

The Omaha Bee.

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OMAHA PUBLISHING CO., Prop'rs E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

John H. Pierce is in Charge of the Circulation of THE DAILY BEE.

Nebraska Republican State Central Committee.

The members of the Republican State Central Committee of Nebraska, are hereby called to meet at the Commercial Hotel in the City of Lincoln, on Wednesday, the 31st day of August, A. D., 1881, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the transaction of such business as may properly come before the Committee.

CHAIRMAN, JAMES W. DAWES.

CRETE, August 12, 1881.

NEBRASKA will have a state fair this year of which she may well be proud.

Laws made by the representatives of the people must be enforced by the people.

The Ohio democracy are in the condition of drowning men clinging to temperance straws.

The developments of the territories means increasing commercial importance to our city.

The condition of the president is such that the nation's anxiety may at any moment change to the nation's sorrow.

Unscrupulous corporation managers have converted a public interest into a private system of swindling the public.

NEXT to being placed in nomination for a public office the position of presidential physician seems to be the most unenviable.

The editor of the Herald is a weather-cock on a wind-mill. His latest veerings have exhibited themselves in the temperance gale.

EVERY monopoly henchman with political aspirations has a number of reasons why the farmers' alliance is a humbug of the first water.

EVERY additional report from the interior of the state adds new encouragement for a heavy corn crop. Late rains have helped late plantings.

THE B. & M. are about to move towards Denver. When they reach there, combination and pooling will deprive the public of the much boasted benefits of competition.

NEBRASKA'S farmers are becoming interested in politics nearly as much as Nebraska railroad managers, and for the same reason. They want to "protect their interests."

THE growth of every city depends largely upon the ability of its citizens to grasp natural advantages and commercial openings as they are offered to them. THE BEE repeats that Omaha wants more enterprise and less wind.

THE BEE acknowledges with thanks the receipt of an invitation to and catalogue for the Fourth Annual Exhibition of the Central Nebraska Fair Association, to be held at Hastings on the dates from September 19th to 23rd inclusive.

THE New York World wants the democracy of the Empire State to throw overboard John Kelly. John will refuse to be the Jonah of the hide-bound bourgeoisie, even with the chances of being swallowed by the republican whale.

Omaha is a good business centre and is growing rapidly but her future must not be left in the hands of six or eight enterprising merchants while the remainder of her citizens heartily applaud newspaper inflation and button up their pockets.

We are told that the keepers of saloons in this city, who, in defiance of the law, continue the traffic in liquor, threaten, if they are prosecuted for violating the law, to retaliate by carrying the war into Africa, and filing complaints against temperance men and pious frauds who rent houses to prostitutes and gamblers. By all means let them proceed without delay. If some of our plunks of plety make a living by renting houses for dens of vice and crime, let them be hauled up before the courts and punished. The law is no respecter of persons or stations.

NO MORE MORTGAGES.

The Lincoln & Fremont railroad recently incorporated, has organized by electing a board of directors and these in turn have elected a president, vice-president, treasurer and secretary. A special from Lincoln to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says:

It is understood that propositions for aid will be submitted to a vote of the people along the line within the next week or ten days, and if the company meets with the success it deserves in securing aid, work will begin on the road without delay.

There is the milk in the coconut. A company has been organized to build a railroad from Lincoln to Fremont.

The company has raised money enough to pay for the incorporation papers a seal and a preliminary survey. If the people in the counties and precincts through which this proposed road is to run, vote the bonds to pay for building the road the company will see to it that it is built.

—And when it is built, the construction company will find a purchaser in one of the trunk lines, for which this road in due time will become a branch, and when that transfer has been duly made "the company" will retire with a cool \$150,000 or more in county or precinct bonds in their breeches pocket.

This has been the true wisdom of every branch road organized by enterprising citizens of Nebraska, whether in Lincoln or in Omaha, and it is safe to predict that it is to be the outcome of the Lincoln and Fremont scheme—if the people are foolish enough to vote the bonds.

