THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, } ss.
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 November 16, 1889, was as follows:

Sunday, Nov. 10	21,080
Monday, Nov. 11	19,861
Tuesday, Nov. 12	19,865
Wednesday, Nov. 13	19,876
Thursday, Nov. 14	19,871
Friday, Nov. 15	19,841
Saturday, Nov. 16	19,827
Average	19,175

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

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

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 16th day of November, A. D. 1889.
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, } ss
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month November, 1888, 18,966 copies; for December, 1888, 18,223 copies; for January, 1889, 18,514 copies; for February, 1889, 18,926 copies; for March, 1889, 18,854 copies; for April, 1889, 18,658 copies; for May, 1889, 18,699 copies; for June, 1889, 18,828 copies; for July, 1889, 18,738 copies; for August, 1889, 18,651 copies; for September, 1889, 18,719 copies; for October 1889, 19,097 copies.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3d day of November, A. D., 1889.
[Seal.] N. P. FEIL.

IN the speakership race the opponents of Mr. Reed are armed with silver bricks.

THE sinking of the cargo of beer near Pierre wasn't such a calamity after all, as it would have gone down sooner or later anyhow.

THE street railway company proposes to lop off profitless branches. The public would be under greater obligations if they would lop off mule motor power.

THE Standard Oil company has invested several million dollars in refineries in Europe. Evidently the company is tired of its investments in Ohio senatorships.

GERONIMO, the unhung Apache chief, is drifting toward civilization at an alarming rate. He is learning to pick the banjo. In the hands of men truly great the banjo is as fatal to peace as a repeating rifle.

IT WOULD be mighty interesting to know just how many persons besides Henry Clarke profited by that real estate speculation near Bellevue. One hundred and thirty dollars an acre leaves a snug surplus for the ring.

THE fact that news from Brazil comes to us through British channels is not a pleasant commentary on American enterprise. The first step toward improving commercial relations with the South American republics should be direct telegraph connection.

SAN FRANCISCO, with a population of about four hundred thousand, has only one hundred and twenty churches. As there are certain questions which can't be settled according to Queensbury rules the Golden Gate city would seem to be in a pretty ticklish position.

THE only surprising feature of the aristocratic scandals brewing in London is that the details should appear in public prints. The divinity that doth hedge a monarch extends to the retinue of titled snobs, and is nothing more than a promiscuous license to commit social infamies with impunity.

THE west presents the anomaly of one portion surfeited with crops, another barren and destitute. In Nebraska acres upon acres of potatoes are left in the fields to rot, the price being too low to pay for digging, while many North Dakota farmers are suffering for the necessaries of life. Here is a chance for the generous to prevent waste and relieve pressing want.

COMMENTING on the recent trial of the Australian ballot system in several states, the democratic New York Sun remarks that its operation "did not justify the claims made concerning its advantages by its democratic champions unless their purpose was to aid in the election of republican candidates." All devices for securing a free ballot and an honest count certainly do have that tendency, more especially in the territory south of Mason and Dixon's line.

Now that the republican primary elections have been called, it may not be out of place for THE BEE to call attention to the fact that it will be utterly out of the question to elect a single man on the republican ticket unless the candidates are known to be men of integrity, and in every way qualified for the positions to which they aspire. This applies to candidates for the council just as much as it does to those for the offices of mayor or treasurer. It is not merely a question whether a man can carry his own ward in the primary, but whether he can run the gauntlet of the entire city. And for our part we want it distinctly understood that good government is vastly more important to our citizens than mere party success in a local election. Boodlers and jobbers have no business to present themselves as candidates for the city council.

CROPS AND FREIGHT RATES.

The abundant crops with which Nebraska farmers were favored the past season have not proven an unmixed blessing. Granaries groaning with a bounteous harvest wait in vain a paying market. Prices are so low that it does not pay to ship from a majority of towns in the state, and even from the towns on the Missouri river the margin of profit is so small, after freight rates are paid, that there is scarcely enough left to compensate the farmer for his labor, much less pay a per cent on his investment.

