# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1887.

# THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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# THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

### THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douzlas. Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending June 10, 1837, was as follows: ollows: Saturday, June 4 ..... 14,205 unday, June 5.....14.200 londay, June 6......14.625

Tuesday, June 7 Wednesday, June 8	
Thursday, June 9 Friday, June 10	14.050
Average	

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of June, 1887.

11th day of June, 1857. N. P. FEIL, [SEAL.] Notary Public, Geo. B. Tzschuck, 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 for June, 1856, 12.208 copies; for July, 1856, 12.314 copies; for August, 1856, 12,464 copies; for Septem-ber, 1856, 13,030 copies; for October, 1856, 12,980 copies; for November, 1856, 13,337 copies; for December, 1850, 13,337 copies; for January, 1887, 16,206 copies; for February, 1887, 14,195 copies; for March, 1887, 14,400 copies; for April, 1857, 14,316 copies; for May, 1887, 14,297 copies. GEO, B. TZSCHUCK.

GEO, B. TZSCHUCK. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of June A. D., 1887. [SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THERE are "no planks loose" in the court house sidewalk yet, and Mike Lahey still continues as ex-officio county commissioner.

## A CORNER in gold-headed canes is im-

pending, owing to the numerous calls for our patent Fourth of July orator who carries the Third ward in his tile.

Now that Omaha has had her spring cleaning by the weather clerk, the street commissioner should complete the job by having the gutters and alleys cleared of rubbish and refuse.

## COLORADO, which formerly depended mainly upon California and Utah for her

supply of barley in excess of her own limited product, now draws almost wholly upon Nebraska for this grain.

THE anxiety which always has been manifested by certain patriots to manage the public schools of Omaha without a dollar of pay, very naturally arouses a suspicion that there was some meat in that larder.

THE Mormons have been more than fitteen years building their temple at Salt Lake City. At the rate of progress which the contractor of the city hall basement has been making, Omaha will consume twenty-nye years in construct-

The New Silver Market. on any question except as it [became The project of the new Western Naknown tional Bank of New York, of which excouncil. Secretary Manning is president, of creating a silver market in this country, has taken form and may now be regarded as an assured fact of the near future. The business. one requirement necessary to carry out 1. A competent and trustworthy man the project, the admission of silver bullion should be elected secretary. He should certificates to the stock exchange, has be required to keep the office been secured, the governors of the exopen during business hours and afford change having last week decided to list access to city officers and citizens dithe certificates for dealing. The other rectly interested in public works to the preliminary conditions may be expected records of the board and the plans and to be speedily sottled, when New York papers in its custody. will become a silver market, which, it is believed, will in time at least rival Lon-

business will be as legitimate as are

posit company the Western National

bank will issue certificates, each certifi-

upon the surrender of the certificate

properly indorsed. A storage charge is to

be made of 1 cent per day per 1,000

ounces. These certificates will be dealt

in on the stock exchange, just as petro-

leum and other certificates now are. In

presenting their application to the ex-

change, the projectors explained that

"the primary advantage is to enable

dealings and to afford a safe and easy

way of handling silver bullion, but the

principal object is to facilitate commer-

cial transactions that are based upon its

price." It was argued that inasmuch as

a large percentage of our foreign trade

is transacted with countries using ex-

clusively a silver currency, and

is necessarily settled on the basis

of the value of silver bullion, it is

a matter of great importance to have the

price settled quickly and conveniently

It is an affair of very material interest to

importers from and exporters to such

countries. The importer who has to pay

in silver must purchase the bullion

against his purchase of merchandise.

and the exporter must sell the bullion he

is to receive upon the sale of his mer

chandise. If the price of the silver bul-

lion is not fixed at the time their trans-

actions are made, they necessarily have

to speculate on its value, for it is ever

where the value of silver bullion shall be

established from day to day, and where

the quantity in sight will be large enough

to form the basis of the settlement of

In a wider view it was urged that the

policy of making a fair price for silver

bullion is of the utmost importance to

country. It forms so large a por-

dium of the world that the fluctua-

of the products of this country instantly

If, say the projectors, "silver is unnatur-

ally depressed in value, we should know

it, but we have no means of knowing i

now as a people, because the price is

fixed in London, and we have little op-

portunity of expressing our opinion

of the circulating

me

balances.

tion

market.