We expect, of course to hear from our Lincoln contemporaries that THE BEE is an Omaha paper, and Omaha does not want a road from Fremont to Lincoln.

This is all boah. THE BEE is in favor of all the railroads that capitalists will build in Nebraska with their own money. If the men who organized the Lincoln & Fremont road have the means to build such a road—and are willing to risk their money in such an enterprise, THE BEE will bid them God speed. But when they attempt to build a railroad upon capital that is to be raised by mortgaging the farms and homes of the people along the proposed line of the road their project cannot be commended. If, as they represent, this projected road is to become a connecting link for the Chicago & Northwestern railroad—that corporation is able to build it—and will build it without aid from anybody, just as soon as they think it will pay them to operate it.

Any man who will vote a mortgage on his farm for the benefit of a railroad construction company is a fool and any man who will vote a mortgage on the home of another man against his will to put money in the pockets of a brace of speculators is a knave.

These are our honest, unbiased sentiments, and we express them because we believe our patrons expect THE BEE to oppose every scheme that tends to enrich speculators at the public expense.

A DREADED POSSIBILITY. The dangerous condition of the president once more brings the country face to face with the possibility of a change of chief executives. Such a change is always a matter of serious apprehension. But if General Garfield should now be called away there are good reasons for believing that the nation would be found in a much better condition to bear the shock of the sad event than she was six weeks ago.

When the news of the attack upon the president was first flashed across the wires, the announcement like a lightning stroke from a clear sky appalled and stunned the nation. Public feeling was aroused by factional strife and rent by party passion. In the confusion and agony of the hour there was no opportunity for reflection upon the constitutional securities against anarchy and confusion and no time to measure the safeguards which the wisdom of the founders of the government had provided for just such times of peril and national need. Distrust and fear mingled with factional recrimination, and cast a shadow of distrust upon the sterling common sense of the people of the republic which had so many times previously shown itself able to cope with great national emergencies.

But the long and weary sickness of our patient president has afforded to the nation an opportunity to take stock of its resources. It has faced the danger which threatened it and learned to place confidence in the conservative forces of the government. The death of President Garfield would be even more seriously mourned to-day than it would have been on the fateful evening of July 2d. The heroic traits of character which he has shown, his bravery, his manly patience, his genial temperament, undaunted by suffering, his tender devotion to family ties—all have endeared him still more to the American people than before the assassin's bullet laid him upon a bed of sickness. Still, the conviction, born of a bitter experience, has grown upon our people that though the president may die, the government will live. His nerveless hands may drop the rod of authority but it will be taken up by another and the government will still survive.

This will do to tell the marines. Poor Slocumb has sins enough to answer for—but his bill cannot prevent Omaha distillers and brewers

Rulers may die—the law never. A wisely balanced constitution, an ably constituted government and a patriotic and law-abiding people would hasten to fill the gap. A new president would step into the White House, and with the chart of an overpowering public sentiment by which to mark his service, a government of the people and for the people and by the people would still continue its great work without anarchy and without disturbance.

President Garfield's death would elevate to the presidency Vice-President Arthur. It is safe to say that the change would be received to-day with less bitterness than six weeks ago.

The course which he has consistently pursued since the great calamity has begotten the confidence and even the respect of the people. Should he be called to the high position now occupied by General Garfield he would be sustained and encouraged by the best wishes of the entire nation.

With every incentive to follow in the steps of his predecessor and maintain a public policy which has been acceptable to the nation there is every reason to trust he would fulfill the expectations which his dignified and manly course have raised in the minds of the people.

If President Garfield should die, which God forbid, there is every reason why, in the midst of the universal sorrows and mourning which the event would create, there should yet be a strong trust in the stability of our institutions and the adequacy of our national security.

Mr. TILDEN, whose disappearance from state and national politics was so industriously commented upon some years ago, has suddenly reappeared from his seclusion. It seems that the old gentleman has become tired of his favorite occupations of railroad wrecking and tax shirking, and once more is vigorously grooming himself as a candidate for the presidential contest in 1884.

