### DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION ( Daff (Morning Edition) including Sunday Ber. One Year For Six Months For Three Months The Omaha Sunday Bue, mailed to any address, One Year

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All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed to the EDI-TOR OF THE BEE. BUSINESS LETTERS!

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Beg Publishing Company. OMARA. Draffs, 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. Btate of Nebraska, County of Douglas. S. S. Geo. B. Tzschuck, scretary 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 follows: Sunday, June 19 14,200 Monday, June 20 14,625 Fuesday, June 21 Wednesday, June 22 

25th 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, 13,030 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.

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

THE Omaha Water company seils fish and feculence by the gallon.

UNDER the provisions of the state law the gamblers will go to-day.

MAYOR HEWITT says no fire works shall be discharged in New York on the Fourth of July.

THE oil room practice has been transferred from the legislature to the city council.

THERE were heavy rains throughout the south yesterday-and the drought was washed away.

THE Georgia editors indulged in a little war yesterday-showing that the new south is keeping pace with the times.

THE weather indications show rain but nothing has been received at the signal office showing the whereabouts of John M. Thurston.

THE flag episode has almost been forgotten in this busy nation. The Fourth of July is the next actual event on the programme.

A "JOURNALISTIC JO-JO" will be hurled at our esteemed contemporary by another, since the dog-faced boy has appeared before the public

THE June rise has not made its appearance, but the water supply carries a greater amount of dirt than when the Dillonville depot was submerged.

MRS. JAMES BROWN-POTTER is still attempting to act on the stage. She should try to play a part in the Deadwood coach the present system in favor of a restoraat the show of the wild, Wild West,

THE National opera company has returned to New York, padly in debt. Next year the company hopes to be on a "paying basis." The members also hope the same.

THE Pacific Investigating committee, up to this date, has used no whitewash. It has discovered orators, boodlers, and rebate fiends, but fails to ascertain the whereabouts of John M. Thurston.

THE St. Louis Republican has found eighteen members of the Missouri legislature who were neither "lobby servers nor time-servers." That is a pretty high average of honest men to be found in one gathering in Missouri.

MR. MUNGER, of Fremont, has been appointed a member of the Nebraska railway commission. Busenow was retired. Up to the present time Judge Mason remains a member-Major Pierce thinking it might have been.

A NOVELTY in a New York museum now is a Mormon elder-proud, vulgar and tall-accompanied by three of his wives and a dozen of his best looking children. If Brigham Young had only had the business qualities of Colonel the Hon. W. F. Cody.

CHING Woo-HA--White Dog-a chief of the Winnebago tribe of Indians, which is located on the Bad River reservation, in northern Wisconsin, was recently robbed in Chicago. This does settle it. Kansas City real estate advanced 20 per cent when the fact became known.

His friends are still urging Allen G. Thurman to change his mind and run for governor of Ohio. If their entreaties are successful, the "old Roman" will have cause to regret his folly. He should be happy to to think he could be elected. Experiments are sometimes suicidal,

THERE is in Sharp's case a sermon to every young man and all men who can read or hear. Boss Tweed died in Ludlow street jan, was buried in a pine box with no other person near save Luke, his black attendant. He was once rich and powerful. Sharp's case is so nearly identical that it cannot be called "an exception."

A COMPLAINT on the part of the associated grocers of St. Louis against the Missouri Pacific railroad company for its action in increasing the price of 1,000mile tickets to commercial travellers has been forwarded to the inter-state commerce commission. The commission will not suspend the rule. The railroad experts are doubtless prepare d to make a statement that would make Jay Gould weep for pity, if he heard the story.

