## THE DAILY BEE.

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## E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas.
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 24, 1887, was as

Tuesday, June 21 Wednesday, June 22 Thursday, June 23 

25th day of June, 1887.

[SEAL.]

N. P. Frit.,

[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, 1886, 12,288
copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies;
for August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for September, 1886, 13,030 copies; for October, 1886,
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copies; for December, 1886, 13,237 copies; for
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1887, 14,198 copies; for March, 1887, 14,400
copies; for April, 1887, 14,316 copies; for May,
1887, 14,227 copies. copies; for April. . 1887, 14,227 copies.

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

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

THE killing of Craig Tolliver, the notorious outlaw, calls forth as much comment as the queen's jubilee.

With its six columns of cablegrams from all important news centers of the old world, the Sunday BEE was a model cosmopolitan newspaper.

According to crop reports which reach us from every section it would take more than the death of one Wall street gambler to cause a panie in this country.

JOHN M. THURSTON wires to the Pacific railroad commission that fishing was never so good up in Minnesota as it is since he skipped out of Omaha the other day.

QUIN BOHANAN, since his escape, has written no letters on "after life." Even in his freedom, Mr. Q. Bohanan seems to have a keen appreciation of the unknow-

CHURCH Howk has already commenced laying pipe to go to the next state senate. The trouble with the Nemaha mountebank is that the nomination does not assure an election.

THE traducers of Governor Thayer continue in their indecent cause, and Governor Thayer continues to possess the respect and confidence of the reputable people of Nebraska.

SHARP's trial progresses slowly. Already he has cost the state of New York \$35,000. Had he been an ordinary thief \$100 would have sentenced him to twenty years. Yet Sharp will probably be convicted.

THE paper of which George William Curtis is editor is "disgusted" with the speeches of John Sherman. The same paper was "disgusted" with Abraham Lincoln, to the disgust of all patriotic Americans of all parties.

AND now the council has discovered that the fund available for grading, this year, has been almost entirely consumed by the grading contracts which have already been let last winter and this spring. The outlook for extensive grading projects is therefore very slim for this season.

FRANK WALTERS has gone to cool oft in Denmark and John M. Thurston is in cool Minnesota while George Crawford has suddenly discovered he is badly wanted over in lows. Can't Charley Green come forward and tell the commission about the expenses of the legistive oil rooms.

According to the Republican "there isn't a city anywhere that has more need for parks than Omaha." Who is responsible for this lamentable state of facts? Who induced the boodlers of the house committee on judiciary to strike out the provision for parks in the new charter? Is not the man at the helm of the Republican the prime mover of the plot to deprive Omaha of an opportunity to establish a system of parks? Did not the business manager of that sheet go to Lincoln expressly to encourage and urge in the villamous crusade against the parks?

GENERAL VAN WYCK'S letter to Secretary Lamar, which appeared among our Washington dispatches Saturday, was incorrectly reported in many important particulars. General Van Wyck makes the charge that the Denver & St. Joseph railroad asked and received 12,000 acres on the pretense that they would build between Hastings and Kearney in this state, instead of 12,000,000 acres, as it appeared. The latter part of his letter should have read as follows:

In this connection, and bearing on this point, and as a supplement to the letter I addressed you a few days ago asking that you compel the B. & M. railroad in Nebraska to lisgorge about 200,000 acres it has taken in defiance of the supreme court, I desire to ceived patents for nearly 40,000 acres in excess of this illegal taking on the north side of their track and in excess of every acre giving them the full complement they claim, and this fact also appears in the records of your office, so that to-day, on the showing in the land department, this company has patents for about 200,000 acres which they should be compelled to restore to the government. With the hope that you will be able to reciaim from the St. Joseph & Denver, now known as the St. Joseph & Western, lands for which patents were never issued without uny pretense of right.

Declining Booms,

There are recent indications that the booms in certain localities where for a year or more past they have been abnormally developed, are experiencing a decline, and it is beginning to be apprehended that a reaction may supervene that will be very hurtful, if not disastrous, Certain towns which it might be in vidious to name, where town lots have quadrupled or more in value within a year, almost wholly by the force of speculation, are beginning to be neglected even by the speculators, simply for the reason that the limited conditions which furnished them the resources of their trade are no longer available. It doesn't take a great while for capital seeking legitimate investment in real estate to discover the real extent of those conditions which are essential to permanence and assured progress, and for a number of the boomed towns the discovery appears to have been made to their disadvantage. Wherever in such cases the business of sustaining the booms is remitted to the speculators, it can only be a question of a brief time when they will cease to exist.

