.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 5.—At 5:29 yesterday James Haffs of Philadelphia committed suicide by jumping from the Goat Island bridge into the rapids. The body caught on a rock a short distance above the falls and was hanging there until the clerk, when it was found, was unable to recover it. Haffs had been hanging about the city for several days, and had more than one occasion said he would jump into the river. He claimed to have been a sea captain and to have served in the navy during the civil war.

Has a Suit of His Own to Defend.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 5.—John A. Barnes, who recently brought suit against his former employer, ex-Mayor Frank A. Magowan, for \$10,000 damages for alienating the affections of Mrs. Barnes, has been indicted by the grand jury on the charge of grand larceny in abstracting from Mr. Magowan's desk \$5,000 in stocks. The charge is preferred by Magowan. Barnes declares that the stocks were given him by Magowan.

Johnson Resented the Charge.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—Francis C. Dowd, a resident of Somerville, was shot and possibly fatally wounded in a Charlestown saloon tonight because, it is said, he charged Charles F. Johnson of Medford with being a member of the I. O. O. F. Johnson, who is arrested, admitted that he did the shooting, but that he did it because Dowd called him an I. O. O. F.

One Office is Enough.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—In order to get at rest the rumor or report being circulated that he was a candidate for either clerk or sergeant-at-arms of the next house, Hon. Thomas J. Hendricks, who has been a representative from Illinois for the last twenty years, has emphatically stated that he is a candidate for the office of clerk only.

Brooklyn Gas Companies Consolidate.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 5.—A big gas deal was concluded this afternoon in Brooklyn, when the seven city gas companies consolidated their interests. The seven companies have a total capital of \$15,000,000. The name of the new company will be the Brooklyn Union Gas company, and the proposed capital is \$8,000,000.

Heavy Snow in Colorado.

DURANGO, Colo., Nov. 5.—Snow has fallen to a depth of about two feet on the mountains in the past twenty-four hours in southwestern Colorado.

RECOVERED SOME STOLEN SILVER.

Fifteen Out of a Total of Thirtieth-Two Ingots Found. LONDON, Nov. 5.—The police have seized fifteen ingots of silver in connection with the great silver robbery which occurred on September 25, when thirty-one ingots of silver, valued at 43,000, the property of the Midland Railway company, were stolen from a van in which they were being conveyed through the streets of London. In connection with this seizure of the ingots the police have arrested George Barrett and Edward Gray, who were driving the van at the time the silver was taken from it. This robbery has been attended with many sensational developments, since it was perpetrated in broad daylight on September 25. The drivers at the time left the wagon with the valuable load in the streets for twenty minutes, and they did not return until they returned the wagon had disappeared. On October 26 the sensation was revived by the arrest of Alexander Sarril, manager of one of the largest establishments of the celebrated jewellers, Elkington & Co., charged with the crime. His employers joined with the Midland Railway company in the prosecution. Sarril had been a trusted employee of Elkington, but they had not been there long enough for the marks to become obliterated. Sarril had been a trusted employee of Elkington for thirty years.

TAKE SPANISH PAPERS TO TASK.

Mexicans Object to Their Intemperate Utterances. CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 5.—La Patria newspaper, attacks two Spanish organizations here for their language toward every one who sympathized with Cuba, as do a vast majority of the Mexican citizens and most of the American people. The bicycling party which ascended the volcano of Popocatepetl had a successful expedition and fine weather. Most of the party reached the top. The view was wonderfully fine and rarely happens, owing to clouds. Admiral Carrá Director of the Mexican navy was among the party.

The Mexican Herald, speaking of the crime perpetrated by the Indian village of Texas, state of Hidalgo, says the whole population must have, in the course of time, become physically and morally degenerated and prone to crime and crime, and that it is a reproach to religion that such an awful deed should have been done in its name.

Schooner Liable to Be Confiscated.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 5.—The trial of the fishing schooner Shelby for hunting in prohibited waters during the closed season took place today in the admiralty court. Judgment was reserved, but the general opinion is that the vessel will be confiscated to the crown.

English Interest in the Canal.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Commenting upon the Nicaragua canal, the Chronicle says: "In the face of the present feeling in America against England, and the desire to get a railway into Mexico for a British partnership, still a congressional guaranty is not every day and unduly costly. It is a necessary condition of any such partnership that the regular practice of insurance companies to fix rates in relation to the Niagara enterprise in a stronger position than was held when De Lesseps commenced the work." The Chronicle also comments upon the fact that the canal would be a great benefit to the United States.

Rebellion in China Spreading.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 5.—The rebellion of the Dzungars in the northwest portion of China is extending seriously and embracing the whole of the province of Kansu. The Chinese government has dispatched all the troops of the garrison of Peking to the scene of the uprising and has appointed Li Hung Chang imperial commissioner to direct measures to suppress the rebellion.

Fatal End of a Quverel.

