THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (Without Sunday), One Year	$6 00
Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year	8 00
Six Months	4 00
Three Months	2 00
Sunday Bee, One Year	2 00
Saturday Bee, One Year	1 50
Weekly Bee, One Year	65

OFFICES:

Omaha: The Bee Building.
South Omaha: Singer Blk., Cor. N and 24th Sts.
Council Bluffs: 10 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office: 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York: Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Bldg.
Washington: 501 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: To the Editor.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

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

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of September, 1897, was as follows:

1	19,456	16	19,721
2	19,623	17	19,884
3	19,614	18	19,802
4	19,617	19	19,750
5	19,609	20	20,011
6	19,669	21	20,451
7	19,541	22	20,397
8	19,626	23	20,764
9	19,778	24	20,821
10	19,818	25	20,436
11	19,925	26	19,829
12	19,609	27	19,534
13	19,579	28	19,711
14	19,623	29	19,555
15	19,636	30	19,644

Total	597,659
Less returned and unsold copies	9,415
Total net sales	588,274
Net daily average	19,609

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of October, 1897.
(Seal) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE BEE ON TRAINS.

All railroad newsboys are supplied with enough Bees to accommodate every passenger who wants to read a newspaper. Insist upon having The Bee. If you cannot get a Bee on a train from the news agent, please report the fact, stating the train and railroad to the Circulation Department of The Bee. The Bee is for sale on all trains.

INSIST ON HAVING THE BEE.

On to Nashville.

With Bryan and Buffalo Bill at Nashville on Nebraska day the Antelope state will create great furore in the Rock City as Joe Patchen and Star Pointer will in Omaha.

President McKinley and Attorney General McKenna have earned their salaries for the whole four-year term by securing a raise of $5,000,000 on the upset price of the Union Pacific.

Henry George has accepted the nomination of the disunited democracy of Greater New York on a silver platter, and it now looks as if he would be second in the race, with Tammany third or fourth.

The national democrats have conferred a high honor upon Warren Switzler in naming him as their candidate for supreme judge in place of James M. Woolworth, who declined to enter the political field.

If any bloated British capitalist wants to buy up the Union Pacific let him come to Omaha and attend the auction sale which is advertised to take place in front of the federal court house on the second day of November.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts sets Christmas time as the latest by which Hawaii will be American soil. Senator Mason of Illinois, however, still has the monopoly on predicting the time for achieving Cuban independence.

Governor Holcomb has started on another junket with his staff. This time George Gould's Missouri Pacific has generously honored the draft for palace car free pass transportation, but the people pay the freight all the same.

Lieutenant Peary has entered into active competition in the lecture field with William Jennings Bryan. Peary is describing his exploration near the north pole and Bryan is rehearsing the story of his exploration of Salt Creek.

Grand stand plays may hypnotize conventions and platform platitudes may impose on sap-headed dupes, but outside of the state house machine very few populists have faith in Judge Sullivan's sincerity as an advocate of anti-monopoly principles.

The federal judges of Kansas and Nebraska have locked horns over the Texas steer. Judge Foster declares stock yards are subject to state regulation. Judge Munger declares that stock yards are not subject to state regulations. When learned doctors of law disagree it takes the national supreme court to decide.

The proposition to repair the Sixteenth street viaduct and allow it to stand for another year or two should receive no countenance. The plea that there is not time enough for replacing the dangerous old bridge with an iron structure between now and June 1, 1898, is merely an attempt to stave off the erection of a new viaduct.

Bryan is still thundering from the stump against government by injunction, but when he was in position to strike the blow against judicial usurpation and had the privilege as a member of congress to move for the censure or impeachment of the federal court despots, he "rolled his fist in his pocket," to use a German expression, and did not say a word.

The only honest man in the court house wants to know why The Bee did not expose his salary grab last spring when he was knifing the republican candidate for mayor and using all his influence to elect the gamblers' candidate. The reason why, tersely stated, is because The Bee is not edited by Mel Redfield. Its policy has been to hold back its fire until the enemy is within reach and then aim low.

OBJECTS TO RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The British government has notified the American ambassador that it will not participate in the proposed conference to discuss the seal conditions in Bering sea if Russia and Japan are represented in the conference. Our government having invited those countries to participate, they have appointed representatives and courtesy toward Russia and Japan would seem to require that this government shall insist upon their being represented in the conference, unless they are willing to withdraw, or abandon the matter.