Corn, oats and potatoes are a drug in the market. A farmer in Holt county, with one hundred and sixty acres of potatoes, negotiated for their sale in Omaha, where the price ranges from twenty-five to twenty-seven cents a bushel, but found that he could not deliver and make enough to pay for the labor of digging. A margin of five cents a bushel would have satisfied him, but the railroad rates virtually absorbed the entire proceeds. As a consequence the tubers are left to rot in the ground. There are hundreds of similar instances. The prices for corn and oats in small towns are equally demoralizing and discouraging. The more wealthy farmers are not seriously affected, having the means to turn their crops into beef and pork, or store them for future delivery. But the bulk of Nebraska farmers are not in condition to hold their crops nor have available means to secure feeding stock. They are as a rule handicapped with pressing debts and depend on prompt marketing of their crops to meet their obligations. Extension of time can be had, and ready money secured to hold the crop for better prices. This method would only increase their troubles and place them at the mercy of the two per cent sharks who thrive on the misfortunes of others. Even this risk might be taken if the outlook warranted an advance. There are no indications of an improved market, therefore the farmer who borrows money to hold his crop over winter increases his losses to the extent of the interest paid.

The only source of relief is a radical reduction of railroad rates. The rates now charged from interior stations are virtually prohibitory. They are detrimental alike to the railroads and the farmers. If the latter cannot afford to ship at the present market price, the railroads suffer equally. Their cars are kept idle and traffic reduced, while the cost of operation and maintenance does not decrease in proportion. By a reduction of traffic the railroads will increase their receipts and enable farmers to realize at least cost price on their crops.

To maintain the present rates on cereals is detrimental to the best interests of the state, and an injury to the state is an injury to the railroads. Generous concessions to the producers will accelerate the movement of the crops, increase the circulating medium, and vitalize every department of business from the village merchant to the metropolitan jobber. What the railroads would lose by a reduction of grain rates will be made up by increased business in other lines.

PROGRESS OF REPUBLICANISM.

The progress of republican ideas in the world is shown by numerous circumstances of great interest to all who believe in the ultimate triumph of the principles of republicanism everywhere. Conspicuous among these is the revolutionary movement in Brazil for the establishment of a republic, and this movement is peculiarly impressive because of the very liberal character of the constitutional monarchy. The reign of Dom Pedro, extending over a period of fifty-eight years, has been distinguished by an intelligent, broad and generous policy, and no modern ruler has enjoyed to a greater degree the affection and confidence of subjects. The emperor is a man of rare intellectual qualities, and his tendencies have always been progressive. Yet for a number of years the republican spirit has been making steady progress in Brazil, accelerated in the last year or two by the fear that Dom Pedro, whose health had become much impaired, might die at any time and be succeeded by his unpopular daughter Isabel, whose disposition is autocratic and in nearly all respects the opposite of that of the emperor. When Dom Pedro was so dangerously ill in Europe last year the scheme of establishing a republic received a decided impetus in Brazil, and its development into a revolution at this time of apparently careful and deliberate planning, may reasonably be expected to result, though perhaps not without a severe and serious struggle, in establishing a republican form of government. The affection of the people for the emperor is still expressed, but the determination is that with him the imperial system of government in Brazil shall end.

A no less interesting evidence of the growth of the republican idea is presented in the project of consolidating the Australian continent into one powerful state, and throwing off colonial dependence. This project has been ripening for several years, but it is only within the last two months that the premier of New South Wales openly announced that the time had come when a parliament and an executive must be created for all Australia to deal with international questions, and suggested a convention from all the colonies to devise a plan for federation. If such a plan should carry, as undoubtedly in time it will, it would inevitably lead to the creation of a republic which would become one of the great maritime powers of the world. There are great possibilities for a united Australia under a republican form of government like that of the United States, and no country can have a deeper interest than the United States in the progress that shall be made toward Australian federation.

The republican idea is unquestionably gaining in the Dominion of Canada, and it is not doubted that in time, and that time perhaps not very remote, Canada will either establish an independent government republican in form or seek a union with the United States. Imperial domination does not, indeed, rest heavily upon the Dominion, but nevertheless many of her people feel that Canada should possess the right to deal for herself with international questions, and this class is steadily growing in number and influence.

All these signs are highly encouraging to the friends of popular government, and should be especially gratifying to the American people.

THE ILLITERATE VOTER.