Mr. Tilden hopes that republican defection in New York will make a good opening for a lively democratic campaign. He has commenced operations by endeavoring, through lieutenants in the rural districts, to set up delegates for the coming state convention, in which he hopes to win over the anti-Tilden democrats by giving them two good places on the state ticket. This ticket Mr. Tilden expects to carry through at the polls, owing to the stalwart defection in the republican party. It is asserted that he will be the democratic candidate for governor in 1882, and, this gained, the democratic candidate for president in 1884.

Mr. Tilden reckons without his host in several particulars. In the first place New York has had sufficient experience with his political methods to very earnestly rebel against his re-appearance in the political arena. In the next place, the anti-Tilden element, headed by Kelly in New York, will not submit to any compromise on the basis of Mr. Tilden's candidacy.

Any calculations which have for their basis widespread defection in the republican ranks will fail. And, finally, should Mr. Tilden succeed in capturing the state, he will find all the arguments which were used against his canvass at the Cincinnati convention still in force but increased a hundred fold in weight.

The country has had enough of Mr. Tilden. Nothing but a great financial crash, the boon of democratic candidates, can bar him on its crest into office by the votes of the people.

It is certain that crime runs in families and it seems to be equally true that noble traits of character are also hereditary. Following the example of his uncle, the founder of Vassar college, Matthew Vassar has bequeathed a large portion of his property to that and kindred institutions in Poughkeepsie. The college receives \$130,000, the Vassar Brothers' home for aged men \$15,000, the Vassar Brothers' hospital \$85,000, and the last named institution is also made residuary legatee, giving it probably a very large endowment.

Another charity, the institute for the Poughkeepsie Scientific and Literary association, is not remembered in the will as the project was begun after the will was drawn. The surviving brother, John Guy Vassar, announces that he renounces in advance all legacies under Matthew's will, and will erect the institute as a monument to his memory.

Messrs. ILLER & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, announce that hereafter all goods for the state of Nebraska will be shipped from Council Bluffs, Iowa, where they propose to establish a branch house. This move, we are told by the Omaha Republican, in language most childlike and bland is one of the results of the Slocumb law, "which interferes with the government license to such an extent that the company cannot do business under it, as there is no provision for companies or corporations, but only for individuals to take out licenses, even were there a city ordinance passed.

This will do to tell the marines. Poor Slocumb has sins enough to answer for—but his bill cannot prevent Omaha distillers and brewers

from doing business in Nebraska, especially if the city council should pass an ordinance in conformity with the law. If the Slocumb law interferes with the government license of distillers and brewers to sell their products in Omaha they could sell no liquor or beer to points outside of Nebraska any more than to points in Nebraska. But the Doane law against discrimination does prohibit the railroad companies from giving Iller & Co. any lower rates or rebate for shipping a given quantity of liquor to a given point in Nebraska than they give to any other firm or individual for shipping the same quantity of liquor to the same place. The Doane law does not extend to points in Iowa, hence goods billed from Council Bluffs can be shipped at special rates, which explains the new departure.

Our correspondent at Rosebud Indian agency presents the readers of THE BEE the most authentic narrative yet published of the career of Spotted Tail, with a graphic description of the tragic death and burial of the great Sioux chief.

Incidentally Mr. O. M. Carter, our correspondent, who, during three years residence at the reservation, has enjoyed ample opportunity for observation, gives a most gratifying account of the marked change that has taken place in the habits and mode of life among the great body of the Sioux located at the Rosebud agency. Few people in this section would have believed it possible that these savages could be induced to adopt civilized modes of life in such a brief period.

Tax Dodging. Denver Tribune. The press of the country is altogether too tender on tax dodging. It is in its pure essence a species of evasion but little above grand larceny in the moral scale. The plea that it is all but universally practiced has some weight in excusing those who would be willing to pay their full share of taxes provided their less scrupulous neighbors were compelled to pay up. But after all the plea is a weak one and unworthy of true citizens.

Because our neighbors dodge just debts is a reason for exposing their dodges, but is no sufficient pretext for going and doing as they do.