The effect of this situation is of course felt generally, even in those localities where, properly speaking, there has been no boom, but simply a legitimate real estate activity and advance of values due to a natural and permanent growth. It is impossible to confine the influence of these reactions to the places of their origin. The knowledge of their occurrence inevitably affects confidence unfavorably elsewhere, even though there should be no other cause for a loss of faith. The extreme sensitiveness of capital to apparent danger causes it to bolt at the first alarm or intimation of threatened disturbance, and to hold off until all indications of possible trouble have passed. This appears to be the tendency of capital now with respect to certain excessively boomed localities, and if the threatened course is taken it cannot be a great while before those places will experience a drop proportioned to the rapdity of their rise. Then other localities, however favorable the conditions justifying faith in their future, would naturally for a time feel the effects of unsettled confidence.

But these reactions can work no last ing disadvantages to communities whose foundations are firmly built, and whose future is assured by position and advantages that make them superior to all the chances of temporary disturbance and the passing clouds of financial distrust. A city which by reason of its situation is the necessary metropolis of a large and steadily growing territory cannot be prevented from attaining that position, though its progress may be at times retarded by such circumstances as we have indicated. This view is especially applicable to Omaha. The declining boom elsewhere, with the loss of confidence in real estate investments that may ensue, will perhaps not be without some effect here. There may come a more or less prolonged period of comparative quiet, until capital recovers confidence and can feel reassured, but the elements of certain prosperity and progress are too many and too well grounded here to be very long or very seriously interrupted in their natural course. The conditions to a legitimate growth which are at the foundation of this city's present position and prosperity, and which are multiplying and enlarging every year, are permanent, and will have the same influence and produc the same results, only on a steadily increasing scale, in the future that they have already done. Therefore, we can regard the expiring booms elsewhere without apprehension, confident in the complete security of our position, and the abundant adequacy of our advanta-

The Postal Treaty With Mexico. On the first of July the new postal convention between the United States and Mexico will go into effect. It has been remarked of this treaty that it illustrates in a striking manner two things. One of them is the great power which congress conferred upon the executive branch of the government when the postmaster general, with the approval of the president, was given the authority to negotiate postal conventions without submitting them to the senate, and the other is the remarkable progress which the Republic of Mexico has made in its relations with other powers. It is questionable whether many of the congressmen who voted to give the postmaster general the power by means of which this treaty has been negotiated supposed that it would be possible in the form of a postal treaty to so nearly negotiate a commercial treaty. And it is quite certain that if it had been supposed that the postoffice department was to be given such power, and was to be so successful in the exercise of it, there would have been much more opposition to the enactment of the law. It passed, however, without much debate, and under it the administration has succeeded in securing some at least of the advantages that were expected from the proposed reciprocity treaty. This postal arrangement will se-

cure a pretty general reciprocity be-

tween the two countries within the

limits at least of packages which weigh

four pounds six ounces. Similar conven-

tions have been proposed by the postof-

fice department to fifteen other govern-

ments of the American continent, two of

which, Jamaica and Costa Rico, have given the department notice of acceptance. One of the chief features of these treaties is the exchange of merchandise packages within the weight of four pounds six ounces, the limit established by our postoffice department. Regarding the effects of this convention, the Mexican minister at Washington expresses the opinion that it will create quite a large retail trade between the two countries, to the profit of both. Under the existing conditions there are many formalities and expenses incident to the importation into Mexico of any article of merchandise, most or all of which will be done away with when this convention goes into effect. It will abolish the annoyance of consular certificates and the excessive consular fees, all creating a cost often greater than the first price of the article imported. It is easy to see that the system in vogue has prevented a great deal of trade with this country in a small way, which in a short time can be secured under the postal treaty. Hundreds of articles coming within the prescribed

weight, and which can be purchased

more cheaply in this country, would be

in demand from Mexico, and there is every reason to expect that the results of this treaty will be of very material advantage to American merchants and manufacturers, as well as a source of considerable postal revenue. As another link connecting the two countries in closer business relations and giving assurance of further progress in this direction, it is also important.

ex-Senator Van Wyck maintains respecting their interests, in common with those of the people of the entire country, in connection with the illegally obtained lands of the land-grant railroads. The fact that General Van Wyck is no longer a servant of the people does not lessen his zeal in their behalf, and it is but justice to him to say that he is really showing more regard for their interests than any one of those who are their chosen representatives. He is still, as he always has been, the vigilant guardian of the people's welfare. His late pointed letters to the secretary of the interior, showing the barefaced disregard of its agreement by the Denver & St. Joseph road upon which it obtained millions of acres from the government, and the illegal absorption of a large area by the B. & M., ought to result in bringing both these corporations to terms. General Van Wyck is clearly of the opinion that the government has a remedy against the former of these corporations, and we do not think there can be a reasonable question that his position is tenable, while equally there is not a doubt that the B & M. should be compelled to restore the lands it has taken not only without right, but in defiance of the supreme court.