The ground upon which the British government refuses to confer with Russia and Japan is that those countries have no interest in the Bering sea seal fisheries, but the real reason is the fear that the British representatives would be outvoted. It is true that Russia and Japan have far less interest in the matter than the United States and Great Britain, but there could be no impropriety in allowing them to participate in a conference and if Great Britain's position is as strong as she claims it be she need not fear an adverse decision from Russian and Japanese representatives, who must be presumed to be fair and impartial. The decision of the British government was made through Canadian influence, which is the malevolent power that has persistently worked to defeat all efforts of the United States to get from Great Britain a fair and equitable arrangement for the protection of the seals and the prevention of their extermination.

It is suggested that there may be two conferences—one between the United States, Russia and Japan and one between the United States, Great Britain and Canada. It is not apparent, however, that any useful result would come of this, but rather it is probable that the effect would be to complicate the matter. However, the United States having urged an opportunity for a thorough examination by an international conference of the facts regarding seal conditions, should perhaps not now reject any chance to justify its position and claims.

REDFIELD AND REFORM WITH A BIG "R."

"He who excuses himself accuses himself" is a French adage that applies forcibly to the case of the only honest man in the court house. The double-barreled explanation of this political Pharisee, who uses the revered name of Abraham Lincoln to bolster his candidacy for re-election on the mongrel ticket, will not be accepted by intelligent people as a justification of his salary-grab. The law expressly limits the salary of county clerk in cities of over 25,000 population to the fees of the office, not to exceed the sum of $2,500. Redfield seeks to shelter himself behind an alleged opinion given by a deputy to the county attorney. In this instance Redfield is willing to accept as law and gospel the opinion of a deputy who is not renowned as a great authority on law, but he contemptuously rejects the opinion of the county attorney, who is the responsible county adviser, when given in the case of the disputed claim of fees collected by the clerk of the district court.

The only honest man in the court house admits that besides paying $100 a month for his deputy, Zimmerman, who spends half of his time in scheming, agitating and organizing republican bolters' clubs in the name of Abraham Lincoln, the property owners of this county are taxed $90 a month for a clerk of the board and $50 a month for a stenographer to perform duties which by law devolve upon the county clerk, as well as six additional clerks for preparing the tax list. While the county is paying all these deputies and tax eaters, Mr. Redfield finds ample leisure for traveling through the county and tramping through the wards, organizing rebellion against the party to which he owes all he ever has been and all he now is in public life. The only honest man in the court house wants to make the people believe that the juggle by which he draws $400 a year as clerk of the board of commissioners and charges this allowance up as fees is perfectly legitimate. If it is and he is entitled to the $2,500 a year no matter what amount of fees is collected in his office, then why charge up the $400 to fees? With the same sublime assurance Mr. Redfield brushes away the fact that he had drawn two salaries, one as clerk and the other as park commissioner, for nearly a year without wincing and without a conscientious A. B. C. reform conniption-fit.

Redfield wants to make believe that the opposition to him is inspired by malice and a desire to punish him for his pretended exposure of Frank E. Moores' alleged shortage and overcharges of court fees. The truth is, and he knows it, that in claiming credit for this action he tries to steal other people's thunder. The exposures were made before he became clerk and his gyrations were the prelude of his deliberate intent to go over to the enemy for the prize he covets—namely, Dave Mercer's congressional brogans. His ambition for promotion from the clerkship to congress has been a matter of notoriety among politicans, and it was also well understood by those who know him best that he was ready to go over to the silverites and cohabit with the democrats and populists just as soon as the congressional bedstead was supplied with a hair mattress. It is because he is such a monumental fraud that The Bee has made him a target.

Animated solely by the selfish desire to ride into office on the hobby of reform and crazed by an insatiable monomania for notoriety he has donned the cloak of hypocrisy and seeks to play the reformer by the rankest of imposture. While proclaiming loudly his abhorrence of embezzlers and boodlers Redfield has gone into partnership with the scum of democracy and tied up with men who have never been known to do an honest day's work. The chief purifier whom he is parading in public A. B. C. reform meetings was an embezzler in the state of Iowa whose bondsmen had to make good his defalcation, and escaped the penitentiary in Nebraska by the leniency of his Omaha employers, from whom he had embezzled over $3,000.

Redfield and Reform, with a big R!

Redfield and Purification, with Dan Honin, Charley Fanning, Lee Herdman and Injun Agent Saville!

Angels of Grace defend us from such reformers.

A NEW COMPLICATION.

The announcement that the government of Nicaragua has entered into a contract with an English steamship company which if permitted to stand will seriously infringe the rights of the Nicaragua Canal company appears to be regarded in quarters interested in the projected canal as of rather grave importance. Washington dispatches say that the concession to this foreign steamship company is considered a direct attack upon the project at the hands of the Nicaraguan authorities and a violation of the earlier concession, which, although claimed by Nicaragua to have been forfeited for non-compliance with the terms of the contract, is held to be in full force by the friends of the Nicaragua canal in congress and by the owners of the concession. It is said to be considered extremely significant that an English company, while the question of governmental aid to the Maritime Canal company is pending in congress, should have been able to secure a concession giving it control of waters which will be an integral part of the canal route and it is quite naturally assumed that there has been some shrewd diplomatic maneuvering on the part of the British government. It is urged that the object of England has naturally been to prevent this country from controlling the projected inland waterway and that obtaining concessions by a private British corporation from the Nicaraguan government is a convenient way of circumventing American control of the canal.