Many honest poor men believe, with a feeling of bitterness, that one of the ways to get rich is to learn to swear lies to the assessor. The money thus saved, if put at compound interest or shrewdly invested, accumulates rapidly and in the course of ten or fifteen years may make a man rich, who otherwise would only be worth a few thousands. It has almost come to be the rule to condone this sort of morganatic perjury, and to wink at the shrewdness of the citizen guilty of it instead of insisting with earnestness that he be exposed and punished.

And it is one of the worst signs for the future that the tolling masses are coming to the conclusion that there is no kind of taxation for the poor and another for the rich.

Every business man knows that it is a favorite trick of rich men to have their bank turn their money into exempt government bonds the day before they make their return, and to convert the bonds back into money the day after this dishonorable dodge is consummated. This is as bad as swearing that one's property is worth only one-tenth its actual value. The very men guilty of this proceeding when taxed with asking usurious interest upon the money they lend invariably respond that they have to pay four per cent. of that interest in taxes. If pushed, they point to the law thus taxing money. But in nearly every case they here perpetrate a deliberate falsehood. They make no return of their money and pay no taxes upon it. All the interests they receive is clean gain.

All talk about curing this evil by changing the tax laws is simply as much quackery. There is but one genuine remedy for this and kindred symptoms of moral decay. It lies in cultivating a healthy police sentiment which is not afraid to force the richest man to do his duty. This thing of courting and cowering and toadying to wealth must be fought, step by step, everywhere and all the time, by those at the helm of public opinion, whose duty it is to resist the encroachments of shoddy corruption.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES. There are 385 Chinese children in the San Francisco public schools. An endeavor to abolish the German language in the Louisville high schools has just failed.

At Greenock, Scotland, the school board has decided to send a series of eight evening lessons for the school children—for girls as well as boys.

In the primary schools of Lancaster, Penn., writing has been introduced in the first and second divisions, geography is used as a reading book and oral instruction is given.

Thomas A. Edison has found it necessary to establish a training school in New York for his men, in which they can be educated in the elementary principles of wiring buildings for the electric light.

Gen. D. H. Hill, who was one of Lee's division commanders, is now president of the Arkansas University. There were 12,216 students in the eleven Prussian universities last year. Philosophy claimed the largest number. The total number of teachers was 945.

It is officially stated that the preparatory schools in this country teach chemistry and physics to the same extent as the colleges, and in essentially the same way.

There is accordingly a duplication of studies which simply wastes time. A discussion as to the feasibility of teaching such branches in primary schools has called out from a New York teacher a relation of an instance of boys of one year who, at the end of a fortnight, were making their own hydrogen and performing simple experiments.

