## THE DAILY BEE

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION : Daily (Morning Edition) including Sunday
Bee, One Year
For Six Months
For Three Months
2 50 Three Months
Omaha Sunday Bzz, mailed to any
dress, One Year.

OMAHA OPPICE, NO. 914 AND 916 FARNAM STREET NEW YORK OPPICE, ROOM 65, TRIBUNE BUILDING WASHINGTON OPPICE, NO. 513 FOURTEENTS STREET CORRESPONDENCE:

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor of the Bar. BUSINESS LETTERS! All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

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 17, 1897, was as
follows:

Tuesday, June 14 14,015
Wednesday, June 15 13,050
Thursday, June 16 14,050
Friday, June 17 14,025

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of June, 1887.

20th day of June, 1887.

[SEAL.]

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, 1886, 12,298 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for September, 1886, 13,639 copies; for October, 1886, 13,348 copies; for December, 1886, 13,237 copies; for January 1887, 16,266 copies; for February, 1887, 14,195 copies; for March. 1887, 14,400 copies; for April, 1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1887, 14,227 copies.

Geo. B. Tzschuck. GRO, B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of June A. D., 1887.

[SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

PATSHEEDY, the Lincoln gambler has been fined \$50 for violating the state law. And the new law is not yet in effect.

THE National Rubber company at Bristol, R. I., throws 1,500 men out of work. The fruit of the newly formed trust.

THE supreme court vacancy is yet a matter of wild speculation. Secretary Lamar is most persistent in denying that he will not be appointed.

PEOPLE should be careful in their orthography. Quin Bohanan shot a man for spelling peddler with one "d," and he has broken jail at Nebraska City.

WHEN genteel roughs and rowdies assume to talk for the better element of society they assume that society in Omaha consists of sluggers and bullies.

GENERAL KEIFER states that Blaine will go around the world before he returns to this country. It is to be regretted that the Ohio man cannot start on such a trip.

THE evil that men do lives after them. A Chicago paper refers to the last legislature of lilinois as a "crowd of idiots with just sense enough to breathe and draw their salaries."

THE inter-state commission will soon adjourn for a short vacation. In the meantime complaints against railroads may be gathered and sent to railroad attorneys for adjustment.

DE LESSEPS' labor has all been lost in the Panama canal. The builders not only contend with a sliding mountain on one side of the cut, but with a rising bed in other parts of the line.

THE Travelers' Protective association. which has been in session at St. Louis. has adjourned. The meeting was interesting throughout, and the knights of the grip transacted business in their usual

WHILE the women of England and Ireland are pouring thousands of doilars into the queen's exchequer during the jubilee, it is noticed that Victoria, the richest sovereign in Europe, gives nothing to charity.

WHEN it was announced that Caldwell had been appointed oil inspector it is supposed that the Standard Oil company telegraphed its congratulations to Caldwell, of Lincoln, who wanted boodle from the Omaha gamblers. The oil company made a grave mistake.

THE Herald gravely and reproachfully informs the members of the police commission that they are d-d fools for reconsidering their action in accepting Seavey's resignation, yet insists that Grover Cleveland is not a d-d fool for reconsidering his action regarding the return of rebel flags!

Ir was generally believed that the Standard Oil monopoly has all along had inside rates on the Union Pacific while small shippers of oil were assured that there could be no rebates on account of the Doane tub law. But Mr. Kimball has let the cat out of the bag at last, when he testified that the Union Pacific had a private rate for the Standard Oil com-

In the Norse department of the American exhibition at London, there are displayed documents with the object of showing that this country was discovered in 985, by an Icelander named Leif Erikson. It will be remembered that an Ontaha man named Vining once wrote an elaborate book, "An Inglorious Columbus," in which he maintained that America was first discovered by tribes from Asia, coming here by way of Alaska. There will presently be a cipher discovered to prove without question that death ends all.

THERE is a general movement throughout the country, especially in the east, to secure the appropriate and becoming celebration of Independence day. .In Omaha and throughout Nebraska the day will be observed in an impressive manner. The Philadelphia American says: That it is very desirable that the keeping of "the glorious Fourth" should be rescued from the aputhy into which it has of late years fallen, and that it should again be marked by that civic and patriotic ferror that distinguished it in days gone by, no one disputes.

Do the Ends of Justice Demand Pub-Heity ?