An Instructive Contrast. chorus at Philadelphia. Apart from all Referring to the collapse of the Fidelother considerations it is peculiarly apity bank of Cincinnati, which produced propriate that they should take part in only a slight tremor in financial circles the celebration of the day in which it from which they have now entirely rewas proclaimed that "all men are created covered, the Cleveland Leader makes an equal." Better abandon the chorus feainstructive contrast of the general effects ture than have it upon such terms as the of this failure with those produced by the exclusion of colored children in defercollapse just thirty years ago of the Ohio ence to race projudice. So far as the Life and Trust company of Cincinnati. other affair is concerned, and respecting That event was the forerunner of the which the colored people interested are disastrous panie of 1857, the most calamigreatly incensed, the only thing to be tous and far-reaching this country has said is that the rule excluding colored ever experienced. Those who are old visitors to Albany park should be reenough to clearly remember that crisis, garded only so far as it does not deprive will have no difficulty in recalling facts them of any rightful privilege. Whatever of their experience illustriative of the lawful rights they have they should firmly universial depression, distrust and insist upon by all proper methods. Race gloom which setteled down upon every prejudice may not easily be conquered,

portion of the country. There

was no confidence anywhere or in any-

thing. The rickety banks of that time

went down by the score. Every day re-

corded a host of failures of merchants

and manufacturers. Enterprises of all

kinds came nearly to a standstill, and

idle labor drifted about hopelessly in

quest of employment. Almost every

savings bank in the country experienced

a run, and many of them met the de-

mands of depositors with great difficulty,

nearly or quite all of them taking advan-

tage of their privilege to protect them-

selves. The paralysis was general, and

there was not a branch of business or in-

dustry that did not suffer. The chief

cause of this state of affairs was the inse-

cure character of the bank system of the

country. A few of the states had sound

banking laws under which the business

was done on a proper basis, and the

banks of such states, with perhaps a few

exceptions, survived the shock and strain

of the crisis; but very generally the banks

were wild-cat institutions, with little or

no substantial foundation, which flooded

the country with notes which had not a

farthing of security to rest upon. In the

west particularly a great volume of this

insecured paper had been emitted, and

had permeated to a greater or less de-

gree the channels of finance and trade

in every quarter of the country. When

the shock came the worthless institu-

tions went inevitably to wreck

and repudiation, carrying down to ruin

thousands who had been induced to place

contidence in them. The loss to the peo-

ple in this worthless currency amounted

But the situation now, as our contemp-

orary remarks, is very different. The

failure of a bank causes no concern to

the note holder, because he knows the

note is finally protected by security in

the hands of the government, and is just

as sound and serviceable for all its pur-

poses as if the bank issuing it were now

doing business with a million of surplus

in its vaults. No one has troubled him-

self to examine his currency to ascertain

if there are any notes of the

Fidelity bank among it, and any

number of these notes would be received

at any bank or business house with no

more question or doubt respecting their

value than would attend the receipt of

an equal amount of the issues of the

wealthiest and soundest bank in the

country. The responsibility for the se-

curity and redemption of every bank

note issued is with the government, and

no conditions or circumstances can re-

move that responsibility. This, with

other wise and sound provisions of the

national banking law for the protection

of the people, have given this country the

best monetary system ever devised, and

there could hardly be any greater mis-

fortune befall the country than its aban-

of affairs which existed thirty years ago

and to which was chiefly due the dis-

astrous panic of that time. Certainly no

man familiar with the financial history

of that period, and still less any one who

then did business or performed labor,

will be found among the opponents of

tion of the conditions which it sup-

Color Discrimination.

Two conspicuous cases of color dis-crimination have recently been noted

which may furnish a text to southern

democratic editors on race prejudice as a

sentiment not confined to their section.

One of these has occurred at Philadel-

phia, where the preparations for the

celebration of the boming Fourth of July

include a children's chorus, the singers

to the number of 1,500 to be selected

from the public schools. When the mat-

ter was discussed at a recent meeting of

the singing teachers and others, the fear

was expressed that if the colored children

should be introduced in the chorus

the white children would refuse

to participate or would not attend. It

was claimed by some that the colored

children had much stronger voices than

the white children, and there was earnest

opposition to any discrimination, but the

fact remained that there was enough feel-

ing among the white children against

their colored schoolmates to promise

trouble if the latter are selected. The

other case is the exclusion of colored

people from the privileges of Asbury

Park, a place on the New Jersey coast

which is something of a resort, though

the property of a private corporation.