It having been reported that the Dominion authorities had issued an order prohibiting the employment at Windsor, Canada, of American workmen residing in Detroit, a retaliatory move was at once made by the collector of customs at Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge in ordering American employers not to employ Canadian laborers. The result was that last Friday morning some two hundred of these laborers were halted at the frontier, and after next Thursday they will not be allowed to work on the American side if they continue to reside in Canada. Meanwhile the Canadian minister of customs says that no order relating to American laborers has been issued, while the Canadian press are calling for a policy of retaliation. The action ot the American customs officer has the authority of an official ruling in the law which has never been questioned and is undoubtedly correct, The intent of the law is to exclude all imported labor, and there is no reason why, as the statute reads, an exception should be made of residents of Canada. But it is very likely that the construction and enforcement of the law with respect to citizens of the Dominion will lead to an effort for its amendment so as to relieve them of its operation. In the present matter the action of the American authorities is regarded as extremely unfriendly and is sharply criti-

A LINCOLN paper takes the BEE to task for keeping silent about alleged discriminations by the Union Pacific in "charging for sugars and other commodities hauled from San Francisco to Fremont and Lincoln the same amount charged through these towns to Omaha

and return." The BEE has never upheld the Union Pacific or any other railroad in unjust discrimination. Under the inter state commerce act the Union Pacific has a right to charge as much from San Francisco to Fremont as it does to Omaha. But it cannot legally charge a higher rate for the snorter distance. The rate from San Francisco to Lincoln can be higher than to Fremont or Omaha, because Lincoln is not on the same road and the distance is greater from Valley Station to Lincoln than it is to Omaha. The Union Pacific freight trains never pass through Lincoln on their way to Omaha, hence the statement that sugar delivered at Lincoln is charged for passing through that city and back from Omaha is manifestly untrue. The BEE has always opposed unjust discriminations against one town and in favor of another, and it will not abandon its position even when the discrimination is in

favor of Omaha. A NUMBER of the teachers in the public schools contemplate passing the greater part of their vacation at some of the points of interest that attract people having leisure at this season of the year. All who are enabled to do this are to be congratulated, and the BEE wishes them the fullest measure of enjoyment and benefit. They have earned the right to a season of recreation by faithful and well-performed service, and they will doubtless find mental and physical improvement in visiting new scenes and coming in contact with new acquaintances. Of one thing all may feel assured, that wherever the teachers of Omaha may go they will not appear to disadvantage in any respect in comparison with those of any other city in the country.

THE Pacific Railroad commission are just now engaged in the study of ancient history as Mr. Charles Francis Adams is pleased to call it, but ancient history al ways has been very interesting even when it has become a little moutdy.

For the sake of all concerned we hope the painters' strike will be amicably adjusted between employers and their workmen. Just at this time every skilled mechanic ought to be at work.

THE only way to enforce discipline on the police force is to dismiss every man who does not obey orders or who is backcapping the chief or any other officer.

JOHN M. THURSTON is badly wanted in Omaha but he could not give up his sum-

## mer vacation you know. STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings.

Holdrege is reaching out for the Santa The electric light wires and poles are going up in Crete.

The sale of college lots in York last week netted \$13,000. A quarter section of land near Beatrice sold for \$36,000 last week.

The Bloomington land office takes in an average of \$6,500 a month. Hon. C. H. Van Wyck will dress the eagle at Wakefield on the Fourth. Fremont is humping herself to keep up

with Plattsmouth and Nebraska City on the paving question.

A portion of Columbus' bridge over the Platte has eloped with the June rise. David City expects to keep the municipality greased for a year on \$1,600. A full-fledged board of trade has spread

its protecting wings over Broken Bow. Hon. A. S. Churchill of Omaha is booked to orate at Seward on the Fourth. Kearney will have electric lights blazing in time for the firemen's tournament. THE people of Nebraska will not fail Three thousand dollars will keep to appreciate the watchful concern that Dundy county in smooth water during

the next year. A tabernacle meeting is to be held at David City July 7 to 14. The Rev. I. Reid will command the hosts.