General Traffic Manager Kimbali testified before the Pacific railroad commission Monday that the multifarious duties imposed upon him as general passenger agent and traffic manager of the Union Pacific railway, included as an incident the defense of the policy of the road and methods of its managers through the newspapers. This admission was by no means a surprise to us. Although stoutly denied by the editors, the earmarks of the great Union Pacific factorum have quite often been visible in editorial leaders that have from time to time appeared in the subsidized railroad press of this city, Mr. Kimball's Italian hand has not lost its cunning yet. As a supplement to Mr. Poppleton's bulldozing tactics Mr. Kimball makes a pathetic and ingenious appeal to the commission, through the editorial columns of the Omaha Republican, to desist from making public the tell tale story of the rebate books and India rubber accounts and other damaging testimony which may be drawn out during the progress of investigation. Sub-editor Kimball says:

It is a grave question whether the government has a right, in equity and justice, to lay bare before a curious public, and competing and interested corporations, the inner workings of the Union Pacific. All know that until after the enactment of the interstate commerce law every railroad company in the country whose lines came in competition with any other employed the system of freight rebates. It was a necessity in the absence of law prohibiting such means for securing business. This is now explicitly prohibited, and affecting all alike, all have abandoned it. Is it right and just, therefore, for the government to take advantage of its authority under the charter of the Union Pacific to divulge the past secret management of that corporation and afford rival companies an opportunity to infure it by playing upon individual prejudice?

These are the questions the members of the commission should ask themselves, and must decide for themselves. Do the ends of justice demand such a course? All that congress or the people ask is that the main fact shall be learned, viz: Is the Union Pacific defrauding the government? Is it necessary, to do this, that the details of the workings with one road of a policy which

was employed by all should be laid bare? The Republican believes not. It believes that the Union Pacitic railway will stand the scrutiny as well as any of the great corporations-perhaps better than most of thembut it does not believe it is fair that it should be singled out to be made a victim, and that in the interest of others equally guilty, ad-

mitting that the system was wrong, In this, as in many former instances the Republican has simply voiced the ideas and expressed the sentiments of the Union Pacific management. The country will fully sustain the commission in giving the widest publicity to the disclosures made by its investigation. Congress has imposed a duty upon this commission to examine the books and records of the Pacific railroads and ascertain how their affairs have been and are being managed. It is both right and just that the commission should let in the daylight upon the "secret management" of the national highway.

Competing rivals can gain no possible advantage from the publication of the true inwardness of Union Pacific methods of dealing with its patrons and stockholders. It is the merest bosh to talk about the damage which the Union Pacific would suffer if the commission shall premit the contents of its rebate books to be known to rival roads. If reroads what harm can come to the Union Pacific if the Burlington, the Santa Fe or the Northern Pacific should ascertain whom the U. P. has favored and what silent patrons it has fed and enriched in the dead past?

It is not true that the only thing which congress and people ask at the hands of this commission is to ascertain whether the government has been defrauded. The country and congress expect this commission to go further than all that. They ask that the corporation managers shall disclose whether the company has lived up to the provisions of the charter. Whether the millions that have been realized from public lands and subsidy bonds have been honestly expended Whether the enormous revenue of the railroad has been squandered in building branch roads at three times their cost. Whether inside rings have bankrupted the road and robbed the stockholders by diverting the funds of the company into private enterprises, and whether an army of favorites has been subsidized by rebates, and last but not least, whether the earnings of the road have been used in corrupting legislatures and courts, and systematic bribery

of public officials? The ends of justice demand the fulles publicity of the facts, so that the national legislature may take the proper steps for recovering what has been unlawfully diverted, and compelling the stockholders to make good their proper share of the embezzlement and misappropriation.

An Exodus of Chinese. California is losing its Chinese population. Advices from that state report these people to be moving eastward in considerable numbers. There has been a steady decrease of their strength on the Pacific coast for several years, but just now their abandonment of that section seems to be more marked than for some time before, as if a general feeling pervaded them that there are better opportunities elsewhere, and also the probability of better treatment. At most of the larger cities east of the Rocky mountains the accessions of Chinese are begin ning to be noted, and the destination of many is said to be the large cities of the

This movement causes present gratifition in California, at least to a very large element of the people, but if it should be continued until that state is practically depleted of this population it may then be discovered that it is not so entirely an unmixed blessing as now appears to some. In respects than one California has adjusted itself to these people, and this cannot be changed, at least abruptly, without some social and economic disturbance that might prove embarrassing and troublesome. Particularly in San Franciso the Chinaman has become a very useful domestic creature, whose place it will not be easy to fill. Six thousand of them are said to be now employed in that city as cooks and house servants, and very generally they have superior aptitude for this service, while possessing qualities which make them preferred to almost any other nationality for similar work. San

Francisco families that empley Chinese

servants, and most of the better class do.

would part with them reluctantly. And there are other employments in California from which Chinese labor would be missed. That state had in 1880 a few more than 75,000 Chinamen. It doubtless has less than this number now, and unquestionably can easily spare a part of them, but a general exodus would undoubtedly cause regret to a great many people of that state, and particularly of its principal city.