STATE JOTTINGS. Kearney has a church bell. Superior's mill is running. Helron has street sprinkling. Calvert will soon have a bank. Filger is to have a cheese factory. Hardy is to have a broom factory. The railroad has reached O'Neill. Burglars raided Hastings last week. The debt of Adams county is \$26,000. Work has begun on Oescola's new court house. A cannery factory has opened at Fremont. Howard is enjoying quite a building boom. Oakland has erected sixty dwellings this summer. The spire of Oakdale's Methodist church is raised. Beatrice wants a three thousand dollars school house. Tecumseh is to have a Catholic church. Cost, \$5,000. A new Old Fellows hall will be erected at Fremont. Crete's new mill will be in operation six weeks hence. O'Neill's new Catholic church will be built of brick. Furnas county brags of seed onions six inches in diameter. Fairbury wants a brick yard and a man to make brick in it. Alma's wheat market bought 1,000 bushels the first day. West Point's new Methodist church was dedicated on Sunday last. Stanton's G. A. R. will attend the Lincoln re-union in a body. Furnas county physicians have organized a medical association. Fires have been started in the Union Pacific shops at Grand Island. The corn and oat crop of Boone county is splendid, but the wheat very short. Hastings is to have a new bank, to be known as the City Bank of Hastings. Elk Creek, Johnson county, is to have a new brick school house at a cost of \$1,500. Creighton has organized a post of the Grand Army of the Republic. A new precinct has been organized in Dixon county, called Wakarusa precinct. Lincoln ladies are moving in the matters of obtaining a state home for the Friendless. The brick machine of the West Point & C. association turns out 20,000 brick a day. The West Point Butter and Cheese Association will build an addition to their paper mill. The Columbus Driving Park association has purchased forty acres of land for a half mile track. A drink of concentrated lye nearly ended the life of little Johnny Johnson, of Adams county. The Oke County Sunday-school convention meets in Nebraska City on August 23rd and 24th. Saloon keepers in Fairmont are experiencing difficulty in procuring the petitioners required by the new law. A Mr. Campbell, of Seward county, raised a crop of wheat this year which averaged fifty-two bushels per acre. Damage to the Jefferson county fair grounds by the spring rains was so extensive that no fair will be held this year. More cattle will be shipped from North Platte for the fair next week than for any previous year. Cattle all in excellent condition. The old soldiers of Crete are making the necessary arrangements towards the organization of a post of the grand army. The amount of money to be distributed at Columbus for the fair next week has been engaged for delivery is estimated at \$40,000. The Old Settlers' re-union of Jefferson, Saline, Fillmore and Thayer counties, is to be held at Alexandria on the 17th of September. The railroad from St. Paul to Ft. Hartwell will run on the north side of the river, leaving Scotts, North Loup and Ord in the cold. In attempting to step on a moving train near Louisville last week, Mrs. M. D. Hartson slipped under the wheels and was fatally injured. A bold attempt of Mr. Boyle, of Calvert, to sell more than his share of corn, was foiled, as he would be swindler compelled to disgorge. Mr. Edward Hendley, of Grant, Washington county, has a sow which recently gave birth to thirteen piglets, one with two perfectly formed heads. Mrs. Tanner, of Tecumseh, attempted to commit suicide last week by taking sulphuric acid. A worthless husband was the cause of her trouble. It is estimated that within eighteen months all of the twenty-six buildings recently destroyed by fire at Pawnee City will be replaced by substantial brick buildings. The barn, a stand of horses and 150 bushels of oats belonging to A. B. Hark who lives near Kearney, were consumed by fire last week. Cause, the boys and a box of matches. David City's school board had a wrangle over the removal of partitions in the school house. An injunction was gotten out and served, but not until the partitions were removed. Tecumseh has a local sensation in the attempted shooting of Elder Henry. Scandalous tongue has not been idle respecting certain relations of the Elder in regard to his parishioners. The contract for grading the entire distance of the Union Pacific extension from St. Paul to Fort Hartwell has been let and will be finished in a rapidly as men and teams can complete it. The terminus of the Sioux City & Pacific will be likely to remain at O'Neill city for the balance of the summer and also the coming winter, although each spring will be pushed beyond O'Neill until the cold weather sets in. Steps are now being taken by the Alma school district to build a three thousand dollar school house this fall. When the building is completed a graded school will be established and other arrangements made for maintaining a first-class school at this point. The farmers near the mouth of the Weeping Water are threshing their small grain, and find that their wheat is ranging from fifty to twelve bushels per acre; oats from thirty to fifty, and barley twenty to thirty. Corn bids fair for a much better crop than was anticipated during the dry weather they have just passed through. Last week Judge Rogers of the Methodist, sold, on the cars here, 107 steers and three, at the exceedingly good price of \$72.50 each. No mistake of the printer in this, for, in words, it was seventy-two dollars and fifty cents each, netting him over seven and one-half thousand dollars. The result of feeding these cattle here is so satisfactory that Mr. Baker intends to abandon his feeding farm over in eastern Iowa and hereafter feed in Nebraska.—Sidney Plaindealer.

Don't Throw up the Sponge. When suffering humanity are enduring the horrors of dyspepsia, indigestion, or nervous and general debility, they are too often inclined to throw up the sponge and resign themselves to fate. We say, don't do it. Take DRUGGEE'S BILE BEGONE, the infallible remedy. Price \$1.00, trial size 50 cents.

SOCIAL SIMMERINGS, In Which Matrimony Has a Large Part.