The New York *Times* remarks that "sole difficulty in framing the ballot law that shall fully protect the independence of voters and the secrecy of voting lies in the necessity of providing adequately for the illiterate voter." In nearly all the states there is a more or less numerous class of voters who are unable to read the names of candidates, and in some of the states, New York for example, the number of such voters is so large as to render the question of providing adequately for them a difficulty of no small magnitude. For such persons absolute secrecy in voting is of course out of the question. Some one must mark their tickets for them. The Australian ballot system provides that they may call upon the returning officer to do this, and the law requires that officer not to disclose the vote. But this does not afford complete secrecy, nor does it insure the absolute independence of the voter. He may be more or less subject to the suggestions of some one else, and he may be made the victim of deception. It may be conceded that the chances of his vote ever becoming known, or of his being subjected to any control or victimized in the selection of candidates, are extremely small under a ballot system framed on the Australian plan, but the fact remains that the illiterate voter must take such chances. There is no way to insure him absolute independence or absolute secrecy. He will under any circumstances have to make his choice of candidates known to another and be dependent upon that other's good faith.

It is possible that this difficulty in connection with ballot reform may raise the question of the expediency of excluding from the right of suffrage men who cannot read, and establishing an educational qualification for suffrage. It is not questionable that there are a great many people who believe this ought to be done, and the number would very likely be largely increased if it should be made to appear that such a policy is essential to thorough ballot reform. The illiterate voter is certainly not an element of strength in our politics, but he is a diminishing quantity, and it may reasonably be hoped that in time he will wholly disappear.

THE FAULTY JURY SYSTEM.

The reference made by ex-President Hayes, in his annual address to the national prison congress, to the faults of the jury system generally prevailing in this country should receive the attention of state legislatures. The subject is not new, but the agitation for reform has not been wholly ineffective, and it should be maintained until reform becomes general.

Mr. Hayes rightly condemned the practice of excluding from juries men who have read the newspaper reports of a case to be tried, and urged that it would be far more reasonable to exclude from juries men who do not read the newspapers, and who do not form and express opinions from what they read. "Ignorance, not intelligence," said Mr. Hayes, "should be shut out from the jury box." He also deprecated the principle of requiring the jury to be unanimous, declaring it to be contrary to our republican system.

Some of the ablest American jurists have held views similar to those advanced by Mr. Hayes, and he speaks from the experience of a lawyer. In several of the states the criminal jury system has within a few years been improved by modifying the rule excluding men who had obtained information of cases from reading the newspapers, such persons being accepted when the information obtained has not created a pronounced prejudice, and in the new states a unanimous verdict is not required in civil cases, but quite generally the old English system prevails. There is a progressive sentiment on the subject, however, that is gradually making its influence felt, and the desirable reforms will in time be generally adopted.

What Kentucky Needs.
Chicago Tribune.

Kentucky's great need is the formation of societies pledged to total abstinence from concealed weapons.

Hard on the Lyceum.
Beaver Valley Tribune.

The articles now appearing in the Omaha Republican are more like the debates in a country lyceum than the editorials in a great daily.

A Little Too Previous.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Figuring out presidential tickets on the basis of the November elections is not only counting chickens before they have been hatched, but before the necessary eggs have been laid.

Water Beats It.
Chicago Times.

After experiments lasting several years at Frankfort-on-the-Main it was found that a supply of pure air in the stables increased the yield of milk about one-fifth. A supply of pure water has been known to have even a greater effect.

Ballot Reform Analyzed.
Buffalo Truth.

The reason why ballot reform is opposed by "practical" politicians is that they are afraid of leaving the voter alone with his God and his lead pencil. They have the deadliest fear of his conscience and judgment. They don't want him to vote as he knows and believes in his inmost heart to be the best way.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

Brave Men and Bullies.
Springfield Republican.

If anything could deepen the dismal effect of the Swope-Goodloe tragedy at Lexington, Ky., it is the sentimental drivel into which that community has fallen over the excellences of these two desperadoes. One would think from the stories of their virtues, detailed from the pulpit down, that they were choice flowers plucked from virgin stems and dragged in the mire by brutes. "There seems to be no feeling of resentment in the matter toward either Colonel Swope or Colonel Goodloe," says a local paper. "The general expression is one of sorrow. None has been heard to utter bitter words against either of the combatants." The paper then turns to the family and friends and assures them that "a city and a nation share their sorrow." This is not journalism, it is Kentucky romancing in full bloom. It is a pity that innocent persons should suffer for blood spilt in a street brawl, but the nation is much more inclined to wonder how a whole community can be so lost in its hero worship as not to know the difference between brave men and bullies.

Who Is Insane?
Boston Advertiser.

