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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas, s. s.
Geo. B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of May, 1887, was as follows:
Saturday, May 7, 14,025
Sunday, May 8, 14,000
Monday, May 9, 14,875
Tuesday, May 10, 14,100
Wednesday, May 11, 14,100
Thursday, May 12, 14,100
Friday, May 13, 14,100
Average, 14,121
Geo. B. Tschuck,
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of May, 1887.
N. P. FEIT, Notary Public.

Geo. B. Tschuck, being first 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 of May, 1887, was as follows:
For July, 1886, 12,341 copies; for August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for September, 1886, 13,600 copies; for October, 1886, 13,600 copies; for November, 1886, 13,343 copies; for December, 1886, 13,337 copies; for January, 1887, 13,336 copies; for February, 1887, 14,136 copies; for March, 1887, 14,400 copies; for April, 1887, 14,316 copies.
Geo. B. Tschuck,
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of May, A. D., 1887.
N. P. FEIT, Notary Public.

SEAL.]

TORONTO wants free trade. O'Brien wants free speech.

The visiting strangers to Omaha express themselves as charmed with our city.

A PETTIFRED body has been found in Illinois. And the Illinois legislature is still in session.

QUEEN KAPLOPANI has sailed for Europe. She proposes to see the Wild West "as she is shown."

THE SUNDAY BEE will be up to the usual standard of excellence. It is not an advertising sheet, but a model newspaper.

AN Iowa paper nominates Senator Allison for president. Padded booms are not alone confined to towns and cities these days.

THE United States circuit court has held that the Georgia local option is constitutional. There will be many jugs relegated to the cellar.

THE religious gymnasts of Kansas City have greatly vexed the Times' editor. He declares that the Salvation army must go. But like the brook, it will go on forever.

REMOVALS says the Atchison & Santa Fe will build into Nebraska. With all the railroad rumors in the air, the inter-state law is certainly proving disastrous to the railroads.

THE Chicago Mail succeeded in bringing to justice the Cook county bootleggers, but it nurses a delusion when it thinks Robert Lincoln stands any show of being nominated for the presidency.

THE entire James family, of Missouri, was naturally bad. Jesse, son of the robber, is following in the footsteps of his father. It is announced that he has gone to work in a Kansas City real estate office.

CHURCH HOWE, the Nemaha statesman, has returned from the south greatly improved in health. The fear of his sudden demise, was dispelled by those who remembered the quotation to the effect that "the good die young."

THE English holders of confederate bonds feel hopeful of their success in having our government redeem them. As we understand it the confederacy has suspended. Mr. Davis might postpone his war articles and contribute a letter on the bond question.

UNDER a recent Mexican law the penalty for putting obstructions on a railroad track, or in any way meddling with switches or rails so as to endanger the lives of passengers or trainmen, is death. Accordingly, three Mexicans who undertook to test the law in order to determine whether it was constitutional, were shot by officers the other day.

Tax city seems to be at present more than usually infested with thieves and burglars. Numerous operations of the latter class, in sections of the city that are entirely without police protection, have come to our knowledge within a few days. It would seem that in anticipation of increased and better police service an organized movement is making by the criminal classes to gather the harvest while it is within their reach. Citizens in exposed quarters will do well to exercise more than ordinary vigilance, and the police commission should see to it that the new force is fully organized at the required time.

THE following crisp and sensible essay on advertising, from the San Francisco Call, is worthy of the careful perusal of every business man: "Advertisers neglect their own interest when they allow themselves to be seduced into giving an advertisement to a paper which offers to print it cheap. Cheap advertising is the fastest in the world. It is money absolutely thrown away. A newspaper proprietor who has a large circulation, knows the value of his space and never offers to do cheap work. He knows he can sell all his advertising space at the market price. If he begins to cut rates, it is because his circulation is falling off, and he is afraid the public is aware of the fact. A newspaper which offers to take advertisements at low rates, practically confesses that it has no circulation."

Governor Thayer's Office.

Where is Congressman McShane? Does he sanction the brutal and indecent assault which his paper is making upon Governor Thayer, because forsooth he had not appointed its editor on the police commission and thereby had blocked the conspiracy to place Omaha under the indirect control of the lawless elements through Humphrey Moynihan? It seems to us that Mr. McShane owes it to himself as well as to his official position as representative of this congressional district, to treat the chief executive of this state with common decency.