Notes From the Week.

SOCIAL NOTES. The movements in Omaha social circles during the last week have not been numerous or startling.

On Thursday evening a pleasant party was given at the residence of Mr. Charles Turner on Sixteenth and St. Mary's avenue. Hoffman's orchestra furnished the music, and dancing was kept up till a late hour.

The same evening a pleasant little gathering took place at the residence of Mr. Henry W. Yates, when Miss Reba Yates entertained a few of her friends in her usual charming manner.

Mrs. G. S. Myerson celebrated her birthday Tuesday by giving a social in honor of Miss Clara Myerson, of St. Louis, who is visiting Omaha. Among those participating were the Misses Whittell, Mary and Ida Freeman, Messrs. France, Shepley, Colley, and many others. An enjoyable time was had by all.

HYMNICAL. The number of weddings which have taken place during the past week in which residents of Omaha have been interested parties is really alarming for the bachelor brotherhood.

On Tuesday afternoon Col. Mat. Patrick, of Omaha, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss E. S. Burdett, of Worcester, Mass. The wedding took place at the residence of the bride's parents and was private. An elegant reception will be given Mr. and Mrs. Patrick on their return to our city.

On Monday last Mr. J. Wakefield, the enterprising lumber merchant of this city, was married to Miss Roxaloux, of St. Joseph. A large and fashionable gathering of invited guests were in attendance to witness the nuptials and the presents were numerous and elegant. Mr. Wakefield has many friends in Omaha who will wish him all happiness in his new relation.

Rev. Mr. Maxfield tied the nuptial knot uniting Mr. Samuel Parmlite and Miss Mary Albertson last Wednesday.

Mr. Harry Lee and Miss Rosa Horey were married on Monday last by Rev. W. K. Beams.

Mr. Dolph McGregor was married on the 12th inst., at St. Clair, Mich., to Miss Mary Canan. His friends generally were in ignorance of the contemplated step.

Dr. Hyde leaves to-morrow for the east and will return with a partner.

The wedding of Miss Bertha Isaacs and Mr. Fred McConnell, of Salt Lake, will take place on Wednesday next at 12 o'clock. A large number of invitations are out for the wedding reception which will follow the ceremony.

Miss Lizzie Ogilvie, who has been visiting Miss Wyman in this city, returned on Friday to her home in Ottawa, Canada.

Charles J. Green and wife have returned from Lake Minnetonka.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock left for Detroit early in the week upon news of Dr. Monell's illness.

The Misses Ada and Eva Gladstone left on Tuesday for Clear Creek, Iowa.

Mr. Lee Overstreet and Miss Pink Overstreet, of St. Louis, are visiting at the residence of W. A. Sharp, on Douglas street.

Major G. Stevenson leaves to-morrow for Baltimore and Washington, to be gone about two weeks.

Miss Lottie Lawson has returned from a two weeks' trip to Colorado.

A. J. Simpson is once more shaking hands with his friends, after an absence of some three weeks at Lake Chatanqua.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar F. Davis have gone to Lake Minnetonka.

The Misses Sadie and Emma Bush, of Chicago, are in the city, the guests of Miss Nellie Ingersoll.

Mr. Samuel Burns and family have returned from the east.

Mr. and Mrs. Elbert T. Duke are home again, after a five weeks' trip through the east and Canada.

Public Notice. OMAHA, August 20, 1881. To the Dealers in Spirituous and Malt Liquors in the City of Omaha:

The undersigned, having been requested to act as a committee "to secure by the use of all honorable means the enforcement of the state and municipal laws regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in this city," and having accepted said trust, would urge upon you, as fellow citizens, a compliance with the so-called "Slocumb law," at any rate that you cease putting yourselves in open opposition and defiance of said law.

We ask you in all kindness, can you maintain yourselves for any length of time in open opposition to the law of the land? In deciding this question can law abiding citizens and lovers of good order hesitate?