It is to be wished that his honor Judge McKim, might have taken occasion of the important proceedings in Citizen Train's case to lay down, if possible, explicit rules for determining the difference between that state of mental unsoundness which entitles a person to be considered insane, and that which relegates him only to the goodly number of cranks. In the absence of such a judicial opinion, the community cannot, perhaps do better than to keep on pondering the fine distinction which Shakespeare puts into the mouth of Prince Hamlet:—

I am but mad northwest; when the wind is southerly I know a hawk from a handsaw.

A Universal Coin.
New York Commercial Advertiser.

A universal coin appeals strongly to the imagination. For this reason when one of the objects of the Pan-American conference was stated to be the agreement upon a common coin for the western hemisphere, the project was received with considerable favor. The plan of universal coin is one that is certain to be realized, though equally certain not to be realized in the lifetime of any one of us. This century has already seen marvelous changes toward the unification of coinage. Thirty years ago each of the Swiss cantons had a separate coinage, and what was worse, coins of the same name and appearance had different value in adjoining cantons. Each little state in Italy had a currency of its own, and the petty rulers clung to the royal prerogative of coinage for the sake of the profits of seigniorage. Now, all Switzerland and all Italy not only have a national coinage, but it is the international coinage of France and Greece. With such a change, in the last half century, we may look for further changes in the next.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

Rushville is to have a national bank.

Ord is being stirred up with revival meetings.

The citizens of Belvidere have voted to abolish the town incorporation.

Considerable building is still going on at Arapahoe and a number of dwellings have just been completed.

A Maryland man is at Wahoo, and proposes to establish an extensive canning factory if given proper encouragement.

Chaplain McCabe, the well known missionary secretary, is to take up his home on a claim which he owns in Butler county.

Ernest Dinderman, arrested on a charge of forgery committed at Winside, has been held to the Wayne county district court.

The Custer county court house was completed last week and turned over to the county. The building was begun last April and cost $17,000.

M. W. Hunt, of Grant, is a champion checker player, he having won the prize offered by a New Hampshire checker player for the solution of a problem.

The grand jury in York county has scared all the young sports of York half to death by questioning them closely as to where they buy their beer and as to the size of the "ante."

The first car load of flax seed ever shipped from Gothenburg was sent east last week. The crop proved profitable this year and the amount will be greatly increased next season.

C. E. Perkins, president of the Burlington, sent a check for $100 to the Methodists at Elsie to help build a parsonage. Elsie was named in honor of Mr. Perkins' daughter.

Rev. H. J. Kirchstein, pastor of the Christian church at Ashland, and his bride were given a reception by the local Knights of Pythias lodge upon their return from their wedding tour.

The Nebraska City News celebrated its thirty-fifth birthday by issuing an illustrated edition and giving a history of the paper's life and adventures. The work was very creditably done.

A few nights ago some fiend entered a shed on the farm of M. K. Turner, editor of the Columbus Journal, and disembowled two fine yearling colts with a knife. No arrests have been made.

The father and mother of James Pridemore, who was recently murdered at Scotia, met for the first time in ten years over their son's coffin. They have been divorced and did not speak to each other even at the funeral.

Members of the Episcopal church of Arapahoe, with the help of others, have lately bought the Baptist church building, which was sold to satisfy a claim against it held by the Baptist Home Missionary society. Eight hundred dollars cash was the price paid for the property.

While out hunting Friday, says the Schuyler Sun, Mr. Woltner, of Rogers, shot a duck which dropped into a shallow place in the Platte river. Having on high boots he waded out to get the duck when he discovered an immense catfish which was in a pool of stagnant water. He captured Mr. Fish and brought him to Rogers. Upon being put on the scales it weighed exactly sixty-five pounds.

Iowa Items.

Marshalltown has three lady physicians.

The blue grass palace netted Creston $20,000.

A packing company has been incorporated at Oskaloosa with a capital stock of $100,000.

The Eastern Iowa Horticultural society will meet at West Liberty December 4 and 5.

Francis Murphy, the temperance evangelist, begins a series of meetings at Waterloo this week.

The Odebolt city council has prohibited the sale of cigars on Sunday by hotels and restaurants.

Frances Marion Wagner, a teacher at Meriden, has been arrested for striking a pupil with an iron poker.

While digging a grave in the cemetery at Little Sioux numerous relics of the ancient mound builders were discovered.

Ed Dells, of Vinton, husked and cribbed fifty-one and one-half bushels of corn, driving forty rods to unload, in three hours and a half.

Byron Peer, who was recently indicted at Scranton City for bigamy, and who jumped his bail, has returned and surrendered himself to the sheriff.