It has come to a pretty pass when the governor of this state is to be lampooned by irresponsible hired blackguards, because he has had the backbone to resent their insolent demands in the selection of the Omaha police commission. It is no disgrace to Governor Thayer that he is an old man but it is a shame that an old veteran like Governor Thayer who was one of the pioneers that laid the foundations of this city and state should be vilified through Mr. McShane's paper by a man who has scarcely been here long enough to vote.

In giving mortal offense to the Rothacker, Morrissey and Moynihan combine, Governor Thayer has not only acted upon his honest convictions of official obligation but has earned the gratitude of every law-abiding citizen of Omaha. Governor Thayer can afford to ignore the abuse to which he has been subjected but Mr. McShane cannot afford to allow his editor to repeat the outrage.

The New Chief of Police.

A great howl has been raised over the appointment of chief of police by the paper whose editors had been rejected candidates for the police commission. Who is Captain Seavey, they ask, and how long has he lived in Omaha? Coming from men who have lived in Omaha only a few months longer than Captain Seavey this outburst of pent-up indignation over the appointment of a tenderfoot is, to say the least, decidedly amusing. How much longer has "Captain" Moynihan lived in Omaha than Captain Seavey?

The preference for a comparative newcomer shown by the commission may, however, be criticised on the ground that Moynihan was not the only candidate, and others who have resided in Omaha many years should not have been ignored. On this point the commission can only justify its action upon the grounds that it exercised its privilege to choose who-soever in its judgment was best fitted for the position. The fact that Captain Seavey is not an old resident of Omaha does not militate against him. On the contrary it may prove of material advantage, both to the police force and the city. He has not mixed with any political faction, and has had no part in any quarrel. He has no pots on the old police force and no friends to advance over their heads outside of the force.

He comes entirely untrammelled by any obligations political or personal. If competent to organize the force and maintain proper discipline he will encounter fewer obstacles than an old resident. The charter gives the commission full authority to select the members of the police force regardless of their citizenship. Any appointive office may be filled by non-residents. This applies to the city engineer and his assistants, as well as it does to the chief of police, and his subordinates. This is eminently proper. We have imported our school superintendents from Chicago, St. Louis and Cleveland, why not import our chief of police from California if he is better fitted for the discharge of his duties than men who reside among us? Omaha cannot be walled in by old residents. The majority of our citizens have located here during the past five years. It is another thing with elective offices and honorary positions like those of the police commission. They ought to be filled by men who have by long residence established reputation.

The citizens of Omaha have a common interest in the new metropolitan police force. They want good government and any chief who will organize our police and make it efficient in the preservation of order will receive their cordial moral support.

Saturday Half Holidays.

The new law of New York, providing for Saturday half holidays, goes into effect to-day. Although this act is understood to have been promoted by representatives of the labor interest, it is not clear from the reading of the law in what respect this interest will be largely benefited. The employees in the public offices of the state and counties, which are required to be closed, will receive freedom from labor after 12 o'clock without loss of pay. The banks will close at noon, before which hour all bank paper falling due on Saturday, must be presented for payment or acceptance, and of course the salaries of bank employees will not be affected. But so far as general labor is concerned the law really seems to have no reference to it, leaving the question of work and wages to be settled between the employer and employee. It is very likely that a great many industries, when not under any pressure, will regard this just as they do every other legal holiday, but certainly not all of such as do will have the generosity to pay their employees for the half day lost. In these cases labor, will simply have secured the right to a half a day of idleness at the cost of half day's wages. In the aggregate this will amount to a very large sum that the wage-workers of New York will pay for their privilege. On the other hand, the continuance of any industrial business is not interfered with by the law, so that any establishment can refuse the half holiday to its employees, and doubtless at the outset very many will. In no way, therefore, as we read the act, can we discover what general advantage the labor interest expects or can derive from this new law. The convenience of the employer will determine whether or not the holiday shall be observed by his employees, except at their own risk, and his generosity or lack of it, will decide whether or not the employees shall receive pay for the holiday is observed. Perhaps no other plan was practicable, but it may be shown that in this matter the labor interest has really obtained an unprofitable privilege, if, indeed, the arrangement shall prove to be a privilege to any large number of them.

A Saturday half-holiday movement is being promoted in Boston, and doubtless others will be started elsewhere. The result of the experiment in New York will therefore have a widespread interest.