BROOKSVILLE, Ky., Nov. 5.—James Lee shot and fatally wounded Dan Shepard and killed three other men from Brooksville. The shooting was the result of a quarrel between the men. Last night at midnight Deputy Sheriff Pope, accompanied by two men, went to Lee's home to arrest him. Lee's mother met Pope at the door and told him that James was at home, but must not be arrested. The sheriff threatened to break down the door, but Lee's mother told him that she would open the door and she did so. Leonard Lee, a brother of James, was shot and James Lee was killed. The shooting of Shepard was accidental as the pistol was discharged while they were talking.

Meeting of Cuban Sympathizers.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—A meeting under the auspices of the Young Men's congress of Philadelphia was held at the Academy of Music last night. The resolutions were adopted urging Spain to withdraw her troops from Cuba and calling upon the government at Washington to intervene on behalf of the struggling republic. General K. P. Fisher presided. The principal speakers were Rev. Russell Lowell and Colonel A. R. McClure. The audience, which filled the hall, was the most enthusiastic audience. Colonel Lowell called attention to the fact that the beginning of the civil war granted the rights of the confederacy. He expressed the belief that when congress meets next month these rights will be given to the confederacy. He also called attention to the fact that the wounded Cuban soldiers were then taken up.

Spaniards Buy and Equip a Ship.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—A morning paper says the Spaniards are doing in this city has purchased a large steam tug from the estate of Cyrus W. Field for \$80,000 and will charter it to protect the Spanish commercial interest in Cuba and ward off filibustering expeditions from the coast. The tug is 118 feet long and has a tonnage of 200 tons. It will be equipped with guns and is to be called the El Cadiz. It will be built in Spain. In a trial trip around Staten Island today the ship showed a speed of thirteen knots an hour. As soon as it has been equipped it will be presented to the chief of the Spanish naval commission.

Jumped Into Niagara.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 5.—At 5:29 yesterday James Haffs of Philadelphia committed suicide by jumping from the Goat Island bridge into the rapids. The body caught on a rock a short distance above the falls and was hanging there until the clerk, when it was found, was unable to recover it. Haffs had been hanging about the city for several days, and had more than one occasion said he would jump into the river. He claimed to have been a sea captain and to have served in the navy during the civil war.

Has a Suit of His Own to Defend.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 5.—John A. Barnes, who recently brought suit against his former employer, ex-Mayor Frank A. Magowan, for \$10,000 damages for alienating the affections of Mrs. Barnes, has been indicted by the grand jury on the charge of grand larceny in abstracting from Mr. Magowan's desk \$5,000 in stocks. The charge is preferred by Magowan. Barnes declares that the stocks were given him by Magowan.

Johnson Resented the Charge.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—Francis C. Dowd, a resident of Somerville, was shot and possibly fatally wounded in a Charlestown saloon tonight because, it is said, he charged Charles F. Johnson of Medford with being a member of the I. O. O. F. Johnson, who is arrested, admitted that he did the shooting, but that he did it because Dowd called him an I. O. O. F.

One Office is Enough.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—In order to get at rest the rumor or report being circulated that he was a candidate for either clerk or sergeant-at-arms of the next house, Hon. Thomas J. Hendricks, who has been a representative from Illinois for the last twenty years, has emphatically stated that he is a candidate for the office of clerk only.

Brooklyn Gas Companies Consolidate.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 5.—A big gas deal was concluded this afternoon in Brooklyn, when the seven city gas companies consolidated their interests. The seven companies have a total capital of \$15,000,000. The name of the new company will be the Brooklyn Union Gas company, and the proposed capital is \$8,000,000.

Heavy Snow in Colorado.

DURANGO, Colo., Nov. 5.—Snow has fallen to a depth of about two feet on the mountains in the past twenty-four hours in southwestern Colorado.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Mrs. Della T. S. Parnell, mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, will probably leave Bordentown, N. J., in a few days to make her home permanently in New York. All the household effects belonging to Mrs. Parnell were sold recently and brought only about \$500. She is in feeble health, never having recovered from the effects of the assault upon her last winter by scamps whose identity never has become known. Several years ago she has been receiving the interest of a pension fund, the principal of which is kept in trust.

The Obtuary is the name of a paper printed in New York devoted to the promotion of funeral services and the necessary trimmings. The picture of an inviting grave-yard, and highly diverting articles on "Buried Alive," give an unwholesome "dash," "The Tomb of Washington," and to the contents. Indeed, so chery and soothful and so permeated with calm sentiment is its tone that one is led unconsciously to doubt whether life is worth living. That's its object. Strange as it may appear, the Obtuary is both grave and lively.

Let it be whispered more in sorrow than in anger from Cheyenne to Laramie, from Sherman to Sundance, from William Starbuck Nye, "our Bill," was expelled in a jerky fashion from the premises of a saloon on a yellow line and his irrepressible determination looked like a polka dot bloomer suit after the shower. Details of the imprisonment of the prisoner are later and it is presumed that Sweet William, in a moment of mental effusion, brought the lean and decrepit Entomologist on the stage. The new bronze statue of General Devens of Massachusetts, now on exhibition in the Boston Art museum, is by the well known sculptor, Chas. W. Barry. The statue is represented as standing in the position, perhaps, of watching the maneuvers of a body of troops. One leg is advanced, but the attitude has no suggestion of a soldier's restlessness. He wears the uniform of a major general, with a sash and hat and a pair of epaulettes and buttons. Both dress and bearing, indeed, are free, although entirely dignified.