There are over five hundred G. A. R. posts in the state with a membership of about 20,000, and 200 relief corps with a membership of something like 5,000.

S. P. Callahan, of Keokuk, had a narrow escape from death the other day. He was driving in a buggy through a piece of woods near the city, suddenly the horse gave a jump forward and the next instant the dead trunk of a large tree fell directly across the road with a crash, some of the branches striking the buggy and slightly injuring its occupant.

N. B. Dodson, of Cedar county, bought a team of horses from a man named Johnson over a year ago, paying $190. The other day a Mr. Freeman, of Shelbina, Mo., put in an appearance and claimed the horses, saying they were stolen from him by Johnson. He proved his claim, and Mr. Dodson, who had become attached to the horses, bought them over again, paying this time $375. Johnson was arrested for horse stealing at the instance of Mr. Freeman and told where he had sold the team in order to get a lighter sentence.

Mrs. Hanks, living near Santrel, a station on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, committed suicide a few days ago by jumping into a well. She took along with her two children, a boy and a girl, which she threw into the well, which is about nine feet deep, but contains seven feet of water. The girl managed to get out of the water, but the mother and son were drowned. She left a note at home informing her husband that he could find her in the well. She was the second wife of Mr. Hanks.

William Maxwell, an engineer in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy yards at Burlington, was found by officers the other night wandering around in a dazed condition. An investigation showed a large red lump on the back of his neck, evidently caused from being struck with a sandbag. He was taken home and cared for, when it was discovered that his tongue was paralyed. His recovered his mental faculties, and, aside from being unable to speak, appears to be all right. He writes his conversation and explains the affair by saying someone stepped up behind him and struck him with a club and then fled. The doctors fear he has been stricken speechless for life.

The Two Dakotas.

Hard coal brings $20 a ton in Deadwood.

Clay county's corn crop amounted to 2,000,000 bushels.

The new court house at Canton will be completed January 1.

The river at Pierre is full of floating ice and it is difficult to cross.

A bridge is being built across the Jim river nine miles below Huron.

Guy C. H. Corliss, North Dakota's chief justice, is not thirty-one years old.

The Milbank cheese factory has closed for the season with 6,000 pounds of cheese on hand.

The Commercial club of Sioux Falls has decided to erect a jasper club house to cost $25,000.

A full-blooded Indian girl from the Rosebud agency has been received as a pupil at the deaf mute school at Sioux Falls.

A. C. McDowell wanted to show the railroad boys how to couple cars at Watertown, and is now minus a thumb and two fingers.

One of the sufferers from crop failure passed through Elk Point the other day in a prairie schooner labeled: "Busted—Going home to my wife's folks to winter."

In a quarrel about the removal of some dirt from a street in Sioux Falls, Chief of Police Donohoe assaulted F. W. Pettigrew, brother of the senator, arrested himself and paid $5 and costs in the police court.

While plowing on his farm near Media last week James Smith met with an accident which has since proved fatal. The ploughshare struck a stone, throwing the handle up with such force as to fracture two ribs and cause other internal injuries.

The territorial board of education has just made its report to the governor. It shows 1,715,000 acres of school land in the territory, the average value being $5.97 per acre, with a total value of $9,028,903.11. The report shows that 89,775 acres of this land are illegally occupied by farmers.

Oswald Rendall Miles, the young Englishman who bamboozled the aristocracy of Fargo so beautifully last summer while sailing under the title of Earl Morris, and who was taken back to England by a detective on a charge of embezzling money from a London brokerage firm where he was employed as a clerk, was tried the other day, found guilty and sentenced to eighteen months at hard labor by a London magistrate.

One night last week Sam Clark, of Pierre, had occasion to visit his barn and took a lantern along to illuminate things. He set the lantern on a stool and an inquisitive pig came along and upset it, spilling the burning oil all over its back. Then there was a wild chase between Sam and the meteoric pig. The animal finally bolted out of the barn and made for a haystack, with Sam a good second. He captured the blazing porker just as he reached the stack and succeeded in saving his bacon.

THE SINGLE TAX.

An Explanation of Henry George's Proposed Scheme.

OMAHA, November 15, 1889.—Dear Sir: What are the aims and principles of the single tax party that are spoken of quite often in the papers? Please give a short history of them in your paper for the benefit of others who may desire the same information as myself. W. C. DEVOE.