Chadron jubilated last Wednesday over the success of the election to issue bonds for the erection of a court house in town. An electric storm one night last week made the residents of Wakefield hunt their caves. They were more scared than hurt.

Bohanan's pensive smile and pious pleadings have left the Otoe crib in a fog of gloom. "And the nights are dark and "The great Rock Island road" will give

Nebraska teachers half rates to the national institute in Chicago, good from July 6 to September 8. Mateja Tomasek cooled his feverish brow by jumping into the Platte at North

Bend. He leaves a large family with a fair share of the world's profits. Nebraska City's regret over the in-formal farewell of Bohanan is tempered by the fact that he left no poetry behind. But the natives can muse on the dummy. The Hawke estate in Otoe county is valued at \$200,000. When the lawyers

get through with the contest, it is safe to predict that the ciphers will be badly damaged. The Cretans are indulging in their annual wash, having erected bath houses on the Blue for that purpose. This explains the murky and odorous condition

of the stream at Beatrice. The latest evidence of metropolitan life in Hastings illumined the darkness Thursday night. A mob of street railway builders tore up the tracks of a rival line and held the tie line until daylight.

Helen C. Phelps has purchased a half interest in the Schuyler Herald from her brother Harry. The paper will continue as heretofore Al in all departments un-less Helen raises old Harry and takes in another partner. The plans for the editors' sanctum in

the Crete assembly grounds have been hung on the hook of the builders. The interior will be artistically doped with strings of delinquent subscriptions, with nickel plate trimmings. The West Point Republican comments.

with dashing emphasis, on the opposition of the Union Pacific to the Milwaukee bridge, and quotes approving the words of the slightly lamented Vanderbilt, "The people be d-d."

Nebraska City councilmen are in the midst of a squabble over a cemetery fund. An investigation, a libel suit and charges of fraud are tossed about with a recklessness that promises to develop a chronic case of municipal dyspepsia. August Freiheit, a Rhinelander em-ployed by John Wisner, near Gotten-

burg, attempted to carve his employer with a large knife, but was knocked out with a club. Freihert is masane and the authorities have taken him in charge. Hastings turned out with mouth agape last Thursday to see the first street car ever run in the town, in motion. They crowded into the car like sardines to en-

joy the novelty, and above the cheers and

shouts of joy rose the cry, "Room for one The Fall City Journal is souzing the natives in canal logic. For the trifling sum of \$12,000 a water power with a fall of thirty feet can be secured, and factories will crowd upon the banks and the hum of industry and smiling prosperity

follow in the wake of the expenditure. Four female bruisers in Hastings determine who was queen of the local arena. The battle of the bangs and bustle came to an inglorious close by the appearance of a peacemaker. Their husbands paid \$7.30 each to defray lawful damages.

Mrs. Woolsey, a Juniata woman who has been an invalid for so long a time that her mind became unbalanced, jumped into a cistern with her 3-year-old The child was drowned but the mother was fished out alive. She is the mother of eight children, and her unfort unate condition is extremely sad.

Champion S. Chase, of Omaha, will spit on his palms and paste the American eagle with burning periods of puritanic lore at Champion, Chase county, on the Fourth. The Dundy county Democrat introduces him to the people as an illus-trious Eli Perkins and "a very cheerful

A married couple in Adams objected to the style and fit of a coat of tar and feathers tendered by admiring neighbors, brought the donors into court and secure damages in the sum of \$1,400. The in gratitude displayed by the feathered couple has chilled the marrow of generosity in Adams.

Al. Harling and Charles Nichols, Albion braisers, settled a neighborhood quarrel by a fair fight to a finish on the outskirts of town. Nineteen rounds were fought for satisfaction and \$100 a side. After banging each other till their heads resembled fly blown beef, the fight was declared a draw, sandwiched with vows of eternal friendship.

A drove of misfortunes have fallen on a farmer named Heartwell, living near Juniata. The loss of an only child some time ago so preyed upon the mind of his that she became insane and sur cided last week. The family purse was empty and Heartwell tried to sell some of his stock to pay burial expenses. A sharper took him in and beat him out of a mule with a bogus check. The animal was sold in a neighboring town, but the

rascally swindler was caught and jailed. The eartwheel dollar promises to rival the baby and dog as a burglar alarm. Mr. C. E. Dayton of Fremont placed seventy of them in his pants pocket under his pillow and a poverty-stricken burglar make a raid on them. He gently extri-cated the pile from under the pillow, but the weighted end fell to the ground with erash that woke up the household. The thief made off with the pants and unloaded them on the run. Eseveral shots from Dayton's revolver did not impede his

lowa Items. The smeltery committee at Deadwood have raised \$27,000, and report \$5,000 more in sight if needed.