The fact that these people are distributing themselves throughout the country will cause no concern. Indeed a New York contemporary regards the prospect of an invasion of that city as rather pleasing. Domestic help of a desirable kind appears to be scarce there. "Most New York households," observes our contemporary, "are in a chronic state of revolution and kitchen crisis, and there are many hundreds or thousands of householders who have looked longingly for the advent of the Chinese servants of the Pacific region. It would be perfectly safe to say that a good place awaits every competent Chinese cook or house servant who may be thinking of coming to New York." But even if California should be depleted of its present Mongol population by stronger inducements of reward and safety elsewhere, it might not long have to be without a new supply. As we noted a few days ago, there is great probability that the Canadian Pacific will receive concessions from its government that will enable it to renew the tide of Chinese emigration to this continent, and if these people are permitted to land in the Dominion it will require stricter laws and a more rigid surveillance than is now exercised to keep them out of the United States.

Politics in Ohio. Democratic politics in Ohio is badly mixed and there is every promise that the state convention will develop a bitter factional conflict. A very strong effort is making to induce Thurman to accept the nomination for governor, and it is said that notwithstanding his repeated avowals that he is forever out of politics, the influences now operating upon him are not entirely without effect. An intimation from him that he would not reject the nomination would undoubtedly be sufficient to give it to him, but even for the "Old Roman" it would be an empty honor. There are a great many democrats in Ohio who, while they have great respect for the distinguished ability and high character of Mr. Thurman, and would doubtless vote for him as a presidential candidate, do not want him for governor. He would be insiduously fought by the Payne and McLean factions, whose candidate now is Thomas E. Powell, and it could be safely predicted that Thurman would run behind the ticket. Such is the gratitude of parties, but the explanation in this case is that the veteran statesman is too honest and straightforward for the men who are exercising the largest influence in the democratic politics of Ohio, wholly because they have the boodle. If Powell is nominated, and he appears to have the best chance, he will suffer at the hands of the more reputable element of the party led by ex-Congressman Converse, a strong and skillful politician. who wants Thurman, Congressman Foran, who has rejected all overtures to be considered a candidate, is still talked of as a possibility, but not with much s. He would be expected to attract a large labor vote, but he would put no money in the campaign, and the democrats will need this year all the money they can get. is this fact that gives Powell the best show. Meanwhile the republicans are quietly effecting a thorough organization for assured victory, with un-

largely in their favor.

Opening on Randall. It is significant to find the New York Star, generally regarded as the organ of the administration, advising the democracy that the time is come for putting a check on the power of Mr. Randall. It does not desire that he shall be "read out of the party." but simply that the minority of which he is the leader, or virtual dietator, shall not be placed in a position where it can obstruct and embarrass the majority. This has been done by retaining Randall at the head of the appropriations committee, and what our New York contemporary desires simply is that this mistake shall not be repeated. It evidently believes that if Mr. Randall shall be deprived in the next congress of the vantage ground he held in the last two there will be a very favorable prospect of the eighty per cent of democrats not in sympathy with him to accomplish something toward redeeming the party pledge in the matter

of revenue reduction. The democratic party has a very troublesome incubus in Mr. Randnli, and it will probably be relieved of it only by heroic action, but the prudent men in its councils will consider carefully the probable effects of such action upon the organization generally. If Mr. Randall is not the most skillfull politician and the ablest man in the democratic party at this time he is at least without a superior. He was master of the situation in the last congress, despite the efforts to restrict and repress him by a radical change of the rules, simply by virtue of superior tact and brains. The planing of Carlisle, Morrison, and others with them, was rendered futile, and by the force of a will and a skill which none of them possess, Randall with a small contingent of followers was practically sovereign of the house. It was an almost pitiable spectacle of helplessness these so-called leaders presented when it chanced to be the pleasure of Randall to confront them in opposition, and when-

ever it suited his purpose to go with them, he was easily their leader. Can the democratic party afford at this time to make war upon a man who has repeatedly shown himself more than a match for his strongest opponents within the party? Will Mr. Carlisle, who knows the skill and prowess of Mr. Randall, be likely to take kindly to the proposition to inaugurate such a war? And assuming that the war shall be made, is it certain that the artful Pennsylvanian will not find a way to still "handcuff and gag the democratic party," as the Star says he has done? It looks very much as if the majority in the next house of representatives will be in a less favorable position to accomplish anything without Randall than was that

of the last congress, hence a greater danger from any attempt to "down" him. Mr. Springer and some others have suggested that there should be an effort at compromise, and it is more than probable that this course will be preferred to the heroic policy urged by our New York contemporary, whether it reflects the sentiment of the administration or simply that of its own constituency.