The single tax means the abolishment of all other taxes except the present levy on land values. Single tax advocates regard tariffs and internal revenues as taxes; therefore they would be swept away, together with poll taxes, personal property taxes, etc.—in fact every means of raising government, state, county or municipal revenues is to be discontinued, with the sole exception of the land value tax. This tax would then bear the burden alone, consequently it would have to be increased to raise at least as much revenue as all the other methods combined now furnish.

This scheme is defended by its advocates on the ground that no man can or ever did make land, and that the great value of land is not made by the individual, but is created by the community. If the community gives land its value the community is entitled to take this increased value back again in the shape of taxes is the argument.

Among the benefits which it is expected will flow from this plan, the one on which the tax reformers' eyes are fixed, compared with which all other good things hoped for are worthless, is the claim that land monopoly will be destroyed, and that every man will be able to have all the land he is able to use, but no more.

Under the single tax system THE BEE building or the New York Life Insurance building would pay no more taxes than a one-story shanty situated on a lot of equal value. The lots would all be assessed alike. The buildings and everything in them, likewise the shanty, would go free. These great buildings benefit the city. Should a man be fined for erecting them? This shanty is an eyesore. It is a detriment to the commonwealth. It is not earning its living. If the lot on which it stands is taxed at the same rate as the ground on which these huge palaces of brick and marble stand the owner of the ramshackle will tear it down and build a fitting structure—one which will yield rents sufficient to pay the lot tax and leave him a fair return for his capital. This in substance is the single tax scheme.

TO GIVE UP PROHIBITION.

Clarkson's Paper, the "Register," Favors Local Option for Iowa.

After five year's experience with prohibition the State Register, which has been the leading advocate of prohibition in Iowa, suggests a plan that will adjust the law to all the conditions of the state and give it latitude in anti-prohibition counties, says a Des Moines special. It recognizes that in the rural parts of the state the law is well enforced and has accomplished great good. It insists that wherever prohibition is effective it shall not be changed and then says:

But how about the localities where a large majority of the people do not believe in prohibition and will not have it? For five years they have refused to obey the law. They have insisted that the policy of prohibition was only one way of treating the evil of intemperance. That while other localities might prefer it to any other system, they did not. That while other communities might be able to practically suppress intemperance by closing the saloons entirely, the habits and traditions and tastes of their own people were such that they could not close all saloons, and would fight drunkenness and its attendant vices in some other way, and that so long as the question of drinking was a moral sentiment and education for the construction to be put upon it, they could not enforce a prohibitory law until a majority of their people believed that it was the right and proper thing. Now, looking the question fairly in the face without any reference to the late election, what are you going to do with these counties? For five years they have entirely ignored the law. No man living, so far as we know, has suggested but one way of enforcing the law in those counties where public sentiment is strongly opposed to prohibition. That way is by the un-American, unwelcome and repugnant employment of superior force. By taking away from them the right of local self-government, by declaring them in a state of rebellion, by the use of a state constabulary or militia, the law might be enforced in those counties where a majority of the people do not approve of it and will not voluntarily respect it. But would that pay? Could the state afford to take that course to enforce a law which is but a means to an end, but not an end? Men may honestly differ and yet be good men and good citizens. We have not found anyone yet whose opinion is entitled to serious respect who would urge that such a course be taken.

The Register then asks if the state can afford on the other hand to tolerate this open defiance of authority in the anti-prohibition counties. The singular spectacle is presented of the high and low water mark of moral sentiment in the same state, where in one part saloons are rigidly closed and in another they are left open without any attempt at restraint and control. It then continues:

But the question will be asked, How can the law be changed so as to put the saloons in these anti-prohibition counties under legal control without also driving the saloons into the prohibition counties where they are not wanted? This plan might be suggested: Let prohibition remain as it is, the general policy of the state. Make no surrender of the principle where the people believe that is the wisest and best method of promoting temperance. But leaving prohibition as the general law, permit it to be modified by counties where the great majority of voters prefer some other way. Throw the burden of proof that public sentiment favors some other method upon those who claim it does. Compel the license men to procure the signatures of at least two-thirds of the voters of a county to a petition for a special election before such an election to vote on this subject can be held. Limit the time for such elections so that they may not occur oftener than once in two or three years. Then, if a special election is ordered, at which the sole issue shall be a change from prohibition to high license, the sum being fixed by the legislature, require that more than a mere majority, say at least two-thirds of the voters of the county shall vote for the change, thus insuring in either event a majority sentiment strong enough to sustain and enforce the law, whatever it is. This plan would leave undisturbed all the counties that do not now have saloons and do not want them. It would be impossible to secure in those counties a majority of voters to petition even for an election on the subject, and so the prohibitory law would remain in force the same as now. But in the few counties where a majority of the people do not want prohibition and will not enforce it there would be a legal and decent way for them to change to license and to such legal restraints and regulations as the state law in that event would throw around the liquor traffic.