The person who is in control of the place

is a millionaire who has the reputa-

tion of being a devoted friend

what restrictive in their nature, which

are rigidly enforced. It seems that the

colored people who have been allowed to

visit the park have not been disposed

always to conform strictly to these regu-

lations. It is alleged that they will not

retire at the hour prescribed by the rules,

and that they invade portions of the re-

sort set apart for the exclusive use and

enjoyment of other guests. Hence it was

decided to exclude them altogether. In

an explanation, however, of this action,

the individual chiefly responsible for

it indicates very clearly that hostility to

the colored visitors is not wholly

due to their alleged disregard of the reg-

ulations. He says they have been gath-

ing about the place in such numbers as to

have become offensive to the guests, and

the movement to exclude them from the

privileges is designed to drive them

away as residents in the neighborhood.

It is very clear that it is a case of race

prejudice on the part of the aristocrats

these circumstances, except that they

show a great deal yet to be done in the

education of popular sentiment before

our people are wholly cleansed of this

narrow race prejudice. Of course there

can be no doubt that the colored children

will be represented in the Fourth of July

There is not much to be said respecting

who summer at Asbury Park.

religion and temperance, and

has established regulations some-

planted.

donment and a return to that state

to many millions of dollars.

but it must be combatted wherever it is asserted. Senator Allison's Conversations. The Iowa senator has become recently an object of interest to the interviewers, and it is noticeable that he shows no disposition to repulse them. This does not prove that the senator regards himself as presidential timber, but simply that he is occupying a place in the public mind among those who are in the "possible" list and that he is not unconscious of it. The senator is now at Lake Minnetonka, accompanied by Congressman Henderson. In Minneapolis he found opportunity to talk with a newspaper representative, in which he said some things which may have a general interest. A short time ago Mr. Allison was one of those who strongly favored an extra session of congress, but if he is now correctly reported he has changed his views. His reason for this is the same the BEE has urged, that probably nothing would be gained by an extra session. In order to dispose of the accumulating surplus Mr. Allison thinks the treasury should buy bonds in the open market, and in order to prevent an accumulation by reducing revenue he is favorably disposed to the repeal of the sugar tariff and would perhaps agree to drop the tax on tobacco, leaving the whisky tax as it is. The protective tariff system he would not materially disturb. He is not hopeful of the scheme of commercial union with Canada, by reason of the grave difficulties to be overcome. The promise for republican success next

year he regards as exceedingly good. There is a degree of caution in the conversations of Senator Allison which shows that he is still in the control of that prudent wisdom which has been his safeguard thus far in his public career, and which he has never had greater need of than now. Nobody can have any doubt as to where he is to be found in leading public questions, and it is weil that he isn't over zealous to impart new knowledge. It is rather to his advantage that he has not yet had any boom, and he will be wise in avoiding one. However, the senator is receiving a good deal of complimentary attention which should make him feel both proud and hopeful.

Signed, Scaled and Delivered. In response to the charge that the award for city advertising was made by the council on illegal proposals by dishonest trickery of the Rounds & Taylor jobbers, their paper tells us that their contract is signed, sealed and delivered. This is literally true, but for all of that, the contract is void, because it was procured by trickery and fraud, on an illegal bid, and furthermore, because the contract does not correspond with the bid. The contract has been "signed, scaled and delivered," but the

council has not yet taken final action on it. Every contract signed by the mayor must first be reported back to the council with the bond. It is the duty of the council to compare the contract and see that it corresponds exactly with the bid, and if so, whether the bond accompanying the contract is good and sufficient for its enforce-

We have already shown that the proposals for advertising, as invited by the city clerk, were in several respects deficientt and at variance with the plain provisions of the charter. Bids were invited for printing instead of advertising. They called for printing to be done during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1887, when the fiscal year begins with January, and the charter, as construed by the city attorney, requires the official advertising to be let in January each