A convention of Iowa bankers has been called to meet at Des Moines to-day. The call is signed by about thirty bankers at Des Moines and other places.

started a permanent camp in Des Moines. The scalps of prohibition constables will soon be dangling in the wigwam. Des Moines is about to be afflicted with a six days' go-as-you-please walking hippodrome. The same combination that victimized Omaha will hold forth.

The Omaha tribe of Red men have

The contract has been let and ground broken for the metallurgical labratory of the school of mines in Rapid City last week. The building will cost \$10,000. The Harlan jail contains ten prisoners found guilty of selling intoxicating liquors contrary to law. They preferred boarding out their fines to parting with

Ottumwa is raising a fund of \$10,000 to bore for natural gas, and has great hopes of helping her boom along by striking a

supply that will furnish fuel for her man-ufactories. An Emmettsburg boy, eleven years of

age, was playing with a neighbor's baby, one of the playthings being a revolver. The weapon was discharged, shooting the baby in the mouth and causing almost instant death.

The contract for erecting the monument to Father Brazil was let a few days ago to Charles O. Donnell, of Des Moines. the contract price being \$1,187. monument will be six feet square at the base and twenty-five feet high, the material to be the best quality of Barra

Sioux Falls ministers have caught on to the boom. The Dakota Bell reports one of them as having offered the following prayer on a recent Sabbath: "Oh Lord, we desire to return more than the usual amount of thanks this evening for the blessings of the week just closed, pecially would we thank Thee for successful organization of a board of trade and for the gratifying outcome of that little south side deal in which Thy servant was interested. But above we desire to return our thanks for the completion of the new race track, which, as Thou probably knowest, is the finest half-mile track west of the Missouri river.'

Dakota.

Black Hills people are shipping oats from the eastern corner of the territory, the Nebraska supply having been exhausted. The Harney Peak Tin company has purchased a number of tin claims from Joseph McClure and Thomas Kittrell for

Dean Carpenter, of the Rapid City school of mines, has made an examina-tion of the Bear gulch and Nigger Hill tin districts, and speaks of them in very high terms. He believes that part of the Hills to be extremely rich in tin, and says that stream tin is wonderfully abundant. For some time the flow of the city artesian well at Yankton has not been as strong as usual, and in explanation the theory was advanced that the pipe was

drill was sent down the pipe and at a depth of 570 feet found the obstruction, which was loosened by a few blows, and the normal flow of water resumed. The Black Hills Pioneer says the news from the cattle ranges is anything but encouraging. The losses during the past winter were much heavier than at first supposed, and are becoming more apparent as the round-up progresses. Just what the per cent will be is not yet de-

clogged with a stone. On Thursday a

DECIDEDLY SALTY. Light Wanted Concerning the Man-

termined, but a majority of cattlemen place it very high and feel badly discour-

agement of the Union Pacific Salt Deals. NORTH PLATTE, Neb., June 24 .- To the

aged.

Editor of the BEE: In your issue of the 21st inst., we are informed that Mr. T. L. Kimball and A. J. Poppleton were again before the Pacific commission. For years the people have been uneasy, discontented, 'grumbling," demanding light as to the conduct of railroads in Nebraska. Why even Mr. A. J. Poppleton on one or more occasions in public addresses, eloquently portrayed the wrongs of the people, and the dangers threatening the state and nation by corporations. Indeed if I recollect aright he named railroads on at least one occasion. Representatives intrusted with the wishes of constituents, stimulated by instructions and pledged in conventions, on the stump, at the hustings, everywhere, to do what they could to relieve them, took action by appointing committees to look the matter up, to learn if there was any cause for all this "kicking" by the people. Before such committees prominent railroad managers were invited to appear and give information, and the same result was obtained nearly every time. The suasive ambassadors assured the ardent committees that the management was in the interests of the settlers, and to protect the ignorant, groveling, poor subjects of their sympathetic solicitude, the destructive knowledge they desired they must not divulge. They were look-ing after the poor settlers welfare by a secret management that if made known to us would escape, become known by our crafty neighbors elsewhere and thus defeat their kindly protection. astute committees were convinced—in nearly every instance—and conveyed to their respective bodies a soothing report. handed in by an assistant railroad attor-

ney, ever near, "able," willing, anxious to relieve, explain, assist the ignorant people.