Public Works.

to transact with the board.

only open semi-occasionally.

to whatever Mr. House had seen

2. The meetings of the board should be held at stated times, and calls for special don, and possibly may even deprive the meetings should be published to enable re-English metropolis of its position as the porters and interested citizens to be pressilver market of the world. ent. The plan is entirely simple and the

3. As the executive head of the board. the chairman has a right to exercise his the dealings in other articles personal discretion in the supervision of of commerce, as grain, provisions public works, but no appointment of inand petroleum. On silver bullion spectors or award of contracts should be deposited with the Mercantile Safe Demade, nor should any works be endorsed or accepted, without the concurrence of a majority of the board at a regular meetcate entitling the holder to receive 1,000 4. The vote of each member of th ounces of silver, 1,000 fine, deliverable

through meetings of the city

board on any proposition, appointment or letting should be recorded and the record of such vote should be subject to public inspection. Such a method of doing business is im-

peratively demanded in the public interest as well as for the benefit of the board. The tax-payers of Omaha are entitled to know how each member of the board votes on any project, contract or job and the members of the board should take pride in having their transactions made ublic.

## Nebraska Towns.

The steady and vigorous growth of Nebraska is best shown in the progress and prosperity of its towns, to which our columns daily bear gratifying testimony. There are few of these communities that are not rapidly forging ahead, exhibiting in their advancement a generous enterprise and public spirit which bespeak the strong incentives of the present and an unquestioning confidence in the future. The people are alive to the opportunities at hand, and are not "making hay while the sun only shines," but sowing seed that will bring forth a bountiful harvest in the hereafter. It is this sort of enterprise and spirit, the manifestation of a well-grounded confidence, that makes largely for the changing. Hence the need of a market growth of communities and the upbuilding of commonwealths, and nowhere are these qualities to be found in more vigorous exercise or more wisely directed than in the favored towns of Nebraska. All this bears evidence also to the growth and expansion of the agri cultural districts and the prosperity of Nebraska's farmers. Happily the immethe whole business interests of the diate outlook for the farming interest is of the most cheering character, and as the welfare of the whole is so largely dependent upon the prosperity of the agritions in value affect the price of many cultural class this favorable promise

must be a source of congratulation to all. It is believed Nebraska's growth in population the present year will be unprecedented in the history of the state, and with her fields again bountifully productive she may reasonably expect to realize a still greater growth next year.

about it." The plan to be inaugurated by the new bank, it is confidently be-THE new French tariff on wheat 18 exliaved, will effectually remove not only pected to yield about fifteen million dolthe disadvantage to which our importers ars per annum, which the government and exporters are now subjected by havwill undoubtedly need if it undertakes to ing the value of the silver determined in maintain its now extravagant expendtures. So far as the people who mus

mont, and other minor jobbing centers. While Omaha, by reason of the volume of her traffic and command-

The new board of public works should. ing position as one of the great trade centers west of the Mississippi, enjoys by all means, inaugurate a radical change of methods in transacting its advantages which smaller cities west of the Missouri do not possess, her

merchants, jobbers and heavy shippers have been most shamefully treated by the railroad magnates. The state commission may be powerless to redress their grievances, but they must realize by this time that the bue and cry about the favoritism shown by the rail roads to Omaha is founded on a misconception of the true state of facts.

It has been found by experience that one city inspector of meats, milk and vegetables cannot possibly do thorough work in the city with its enlarged area. The ordinance now pending before the council to divide the city into two inspection districts is commendable. Even two inspectors will be kept very busy from now on until cold weather sets in. At this season, particularly, the greatest care should be exercised in preventing the spread of disease by the sale of stale vegetables and fruit, adulterated milk and tainted meats.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Chadron is worth \$440,664 for tax pur-

The assessed valuation of Hamilton county is \$2,033,014. McCook has decided to plant a \$4,000

poses.

bridge over the Republican river. Crawtord is confident that the B. & M. will strike the town before the summe wanes.

The trial of Ed. Carr for the murder of Warren Long will commence at Albion on the 20th inst., and some sensational developments are expected.

During a thunderstorm Thursday night three valuable colts and a steer were killed by lightning near Albion. The animals were the property of John O'Neill.

The Nemaha river is gathering in huge wreaths of fame as a trout stream. is due to the fact that the game nibble and toy with the journalistic line and frequently hook on.

A ragged tramp entered a dry goods store at Fremont the other day, and seiz-ing a package containing a dozen pairs of socks, dashed out. The proprietor gave chase and soon returned with the socks and a bloody nose, but the thief escaped.

The wire fence seems to be getting in ts work of destruction on the stock of the state as a lightning conductor. Of the scores of horses and cattle killed by electricity this summer nearly all the were in the immediate vicinity of wire fences.

C. C. Akin, the mushville ranter who spurned a coat of tar and feathers tendered him by the community some months ago, made his final bow as "Martyr" last week. His suit against the dev-otees of the "black art" for \$35,000 collapsed the moment they tendered him \$500 net to drop it. It is estimated the cost to the decorators will not amount to over \$10 each, which is considered deuced cheap for the sport.