Assuming the announcement to be true, it may fairly be doubted whether the British government is in any way involved in the concession. It is true that government expects that the rights which it claims under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty will be respected by the United States, but there is no reason to believe that it is disposed to resort to any underhand methods to thwart the construction of the Nicaragua canal. If a British steamship company has obtained concessions from Nicaragua the most plausible explanation is to be found in the fact that the Nicaraguan government feels that it has carried out its part of the contract with the canal company and kept faith with this government, and that it is fully justified in making such concessions. That it has warrant for such a view no one who considers the matter without prejudice will question. Nicaragua has been most fair and considerate in this whole matter, not without some sacrifice of her interests, and she cannot justly be blamed if she is now disposed to accept an advantageous proposal from an English corporation, regardless of the fact that it may infringe rights claimed by the Maritime Canal company, but denied by Nicaragua. The company has failed to fulfill its obligations and it can give no assurance now that it will ever fulfill them. In the meantime congress has dallied with the matter in a way well calculated to discourage and disgust the Nicaragua government.

Of course our government would protest against any concessions to foreign corporations which could impair American interests in the Nicaragua canal, which if ever constructed will be under American control. But manifestly it is our duty to Nicaragua to decide without much longer delay what we will do in regard to this project—whether it shall receive the assistance of the government or be abandoned as a national enterprise. In the meanwhile this new complication, accepting the report referred to as true, is not likely to prove at all troublesome.

ORGANIZED TO BOLT.

One of the most enthusiastic and harmonious meetings ever held in the Sixth ward and participated in by over 100 representative citizens and business men gathered last night at P. O. Hansen's hall under the auspices of the Sixth Ward Lincoln Republican A. B. C. club for the purpose of putting up an "anti-boodle" delegation to the coming primaries. The following names were elected as candidates for the delegation:

Carr Axford, B. S. Anderson, S. O. Bennett, William Burrill, John D. Daley, R. E. Herdman, T. W. Rickel, J. M. Talbot.

A resolution was adopted indorsing John McDonald for sheriff, without a dissenting voice. W. J. Broatch was present and made an enthusiastic address. The club adjourned to its regular meeting night on Thursday, when final arrangements will be made to down the "boodle gang" which has been running the Sixth ward.—World-Herald.

This is the most impudent attempt to steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil in that has ever been proposed in Omaha politics by any party. The organizers of the club who are profaning the name of Abraham Lincoln and masquerading as republicans while they are in league with the popocrats make no secret of it that they will bolt the republican ticket unless Redfield, the Renegade, is renominated. Everybody knows that such an act would dismember the party. A party that pays a premium to reward deserters and renegades cannot survive and ought not to. The endorsement of the candidacy of McDonald by the Redfield bolters was merely a blind to satisfy the friends of McDonald, and thus to use his popularity in order to enable the Redfieldites to get into the republican county convention. It does not require a prophet or the seventh son of the seventh daughter to predict what such a delegation would do. The A. B. C. clubs were organized to create discord within the party under false pretenses and to play tin-can to the popocratic kite. The most effective way to create dissension would be through the door of the convention from which the reformers are pledged in advance to bolt. It is a pretty spectacle for these reformers to take William J. Broatch as their model of A. B. C. Reform. Broatch has voted for but one republican candidate for mayor in twelve years, and that was when he voted for himself. He bolted and helped to defeat Lininger under pretense that he would be too friendly with the foreigners who keep saloons, and helped to foist upon the city Dick Cushing, who was hand-in-glove with the saloon keepers of all nationalities. As a municipal purifier of the IXL brand, Broatch stands peerless. During his first term this great reformer, who was on the pay roll of Uncle Sam at $2,000 a year as Missouri river commissioner, while drawing $2,500 a year as marshal employed 400 street sweepers and several gangs of river riprappers at the public expense to carry the primaries for A. B. C. reform. When he was up for re-election last spring Broatch and Kasper, who is now linked with Redfield for Reform and a $1,500 job, spent $4,000 for political street sweepers and A. B. C. reform. An hour before Broatch went out of office ten years ago he signed the $45,000 gas job ordinance, which was $40,000 pure water and $5,000 water gas. When the champion of A. B. C. reform was made appraiser of Bill Dorgan's penitentiary junk, with his intense desire for IXL purity Appraiser Broatch pocketed $500 of state money for helping Mosher's pard to unload $25 mules at $200 and worn out and condemned boilers for $3,000, thus filching $35,000 out of the taxpayers for what nobody in or out of Lincoln would have been willing to pay $5,000 for. This was A. B. C. reform with a vengeance. If the Sixth ward republicans propose to endorse this kind of reform the sooner we know it the better.