But Mr. Poppleton volunteered—in my

judgment impudently, if correctly re-ported—to relieve a competent, truthful witness, and declared: "You open the oors, and our business is outraged.' He is not now pleading for the settlers. No, no; they would not call on him to represent them. The settler who paid \$99.96 freight on a threshing machine transported from Council Biuffs to North Platte, less that three hundred miles distant, and on which he had to pay only \$66 for freight transportation rom Canton, O., to Council Bluffs, more than a thousand miles distant, does solicit his prayer; nor does he and his neighbors, who must pay to the Union Pacific railroad company one dollar a ton more for Wyoming coal than the people of Omaha, three hundred miles more distant from the mine, are charged; nor the merchant or merchants here, who pay more for salt purchased in the wholesale markets, where merchants, ignorant of the peculiar mysteries of the management of the Union Pacific railroad company, purchase, than his townsman merchant more shrewd, who hies to the depot and buys from their salesman agent. None of these ask for Mr. Poppleton's interference in their behalf; not one in a thousand are in sym-pathy with him in his plea for closed loors. They have long prayed that the doors be opened and the secret manage ment of the managers be exposed to examination by the public, settlers, bond-holders and bondsmen. Mr. Poppleton appears as attorney for the company

management, and from his salaried standpoint, doubtless, felt "to open" the eager gaze of the ant, plundered, duped people ignorant. years secreted, would be an interference with and outrage on their business. "Tis but a few years since the right to inquire by any authority was denied, seems to be conceded now. In that alarming protest-- "you open the doors and our business is outraged," you intended to tell the truth. That is right. Stick to it; follow it up with truth after truth. Enough has slipped out of the burdened recesses to justify a charge that the worst has not been told. Tell all you know about the concaled, and let the truthful witnesses corroborate truths or give the he to falseoods without assistance or prompting. You, having made a clean breast of it, can afford to rest. Do give the other can afford to rest. Do give the other witnesses a chance. Some of them may feel a little uncasy under your watchful gaze. Do not fear that any will give false testimony that would be damaging to the secret management of the Union Pacific railroad. That can't be done by falsehood. I beseech you in behalf of a salted community to suggest to the commission the propriety of interjecting into the list of questions propounded to Mr.

the list of questions propounded to Mr. T. L. Kimball the additional question of Sait" selling salt at North Platte. That this salt pill may not be so nauseating as to make too vigorous a demand on the toe-nails of the wholesale mer-chants of Omaha and other cities, Union Pacific railroad managers can sugar-coat it, by secretly informing them that the enterprise was

not advertised, and therefore some of the merchants knew not of the cheaper market at their door. T. J. Foley, Charles McDonald, C. F. Ormsby, and William Grady, merchants of North Ptatte, can throw light on the salt enterprise, and T. J. Foley might also tell an interesting story about a car load of sugar in transition from California to Omaha. Do not forget the trifling advance of \$1 on coal. and the considerate precaution the management takes to protect their agent by refusing to sell to any other person either by the ton or car load.

In justice to the management I will say that to the best of my recollection I know of no other commercial enterprise the cautious, self-sacrificing management engaged in. I feel quite confident they did not engage in the tobacco or cigar trade; that would have necessitated paying out money and posting up a government license. Too much advertising, entirely too much for the good of the enterprise. Without the tattling license it might be a violation of law. Leastwise some judges have so held. The constitutionality of that law has never been tested. There was not enough in the business to justify us in submitting a case made up among themselves. like to test our rights in our courts by submitting our own cases, appearing as plaintiffs and defendants. Thus presenting both sides of the case wholly without prejudice, no ill feeling is aroused and then the decision is so much more satisfactory.

The management has never violated law. That is, constitutional law. I have heard they encroached on a violation of law once, a law to protect national currency. They issued bills, paid debts for labor with it, made it, it was good, passed as currency along your line in the west, it was convenient money. After a few years of mature reflection all that could be found in circulation was called in thus a violation of law was averted. If caught it would have been a violation, not caught it was only a thoughtless encroachment on a violation. That's all.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH, A List of Speakers Who Will Cause Men to Shed Tears on the Nation's

SETTLER.