We are not strangers to the fact that among the means to evade the law it is suggested that grand juries will fail to indict and traverse juries refuse to convict. We feel authorized to give the assurance that no such trifling with law, with justice and decency will ever be tolerated in the court over which James W. Savage presides. It must be a desperate case where crime would seek immunity from punishment through perjury in the jury-box. Be admonished not to add this to the other offense of setting a known law at defiance.

Let us, therefore, urge upon you, notwithstanding the law may work some hardship in your acquiescence therein, that you observe the same and thus avoid the strife and bitterness that is liable to follow your persistent resistance thereof.

A request from you will secure the passage by the city council of the or-

dinance necessary for a compliance with the law.

It must be borne in mind that the evils arising from the improper use and sale of liquors are wide spread and every day apparent in this city.

We had hoped that the city council would have passed necessary ordinance, which would have placed the enforcement of the law in the hands of our city government. Such has been purposely prevented. It therefore appears necessary, if any progress is to be made in securing the enforcement of the law, that individual citizens act as a committee for this purpose, although the duty devolving on us is one that is not at all tasteful, and one which we will enter upon, if constrained to do so, with no little reluctance, still when it becomes apparent that it must be performed, it will be, and it must be performed, thoroughly and persistently. Not alone in securing the enforcement of the law, but in aiding such as are unable to do so themselves, in the prosecution of civil suits for damages arising from the sale of liquors in this city.

An impression seems to prevail that in the absence of bond the dealer is absolved from liability for personal damage arising from the sale of liquor. In answer to this erroneous view attention is called to section 100 of the Slocumb law, showing that the liability is the same whether bond is given or not.

We make no threats, we simply announce a determination to faithfully and conscientiously perform a trust which has been given us, and this we shall do with no ill will toward any one.

Your fellow citizens,

WATSON H. SMITH, OSCAR F. DAVIS, WILLIAM FRANKING, ROSEWELL SMITH, J. W. ROBERTS, Committee.

THE MAYOR'S EDICT

To Close Up the Saloons on Sunday Partially Obeyed.

Front Doors Were Kept Wide Open in Some Cases.

The city marshal on Saturday night informed the different saloon-keepers that they would have to close up promptly at 12 o'clock, and that they would also be obliged to keep their places closed during Sunday. This measure on the part of the marshal is not under the Slocumb law, necessarily, as there already is a city ordinance for the closing of saloons on Sunday. The marshal's mandate was pretty generally observed yesterday, and the old toppers were very wrathly thereat. A few saloons, however, kept wide open doors, and seemed to make no pretense at closing. These were very soon located by such as were disposed to indulge, and the result was that all who kept open did a rushing business. All of them made more than enough to pay the fine that might be imposed. Many other places were accessible through the rear doors and there congregated the old "soakers" in the greatest delight. In a conversation with one of the foremost toppers he said that he deemed it as very great infringement on the personal rights of an individual not to be able to get his regular liquid "ration." He said the town would be sure to go to the "demnition bow-wow" if the law was not repealed immediately. He took an enlarged view of the situation and talked much on the constitutionality of the law. To hear him one would think that he had made the law an especial study for years. He quoted the constitution with relation to private rights and put hypothetical cases from which he drew deductions quite unanswerable. It was suggested to him that the best way to have the law repealed and regain his private immunities was to follow Gen. Grant's advice with regard to bad laws—enforce them strictly until the authorities saw the injustice of them. He said that might be all right, but he wanted to know how the citizens were going to get their toddy in the meantime. He could not be persuaded that the Slocumb law would allow him to drink at all, and any way it did away with "trading," and that would work the greatest injury to him, for therein had been his chief means of obtaining drink. Finding him irreconcilable to the change that had been wrought, he was left to ponder upon the numerous wrongs the temperance people had put upon him.

Saturday night there was a great deal of drunkenness notwithstanding upon the streets. It appeared that many were filling themselves in anticipation of the drought that would prevail yesterday. In many instances they were successful, as their staggering forms plainly showed.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

Made from Grape Cream Tartar. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or delicious pastry. Can be eaten by Dyspeptic without fear of the bills resulting from heavy loads of acid on the stomach. ROYAL BAKING POWDER New York.