But how was that contract "signed,

sealed and delivered?" It was presented

to Mayor Broatch early Wednesday morning by Cadet Taylor, and the signature of the mayor procured under false pretenses. The contract is dated June 28th, although the mayor signed it on the 29th. The object of back dating is manifestly intended to make it appear that the mayor had signed the contract on Tuesday night, and the council had immediately voted to approve the contract and the accompanying bond. The back dating is not, however, the only tell-tale of deception, trickery and fraud, which appears on the face of the bogus contract. The bid of the Rounds & Taylor jobbers was for one year, from July 1, 1887, to July 1, 1888. The contract reads for one year from July 1, 1887, to the first Tuesday in Jan., 1888. The words "first Tuesday in Jan." are inserted in different hand writing. Were they inserted before the mayor signed the contract, and why was this change from the expressed terms of the bid made? Can any decent man in the council stand up and approve a contract which bears upon its face the

stamp of jobbery and dishonesty? We

are not disposed to treat this matter

lightly because it savors too much of

boodler methods. The contract has been

'signed, sealed and delivered," but the

job is so bungling and the fraud so transparent that it cannot stand. The mere question as to which paper shall be the official organ of the city for the next six months is secondary in this controversy. The main issue is, whether the city council will recklessly countenance jobbery and allow a gang of notorious swindlers and confidence men to fleece Omaha taxpayers? Mayor Broatch also has a plain duty to perform in this connection. He must rectify the mistake in signing a contract that is back dated and does not conform in its terms to the bid under which the contract was awarded by the council. The bogus contract should be cancelled promptly, and the council notified of the fact that the award

COLONEL SABIN, the general manager of the Western Mutual, suc-

for one year would be in violation of the spirit and letter of the charter.

cessor to the late Mutual Benevolent insurance concern, has interviewed himself once more through the boodler's organ. In this paid for interview the "Colonel" takes occasion to complain of ili-treatment at the hands of Rosewater and the BEE. Mr. Sabin threatens to redress his grievances over the exposure of his defunct fraudulent company in the courts under the new criminal libel law. Let Colonel Sabin proceed by all means. The law was doubtless passed to shield rogues and swindlers, but no threat of criminal prosecution will silence this paper. On the other hand we give Colonel Sabin fair warning that we will prosecute him to the fullest extent of the law if he dares to charge blackmail or any attempt to extort money or patronage from him or his benevolent company by Rosewater or anybody having authority to act for

THE double street-sweeping job was a little too much even tor the oil room councilmen. But Fanning claims he is solid with Rothacker and the sweeping machine will continue to cash its bills for extras.

# STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. The Plattsmouth cannery employs 130

Burglars dope their i ctims with chlo-

orm in Grand Island, Crete is at present the cent er of natural gas development in the state.

Kearney will have four miles of street car track in operation by fall. The Burlington extension is open to Grant, near the Colorado line. Indianola threatens to dam Coon creek

Plattsmouthers contribute 500 to 1,000 quarts of berries a day to Omaha's in ernal arrangement.

and turn loose its powers on factory

The Hastings waterworks are operated at an expense of \$24.75 per day. The receipts average \$20.75.

The squabble over the cemetery fund in Nebraska City has not ruffled the serenity of a single resident of Wyuka. The new hospital of the Franciscan Sisters in Grand Island was formally opened with a public dinner last Wednesday.

Springfield has deferred the July jamboree till the 21st, and live committees have undertaken the task of fattening two hogs and a bullock to grease the

The town of Madison has presented to the people of Green Garden precinct, Madison county, a handsome sirk banner, with staff, bronze eagle and gold tassles. as a testimonial for the support given the donors in the county seat light last fall. The precinct cast 108 votes, all for Mad-

The rotten youth of Wayne are courting a penitentiary job by sending ob-scene letters through the mails. A vigorous agitation of their suspender but tons might effect a temporary reform and impress their persons with a stinging sensation of decency.

The editor of the Logan county Pioneer feels highly honored over the attempt of a fakir to hit him for \$100. The genteel impudence and wealth of cheek displayed by the fakir warmed the editorial heart and produced a feast of cold roller sandwiches and an impulsive invitation to migrate.