Prof. Samuel Aughey, of Nebraska and Wyoming, has turned up in Arkansa as courier of the "Lost Louisiana Mining company." The Little Rock News as-Nebraska farmers, and has purchased the Moffet smelter at Crystal Springs to reduce the ore and extract wealth from the Golden Wonder lode. Aughey's rep-utation as a minoral bore does not desert him in the southern wilds.

"The crop prospect in Johnson county," says the Tecumseh Journal, "is good. The corn crop will undoubtedly be a very large yield. The fruit crop will be good but not as large and of as good quality as in some years. There will be a small crop of peaches. The rield of spring wheat will be large, fall wheat crop small. Potatoes will be an excellent crop. All kinds of garden crops will be a good yield. Berries will be small on account of the dry weather this spring. The Lincoln Democrat utters a nineteen line squeal against the magnificent proportions of the Omaha directory, claiming that it is an unfair record population, because the work, it believes, was begun in October, and thousands of transients booked. Conceding for the sake of harmony that the number was boosted 10,000, yet the Lincoln multiple of three and a half to each name gives Omaha a population of 94,677, just 4,000 short of the actual number. "There is short of the actual number. "There is excellent authority for saving" that the Lincoln directory man got in his best licks during the senatorial campaign. The Patrick feeding ranch, near Fremont, will be an extensive institution. The brothers have purchased 1,400 acre of land within six miles of town, most of it equally suited for farming or hay, but they propose to raise no grain, but use all for hay. They are building extensive sheds and stables, steam mills for grinding feed and pumping water for their stock, and will build seven miles of wire and board fence, in addition to the two miles already built. They intend to ship and feed 700 head of steers from their ranch this fail and 1,000 head per year after they get better propared. The Hastings Journal suggests a combination series of excursions under the management of the board of trade of )maha, Grand Island, Hastings, Lincoln, Beatrice and Nebraska City, to bring settlers and capitalists from the east. "A large train of excursionists could be brought into the state at Omaha, then taken around the circuit of the state through the big towns in the order named above. In such a swing around the circle visitor could get an admirable view of the finest portion of the state and they would have an opportunity of viewing and comparing the six best cities of the state. Of course the scheme would involve the expenditure of a little cold cash and the dead citizens of the several towns who are walking the sircets only to save funeral expenses would grumble and kick; but it would be splendid advertisement and be the means of bringing thousands of new citizens into the state. lows ltems.

forced an opening about two blocks north of the mouth of the well, and there are grave apprehensions of trouble from the eccentric spouter.

Mixocoly is the name given to a new profession in Rapid City. The profess-ors confine their talents to suthin' syrups.

A colony of about 200 people from the borders of the sea of Azov, in southern Russia, are locating in the castern part

of Edmunds county. The investigation of the affairs of the Yankton insane asylum will be carried forward in a thorough manner and concluded in about two weeks.

A strong company has been organized in Rapid City to work in the oil and coal fields of Wyoming. The property of the company at present consists of 1,820 acres of oil land and 160 acres of coal land. lying in Crook county, Wyoming. The new town of Oil City is located adjr cent to the company's lands.

"There can be little doubt," says th Rapid City Journal, "that the haste of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley road to build northward from Rapid City this year is inspired by the late activity of the B. & M. in pushing toward this country. It is sometimes dufficult to learn the intentions of railroad companies and the motives governing, but here the case seems plain.

# MONUMENTS AT GETTYSBURG.

### List of the Monuments Erected or the Battle-Field.

National Soldiers' Monument, Reynolds' Monument, First Minnesota, Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania and First Massachusetts battery in National cemetery.

Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania tablet, Fourteenth Indiana, One Hundred and Fifty-third Pennsylvania light artillery on East Cemetery hill. Thirty-third Massachusetts on avenue

to Culp's hil. Tablet of Second Wisconsin on west

end of Calp's hill line. Seventh Indiana, Knap's battery, Twenty-eight Pennsylvania, Twentythurd Pennsylvania, Twenty-ninth Penn-sylvania, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, tablet of company G, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsyl-vania; Second Maryland confederate, I wentieth Connecticut at Culp's Hill. Second Massachusetts and Twenty-seventh Indiana east of Spangler's

Spring. One Hundred and Twenty-first Pennsylvania on avenue from Fairfield road to

Spring's avenue. Pennsylvania memorial to General Reynolds in Reynold's grove. Nintcenth Indiana near Willoughby

run on Spring's avenue. Oue Hundred and Forty-ninth Penn-

sylvania, on Chambersburg turnpike, near NcPherson buildings; also tablet on Seminary ridge at Fairfield road. Third Indiana cavalry on avenue near

"Tapeworm' railroad cut. Thirteenth Massachusetts, Twelfth Massachusetts, Eighty-eighth Pennsyl-sylvania, tablet on Cemetery Ridge, near

Mummasburg road. One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New York, at entrance of new Eleventh Corps avenue. Seventeenth Connetticut, at other end

of same avenue, on Barlow's Knoll. Tablet to Colonel Ward, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, near Emmittsburg road

and Round Top railroad. First Massachusetts, Eleventh Massachusetts, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts, Sixteenth Massachusetts, One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania, Battery E. First Rhode Island artillery, on Emmetts burg road.

Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania, Second New Hampshire at Sherfy's peach orchard. Fifth Massachusetts Battery, Bigelow's Ninth Massachusetts Battery, ou road from Peach Orchard to Round Ton Tablet of Bigelow's Battery at Trostle

barn. General Zook monument on edge of

Wheatfield. One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania, Eighteenth Massachusetts,

# WIFE AND WEALTH WELL-WON A Romance of the Rocky Mountains Which Fnded at the Tomb

CRUSE'S CROSS AND CROWN Maggie Carter's Fidelity-The Dream

and Hope of a Life-Time Realized, Only to be Robbed of Its Joys by Tyrant Death.

Nothing in romance, says a Helena letter in the Philadelphia Record, equals the story of Thomas Cruse, the millionaire widower of this wide-awake mountain city, who, after years of prospecting, delving and labor in the mountain gulches near Helena, at last struck a rich mother lode of almost pure gold that made him a millionaire in one day. Cruse was no doubt born under a lucky star, as far as solid wealth is concerned but his history is the sad, bitter story of all men of wealth who have all the comforts and cash that this world can bestow and yet lack what money cannot buy-happiness and a home. In a word, this man started life as an ordinary prospector, spending the better portion of his life on the Montana frontier, in the gulches and ravines of the Rocky mountains, in the stubborn and persistent search for gold. It was somewhere during the dark days of 1863 that he followed on the heels of the stampede to Alder gulch, but struck off soon afterward in the direction of Helena, where it was in the direction of Heiena, where it was in store for him to discover the richest gold mine on earth. The country about Helena was pretty wild in those days, but Cruse was full of pluck and grit, and, notwithstanding the hostile nature of that portion of Montana, the rugged and forhidding mountains the high price of forbidding mountains, the high price of provisions, and his own miserable poverty, the dogged perseverance of the man overcame all obstacles, and he came out of it a millionaire three times over. About nine years ago he ran upon an indication that led him to believe that a mother lode was somewhere hidden in the mountain in front of him, but just where even the experienced prospector and adroit miner could not exactly determine. For fifteen years he had stuck to his claim, working hard when he could and, when provisions got scarce, knocking off and working on somebody else's claim at miners wages. No tenderfoot can realize those days of toil, and many a weaker-minded or less determined man would have given in long before and gone back to civilization and its attrac-Cruse after knocking about over the mountains, picking up quartzite here and

there, taking bearings and examining surroundings, with rare judgment and unbounded faith in signs, finally settled down in one rocky gorge where the indi-cations for placer washings were promsing and good. He built a cabin, staked off a claim, set up location notices at the four corners, and settled down to hard, honest toil. To the south of him was Alcer gulch, with all its seductive washings, then in its prime; to the south-west the undeveloped Butte country, with an underground network of silver that has since had no parallel in history, not even excepting the famous Comstock ode and Consolidated Virginia mines of Nevada; the Grasshopper diggings to the southwest; the hidden treasures of Emigrant gulch in the same direction and the Salmon river placers far over the mountains to the west. All these were unknown or ignored by the experienced miner, who struck off toward the north in the Prickly Pear valley, where h in the Frickly Pear valley, where he anywhere else on earth. Cruse was right, as the sequel will show. The miner got out his pick and shovel, un-packed his gold pan, and rigged out a crude rocker, and, all alone in that black mountain gorge, went indus-

ting paying dirt. Meanwhile Cruse was laboring at the

head of the gorge, digging a tunnel into the side of the mountain, but getting

nothing except unprofitable dirt and hard, cold, barren rock. He built a door to his tunnel and kept it locked, so that

no one might see his bad luck if it con-tinued or his good luck should fortune

that the miner, having no food and get-ting nothing from his mine to buy any with, had to knock off work on his claim,

lock the little door leading into his treas

visions were exhausted and his tools were

own tunnel, and for a time his enthusi-asm knew no bounds. The tunnel was

After a while times became so hard

happen to favor him.