Birthday. HUMBOLDT, Neb., June 25, 1885 .- [Correspondence of the BEE. ]-The last legislature made Nemaha and Johnson counties a new senatorial district. Johnson was formerly coupled with Pawnee, where David Butler and Humphrey, the blatherskite, contended for political distinction. Nemaha was alone in her glory -with the "Howe and Majors" factions the only disturbing element. But with Johnson and Nemaha joined together the two Nemaha gladiators now find an enlarged arena in which to combat and test their political skill. The burying of the hatchet last fall between Howe and Majors, resulting in Majors being sent to the legis-lature and McShane to congress, has

only made Howe green with envy,-and the fight is still on. Howe declares his intention to go to the senate the next session, and to that end the announcement is made that he has out-generaled Majors and will make the engle scream at Tecumsch the fourth of July. When the unscrupious political mountebank of Nemaha appears before his audience, if the audience cannot get away, there will be much grim humor in this statement to his "friends" to the effect that he "is glad to meet them on this occasion." It will be remembered that the last time his "friends" had occasion to meet him, they saw to it that he only carried one or two precincts in the entire county.

Yet the eagle will scream, and the pledge breaker guilty of so many base betrayals will circulate among the multitude with a reassuring smile for every "heeler" to whom he gave so tavishly of his boodle last fall, and receive a promise of their renewed friendship and a sacred avowal that their "flooence" is his in the next campaign.

All this time Colonel Majors will be up in the pleasant and cooling retreats of Peru's bluffs fighting misquitos and despising Howe for the enemies he has

Dave Butler will deliver his pyrotechnical display of wind and wisdom up the A. & N. road, while Judge Davidson will look after his fences around the judicial pasture of Table Rock, and tell the little boys with firecrackers and old men who drink the lemonade, of the battles he saw "fit" at Trenton, Valley Forge and Bunker Hill.

Captain Humphrey will try to get an audience somewhere on the glorious day, and unless the committee of arrange ments search him for concealed original poetry, he will attempt to read a few verses to the indignant crowd. His last poem, entitled "How I Was Made Chairman of the State Central Committee. being revised by Judge J. L. Edwards and Judge Davis, who are attempting to make "Humfry" rhyme with "George Washington Burton.

Judge Appleget has reached the zenith of his glory, and will not undertake to either sing a national anthem or pluck the pinions from the proud bird of free-Charley Holmes will close his bank on

this great day and write a message of condolence to his colleague, Majors, and if the Tecumseh crowd is small. I understand a cipher dispatch will apprise the colones of the exact number in attend-Sance.
Colonel Colby, who is setting his sailed for congress, is expected to paw the air

while the great American engle takes to the woods. The colonel will tell how the rip-cord of his judicial baloon let him fall four years ago, but he will reassure his hearers that his love for country and self is yet strong and the fires of patriot ism kindled when he first joined the state militia are yet undimmed.

JUNE BRIDES IN BLOOM. The Very Devil to Deal With Because They Want Everything so

Superfinely Simple. New York Letter in Hartford Courant: A florist reciting his trials said to me the other day: "These June brides, mum, have been the very devil to deal with, mum! They have had a regular corner in sentiment. They'll not have a ros touch 'em, nor a tuberose, nor a violet, nor a carnation, and until this week, when there's no buying them for love or money, an orange blossom. It was all lilacs, while lilacs, when the season was over and no way to putting them back, and then lilies of the valley when they had all stopped blooming, except that Newport florist's who is making a except fortune preserving them. Then it was dog-wood, and the sweet peas, which ain't a bad idea, and now it is apple blossoms-apple blossoms in June, when the apples are fit for eating. 'But my lady, says l, 'there are no apple blossoms— they're gone,' and she looked up as tierce as a little cock sparrow, and she says: 'I won't have roses, Brown, nor orange blossoms; there's no sentiment in these expensive things-as if money was everything. I want something sweet and girlish and simple. I adore simplicity. I tell you what to do, Brown; you just force me some apple blossoms; they force apples, why not apple blossoms?

A good suggestion, by the way, came from this humorous horticulturist. Instead of decorating the rooms of a home wedding in conventional white, he used all pink roses. The canopy, a Chinese pagoda with portieres of Smilax, was formed of La France roses, with a mirror for a background, trimmed with pink noisettes. The wedding bell was of shaded pink from "the bride," through "Catherine Mermets," to a deep blush. The bride walked through a forest of

palms and pink azaleas, and wore i breast knot of pink buds. As she was i tall, pale girl, the glow gave her the one essential of beauty her whiteness had lacked.