If it shall be shown to conduce to the moral, material and physical advantage of wage earners, as its advocates claim it must, then a prompt and earnest effort will be made for the general adoption of the system. Meanwhile, the practical results of the law which goes into effect in New York to-day, will have an interest for all who labor and who employ labor.

Beastly.

The Omaha morning slugger pronounces the appointment of Captain Seavey as chief of police beastly. Why is it beastly? Is Captain Seavey a dissolute bummer? Does he hang round the Third ward dives and delight in the beastly companionship of sluggers and thugs? Does he carry a slung shot in his overcoat pocket to strike down defenseless men? Has he ever been known to levy blackmail upon gamblers or lived upon the earnings of crooks? If so, his appointment is beastly and should be revoked.

As far as we can learn, however, Captain Seavey does not answer that description. He has no beastly habits or associations, but on the contrary, is reputed to be upright, manly and respectable.

The hoodle gang that tampered with the new charter at Lincoln last winter is now at work trying to defeat Mr. Louis Heimrod's confirmation as member of the board of public works. The organizer of this disreputable clique has called upon Mayor Broatch to withdraw the name of Mr. Heimrod and backs this insolent request by a tissue of libels upon Mr. Heimrod. Mayor Broatch is not likely to be influenced by this inexcusable assault. He knows that Mr. Heimrod is a man of unwavering integrity and unblemished reputation.

He is not an upstart adventurer in Omaha, but one of our solid business men. He has been honored there and again by the German-Americans of Omaha. He is the president of the Omaha Turners' society and has been president of the Maennerchor. He has been actively identified with the German-American school and every benevolent and industrial enterprise undertaken by Omaha German-Americans. In selecting him Mayor Broatch has not only recognized a large element of our population, but a man whom the bootleggers and contractors' gang cannot influence.

An ignoramus on one of the local papers doubts whether Captain Seavey will be confirmed by the council as chief of police. Captain Seavey is already confirmed. The police commissioners have elected him chief, and the council has no power to revoke the appointment.

THE Oklahoma land question is again being debated and Captain Payne's soul goes marching on.

THE Moynihan-Rothacker-Morrissey combine is a busted bubble.

Other Lands Than Ours.

The most important event of the week in Europe has been the French cabinet crisis. The fall of the Goblet ministry was not wholly unexpected. It came into power only last December, and has since encountered a good deal of insidious opposition. It was the twenty-fourth cabinet France has had during the seventeen years' existence of the republic. M. de Freycinet has been asked by the president to form a new cabinet, and the result is awaited by Europe with a good deal of anxiety. Perhaps the most important consideration connected with the formation of the new ministry relates to the question of how Boulanger will be disposed of. Nothing could better illustrate the great influence to which this soldier has attained than the fact that all Europe seems to measure the probabilities of peace or war by what shall be done with him in the organization of a new cabinet.

For a man who not more than two years ago was little known outside of military circles, Boulanger has certainly had a most remarkable rise. He probably desires to remain at the head of the war office, but he will do so on his own terms. The disposition of the dominant political forces in France is at present peaceful. Grevy and M. de Freycinet have no desire to look for glory, either for the country or themselves, in a war. There is reason to believe that these statesmen would prefer to see the preparations for possible hostility less actively pursued. Boulanger is not in sympathy with them. He is a younger man than either and a soldier, and both ambition and education lead him in another direction. He moreover believes that war is inevitable, and is very sure, if he be given the opportunity, to do that which will render it so. It is said to be the opinion in Berlin that continued preparation for war must eventually in war. The strain is already very great. The policy which Boulanger will maintain if he remains at the head of the war office, will certainly increase the tension. This is undoubtedly the view that is behind the solicitude of Europe, and it is not questionable that the president and M. de Freycinet would, in constructing a new cabinet, like to quiet the prevailing unrest. But it may be hazardous to sacrifice Boulanger. He has the army with him and represents the patriotic aspirations of the country. The majority of Frenchmen may not desire war now, but they wish to be ready for it, whenever it must come, and thus they are in sympathy with Boulanger's policy of adequate preparation. A ministry that shall abandon him will at the same time condemn this policy, and it is very likely would have a briefer existence than the one just fallen. It is a dilemma that may prove exceedingly perplexing to M. de Freycinet.