It may be granted that the democratic party would be better off, in the end, if it could unload Mr. Randall, but the task of doing so will neither be easy nor be void of immediate danger, as the party is now conditioned. If it had but one leader superior to Mr. Randall it might with comparative safety push him aside, but there is none such, and it seems altogether probable that he will continue to 'handcuff and gag' the party at will.

Tea and Coffee. It is worthy of note, that notwithstanding coffee is higher in price than for some years past, tea is cheaper, at least that grown in China and Japan, than ever before known in this country. Several reasons may be assigned for this, the chief ones being the great increase in the cultivation of the shrub in India and Ceylon, the large increase in the shipments from Japan to the United States, and the steady decrease in the consumption of tea of China growth in Great Britain. In the latter country China teas are

used chiefly as adulterants of the more costly India ones. The English lady of to-day does not drink green tea; she prefers the fragrant malty-syrupy infusion that is yielded by the Indian or by the Cingalese leaf. The consumption of Japan teas in Great Britain is so small as to be scarcely appreciable, the grassy, raw taste of most Japan teas being much disliked. The divinities who in gowns of wondrous shape and texture pour out tea for their friends in Mayfair and South Kensington are convoiseurs in tea. The favorite growths are Darjeeling, Kangra Valley, Cochan and Terhoot. Each of these have a distinctive flavor, which is readily recognizable after a very short experience, and are so fragrant when freshly made as to be noticeable as soon as you enter the house. The retail price ranges from about 63 cents to \$1.00.

In this country, Assam as these Indian and Cingalese growths are called, are almost unknown, and the yearly deterioration in the quality and flavor of tea from China and Japan has largely contributed to the increase of consumption in coffee

and as a result a high price for the berry. England and Russia, between them, take practically all the teas of really fine quality every season. Our knowledge of them is about as limited as is a Cape Cod tisherman's of truffles or pate de foie

The Escape of Prisoners. The state of Nebraska re-impursed Otoe county for the prosecution of Quinn Bohanan. He was tried for murder and sentenced to be hanged. There was no question of his guilt. It was a cold and brutal crime. There was no palliation, no mitigation-nothing to interfere with the law's revenge, save technicalities discovered by a well paid criminal lawyer. And just as the gallows were about to receive the hardened scoundrel, by the aid of friends and money, he escapes. Securely imprisoned in the "cage" of the county jail, ion is that his freedom was only gained through corrupt and purchaseable men, who as guards betrayed a sacred trust, and gave liberty to one of the most dangerous characters ever within Nebraska. And will those responsible for his escape evade prosecu-

doubtedly a large increased majority. and it is hoped that they will not. They have no differences or dissensions Matt Simmerman, a murderer equally in their ranks, and all the conditions are as bold and heartless as Bohanan, "broke" jail at Kearney, in this state, several years ago, under circumstances of a similar character.

tion and punishment? They should not,

Within a short time there have been four jail deliveries in Johnson county, and honest people growing alarmed. The old are proverb that it takes a thief to catch a thief, if rumors be true, has been made to appear that it takes a thief to guard a thief

If all these escapes are merely accidental-then guards and sheriffs are certainly criminally careless and should be supplanted by men capable of attending to their business in a business way.

THE managers of the Minneapolis exposition are alive to the interests of their city. They propose to secure a large attendance of farmers at their exposition by giving an attractive exhibition. Besides this, they have secured from the Minneapolis & Pacific railway a reduction of rates-one and one-half cents per mile-during the entire time that the exposition will be open to the public. The railroad company says that the men who furnish the business and money which enable them to declare dividends, should be given an opportunity to see what their state is doing in the way of growth and

development in both city and country. Will the managers of the Omaha inter state exposition exert themselves, and undertake to secure rates from the roads leading into this city? If they do, they must first be able to assure the different companies that their exhibition will be all that the name implies. It must be more than a simple district fair and fast trotting exhibit. It must represent the agricultural, mineral and industrial interests of Nebraska and adjoining states as well as showing the speed of horses. The states and ter-

ritories adjoining Nebraska could and doubtless would join bands in making a display that by reason of its larger scope would eclipse in greatness and excel in interest a dozen state fairs, yet it would not necessarily infringe on the territory

of a state fair in any of the states. There is an opportunity offered Omaha, if her enterprising citizens only embrace it, to make the inter-state exposition the most profitable and interesting ever held in the west. Will they bestir themselves and act in ti me?