from hardship, toil and exposure-stood looking silently, and almost joy-lessly, upon all that vast, untold weath, was now his own, and nobody in the world to share it with him. There it was-bas beautiful, magnificent mine, and yet, was Cruse a happy man't Let us hope so, for love was in his soul and although without relatives, still one true hearted girl had been faithful to the absent miner all these patient years and was watching for his coming to claim her as his bride whether he came poor or whether he came rich. Cruse locked the door leading to his great discovery, and went back to his cabin to ponder upon and to under-stand, if possible, that the dream of his life had at last been realized. The Drum Lummond was no myth, but an actual true, bona fide, mother lode of gold, and capable of making millionaires of a dozen men. A year or two rolled on and the fame of the mine got abroad. An English syndicate began angling with the lucky prospector for the property, but could not buy out the shrewd individual as easily as they thought. Something like \$1,600,000 was paid for an interest in the same, Cruse reserving to himself a por-tion, which evinced his business tact as clearly as his prospecting wisdom has been already delineated by the narrator, for although there were 500,000 tons of ore in sight at the time of the sale which fairly sparkeled with dazzling particles of gold, yet since the consummation of purchase the Drum Lumond has been steadily increasing as a gold-producer, and to-day has no equal on the globe in that specialty. The object of his life was accomplished, and Cruse's prospecting days were over. He sought out the girl of his choice, Miss Maggie Carter, and she, faithful maiden, of a modest, retir-ing disposition, was loath to give her hand to the man of wealth who had been her lover while a poor, hard-working miner. He saw her hesitancy, understood the reason, and valued he worth all the more. The rough, uncouth man became a most arden! wooer, and as both had been and were true to each other for years, the difficulty was not long in be ing smoothed over. Miss Carter became Mrs. Cruse in

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from

March, 1886, and the wedding was the social event ever heard of east of the Rocky mountains and west of the Mississippi river. It was a great day for Helena. The whole town went on a spree for a week—not of intoxication, you know, but of wine in galore, edibles of every description and pure, unalloyed joyousness. Everybody was invited and everybody went. No one who knew or ever heard of Tommy Cruse and his generosity waited for an invitation to the wedding. They went and were made welcome. Champague flowed freely for all, and the whole city, including beggars and Chinese, smoked the finest Havanas at Tommy's expense. In short, the town went crazy with delight It was a true Rocky moun-tain wedding, where expense had not the slightest thing to do with the affair, but which was simply an honest and open-hearted miner's homage to the bride he loved and adored. A gift of \$500,000 from her husband was one of the wedling presents, and something like \$36,000 was necessary to cover the ex-penses of the occasion. All was bestowed and paid as freely as it had been acquired. A hotel was rented wherein were accommodated the guests from a distance who had come to witness the ceremony. The lonely bachelor prospector, who had gone about for years on foot, tramping many a weary mile over rugged mountains and dressing in the most ordinary rnd cheapest of apparel, now donned new and expensive garments and purchased a pair of stylish bays, behind which he and his wife used to sit while driving over the country to sit while driving over the country in the vicinity of the Queen city of the Rockies. He was a happy man tor a year, was Thomas Cruse, but grim fate was hovering close on his heels and seek-ing to the good man an top and seek-ing to the good man an top and seek-ing to the good man an top and seek-ing to the good man and top and seeking to the good man and top and seeking to the good man and top and seeking to the good man and top and

twelve short months. It left him child-less and alone, and without hope or spirit to battle with the world anew. His dream of life is over. The last tie to earth is now broken; for beyond the hill over yonder lies a new-made grave wherin re-poses the form of her who loved him in ife, who gave him a home, and made his life happy.

ing her city hall.

THE speculation in coffee, which forced the price of lower grades up to extraordinary high figures, advancing Rio and Sautos just 200 per cent within a year, has been broken, and the market has gone to pieces in a panic. The market has been depressed since the middle of last week, and efforts to rally it were only temporarily successful. Yesterday the decline was 120 points from the closing figures of Saturday, with a very panicy feeling prevailing. It was inevitable that this disastrous downward plunge should result in numerous failures. while it will necessarily for a time feave the market in a state of demoralization. Just what circumstances had conduced to this collapse does not appear, but it is likely that the chief manipulators of the corner found after their squeeze of a couple of weeks ago that there was no more fuice in the lemon and so dropped it. The speculation has been one of the most remarkable in the history of such enterprises.

A NEW campaign is being inaugurated by the friends of the movement in Dakota for the division of the territory and the admission of the southern part as a state In order to set on foot a thorough canvass for working up the sentiment in favor of division and admission before the next election, a convention has been called to meet at Huron on the 18th of July, while the friends of the movement in the northern part of the territory have been appealed to take similar action. The determination is to urge this demand upon the next congress with increased vigor, and if it should develop that the majority of the people of North Dakota are favorable to a division, it is thought that this will remove all difficulty. There is, however, some doubt regarding this, the general sentiment there hitherto having opposed division, and been inclined to favor the admission of the entire territory as one state. In any event, the next congress ought to dispose of the question.