Three times the prime minister of France, and filling other public positions which have made him entirely familiar with all the machinery of government, M. de Freycinet is one of the most distinguished among contemporary statesmen. He is thoroughly in sympathy with republican institutions, and was at one time the favorite lieutenant of the "grand patriot," Gambetta, sharing with that illustrious man the glory of the work of national defense. Before 1870 De Freycinet was not much more than a civil engineer, but in September of that year he was given a prefecture, and within a few years he was at Tours as chief of the military cabinet and virtual director of the war. He did wonders in organizing the new armies that faced the Germans in every quarter of France. In less than four months this man, who had passed his early life in building railways, writing essays or making reports on the sewers of London, raised 600,000 soldiers, armed them, and sent them into the field. Subsequently as minister of public works he promoted great improvements throughout France, many of which will remain as monuments of his sagacity. Since then he has held the presidency of the council, has administered both war and foreign affairs, and has perfected his experience of parliamentary life. The prestige of his great labors, his social position, the personal dignity of his character, and his mature age, all contribute to give him irresistible claims to the highest post in the state, for which he is thought to be the coming man.

Progress has been made on the coercion bill as far as to dispose of the first clause. As soon as this result was reached, notice was given of eighty amendments to the second clause, and the first of these brought forward was defeated after a brief discussion by the application of the cloture. There are no new developments in the situation, so far as the contending forces in parliament are concerned. It is reported that Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, contemplates resigning, having grown tired of the position in which he has been a conspicuous failure. Balfour is the eighth incumbent of this office since 1882. The others were Lord Frederick Cavendish, murdered by the Invidibles; Sir George Trevelyan, driven from his post on account of the Dublin castle scandals, with which, however, he was in no way concerned; Campbell-Bannerman, who went out with the Gladstone government in 1885; Sir William Hart Dyke, who retired in 1885 as the Tory ministry was about to go to smash; William Henry Smith, who retired with the ministers a day or so after he was sworn into office; John Morley, who was secretary in Gladstone's home rule cabinet; and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who took hold with the present ministry and who retired in March. The post is said to be the most difficult in the gift of an English ministry. Every man who has taken it, with the possible exception of Morley, has suffered in reputation. The cause is that all those appointed are Englishmen or Scotchmen utterly unacquainted with Ireland. They have to cope in debate on Irish affairs with well-posted, clever Irishmen like Healey, Sexton and O'Connor. They cannot possibly do it successfully. They have to rely on the Dublin castle hacks for their information. That is often misleading and manufactured. Morley succeeded because he went to the people and their representatives for the facts and was in sympathy with the nationalists and opposed to the castle.

Balfour's ducal manners and superior airs aroused the hostility of the Fenians from the start. They have succeeded in laughing him into resignation, it appears. Ritchie, who is to be his successor, is a Scotchman of fair ability, and a protégé of Lord Randolph Churchill. He may have better success than his predecessor, if he has the help of his political patron.

Gloomy reports come from Germany regarding the industrial situation in that country. The fiscal policy of Bismarck seems to have led to overproduction in nearly all departments of industry, and the result is serious trade depression throughout the empire. The soda industry, the iron trade, the slate and stone works, the musical instrument manufacture, the fancy goods business, including its album and leather branches, the machine and agricultural works, the Portland cement fabricators, the jute spinning, the great weaving mills of Greiz and Gera, the wool weaving mills of Old and New Rens, the Upper Silesian linen industry, the lignite converting companies have all been reported as greatly suffering. The issues of late Berlin commercial journals speak of a dark and gloomy future. The gloomy records of trade depression, which, according to the Berlin cables, reached its culmination on the 16th inst. in the failure of seven or eight large woolen houses in that city, one for the sum of 1,000,000 marks, the others for larger and smaller sums. In fact, the report is to the effect that there seems to be no end to the failure of business houses and to the ruinous suspensions of banks and business firms in other parts of the country, which have been pulled under by this Berlin panic.

The wear and tear of the gold coinage in Great Britain has at last brought parliament to seriously consider the question of authorizing the issue of one-pound notes. It is certainly strange that with the example constantly before them of the convenience and by no means harmful employment of one-pound notes in Scotland, the English government and people should have adhered to the five-pound limitation on bank notes until the loss of gold by abrasion, has forced them to consider a method of prevention which has been so successfully for generations by their nearest neighbors. The original objection to the one-pound note was largely humanitarian. That is, when counterfeited by putting the temptation of small notes in the counterfeiter's way. It seemed worth while to hang a man for a five-pound note, but not for a one. The objection has survived as is not uncommon in England, long after the reason has been forgotten. In matters of finance John Bull is not merely conservative, he is absolutely deaf. He does not even now hear the arguments in favor of small bank notes. He only feels that he has lost a pile of money by carrying so much gold in his breeches pocket, wearing out the gold and tearing out the pocket at the same time.

efficiency for immediate service. The Italian seacoast, further, is traversed by railways which would aid greatly in the repulse of an enemy. The navy, too, is strong, and surpassed only by the British navy. The three departmental commands of the Italian seas are at present under Vice Admiral G. Acton, Vice Admiral F. Acton and Rear Admiral Armetti; the head of the admiralty is Rear Admiral Raccchia, and the commander in chief is Admiral, the Prince of Savoie-Carignan.