Those who insist that there is but one way of looking at the saloon question will have no patience with this plan. They would rather see open and defiant saloons, unrestrained and uncontrolled, if the whole state is not yet prepared to accept prohibition. But those who look at things as they are, who earnestly desire to do what is best for every county and every citizen, may think that the plan briefly outlined above is worthy of consideration. It involves no backward step, no surrender of territory already taken from the saloon, but adapts the present law to all of the conditions existing in the state, and makes it possible for every man who believes in prohibition to keep on educating public sentiment along that line until in no county will there be found a majority who will ask for any change from the present law.

CHINESE GORDON'S POWER.

Fearlessness and Quickness of Action the Secret of It.

What was the secret of his wonderful power? Much of it lay in his fearlessness, much in his swiftness of thought and action, and much in what the Yankee would call his capacity in all things, small as well as great.

He could ride, and shoot and tinker and conduct campaigns, and negotiate treaties, all with unhesitating self-reliance. As a matter of course such a man takes command. Gordon never lacked opportunities to show these qualities.

When steaming quietly up the Nile a monkey with which he was playing fell overboard. In a twinkling Gordon was in the water after him, writes Colonel H. G. Prout, in Scribner's. By good luck the crocodiles got neither governor general nor monkey.

When a nugger was being hauled up the rapids some way south of Lado the cable got away from the men on the bank and the vessel was swept on the rocks. No one would volunteer to go out and pick up the cable, and Gordon jumped into a skiff and went alone. To be sure, the skiff upset and the governor-general sat some hours dripping on a rock, but his men had a lesson.

On another occasion the garrison of one of the stations was thrown into much anxiety by seeing Gordon alone, rowing across the river to the east bank, which in that region was occupied by intensely hostile negroes. He landed, made his boat fast and tried by a display of beads and wire to induce the savages to come and talk with him.

They simply sat on the hillside and scowled. Finally Gordon shot a hippopotamus and paddled back, leaving the beads on the shore and a fine feast of hippopotamus meat in the rushes. Another man would have been killed.

I was amused to see on his table at Khartoum handsome spoons and forks with his crest half effaced by rough scratches. I could fancy Gordon, vexed by some unusual flummery, seizing a rat-tail file and proceeding to put out of his sight one more vanity.

It was not that he was not proud of his family. On the contrary, he could pay a man no greater compliment than to say, "You are like a Gordon;" but all the marks and signs of rank sometimes became intolerable to him.

The Turks and the Crescent.

The crescent was not originally an emblem of the Turk, says the New York Star. It was first used by the primitive christians of Constantinople and the eastern provinces of the old Roman empire as an emblem of the growing influence of christianity. It was not until about the year 1453, after the Turks had overrun Asia Minor and aparts of southern Europe, and had captured Constantinople, that the Turks adopted the crescent as their national emblem. The Koran prohibits the use of images and symbols in the religious ceremonies of the strict Turk, or the internal decorations of their temples and mosques, the rule being so strict as not to allow the material or civic decoration of their greatest generals or pashas, successful commanders or other distinguished persons. The adoption of the crescent by the Turks as a national emblem is an oddity which has, so far, remained unexplained.

Rondeau of November.
Exchange.

As autumn ends across the lawn
In eddies whirl the rustling leaves;
The nests are vacant 'neath the eaves,
And rime-lace round her feet is drawn
When with lingering step comes back the dawn,
As autumn ends.

Southward has summer's music gone,
And weirdly through the fading sheaves
The chilling wind forever grieves;
Ah, me! my overcoat's in pawn,
And autumn ends.

THE CAPITAL CITY GRIST.

Escapades of Dr. Thompkins of Beet Sugar Fame.

AN ARTIST MOURNS HER MONEY.

Thompkins Invested It For Her—Highway Robbers Do a Neat Piece of Work For Nothing—City Notes.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 17.