Chairman Jones of the democratic national committee says he expects the democrats in 1900 to reaffirm the Chicago platform of 1896. Just previous to the late election this same Chairman Jones issued repeated proclamations stating that he expected Bryan to be elected president by an overwhelming majority.

For an example of 16 to 1 nerve, the Otoe county popocrats who solicited contributions from republicans to defray the expenses of Bryan's campaigning. And by the way, was it not given out that Bryan's speeches in Nebraska were to be his own contribution to the campaign and free of expense to the party?

Chairman Dahlman in his protest against placing the names of the nominees of the Nebraska national democracy on the official ballot asserts that there is no old party by that name and that there is no new party by that name. It takes a popocrat to look backward and forward at the same time.

The Tekamah (Neb.) attorney who had himself interviewed in connection with the Luetgert trial for the sake of a little free advertising has been indicted for perjury. It is perhaps fortunate for the Chicago sausage-maker that the Tekamah man was not drawn on as a witness in his defense.

Pertinent Advice.
Louisville Courier-Journal.

There are rosy reports of increasing prosperity in Nebraska. Brer Bryan had better hurry home or his state will be in "the enemy's country."

Only One of the Items.
Globe-Democrat.

The four adjacent states of Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska have raised over 950,000,000 bushels of corn this year. That looks like good times, and it is only one of the items.

Get Thee to a County Fair.
Indianapolis News.

The biggest increases in bank clearances last week were reported from Nebraska cities. We are curious to know what line of argument Mr. Bryan is to follow in his speeches hereafter.

Turning the Tables.
Boston Journal.

It would be a singular turning of the tables if Turkey were to take the initiative in a movement to compel England to evacuate Egypt. The spectacle of Turkey heading a European conference for such a purpose would furnish a grim rebuke for British weakness in the recent negotiations.

Trend of Progressive Nations.
New York Tribune.

Nicaragua is adopting the gold standard piecemeal, the merchants of Bluefields having introduced it in their commerce, and other trading centers are apparently ready to follow their example. The movement is not so influential as that of Japan and Russia in the same direction, but as a sign of the times it is significant and interesting.

Tammany's Great Want.
Indianapolis News.

Tammany cares nothing about gold or silver in a municipal campaign. What it wants is the offices, and there is no sacrifice it will not make to get them. Its leaders are shrewd men, and they no doubt realize that an indorsement of free silver would have brought certain defeat. So they did not indorse it, but left the way open for an understanding with Platt, and for a deal with the gold democratic leaders.

Insulting the American Hog.
Philadelphia Ledger.

The manner in which public sentiment in Germany is being worked up against American pork and other food products is exposed by the trial of a wholesale pork merchant at Cologne, who was arrested for selling diseased meat. He asserted that the pork came from America. On investigation it was found that all the spoiled meat, and there was an enormous quantity of it, came from Servia. There is but one apparent reason why the knavish merchant should have misrepresented the source of his supplies, and that is that he thought it would please the authorities to have such an accusation against the United States and they would be disposed to deal more leniently with him. Fortunately for this country, the judges were not influenced by political considerations and pushed the investigation to the discovery of the truth.

Taking Prosperity in His'n.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Bryan has just sampled the Kansas brand of prosperity. He attended the State fair at Wichita last week and for his share in the exercises was handed a check for nearly $2,500. He remarked to the committee that he had never before earned so much money in one day and that the amount was more than he had been guaranteed. Perhaps the thought occurred to him that the one day's receipts could be exchanged for 5,500 Mexican silver dollars. Why would it not be a good idea for Mr. Bryan to convert his earnings in this way with the expectation of doubling them at a stroke in the year 1900? It is possible that he caught a glimpse of General Prosperity at Wichita in full dress, with golden epaulets. But it is more likely that Mr. Bryan was looking in another direction, deeply immersed in thought on the calamitous condition of the country.

Spanish Pretenses.
Philadelphia Press.

One of the insults continually hurled at the United States by the Spanish press is that we are moved solely by sordid commercial reasons, while the Spaniard complacently assures himself that whatever else he may be he is not a bookkeeper. That this gives the Spaniards satisfaction is a curious comment on the inability of any one to make a true estimate of his own character, for if there be one characteristic that has distinguished Spanish officialdom it has been greed. In fact, the weakness of Spain lies largely in the corruption that steals the funds while affecting an irreproachable patriotism. It is that that has brought it low. Stealing, gross and petty, seems to be the order of the day, so that it is but natural that the retirement of Weyler brings up the question of the fortune he has made out of his Cuban campaign. If he had not fleeced the government according to the time-honored custom and let all the little officials get their whacks as well he would not be a true Spaniard. And yet it is these who talk to Americans about commercialism against national honor!