England has at last agreed to fix her maximum limit for occupying Egypt at five years. Much may occur in the interval that would induce the port to consent to prolong the term, so that the literal execution of the present compact can hardly be counted upon. Still, since the beginning of the present year Great Britain has voluntarily reduced her forces in the khedive's dominions. She does not like the cost of occupation, and her presence there is a constant source of irritation to France. Yet the control of the Suez canal and the insuring of a stable government for the Nile valley are points of absolute importance to her. Probably the arrangement that would suit her best would be the right to throw troops into Egypt whenever she liked. That, however, would imply a protectorate, with grave responsibilities as well as rights.

The anxiety of the Italians because the Spaniards are trying to get a naval foothold on the Red Sea would be inexplicable but for the supposition that the latter have hit on a region which Italy had already picked out for herself. There seems to be a general disposition toward the acquisition of coaling stations in the Red Sea, Russia having a little while ago been suspected of seeking a foothold there. The nation which everybody seems ready to bar out is Abyssinia, which lies adjacent, yet has no outlet on the coast. Meanwhile this anxiety for naval and coaling stations on the Red Sea may suggest what may happen when a canal greater than the Suez, opens a highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific between the two Americas.

An immense amount of treasure, estimated at \$25,000,000, which has been secreted in the palace of Gwalior, India, by the late Maharajah, has been discovered. It was buried beneath stones in pits filled to the brim with silver, chiefly freshly coined rupees. In each pit was a plate recording the amount of the treasure, and the names of the officials who had assisted in secreting it. The English government in India has taken the hoard as a loan from the young Maharajah. The native papers protest against this, and the question will be raised in parliament as to whether the taking of it as a loan be not another name for seizure.

An effort is about to be made to enforce the German law against duelling. Under the sanction of the Oberhaus two members will stand judicial trial for provoking a duel, and it is certain to end in acquittal. In a recent discussion of this case in the Landtag, Count Schalenburg declared that it was the ancient and inalienable right of the German nobility to decide questions of personal honor at the point of the sword in spite of the fact that duelling was punishable under the penal code, and his declaration met with approval.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jettings.
Red Cloud has declared war on dogs. The Missouri Pacific is booked for Crete and beyond.

Nebraska city has given a five-year franchise to an electric light company. Holdrege is negotiating with Babcock & Strang, of Omaha, for a water-works plant.

The territorial capitol at Cheyenne is almost a copy of the county court house in Omaha. It will be a heavy building and of the United States is made an instrument for harrasing and robbing the inhabitants along its route. Farmers and mechanics in the interior must pay double, and sometimes triple the rates of freight across the continent from coast to coast because they are at the mercy of a monopoly created by government subsidy. And when law to abate the iniquity is put in force, the whole of the monopoly is in danger of being destroyed by the mischievous effects and consequences of such legislation.

Instead of reducing the rates for the short haul, the long haul rates, the short haul rates of the Missouri Pacific and other corporations have raised the through charges for freight so as to make them agree with the charges for the lesser distances. This they have done by direct force, and it is not to be expected that they will do it again. But they can no longer charge shippers twice or three times as much as the through rate for hauling goods over only a portion of their lines. In the case of the United States, the only obstacle to the accomplishment of its programme of conforming to the law by increasing the rate for through freights to the local standard—shippers in San Francisco have the choice of either paying the through rate or round by Cape Horn. Transit on that line is somewhat slow, but it has the advantage of cheapness. When the Union Pacific railroad company shall find the same, who will and the other states of California taking the water route they will soon come to terms. They will again fix their rates of through freight to compete with water transportation, as they have done before, and if they do not they will be obliged to abandon their oppressive short-haul policy. Thus one great object of the law, the relief of the people along the route of the Pacific railroads, will have been achieved by the patience, gentlemen, and the inter-state commerce law will be found an excellent institution.