IT seems that the ship builders of the country are not exhibiting the interest and anxiety they were expected to in connection with the construction of the new cruisers. The bids are to be opened on the 1st of August, if there should be any, but from the fact that up to last Saturday only a single inquiry for information had been received it is beginning to be feared at the navy department that at best the number of bids will be small. The explanation is in the fact that since congress authorized these cruisers and fixed the maximum cost, there has been a considerable advance in the price of material, so that ship builders cannot see their way out, to say nothing of profit, at the figures to which the cost of these vessels has been limited. Moreover, there is a limited supply of steel, and this added demand would further advance the price. Then there are the risks always attending this class of government work, which are a little greater now than ever before. Surely no other government was ever so embarrass. ed quite as much as ours in the attempt to build up & DATY.

a foreign market, but eventually transfer the market from London to New York. pay this are concerned, they are already The concensus of intelligent financial feeling the effect in the advanced price opinion is favorable to the project, which besides accomplishing all that is claimed for it by its projectors in a commercial way, it is believed will also tend to improve silver mining property. To the bonanza miners it is thought this plan of giving a market for their silver by issuing certificates upon deposits of bullion ought to be more satisfactory than the method of the government. It would give them a near market in which their product would sell for exactly what it should be worth, and which would in all probability take a considerably larger amount than is now disposed of to the government for coinage. With regard, however, to the transfer of the world's silver market from London to New York, the professed expectation of the projectors of the past. this plan does not find very great encouragement. However desirable such a result might be, there are seen to be

of bread, of which the French people of all classes are remarkable eaters. But the interest of American farmers in this tariff will relate to its probable effect in increasing the home production of wheat. Its advocates have promised that it is to prove a protection to the agricultural interests of France. It is shown, however, that the tariff of two years ago, which was passed with the home protection purpose, has thus far had no appreciable effect on the wheat acreage. Instead, the harvest of last year was less than that of the previous year by 43,000,000 bushels From this circumstance the wheat growers of America are justified in concluding that they will doubtless be called upon to supply France in the future with qui to as much wheat as they have sent in

THE laudable undertaking of the New York Star to raise \$125,000 for the Grant very large difficulties in the way that will monument by popular subscription, has not thus far met with very generous ennot be readily overcome, if they can ever be. London is the world's silver market couragement. At the end of two weeks tor the reason that India, China and only a little over \$1,000 had been subother countries that absorb most of the scribed, at which rate over four years would be consumed in obtaining the resilver, have much closer business relaquired amount. This would certainly tions with that metropolis than with New become a very tedious proceeding, of York. There must be a radical change in the course and relations of the world's which the Star would probably tire before the consummation was attained. trade before London can be driven from her position as the controlling silver The trouble is that a majority of the people outside of New York are not anxious to contribute to a purpose which that Business Methods in the Board of city promised to carry out, and which it does not do because its wealthy people Ever since the board of public works are the most niggardly on earth in such was organized five years ago, there has

matters. Were the monument to be been a lack of system and publicity in its erected at the national capital there methods of transacting business. The would be little trouble or delay in getfirst chairman, Mr. James Creighton, ting the necessary fund by popular subwas a vigilant, active and efficient superscription. visor. His aggressiveness and self-asser-

tion crowded the other members of the A MOVEMENT has been started in some board to the wall, and to all intents and of the larger cities, notably San Francisco purposes he became the board of public and New Orleans, to suppress profane works. The other two members of the and indecent talk in the streets and board took part occasionally in its meetpublic thoroughfares by hoodlums, rowings, but really became mere figuredies and genteel loafers. "The use of heads. While Mr. Creighton discharged profane and vulgar language on the street," says a San Francisco paper, "is his duties creditably, there was a lack of publicity in the transaca disgusting and most unmanly practice. tions of the board, which to say the least On all sides in passing along the street often created a great deal of dissatisfacdecent ears are offended by showers of verbal filth, horrible oaths and expletives tion among the people who had business uttered too often by respectable looking. Con Gallagher, its secretary, wasa evidently intelligent men, as well clerk in the freight department of the as by hoodlums, and even young boys.' Union Pacific. The records of the office What is true of San Francisco in this were inaccessible because the office was respect will apply with equal force to Omaha. Some of our street corners have become almost impassable for ladies on Under Mr. House this loose system went from bad to worse. Mr. House account of the vulgar, profane and obwas chairman and secretary of the board scene remarks of the bummers and losf ers gathered there on every pleasant at the same time, and the board met at day. It seems to us that an effort by the odd hours to simply give formal approval

fit to do. Whenever Mr. House was be timely. absent, the office of the board Now that the state railroad commiswas closed and the books and records were out of the reach of members of the sion is in possession of indisputable facts council or any parties interested in our and figures which show that Omaha jobpublic works. The two associates of the bers and manufacturers are subjected to unjust railway discrimination made chairman had degenerated into mere in favor of interior points, we shall ciphers. The press never has been in position to keep the citizens of Omaha probably hear less clamor for informed about the action of the board Omaha rates from Lincoln, Fre-

Work is progressing rapidly on the Rock Island railroad shops at Davenport. The Roman Catholic Mutual Protective society meets in Burington on the 22d and 23d inst.