RAILROADS ASK MORE TIME

Say They Are Not Ready with Safety Appliances.

FIVE YEARS IS NOT ENOUGH FOR THEM

Interstate Commerce Commission Asked to Again Suspend the Law—Only About Half the Freight Service Equipped.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—By far the most important question which will come before the Interstate Commerce commission this fall will be that of the extension of the time in which the railroads of the country engaged in interstate commerce must equip their trains with train brake systems and automatic car couplers. The act compelling the railroads to equip their trains was passed in the closing hours of the Harrison administration after a protracted and bitter contest. The act was approved March 2, 1893, and gave the railroads about five years, or until January 1, 1898, to comply with the law.

The same act provided that the railroads should equip their cars with hand rails and uniform drawbars before July 1, 1895. The whole purpose of this legislation was to insure greater safety for passengers and to give greater security to brakemen and other railroad employes in coupling and uncoupling cars. During the five years previous to the passage of the act the statistics showed that each year one employe in each 433 had been killed and one in every thirty-one injured.

Before the time for equipping the cars with hand rails and drawbars had expired many of the railroads petitioned the commission for an extension. This the commission was empowered to grant, and, after an examination, extended the time when the operation of that portion of the act relating to hand rails and drawbars should go into effect from July 1, 1895, to February 1, 1896. The commission is now beginning to receive petitions asking for an extension of the time in which the other sections of the act providing for automatic couplers and train brakes shall go into effect and before January 1 they must decide this important question. The railroads ask from one to ten years longer than the law provides. The last report made to the commission upon their equipment (April 1, 1895), shows that the passenger trains were almost entirely equipped as required by law, but that only about one-third of the freight trains and cars had been provided with the proper safety appliances. The figures on that date show either that the 3,326 passenger cars owned by the railroads of the country, 32,334 were equipped with automatic couplers and 32,965 with train brake appliances.

FREIGHTS NOT EQUIPPED.

Of the 1,217,319 freight cars, 458,410 were equipped with automatic couplers and 360,293 with train brakes. Of the 36,285 locomotives, freight and passenger, 29,196 were equipped with the driving wheel brakes provided for by the act.

Since this report the work of repairs has gone steadily on, but it is doubtful whether more than 50 or 60 per cent are even now supplied with the safety appliances required by law. Should the commission decide not to grant an extension the railroads whose cars are not equipped January 1, 1898, would be liable to a fine of $100 for each and every offense against the act. By the terms of the law an employe injured by any locomotive, car or train in use contrary to its provision shall not be deemed to have assumed the risk occasioned thereby, although continuing in the employment of the road after the unlawful use of such locomotive, car or train has been brought to his knowledge.

The Interstate Commerce commission will hold a full meeting in this city the latter part of next week. This will be the first meeting held here in some months. Chairman Morrison, who has been taking testimony in some cases at Chicago and Kansas City, has returned to Washington. Commissioners Clements and Youmans are at Philadelphia hearing the case of the warehousemen against the Pennsylvania and Reading roads, which, it is alleged, give free storage at depots and yards to certain shippers and thereby injure the business of the warehouses. Commissioner Knapp has gone to Nashville, where he will make an address and also serve on the jury of awards of the exposition. Commissioner Prouty has just concluded the taking of testimony at Buffalo in several cases and is expected here in a few days. There is no business of immediate importance pending before the commission.

THURSTON ON OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Says Hanna and Himself Have Had Big Crowds.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—(Special Telegram.)—Senator Thurston is in the city in connection with several appointments which he desires to be made in Nebraska before election. He will return to Ohio for a speech at Cleveland on Saturday night, and may then enter the campaign in Greater New York. He said, speaking of the Ohio campaign, that he never saw so large or enthusiastic audiences as came out to hear Senator Hanna and himself. "If the republicans of Ohio are apathetic, as the democratic press would have us believe, I have failed to see whereon they base their conclusions."

First Assistant Postmaster General Heath today appointed Edgar A. Hemsworth a stamper in the postoffice at Lincoln, vice Albert Pentzer, removed. It appears that on September 1 the postmaster at Lincoln, who is a democrat, appointed Pentzer chiefly because he was an ardent Bryan man and in spite of the fact that Hemsworth, who is a republican and an old soldier, should, by reason of the fact that he was the senior substitute on the roll, have been given the place. When the attention of Mr. Heath was called to the case he promptly removed Fentzer and ordered the promotion of Hemsworth.