Iowa Items.
The Sioux City constables are raiding the breweries and taking in tanglefoot by the barrel.

A fiery-eyed brunette and a six-foot country dude are on trial in Dubuque for lewdness and the show attracts full houses.

Of prairie flowers in Iowa there are seventy-seven varieties in bloom in May, 131 in June, and 165 in July. The flora of Iowa is now listed at 1,176 species.

There will be a great anti-coercion meeting in Keokuk next Thursday. Father Nugent, the silver-tongued operator of Des Moines, will be the principal speaker.

In trying to stop a runaway horse S. L. Wait, of Sac City, was knocked down, and his jaw broken, several teeth knocked out and his face badly cut. He has retired from the business of heading off runaway horses.

John P. Hunt, a Victor clothing merchant, suicided Monday night, a result of financial difficulty and dissipation. He left a note on his table saying: "I am neither drunk nor crazy." He was a widower with one son.

Herndon has five gas wells at a depth of from 120 to 210 feet, and the natural gas is used extensively for lighting and heating. The wells cost less than \$150 each. The gas is found in a bed of fine sand below the blue clay.

A statement of the fighting strength of Italy shows very plainly that the power which attacks Italy in the coming European contest will not have a walk-over. The Russian army only is numerically superior to the Italian. The available strength for defensive purposes which Italy can bring into action amounts to a total of 2,387,833 men, and she has a permanent force of 899,887 men. The general staff of the Italian army are Morozzo della Rocca, Cialdini and the Duke of Gaeta. The first line, the Mobile militia, and the Territorial militia are the army departments, and in each of these the periods of training are so arranged that nearly 1,000,000 men are kept in a constant condition of

Dakota.
The Sioux Falls police devote a large portion of their time to shooting dogs. The rest of the natives keep within doors during the cannonade.

A \$10,000 court house, a \$10,000 college building, a \$5,000 creamery, a three-story hotel—these are some of the 1887 improvements for Redwood.

The city treasurer of Bismarck, George Reid, was found to be a defaulter and suddenly left the city for parts unknown. He was over \$2,000 short in his accounts.

Deadwood complains that the quality of coal of served up there does not furnish fuel enough to swart by. The average Deadwood loss is sulphurous power in the darkness.

The finding of natural gas in Sully county recently is attracting considerable attention from abroad and eastern parties are writing to Blunt with view of developing the find. It is proposed to form a company among Blunt capitalists and test the matter further.

The scheme to haul freight up the Missouri river to Pierre, and thence by bull trains across to Rapid City and other Black Hills points, is looked on with considerable favor by local freighters, who say that this method will beat the railroads for cheap freights.

A farmer living northwest of Ordway last week placed a feather bed out doors to air while cleaning house, and in thirty minutes afterward it was captured by a neighbor three miles away, who had to mount a horse to otake it. The bed was then man put up and outside he is going to stake it down.

E. B. Chapman has submitted a proposition to the citizens of Rapid City to build and equip a narrow gauge road thirty miles long from Rapid City west, to give him a bonus of \$10,000. They accepted the proposition and forthwith pledged the money and are now ready for Mr. Chapman to fulfill his part of the contract. The road is to be known as the Rapid City, Wyoming & Western.

The Pacific Coast.
A six-legged horse is one of the sights at Woodland.

The new county court house to be built at Los Angeles will cost \$300,000. Coshie county contains more acres of tillable land than any other county in Arizona.

The trout of Donner Lake rigidly observe the Sunday laws. They refuse to bite on the Sabbath.

Chrome ore is being shipped in large quantities from Port Harford by steamer to San Francisco, thence east by clipper ships. The chrome ore deposits are found in San Luis Obispo county, and are proving to be a source of wealth to that locality.

Railroad Shylocks and Their Pounds of Flesh.
Philadelphia Record.

The simple plan by which the Union Pacific railroad and other transportation companies work their short haul policy was to charge shippers at interior competitive points the through rate for the long haul, and, in addition, the local rate for the short haul. Of course, goods were not carried through from New York to San Francisco and thence back to the non-competitive point in the interior, but the charges were as much as if they had been carried on past the non-competitive point and then back. A carload of goods for some such interior point as Elko, Nev., would be delivered there, but it would be billed from New York to San Francisco at the through rate, and then there would be a separate local bill of lading for the short haul. It was a mere fiction of railroad bookkeeping. Here are a few examples furnished by Senator Platt, of Connecticut, in the debate on the inter-state commerce bill, which may be found in the Congressional Record, volume 17, part 4, page 4817:

Through rate New York to San Francisco, 3,800 miles, \$500. Short haul from San Francisco to Elko, 410 miles, \$500. Total freight to Elko, 2,841 miles from New York, \$800.