THE elevators of Chicago are crowded with grain which the holders are anxious to ship east as fast as possible, but the railroads refuse to relieve the glut by adhering to rates at which the grain cannot be moved without loss to the shippers. The situation is proving very satisfactory to vessel owners, who find a demand for all seiling tonnage at paying figures, but this tonnage is insufficent, and the way of shipment is too slow to afford

much relief. At a reasonable rate, which would be reached with a few cents reduction, the trunk railroads would have all they could carry, but having the advantage they seem determined to profit by it to the full extent of the largest exaction they can make. Grain is going into Chicago about as fast as it is going out, and a large crop is in prospect. This situation is the opportunity of the trunk lines, and with that utterly selfish disregard of the general interests of commerce which they have always shown when they dared to they interpose an obstruction to the natural and necessary movement of the products of the country, thereby not only embarrassing the home market but checking the export of these commodities. There is perhaps no help for this policy of extortion unless the western connections of these lines shall refuse to be bound by it to their own sacrifice, which promised. But the matter is of general interest as illustrating the entirely sordid and selfish principle that actuates these corporations at all times. There is a largely increased business for them, with reasonable profit, at a lower rate, but they choose to check and obstruct commerce rather than yield an iota of their advantage or a penny of their exaction. Yet these corporations clamor against any regulations that propose to restrict their power for this sort of mischief.

It is to be hoped that this is the last high school commencement which will be held in Boyd's opera house until that structure is provided with better means of exit. It is positively dangerous. If a fire should break out or a panic should occur by any alarm when the house is packed with women and children, a great calamity is mevitable.

## POLITICAL

In New York the Prohibitionists are the first to open their campaign. The Richmond State favors a policy that

will divide the black vote of Virginia, Teddy Roosevelt is accused of harboring the humorous suspicion that he would be a

good compromise man for 1888. It may be inferred that Ben Butler is not for the president. In speaking of the administration he says: "I like to do justice to an

opponent.' Senator Matt Ransom of North Carolina, is talked of for secretary of the interior Ransom's hair is not as long as Lamar's, but his cuffs are a good deal longer. He i the beau of the senate.

The state labor convention of Ohio will be held at Columbus on July 4, and the state democratic convention at Cleveland on July 20-21. The Cincinnati Times-Star (rep.) thinks that the democratic convention may endorse the labor convention's ticket, and that William Means will be the candidate of both for governor.

A number of judges of the United States supreme court from the date of the creation of the tribunal, ninety-eight years ago, until to-day, has reached but 43. In that period the country has had 23 presidents, 30 secretaries of state, 37 secretaries of the treasury. 38 secretaries of war, 31 secretaries of th navy, 32 postmasters general, and 36 attor neys general, although but one of each of these classes of officials was or is in service at the same time.

Judge Alfonso Taft, of Ohlo, who was at torney-general in General Grant's cabinet and minister to Russia under President Arthur, says that Governor Foraker can only be counted in the race for the presi dency as a dark horse, since the Buckeye state will be solid for John Sherman. In his opinion the election will depend upon the state of New York, and therefore the New York delegation in the national convention next year, will be able to settle the nomina tion for candidate.

"The Maine Historical society in its dinne to Mr. Bradbury as the oldest ex-United States senator greatly mistakes in its his tory. There is still living at the age of ninety-eight Colonel Joseph Cilley, of Nottingham Square, New Hampshire, grandson of Colonel Cilley distinguished in the wa of the revolution. He was in the United States senate in 1840, is a veteran of the war of 1812, was severely wounded by the loss of an eye, is yet in the full vigor of his intellect, and happily is considered the wealthiest farmer in Rockingham county." Joseph Cilley was sent to the United States senate in 1846 to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Levi Woodbury to the United States supreme court, and his term expired in 1847. Mr. Bradbury was elected to a full term in 1847.

LABOR ITEMS. New York City has 30,000 landlords who collect \$40,000,000 annually.

San Francisco Knights are boycotting firms who employ Chinese. Powderly will go to Europe this summer to organize Knights of Labor assemblies.

The making of shoes on contract in Penn sylvania prisons will cease in November next.

The Laborers' Protective society, of New York, does not recognize Knights of Labor

As an evidence of the development of the mechanical and manufacturing industry in the south, it is announced that contracts amounting to \$1,000,000 for machinery and mill appliances were made recently by the Cotton-seed Oil company. The factories will be crected in eight cities in the south and as soon as these shall have been completed eight more will be started. The pro duction of cotton-seed is estimated at 6,000, 000 tons, and the projectors of these works contemplate the working up of all this supply of seed, providing markets can be found

## STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Bohanan has gone to meet Simmer-

The spelling professor has been vindi-

cated. Quin to Matt--"I've cracked my Burr; L. C. you later.