Readers of THE BEE and other state papers will remember Dr. Thompkins, a reputed London barrister, who came to Nebraska a few months ago, and, with other gentlemen, engaged to establish an immense beet sugar plant at Wellfleet, Lincoln county.

On his last visit to Lincoln he was accompanied by a Miss Hastie, a London artist, who came here to engage in the practice of art. She is now in this city and located in a room on the sixth floor of the Burr block, and it transpires, if the story of some of his friends proves to be true, that she bids fair to be a financial sufferer because of her acquaintance with the doctor.

It appears that Dr. Thompkins induced her to come to Lincoln by assurances that this would prove to be a lucrative field for a portrait painter, and she accordingly accompanied his party to this country. Before leaving home, however, her brother-in-law gave her a draft on a London bank for £50, and as she was in something of a hurry she turned it over to the doctor to get it cashed for her on their arrival in this city. En route she paid all of her own expenses, and since their arrival has only been able to get a trifle over £20 of her funds, and this in installments. When Tompkins paid her all but £20 he informed her authoritatively that he proposed to invest that for her at Wellfleet, and although not satisfied with the arrangement, being among strangers, she permitted the matter to rest, yet she protested to the doctor that she might be compelled to send to her brother-in-law for money, but he cautioned her to write to him instead. Since then he has returned to London, and although she has written to him repeatedly for the $100 he has vouchsafed no reply. Investigation develops the fact that he even failed to invest any portion of the money for her at Wellfleet, and on top of this comes the intelligence that his associates in the sugar industry there have lost all confidence in him.

A Attempted Highway Robbery.

This morning about 2 o'clock Mr. Charles Brown was held up by two negroes on K street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, and they went through him in the most approved fashion. One of the would-be robbers covered him with a revolver while the other searched his person for the filthy pelf. Finding none they skipped out, and Mr. Brown promptly reported the matter at police headquarters, but as he could not give a good description of them the police force have but little hope of capturing them. Mr. Brown lives at the corner of Twenty-first and J streets.

City News and Notes.

At 9 o'clock to-morrow morning Judge Stewart will hand down his decision in the McAllister will contest. It is awaited with considerable interest.

Congressman Laws starts for Washington to-morrow. He will remain at the national capital until the holidays.

During the first week of December the ladies of Plymouth church will give a fair. The proceeds will be used to refurnish this temple of worship.

From 4 to 5 o'clock this afternoon the Young Men's Christian association held an interesting meeting at their rooms at 141 South tenth street. E. J. Francis led the song service and State Secretary Nash delivered the address.

The taxpayers' league will meet again on next Tuesday evening at Lewis' hall, 1432 O street. At the meeting last night T. E. Stevens was elected president, G. C. St. John secretary and A. P. S. Stewart treasurer. An executive committee was also elected consisting of W. W. Holmes, A. P. S. Stewart, Joseph Burns, A. Eudy and Thomas Walton.

The Young Woman's Christian association will hold a state convention in this city from the 21st to the 24th inclusive. Among the speakers who will be present may be mentioned Miss Nettie Dunn, national secretary; Miss Annie M. Reynolds, state secretary of Iowa, and Miss Naomi Knight of Chicago.

The Elks will move into their new quarters on N street in the near future. They will occupy the second floor of Mrs. Harris' new building.

West Lincoln will soon have the long contemplated broom factory. Work will commence on the building tomorrow.

Rev. J. S. W. Dean delivered the last sermon of his course to young men this evening at Grace church.

The jury's verdict, murder in the second degree, in the case of the State vs John Taylor, gave occasion for considerable unfavorable comment in this city.

CONSUMPTION,

IN its first stages, can be successfully checked by the prompt use of **Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.** Even in the later periods of that disease, the cough is wonderfully relieved by this medicine.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral with the best effect in my practice. This wonderful preparation once saved my life. I had a constant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced in flesh, and given up by my physician. One bottle and a half of the Pectoral cured me."—A. J. Eidson, M. D., Middleton, Tennessee.

"Several years ago I was severely ill. The doctors said I was in consumption, and that they could do nothing for me, but advised me, as a last resort, to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking this medicine two or three months I was cured, and my health remains good to the present day."—James Birchard, Darien, Conn.

"Several years ago, on a passage home from California, by water, I contracted so severe a cold that for some days I was confined to my state-room, and a physician on board considered my life in danger. Happening to have a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I used it freely, and my lungs were soon restored to a healthy condition. Since then I have invariably recommended this preparation."—J. B. Chandler, Junction, Va.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.