ENGAGED COUPLES ARDENT. "What is the conduct toward each other rf engaged couples?" asked one of other ri engaged couples?" asked one of the party. "In honest, serious entangle ments?" queried a lady. "Yes." "When a woman is truly and honestly in love with a man she is very careful, indeed, more so than she is vely carciul, indeed, more so than she ordinarily is in her conduct toward him. She is afraid of doing something that will injure her in his estimation. Ehe more ardently she loves him the more reserved frequently s she with her caresses and endeorments. I speak of the engaged period, of course; after marriage it is different. He perhaps kisses her a few times before they are married. I am
told up north, and even in parts of
the south, it is different. An engagement
becomes a public affair, is announced,

and their behavior is expected to be that of an engaged couple. Here with us it has not yet reached this point. It will some day I am confident, and I do not know that it is not the best plan by far. It is certainly far more attractive to the parties themselves, and it is a serious drawback to flirting and coquetry, which too often characterizes young girls. With us a girl likes to be with her fiance, the moment the public becomes aware of the fact that he is her intended husband she rather avoids public appearance in his company. Just why it is I do not know, but it is frequently the case. I knew a lady, now a staid matron, who was engaged a year before her marriage, who requested her fiance, six months before the time, to refrain from visiting her. And for six months previous to the wedding she did not see him, though they lived within twelve miles of each other." "Engaged couples in Atlanta," re-marked arother, "do not have the time people generally ascribe to them. People are never more circumspect in their behavior toward each other than during the period of eugagement. A woman does not care how often a man gives her evi-dences and assurances of his love and affection. This is a thing expected during the period of an engagement, but there are so many ways in which this can be done without going through the rather stagey methods of embraces and kissing that this part of the programme is not often indutged in." "There is no harm in rn engaged couple occasionally kiss-ing, is there?" innocently inquired a darking, is there? innocently inquired a dark-eyed damsel. "None; but it is best not to indulge in it too often. The nectar of the gods was a very sweet matter; why? because it was a rare substance, and to mortals was the embodiment of every-thing that was desirable, because it was utterly impossible to be obtained."

Oil City Blizzard: Among other interesting scenes at the depot yesterday morning was a newly married couple who belonged in Taylorstown. They had been to Mayville, where they were married by Rev. Mr. Kernick, and were returning to their home in the new oil field. She was twenty, nine and he was twenty. She was tweuty-nine, and he was twenty-three. Colonel Worden, whose august eye discovers everything new within an acre of the depot, said he never saw such a happy couple in all his born days. The bride employed a darky bootblack to shine her shoes while she was waiting in the depot.

The above account is incomplete. Through the kindness of Colonel Worden the Blizzard is enabled to supply an important omission. The Derrick reporter casually suggested to the groom that it was customary for members of the press to salute the bride, and was considerably taken aback when the groom spluttered:
"Gol darn it, I don't care if you kiss her.
wade in.", For the first time in fifteen
years the portly Derrick reporter blushed;
then, his native hardihood asserting itself, he stepped forward, secured a firm
collar-and-elbow hold on the willing bride and planted an osculation right smack on her ruby lips. An expression of sur-prise and pleasure wreathed his shubby face, and it seemed to revive long lost memories of the happy times before he ever saw a newspaper office. Then he deliberately bent his head again, the bride looked trustfully up into his truthful eyes, and another chaste salute was exchanged. The second attempt was an artistic Emma Abbott triumph, and rotund reporter stepped back with the air of a man who had done his duty. But he failed in his duty in neglecting to re-port this most graceful point in the narrative of the newly wed.

THE JUNE BRIDE WORTH LOOKING AT. New York letter in Hartford Courant: Twelve noon by the clock, and a dim church, decked like a conservatory, and we waiting with a quick throb of our hearts, for the crash of chords and the flower gates to open and the bride to pass. What a splendid spectacle she is pass. What a splendid spectacle she is in all her brave apparel, and glitter of jewels! And the cloud of tuile and lace just shadowing the look we all know as the "brides' look" of mingled happiness and shame and pride! Sometimes, in-deed, she is a plain little thing with a hitch in her train, but never mind my dear about the train. Better luck next time. If the young fellow who is waiting for you at the altar be what you like, and you are what suits him, here's a smile to you and a health!

BRIDES AS THICK AS BLOSSOMS. New York letter in New Orleans Times-Democrat: This June is a month of brides in "our best society." from year to year become more and more on annual custom to marry in the first month of summer. That enables the couples to make a European bridal trip at the desirable season, or to laze through a season of wedded sentimality at an American watering-place. The weddings this week, quite within the most restrictive bounds of New York "society," figure up thirteen. The first thing they know it will be summer again, and they will be old wedded pairs of a year's standing.

## Catarrhal Dangers.

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