Eight country papers have collapsed in this state in the last two months. Two fine young antelopes were cap-tured in Keith county a few days ago.

More schools are needed in Plattsmouth to accommodate the rising idea. The contract has been let for the creetion of the new addition to the blind asylum in Nebraska City.

proclamation to people to exercise care in their orthography. Bohanan is abroad with his gun. Governor Thayer has assigned one com pany of state militia to Schuyler and Col-fax counties. Forty men are already en-

The jail break at Nebraska City is

rolled in the squad. The wife of Hon. John C. Watson has been granted a divorce. The masher of Ctoe made no attempt to cover his sins, and is again at liberty to "do so some

Hoffman, the Missouri Pacific train wrecker, declares that ten minutes at the end of a rope is preferable to a life of toil in the pen. There will be no object tion if he is promptly accommodated. The Schuyler Quill is engaged in the melancholy job of puncturing the local

The mourners at a funeral in Nebraska Sunday, enlivened the monotony with a horse race. A collision resulted and a boy and a girl were thrown into the ditch. The silent passenger at der the line at a three minute gait. The silent passenger slid un-

A reformed gambler, with a faro quartette, is enlightening the residents of country towns on the deadly contents of the ivory chip. The r. g. planked his pile on the turn of a card and lost all. Now he is playing for a section of the golden pavements.

Beatrice is promised an elegant Union Pacific depot. Generations ago Omaha was similarly favored with a promise of better things, and a nawning cavern, a cave of the winds, exists to-day as monument to broken pledges and false Beatrice is young and can 'hope on, hope ever.

Plattsmouth is advertising for bids for paying, to be opened on the 21st of July The progress of public improvements in the town is a source of pleasure to admiring neighbors. To overcome the power of the mossbacks was a giant job, and was undertaken and carried to a success ful close by the Journal, backed by a number of enterprising citizens. To completed, sewers planned and paving ordered.

lowa Items.

Burlington has a college which was es tablished in 1852—thirty-live years ago. Swarms of huge black beetles are de stroying the potato fields in Washington county.

Marshalltown has appointed a com mittee of five to bore for natural gas. They are members of the city council and will experience no great difficulty or expense in striking a vein.

Charles Armstrong, sixteen-year-old son of W. H. Armstrong, of Macksburg, while unhitching his team from a plow in the cornfield, at 2 p. m. Monday, was struck by lightning, and all were instantly killed, the horses falling on the boy.

G. C. Sterlin, secretary of the Muscatine Mutual Life Insurance company, in attempting to board a passenger train at Muscatine, Saturday afternoon, was struck by a passing freight train and suffered the loss of one and possibly both

Jake Gaudaur, champion oarsman of the world, will row in a regatta on the government canal at Keokuk on the 4th of July, and is expected to prove a drawing card. Gaudaur, who is a St. Louis man, has become famous for his recent defeat of Hanlan, the great Canadian oarsman

A burglar raided a boot and shoe store at Ottumwa Saturday night and on Sun-day, in broad daylight, broke into a clothing store, deliberately changed his old clothes for the best suit in the house, and was packing a number of valises preparatory to traveling when one of the proprietors appeared on the scene and spoiled his plans. The burglar fled hashly, but the alarm was given and the officers soon rounded him up and lodged him in jail.

Dakota.

The reported cattle plague in the Hills has proved to be a hoax. Natural gas, four miles from Fargo, threw sand and dirt forty feet into the

A six-inch artesian well is to be bored on the grounds of the Vermillion uni versity. It is expected that graders will shortly

follow the survey of the St. Paul, Minne apolis & Manitoba, made from Aberdeen to Pierre. James Ingalls and wife, of Edison

township, Minnehaha county, have the banner family for south Dakota. There are thirteen children, ten of them being boys, making lifteen in the family. Aberdeen has received word from Fort Sisseton that at least 300 Indians will be present at the Fourth of July celebration in that city, and the roads are making arrangements for special rates. It is ex-

pected over 10,000 people will be present Wyoming. Real estate sales in Cheyenne last week

mounted to \$95,000. Cheyenne wants a series of excursion trains to and from Omaha. The work of laying street car track i Cheyenne will begin next week.

Large gangs of graders are at work on the Burlington extension within three miles of Cheyenne.

A railway between Laramie and Denver is assured. The former city has agreed to pay the expenses of a preliminary survey.