The sheriff of Allamakee county is said to have departed for parts unknown, owing from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

Three boys, from fourteen to seventeen years old, were drowned near Pella, on the Des Moines river, Friday. They could not swim and got beyond their depth.

The tramp nuisance is becoming a matter of common complaint in the eastern part of the state, and the probabattle bilities are that before the summer is over serious trouble will arise.

William Bebout, tried at Sidney last week for the murder of Richard Hill eighteen years ago, successfully worked the plea of self defense, as a majority of police to suppress this nuisance would the witnesses had disappeared. He was acquitted.

> The Northwestern lows Soldiers' association, that heretofore has held its meet-ings at Spirit Lake, will meet this year at Sioux City, probably during the last week in August, although the date has not yet been definitely fixed. fur.

Bakota. Groton is having a queer experience with an artesian well, the water having discussion of those who use Col-mere Bouquet most popular.

of One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsyl triously to work washing and seeking for Twenty-second Massachusetts, vania, Twenty-second Massachusetts, Second Company of Andrews' Sharp-shooters, Thirty-second Massachusetts, gold. As remarked, for tifteen long and tiresome years he stuck to one claim with unbounded faith and judgment, never faltering in the signs that first led him on, and always hoping that the mother Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, in and around the "Loop," west of the Wheattield.

After a while the country began tilling up. Miners passed him going north or Second Delaware, Twenty-seventh Con-necticut, in Wheat-field, with tablets to Captain Chapman and Lieutenant Colonel south, but always stopping a day or two to examine "Tommy's claim," and invar-iably pronouncing it "no good," Still Cruse was not discouraged. Other Mervin near the latter, also tablet of the Twenty-seventh Connecticut west of the

The New Hampshire, Twentieth, Inminers came into the country, and some settled in the bottom of the very gulch diana, in the woods west of the Wheatwherein he was located. They built sluice boxes and washed away for gold with boxes and rifles, making a clean-up every day or two, and almost always getfield.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New York, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania, west Devil's Den. Tablet to General Vincent, Ninety-first

Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Fifty fifth (Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, Twentieth Maine, on Little Round Top. Ninth Massachnsetts, One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania, One Hun-

dred and Ninetcenth Pennsylvania on Round Top. Tablet to Colonel Fred. Taylor north of

Devil's Den. One hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsyl vania, Third Massachusetts Battery

inety-third Pennsylvania, Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania, north of Crawford's Glen near Althoff buildings. Second Rhode Island, Seventh Massa-chusett, First Massachusetts cavalry

ure-house, and go down into the guleh seeking work from others. His pro-Tenth Massachusetts, Thirty-seventh Mas-sachusetts, on avenue near Round Top worn out. This hiring out at day labor became a necessity with him, and enabled the miner to obtain a stake for grub, tools and powder. It is a remarkable park.

The Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania, tablet, Tweifth Massachusetts tablet, companies E and F, Hampton's battery, Pennsyl-vania artillery, New Hampshire sharpshooterss on Round Top avenue. Battery B, First Rhode Island artillery,

Twentieth Massachusetts, Fitteenth Mas-sachusetts, Nineteenth Massachusetts, One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania, seventy-second Pennsylvania, at clomp of trees on same avenue at scene of Pickett's charge.

Battery A, First Rhode Island artillery, First company of Andrews' sharpshoot-ers, Fourteenth Connecticut, First Dela-ware, Twelfth New Jersey, on avenue north of clump of trees; also tablet o Fourteenth Connecticut at the site of Bliss buildings in their front advance. which they burnt under orders; to dis-loage confederate sharpshooters. Ninth Massachusetts battery tabled

near Bryan house.