Congressman W. L. Stark of the Fourth Nebraska district left yesterday for Nashville to be present with other Nebraskans in celebrating Nebraska day at the Tennessee exposition.

News for the Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—(Special Telegram.)—The following transfers are made in the Eighth infantry: First Lieutenant John Adams Perry, from company H to company E; First Lieutenant Edward N. Jones, jr., from company E to company H.

A general court-martial, with Captain James Parker, Fourth cavalry, as president, has been ordered to meet at West Point.

The following changes in stations of officers of the Medical department are ordered: First Lieutenant Leigh A. Fuller, assistant surgeon, from Fort Meade, S. D., to Fort Assinnaboine, Mont.; First Lieutenant Edward L. Munson, assistant surgeon, from Fort Assinnaboine to Fort Adams, R. I.; Captain George McCreery, assistant surgeon, from the Soldiers' Home, Washington, to Fort Myer, Va.; Captain Edgar A. Mears, assistant surgeon, from Fort Myer to Fort Clark, Tex.; Captain James D. Glennan, assistant surgeon, from Fort Clark to Fort Myer. The order directing Captain Nathan Strong, assistant surgeon, to duty at Fort Myer, is revoked.

Lieutenant Henry C. Cabell, Fourteenth infantry, has been detailed to duty with the Oregon National Guard, relieving Lieutenant James Jackson, First cavalry.

Colonel Guy V. Henry, Tenth cavalry, has been relieved from duty with the Third cavalry, and ordered to join his regiment.

Leaves of absence: Lieutenant George E. Houle, Third infantry, extended one month; Captain Walter T. Duggan, Tenth infantry, extended one month; Lieutenant Zebulon B. Vance, Eleventh infantry, extended one month.

Appointed by the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The president today appointed Augustus G. Seyfert of Pennsylvania, consul at Stratford, Ont.

The president has appointed the following postmasters: Alabama, Suskogee, James A. Grimmet. Arkansas, Malvern, Enoch, H. Vance, jr.; Rogers, Leo Fester. Idaho, Delamar, William J. Oddard. Illinois, Champaign, Ozias Riley; Forrest, F. L. Bullard. Indian Territory, Wynwood, N. H. Norman. Iowa, Bonaparte, J. P. Davis; Elkador, G. M. Gifford; Onawa, J. J. Elliott. Missouri, Breckenridge, L. B. Robinson; Dexter, Thomas J. Glen; Pleasant Hill, Bernard Zich, sr.

CONVENTIONS TO NAME TICKETS.

Colfax County Republicans Put Up Their Candidates.

SCHUYLER, Neb., Oct. 6.—(Special Telegram.)—The republicans of Colfax county met in convention at the court house this afternoon and nominated the following for county officers: Treasurer, Morris Palmer, Schuyler; clerk, M. J. Conboy, Rogers; judge, A. Z. Donato, Schuyler; superintendent of schools, J. F. Daly, present incumbent, nominated by acclamation; sheriff, A. B. Crisman, Leigh; surveyor, E. E. Greenman, present incumbent; coroner, Dr. T. H. Sixta, Schuyler. There was an unusually large representation from each of the precincts, there being present ninety-five of the 100 entitled to seats. Frank Sharrar was president, John J. Murphy and C. J. Wertz secretaries. All candidates were brought out by informal ballot. Voting was done with intense interest and without interference, and no slates went through. It is a fight against fusion, with chances to win. James Langley, who has been commissioner of the First district six years, was defeated for renomination by John Rickert.

WEST POINT, Neb., Oct. 6.—(Special.)—At the republican county convention, held in this city today, the following candidates for county offices were nominated: For sheriff, Martin E. Kerl; for treasurer, A. T. Behlers; for county clerk, C. C. Bartels; for judge, Charles McDermott; for school superintendent, H. D. Readinger; for surveyor, John Gannon; for coroner, Dr. H. S. Summers. A. D. Beemer was elected chairman of the republican county central committee, and James C. Elliott secretary. The proceedings of the convention were characterized by the utmost harmony and good feeling. The party leaders are confident of victory.

SYRACUSE, Neb., Oct. 6.—(Special Telegram.)—At the Otoe county populist convention held here today the following ticket was nominated: Treasurer, D. H. Doeden, Oange; clerk, J. G. Strobie, Nebraska City; judge, William Morgan, Nebraska City; sheriff, John Wilman, Nebraska City; superintendent of schools, G. M. Guffy, Palmyra; coroner, Wilson, Talmage; surveyor, Munn, Nebraska City.