The Wyoming Central is to push on westward from Douglas this season. How far is not known, but that the advance is to be made is settled by the commencement of the bridge across the Platte. Fifty men went at work there

last week. A valuable coal claim has been taken up on the north side of the Platte, eigh miles above Glen Rock on Coal creek The vein crops out in the gulch, four feet in thickness being exposed. A force o men is running a tunnel, and the work done so far shows the vein to increase in

thickness and the quality of the coal to

improve. The saw milt men are howling at the tyranny of the government in stopping their raids on government land. C. C. Webel, who operated a saw mill near Douglas, and cut his supply of timber on Uncle Sam's claim, has been ordered the court to pay into the nationa treasury \$4,500 damages. He has shut up

RACING AT A FUNERAL.

The Head Chief of the Ponca Indiana Buried With Peculiar Ceremonies.

Wa-si-ka, head chief of the Ponca Indians, a tribe living just south of here, died recently and was buried with all the pomp and ceremony known to the tribe, says the Arkansas City correspondent of the Kansas City Times. His body was taken on a blanket from his tepee by his squaw and three children and placed in a wagon drawn by two horses, which the widow guided. This was the Indian hearse. Behind this followed nearly five hearse hundred bucks and squaws—the former on horseback and the latter trotting along on foot. All the way to the burying ground the widow and orphans mouncd unceasingly.

When the burial ground was reached the squaws formed a circle about one hundred yards in circumfarence around the wagon, and outside of this circle twelve squaws were stationed at intervals of a few feet to keep away evil spirits by giving vent to unearthly screeches. Be-

and lifty bucks on horseback, laughing, chatting, and trading horses.

After the circle had been formed White Buffalo, head chief of the Poncas, came forward, and in the Ponca tongue delivered an oration on the deceased. A mean time kept their seats in the wagon -picked up the four corners of the blan-ket on which reposed the corpse, and, giving it a toss, threw the body to the ground. Then the widow went to the rear of the wagon and gathered up some 'culls,' or refuse lumber, which she de-

posited by the side of her dead spouse. During this time an Ornaha Indian, who had entered the squaw circle, kept filing a saw which he had in his hands, and the mourners continued their mourning. As the Omaha brave had finished filing hi saw he began making a recepticle for the remains out of the culls. This recepticle was in the form of a chicken-coop, being eight feet long and five feet wide and about five feet high, securely fastened to

assessor. The aroma is not calculated to increase the advantages of the town as a summer resort. the ground by posts. Into this the body, covered with the blanket and other earthly possessions of the deceased, was

A foot-race was then announced by the bucks on the outside of the circle, Four almost naked Indians were the participants. Then followed a two-mile horse-race, in which there were eighteen par-ticipants, all of whom had painted their faces in a hideous manner. Riding off the required distance the chief then sig-Riding off naled for the start with a looking-glass At full speed came the eighteen reckless red riders. As they neared the circle the entire body of 400 Indians set up a ter-rific howl, and as the horses came past them the excitement was intense. During the races the body was entirely disrobed. There were four prizes in each event—a jacket, a pipe and tobacco bag, and two blankets. The winner of the first prize was given his choice of prizes, the second second choice, the third third, and the fourth fourth.

After the horse race the attention of the assemblage was once more given to the dead chief. The "chicken-coop tomb" having been constructed, the body of Wasi-ka was thrown inside and the ends were closed up so as to prevent any animal from entering and carrying off the body. A horse and two calves, the property of the deceased, were also laid in the tomb in order that he might enjoy them in the happy hunting ground. This ended the ceremony ended the ceremony.

Mrs. Magoogin Helps the President. "An'fwhin'ill yerself be celebratin' yer silver jubilay?" the Widow Magoogin asked as she sat on the bank at Saranac and sighed, while President Cleveland, with whom she had been talking about Queen Victoria's jubilee, lazily watched the soda-bottle cork that he used for a floater and held his fishing pole in readiness to take advantage of the first indi cations of a bite.
"I'm afraid that'll never be, Birdie,"

he answered mournfully. "An' fwhy not?"
"Because, Birdie," he replied, "political parties, like republics, are never grateful, and the best show they ever

give a fellow is a second whack at such :

soft thing as I've got now."