Thomas Bagnall, the newly elected mayor of Indianapolis, will soon be 40 years old. He was born in Monaghan county, Ireland, of Episcopalian parents, and came to this country in 1840, a member of the navy. His first employment was in a restaurant. In 1876 he went to Indianapolis and got employment in the union station dining hall, which position he held until 1880, when he was elected mayor. He has been mayor of Indianapolis eight years. He is a Scotch-Irish Mason, a member of Raper commandery, Knights Templar, a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge, No. 58, and a member of the Board of Trade and Commercial club.

Railroad Receiverships.

The history of railroad receiverships in this country presents a curious study in the extension of the jurisdiction and conditions of the courts. It is conceded by eminent lawyers that there is really no law authorizing a court to operate a railroad, and yet the practice of doing so through receivers has grown up without any positive legal justification. The principles of equity procedure have been gradually stretched, these lawyers say, to cover acts that the courts were never intended to perform. It is very certain that the average judge of a court knows nothing whatever about the railroad business, and can practically take absolute charge of a railroad and operate it for years, through his receivership, without the least knowledge of the finances of the corporation, its general policy, its relations to other roads, and the many details of its service are all settled by him. He supervises the board of directors and absorbs in himself the powers of all the managing officials. The expenditures are all made by his order, and he determines, at his pleasure, how the extra funds are to be used. He gives one set of orders preference over another in an arbitrary way and borrows money for the maintenance of the road for such purposes as he thinks proper. It is probably true that, as a rule, this extraordinary discretion is honestly and judiciously exercised, and usually stretched, these lawyers say, to deal of lawmaking by the courts, and that it is in all respects poorly adapted to the operation of railroads.

The Farmer and the Fakir.

MINNEAPOLIS Journal. When a man loses \$5 from his belief that the little ball is under one thimble when it proves to have been under another, he is not intending to scoop the operator out of \$5 without returning any equivalent, and if he buys goods at least of the farmer, he can be sold for he gets little sympathy when the goods are found to be not as represented. Fakirs flock about the confiding farmer like flies about a molasses jug, and the farmer dollars go as if they burned holes in his pockets.

An Infallible Sign of Prosperity.

Chicago Times-Herald. There have been many evidences during the past months of the revival, and a growing prospecity to the business of the country more golden than any that has been known for a number of years. The fairly good crops, the steadily rising price of the advance in the price of farm products, the immense stride in the coal, iron and steel industries, all bokened an era of good times, and were good as far as they went. On the heels of these came an armor contract from Russia that will keep the Carnegie company at Homestead busy for

CRED NO STANDARD.

Tom Moore. Shall I trust the friend whom I have trusted and tried? If he kneel not before the same altar as me? Shall I ask the brave soldier who fights for the cause of manhood if our creeds are heretic? No, perch the cause that ever would try Love, the valor or friendship by a standard like this.

THE BEST OF MEDIUMS.

Printer's Ink. You may talk about your posters and your ads upon the fence. But you ain't the kind of mediums that appeal to the masses. You may talk about your dodgers, and your But I calculate they don't assist an advertiser much. And especially in winter, when the snow is on the ground, I wonder where your posters and your dodgers can be found? But within the cozy homestead, when the fire is burning brightly, and the newspaper is read aloud to every one in the house.

THE FARMER AND THE FAKIR.

When a man loses \$5 from his belief that the little ball is under one thimble when it proves to have been under another, he is not intending to scoop the operator out of \$5 without returning any equivalent, and if he buys goods at least of the farmer, he can be sold for he gets little sympathy when the goods are found to be not as represented. Fakirs flock about the confiding farmer like flies about a molasses jug, and the farmer dollars go as if they burned holes in his pockets.

An Infallible Sign of Prosperity.

Chicago Times-Herald. There have been many evidences during the past months of the revival, and a growing prospecity to the business of the country more golden than any that has been known for a number of years. The fairly good crops, the steadily rising price of the advance in the price of farm products, the immense stride in the coal, iron and steel industries, all bokened an era of good times, and were good as far as they went. On the heels of these came an armor contract from Russia that will keep the Carnegie company at Homestead busy for

CRED NO STANDARD.

Tom Moore. Shall I trust the friend whom I have trusted and tried? If he kneel not before the same altar as me? Shall I ask the brave soldier who fights for the cause of manhood if our creeds are heretic? No, perch the cause that ever would try Love, the valor or friendship by a standard like this.

THE FARMER AND THE FAKIR.

When a man loses \$5 from his belief that the little ball is under one thimble when it proves to have been under another, he is not intending to scoop the operator out of \$5 without returning any equivalent, and if he buys goods at least of the farmer, he can be sold for he gets little sympathy when the goods are found to be not as represented. Fakirs flock about the confiding farmer like flies about a molasses jug, and the farmer dollars go as if they burned holes in his pockets.