BRAINARD, Neb., Oct. 6.—(Special.)—The free silver democrats held a caucus last night for the nomination of fifteen delegates to the county convention. Some of the would-be leaders were turned down.

GERING, Neb., Oct. 6.—(Special.)—The populist and democratic ticket of Scotts Bluff county is as follows: Martin Bristol, county clerk; A. A. Jefferds, county judge; D. C. Onstott, sheriff; E. F. Sowder, treasurer; George E. Mark, county superintendent; F. M. Sands, surveyor; Joseph H. Miller, coroner. The democrats took clerk and the populists filled the balance of the list. The democrats were unwilling to take but one place, although offered more.

P. E. O. CONVENTION AT WAHOO.

Informal Reception and Opening Session of the Grand Chapter.

WAHOO, Neb., Oct. 6.—(Special.)—The eighth annual meeting of the grand chapter of the P. E. O. sisterhood of Nebraska is in session in this city. An informal reception was tendered the delegates and visitors at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Killian last evening. The chapter was called to order this morning by the president, Mrs. Clara West. The address of welcome was delivered by Mrs. Jessie Hawthorne of this city and was responded to by Mrs. Ella Allen, corresponding secretary of the grand chapter. An address was delivered by Supreme President Mrs. Spellman and this was followed by an enrollment of delegates.

The members of the convention are as follows: Mrs. Spellman, supreme grand president; Mrs. Clara West, grand president; Mrs. Carrie Norberg, grand vice president; Mrs. Maud Watkins, grand recording secretary; Mrs. Ella Lyon Allen, grand corresponding secretary; Mrs. Berta Fox, grand treasurer; Mrs. Laura Allen, organizer; Mrs. Belle Kingsley, chapter A; Mrs. A. E. Hunter and Mrs. Margaret Dean, chapter D; Mrs. Mary Lyon and Mrs. Jennie Traynor, chapter E; Mrs. Lillian Parmele, Miss Alma Waterman, chapter F; Mrs. Grace Kipp, Lillian Brown, chapter G; Mrs. Gertrude Titus, Miss Nellie Cornell, chapter H; Mrs. Jessie Hawthorne, Mrs. May French, chapter J; Mrs. Jennie Voight, Mrs. Ella McHenry, chapter J; Mrs. Estella Devore, Mrs. Ida Gilkeston, chapter K; Mrs. Kate M. Barber, Mrs. Celia Hurd, chapter L; Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Cressey, chapter M; Mrs. Carrie Hapeman, chapter N; Mrs. Emma Sloan, Mrs. Hattie Edgcomb, chapter O; Mrs. Lee McDrew, Mrs. Black, chapter P. The city is beautifully decorated with the colors of the sisterhood—yellow and white. The delegates and visitors will be given a carriage ride about the city by Wahoo chapter.

QUARREL ENDS IN A KILLING.

Coroner's Jury Finds that Lee Dillon Caused Reisch's Death.

NEBRASKA CITY, Oct. 6.—(Special Telegram.)—A coroner's jury empaneled this afternoon found a verdict to the effect that William Reisch, the German dairyman who was found in a dying condition on the street early this morning, came to his death from a blow inflicted by Lee Dillon. Dillon was placed under arrest to answer to the charge of homicide. The evidence tends to show that the men quarreled over a trifling matter, finally coming to blows, and that Dillon struck Reich in such a manner as to cause his death.

HEARING OF ELECTION PROTESTS.

Both Silver Republican and National Democrat Set for Same Day.

LINCOLN, Oct. 6.—(Special Telegram.)—The secretary of state has fixed the date for the hearing of the election protests for next Saturday. The case of the silver republicans will be taken up at 10 o'clock and the national democrats at 2 o'clock. The law provides that protests shall be heard at least twenty-five days before election, and Saturday is the last day of the limit.

Niobrara Presbytery in Session.

NIOBRARA, Neb., Oct. 6.—(Special.)—The Niobrara presbytery began its session last evening with thirty ministers present. Today was devoted to business and this evening Rev. Dr. Williamson and Rev. Dr. Riggs, who have grown up in the mission work among the Sioux Indians, will deliver reminiscent addresses on that subject.

Reception to the New Pastor.

OSCEOLA, Neb., Oct. 6.—(Special.)—Methodists of Osceola gave a reception to the new pastor, Rev. L. F. Smith, last night.

JUDGE FOSTER'S DECISION.

Kansas City Star: The decision of Judge Foster in the stock yards case is of special interest to the public at the present time, because of the numerous complaints that courts are largely controlled by corporation influences, and are more likely to protect the interests of capital than those of the people who contribute to the earnings of corporation investments. In this case the decision is against the corporation and it serves to weaken the contention that courts are tools of corporations, to use a term adopted by the more radical dissenters from the doctrine of government by injunction.