"Is that so, now?" Aw my! but ain't it too bad, entorily?" said the widow. "An' luk at the foine president ye makes thin, Misthur Clavelan'! An' see the thin, Misthur Clavelan'! An' see the foine woife ye married! An' the nice home ye have! An' the daycint family that ye come from! Musha, bad luck to the party, 'publikin ur dimmyerack aither that id pit a splindid-lukin' gintleman toike yerrelf out av office fhwin an owld shkarecrow uv a craythure loike Queen Victory beyant kin howld an to England an' fur fifty year an' more. But it's the way uv the wurrild, Misther Clavelan'. There's nawthin' new or shupproisin' to me in annythin' that's mane and thricky. Oi see it uvry day, goin' an roight andher me nose, an' begorry Oi foind that it's the manest an' thrickiest payple that gets along besht an this moonday spere, as me daughter Toozy sez fwhin she's readin' to herself out av the po'thry buke. Yis, indade, sur, maneness throives fwhere dayeintey kudn't get its tooth an a hard crusht; an' d'ye know, Misther Clavelan', that if Oi was ye an' ye was me, Oi'd see uv'ry mother's son av a dimmyerack ar a 'publican aither in Halifax afore Oi'd give him air a job. Oi'd shew thim, sur, that Oi kud be uv'ry bit as angrateful as they ar'. Oi'd luk afther me frinds an' laive the rest uv thim go to the divil. There'll be as mooch thanks in th' ind, so fhwat's the ushe av pittin' yersel' out av the way, eh? Luk at here, Misther Clavelan', it's divilsh little Oi knows about politics, ar any other 'tics fur that matther, but Oi'll give ye a p'inter; fwhin ye're lukin' fur some wan to take a gud job sind wurrid to me, up an the hill, in Oi'il intherduce ye to me own hill, sp. Otal intherduce ye to me own son Tammy, me son-in-law Hinnery an' me neighbor Jurry McGlaggerty, three of the daycinest spaycimints av humanity that the Twelf' ward uver gev berth to. Aither av thim'll be glad to get the job, an' Ot'll howld ye tin dollars that naither thim nur meself'll uver go back on ye. An' there's me hand an it."

"My dear Mrs. Magoogin." the presi-"My dear Mrs. Magoogin," the presi-dent interposed, withholding his hand,

"you will have to refrain from any of these demonstrations while here at Sar-"D'ye mane, sur, that there's anythin wrang in takin' howld av a person's

hand?" the widow asked. 'Oh, no; but there are newspaper cor respondents hovering all over this place, and they are likely to misconstrue an innocent act and involve the country in some international war or other." 'Is that so?" said the widow, cutely.

"Oi'm giad ye towld me, Misthur Clave-lan', for Oi'll be more sarcumspect nuxt toime an' not laive the noospaper min see me. They're awful divils, ar'n't they?"
"I believe they are."
"Ye belayve? Man aloive, don't ye

know it? But nuver moind, Misthu Ciavelan'. Aff wan av thim dar's to say a wurrid agin ye ar agin me aither, Oi'll pit a head an him. Yis, sur, an' a byootiful big head it'll be, too, for ye kin bet yer loife Birdie Magoogin's the woman to do it." John L. Jennings.

Boston Barber Shops.

Boston Herald: The man who drops into the barber shop at Young's hotel, the Tremont house, or any of the other principal shops in this city, probably ives little thought to the expensiveness of the comforts by which he is surrounded. The twenty cents which he pays for a shave, or the twenty-five cents which he lavishes on a hair-cut or sham-poo, does not represent to his mind a very large capital. So long as the razor does not pull, and the right twist is given to his mustache, and his hair is parted at the right spot, he does not trouble him self with computations on the cost of the decorations or furniture. It may interest this individual to know that when be gets shaved at the United States hotel he is in the most elaborate shop in New England, and that \$5,000 has been expended to make his brief stay comfortable. He will recline in an \$80 plush chair, and gaze subsequently into a \$100 mirror to note the result of his experiment. If he is curious about the time consumed, he can glance up at a \$500 clock. The walls and ceiling about him are decorated with tasty tints, the carved woods are of oak, the floor is marble. At the Trement hotel a hardly less elegant shop may be found, upon which, also, not less that \$5,000 has been laid out. At Young's the surroundings are about the same, and in the center of the room is a marble sink of elegant workmanship, which cost \$1,000. At No. 10 Federal street is another ine shop, and at No. 2 Court avenue still another is to be opened next Saturday. All of these shops are owned by Mr. B. P. Verne, who started in the business twenty-live years ago as an apprentice with Louis P. Ober, then in the tonsorial line. Ten years ago Mr. Verne obtained possession of the Tremont shop, where he now employs nine men. Three years later he took Young's, starting with three men, and now has nine there. Two years after that he opened the shop on Foderal street, which now runs six chairs. He took the shop at the United States nearly three years ago, when three men did the work there, and has enlarged and improved it until twelve men can hardly atproved it until twelve men can washop on tend to the customers. The new shop on Court avenue will have five chairs. The ornamentations in all of these shops are from designs of Frank Hill Smith, and are worth a study. Mr. Verne thinks he employs more barbers—forty-three—than any other man in the country. His men receive from \$14 to \$20 a week. He pays

\$1,200 a year for washing towels alone Au Exquisite t'erfame clings to the skin of those who use Col-gate's unsurpassed Toilet Scaps. Cos-mere Bouquet most popular.