Eighty-eighth Peensylvania tablet, Twelfth Massachusetts labiet in Ziegler's grove, near north end of Round Top avenue. Cavalry shaft three miles east of Get-

tysburg. Foundations have been laid for the

and, as all these rockings and placer wasnings had shown rich nuggets and much free gold, Cruse reasoned that somewhere higher up the true vein must be situated, and that was the reason why Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania and Seventy first Peensylvania at the scene of Pickett's charge, and Thirteenth New Jersey east he worked away at the head of the gulch of Spangler's spring, and the Fifth Con-necticut on Culp's Hill, all of which monuments will be dedicated during the and finally began boring a tunnel directly into the side of the mountain instead of contenting himself with the meager pickings and scrapings below. "A big strike or nothing" was his motto. It was along about 1878 that he struck pay-dirt far into the depths of his coming twenty-fourth anniversary of the

Attend to Important Business First. Dakota Bell: "Want you to come right down an' make an arrest." said a man, early in the morning, to the sheriff of a Dakota county, near the Montana line.

running along directly under the bed of the stream and close to bed-rock. In a little while he came to bed-rock, cleaning it up as he went and, taking out the last "What's he been doin'?" "Shot two men an' a woman, an' set streaks in a sack to his cabin, he pounder fire to a house

"Well, I can't go to-day-gotter a man that stole two hosses and a mule. Just watch yer man-1 reckon he won't go

### An Exquisite Perfame

it to a pulp in a mortar, and washed out the gold at nights in a bread-pan. At last he stumbled upon a cross-cut vein, which led directly into the bonanza he was seeking, and Cruse's fortune was made. Far into the bowels of the earth, alone without friends, you might alone, without friends, you might say, and without relatives on earth, this old man-prematurely old this

Base Ball and Money Bags. Philadelphia American.

The national game of base ball has been pruned of some excresences by the revisions of the rules which govern the two great associations. But it seems to us to lack a wholesome basis so long as the teams which are supposed to represent the cities are not made up of residents of those cities, as was the case at the outset. It now becomes a question merely of the longest purse and the greatest "enterprise," as each city bids during the close season for the men who have been thought the ablest in the preceding summer. This is the reason for the extravagant sums paid to players; and it works also to lower the character of the interest also to lower the character of the interest felt in the game. It makes local superi-ority not a matter of genuine local pride in athletic culture, but only of purse-pride at bottom. And it vitiates the rela-tion of the public toward the local team. The tone taken by the New York news-papers toward the Metropolitan nine il-lustrates this. The feeling was that the public of that city had been swindled becacuse the nine was beaten in the opening game of the season. New York has paid for victory, and victory she must have. The game must go from bad to worse unless it is better organized in this respect.

picture to look back upon the early days of this bonanza king, who can now buy and sell some of your nabobs of the east, when he was shoveling dirt into sluice A New Dodge of the Tramps. A New Dodge of the Tramps. Washington Star: There is a new dodge by which tramps hope to get a living without work and yet escape the penal-ties of vagrancy. A "tough" of the worst character quits his home and wanders to a distant city where the labor cause is strong. Here he applies for admission to one of the local trades unions—say, the painters' for example. When the boxes for others at \$2.50 a day and find ings, and was so poor that he couldn't get trust for a sack of flour in the embryo city of Helena, just then being started. But such are the facts. the painters', for example. When the committee on admission look up his an-Once some of the miners from lower down came up to pay Cruse a visit. They found the little door of his treasure vault tecedents, they report against him as a securely locked and the owner nowhere a matter of course, and the society re-jects him accordingly. Then he goes to in sight, so they facetiously labeled it "Cruse's prison," and laughingly went some of the panicky capitalists who dis-approve of trade unions on principle, away for the hundreth time pronouncing and represents himself as a victim of the tyranny of unionism. The unions will let no one work who does not belong to the ground roundabout perfectly worth-But Cruse was shrewder than they thought he was. What they were washing out a mile or so below the wide-awake them, he argues, and when he applies for admission they won't let him in. The anti-unionists raise a small sum for him ndividual knew must have been cropped off from some parent lode further up the mountain. Torrents and avalanches for centuries had been drifting rocks and quartz down into the bed of the gulch out of sympathy, and give him a letter commending him to the charity of other persons who condemn persecution, and when our tramp has milked the town as dry as he dares to, he passes on to a place where he is still unknown and re-peats his little trick. It would be just as well for benevolent people with long purses to scrutinize the appeals of the victims of union tyranny as carefully as those of other sufferers from the imperfections of our social system. The Grand Custodian.

## The grand custodian of the Nebraska grand lodge of Masons, Mr. Benjamin F. Rawalt, arrived here from Hastings yesterday morning, opened the grand custo dian lodge which will continue three days. A goodly number of masons were pres-ent. On Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. the grand lodge proper will convene, and it is ex-pected that between four and five hun-dred delegates from the different lodges throughout the state will be in attend-

ance. Sidewalk Warrants

City Clerk Southard, yesterday morning, wasengaged in making out about a thousand sidewalk warrants against # number of property owners.