Denver News: Judge Foster held that as congress had not legislated upon the matter the state legislature had a right to do so; that the yards were only an incident of interstate commerce, and that the prices fixed by the law gave ample returns on the capital invested. This is a sweeping victory for the state and for its officers who were seeking to enforce the law. It is a decided blow to this stock yards corporation which has been so long practicing extortion and holding up the cattlemen of the west, that it had imbibed the impression that it was beyond the reach of law. As a precedent this opinion will be of the utmost value and it may lead to the passing of laws in other states where similar concerns are as rapacious.

Chicago Post: It is clear that in this case the courts are treading on dangerous and doubtful ground. They may not annul laws on mere suspicion of unreasonableness, but have to be convinced of a manifest conflict between a statute and the constitution in order to set the former aside as invalid. It may be that Judge Foster, while questioning the propriety of the legislation arbitrarily reducing the yardage charges, found himself without authority to avoid it. There is ample scope for improper legislation within the constitution and the courts cannot always grant relief. The remedy may lie in the election of a less socialistic legislature. However, the case will be appealed and the higher courts will deal with the vital question at issue.

BRIGHT AND BRISK.

Chicago Record: "You seem more devoted to your Brother-in-law Smith than you are to your Brother-in-law Jones."

"Yes; Smith borrows money of me; but Jones only lends it to me."

Somerville Journal: Hicks—Does your wife buy your ties?

Wicks—Some of them. And she wears those she buys.

Washington Star: "What are the 'Powers' of Europe?" inquired the very young woman.

The veteran diplomat looked at her thoughtfully and then replied:

"For a long time past they have been chiefly conversational powers."

Chicago Post: "You say he is preparing for a literary career?"

"Yes. He has already made one trip to the Arctic regions and now intends to go to the interior of Africa. When he returns he says he feels reasonably sure that there will be no magazine that won't be glad to take anything he writes."

Boston Traveler: Friend—My boy, I saw Mrs. Mountchappe stop and stare at your picture in the academy.

Artist (delighted)—No, old man, did she, though? What did she say?

Friend—Say? Oh, she said, "I wonder who on earth painted that thing?"

Indianapolis Journal: "I wonder," said the matinee star, "if I am growing passe. The women didn't pay half the attention to me that they usually do."

"You needn't worry," said his manager, soothingly. "There was a bargain advertisement printed in the program."

Chicago Tribune: "I notice," remarked the literary editor, casually turning over the leaves of the book the struggling author had brought in, "you have given your hero six fingers on his right hand, and there is nothing in the story, so far as I can see, to explain why. May I ask what the extra finger is for?"

"To snap at the critics!" vociferated the struggling author, with a gleam of vengeance in his eye. The worm had turned.

Puck: In making the round of his garden for the first time Adam's attention was attracted by a rich looking, down-covered fruit growing on one of the trees.

He pulled one of the specimens that hung within easy reach and took a bite of it.

"Well," he exclaimed rapturously, "you're a peach!"

Detroit Journal: "No one," he wailed, "will give me a show!"

And the accusation against the world at large was too true. He had tried to dead-head his way into every theater in town, but there was no gift of a performance available.

THE PENNANT.
Chicago Tribune.

The Boston heel is on thy neck,
Baltimore, my Baltimore,
Thy scalp-locks Boston's belt bedeck,
Baltimore, my Baltimore.
Hear Boston's modulated shout!
Culture hath Beauty put to rout,
And beans have knocked the oyster out,
Baltimore, my Baltimore!

THE HEROES OF THE GRIDIRON.

Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Hip! hip! hurrah! A tiger, too,
And all that sort of thing—
Let loose the loudest kind of yells,
And high the headgear fling.
We've waited long, and now we join
In wild, tumultuous cheer,
For on the long gridiron fields
The foot ball teams appear.

The heroes with the nodded limbs
And Paderewski hair
Now own the earth—that is, as much
As on their suits they wear.
Like athletes bold of ancient times
They're always out for blood,
But now and then they take a turn
At wiping up the mud.

With sturdy hearts and curving backs
They line up for the pass,
Then helter-skelter off they go
To tumble in a mass.
Perchance they rise to find that nose
Or ear or tooth is gone,
But when the ambulance is filled
The game goes gayly on.

A thousand chappies, crazed with joy,
Disturb the atmosphere
By giving vent to yells that play
Sad havoc with the ear.
The foot ball girl, that heretofore
Had seemed as mild as doves,
In frenzy clap their hands until
They burst their dainty gloves.

Though some may call it brutal sport,
They surely must be wrong,
Else how would jollity prevail
Among the watching throng?
So let us join in loud hurrahs,
And all the heroes praise,
For now we've reached the time of year
That brings the foot ball craze.