Through rate, 3,800 miles, \$500. Short haul, San Francisco to Winnemucca, 475 miles, \$110. Total freight to Winnemucca, 2,825 miles from New York, \$710.

Through rate, 3,800 miles, \$500. Short haul, San Francisco to Reno, 306 miles, \$238. Total from New York to Reno, 2,994 miles from New York, \$538.

Against a law that is designed to suppress a gigantic iniquity like this the beneficiaries, advocates, organs and tools of railroad monopoly have arrayed themselves. A broad but by no means a united front of the United States is made an instrument for harrasing and robbing the inhabitants along its route. Farmers and mechanics in the interior must pay double, and sometimes triple the rates of freight across the continent from coast to coast because they are at the mercy of a monopoly created by government subsidy. And when law to abate the iniquity is put in force, the whole of the monopoly is in danger of being destroyed by the mischievous effects and consequences of such legislation.

Instead of reducing the rates for the short haul, the long haul rates, the short haul rates of the Missouri Pacific and other corporations have raised the through charges for freight so as to make them agree with the charges for the lesser distances. This they have done by direct force, and it is not to be expected that they will do it again. But they can no longer charge shippers twice or three times as much as the through rate for hauling goods over only a portion of their lines. In the case of the United States, the only obstacle to the accomplishment of its programme of conforming to the law by increasing the rate for through freights to the local standard—shippers in San Francisco have the choice of either paying the through rate or round by Cape Horn. Transit on that line is somewhat slow, but it has the advantage of cheapness. When the Union Pacific railroad company shall find the same, who will and the other states of California taking the water route they will soon come to terms. They will again fix their rates of through freight to compete with water transportation, as they have done before, and if they do not they will be obliged to abandon their oppressive short-haul policy. Thus one great object of the law, the relief of the people along the route of the Pacific railroads, will have been achieved by the patience, gentlemen, and the inter-state commerce law will be found an excellent institution.

Provincial London.
Boston Advertiser: London is as sentimental as Boston. The truth is, Horace—or, rather, Horace conveniently perverted—is right: "Man does not greatly change his mind when he changes his country." Sentimentalism, cultivation of Baecian idols, affection, are all proofs of our refinement of civilization, and are characteristic of the England and France that we envy and look up to as they are of our own Boston or even were of Athens of old. It is very doubtful, by the way, if Paul would have been able to gather together so large an audience as he did at his open air discourse upon the Acropolis.

The Bostonian is eager for a change, and goes the round of Browning clubs, esoteric Buddhism, chieftainship and the like, ever eager for the titillation of a new sensation. And London is not very different. The walls have ears, and the secret of the great world-capital even there shows that this tendency is life even there.

It is surely the note of provincialism that makes the whole world kin. In London Buffalo Bill is the lion of the hour. Not long ago he was here with Buck Taylor, king of the cowboys, and his followers, Ogilby, the Sioux chief, and the painted band of Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Shoshones and Ogalallas, riding wildly and lassoing in the most mock-heroic fashion over Beacon park, many would see him, but who remembered him save as the hero of a circus? His patches reach us daily of the wonderful success of his exhibition there. Yesterday the queen went to see him, and expressed herself as delighted with the wild show. Mr. Gladstone has been out the grounds conversing with the chiefs and delivering a grandiloquent speech in praise of American institutions, decidedly in the "Big Injun" vein.

But this is not the whole truth. "Buffalo Bill" is London World. "Is enjoying London life thoroughly." He has supped at the Garrick and at the Lyceum with Mr. Irving, he has been able to compare the "performance" of Mr. Whistler and the "Parade" of "The Forty Thieves," and he has made a personal acquaintance with "The Butler." Edmund Yates thus describes the scene at Drury Lane the other night: "Mr. Cody sat in the royal box with Mr. Whistler and Mr. Salisbury. * * * Mr. Henry Chaplin came from the house with Colonel Hughes Hallett to make the acquaintance of the men of the Wild West. Lord Royston and Mr. Herbert Wilson were amongst the audience, and Mr. Taylor