The Schuyler Quill publishes a letter from Henry Bolton to sustain its charge that the Union Pacific compels through passengers to pay 50 cents for crossing the bridge at Omaha. Bolton says that on June 13 Agent Krazier demanded \$2.60 for a ticket to Council Bluffs while the fare to Omaha was \$2.10.

William Atkinson, a Frontier county armer, fell eeneath the wheels of a moving freight train at Gothenburg, on the 22d, and had both feet cut off. The unfortunate lingered in terrible pain until last Tuesday, when death relieved him. He leaves a wife and child.

A modest democrat is one of the noblest works of this bourbon period. Custer county furnishes the only genuine specimen on record. He declined a \$12 a year postoffice for the reason that he did not seek it and was not competent. The young men's democratic club of Omaha will pay a liberal price for the photograph of this rara avis.

The Willard-Richardson tragedy in Loup City is developing the worst features of human hatred and persecution The refusal to admit Richardson to bail, although the evidence showed strong provocation, is startling proof of the vindic-tiveness of friends of the dead man. It is reported that every effort is being made to buildoze witnesses for the defense and drive them from town. The two barbers in whose shop the tragedy occurred, and who have in their possession Richardson's revolver, are being boycotted and deprived of business because they refused to give up the weapon and clasp hands with the coterie bent on revenge at any price. Such conduct will undoubtedly react in favor of the prisoner.

lowa Items. Davenport has a young lady

weighs 365 pounds. The Marshalltown town council propose to appropriate \$6,000 for the purpose of prospecting for gas.

The will of a pious Davenport woman who died recently bequeaths \$2,000. nearly her whole estate, to the missionary society.

A son of S. Herrick, of Grinnell, cently returned from California, fell fifty-two feet from a tree he was climbing, and escaped with a bruised body but no broken bones.

Charles Manoke, a wealthy and well-known farmer of Mt. Vernon township, Black Hawk county, committed suicide Monday by hanging himself to the limb of a tree about a mile from his residence. Prophet Foster predicts a pleasant, warm day on the Fourth. Girls can wear white dresses with powder stains and the imprint of the picnic palm on the waistband. Boys and adults can wear cannon crackers in the hand, with a lockjaw smile and a toy pistol. The

day will be dry in lowa only.

Dakota.

The Milwaukee roud distributes \$2,000 a month in Yankton. The Catholic See of Dakota is to be divided, and a new bishop appointed for North Dakota, with residence at Fargo. The new Congregational church at Faulkton when completed will be one of the finest church edifices in the terri-

Prof. Carpenter, dean of the Rapid City school of mines, has had the degree of A. M. conferred upon him by the Ohio

The Drake polishing works, of Sioux Falls, have just completed three elegant jasper pedestals which are to be finished with gold bronze trimmings. They are for Tiffany & Co., of New York, and are to be used in mounting clocks.

The two mammoth artesian wells which spout within the limits of the city of Yankton, both continue to pour forth moisture. The roar of the water which issues from the well at the yards is similar to the noise of a train of cars crossing a bridge. Montana.

A company of Colorado capitalists are examining the resources of Butte, with a view to establishing smelting works. The corner stone of St. Peter's hospital in Helena was laid last week. The in-

the Episcopal church

stitution will be built and managed by It is estimated that it will require \$300. 00 to put Multan tunnel in a safe condition for the passage of trains. It must e arched with stone or brick.

a two weeks' outing in the Musselshell country, reports that "the stock that survived the winter is fast recovering flesh. Except for the persecution of flies and mosquitoes, which are unusually numerous this year, the stock seem to be enjoying a perfect elysium. There is abundant luscious feed and sweet water everywhere and there is nothing to do but eat and grow Amid scenes of universal and verdure are painful evidences of last winter's death and desolation. bleaching bones of dead cattle, horses and sheep attest the fatal work of starvation and piercing blizzard. The attenuated herds look lonesome in this great wilderness of verdere, and among the survivors one looks in vain for the usual proportion of cows, heifers, calves and bulls. There are exceptions to this general rule. In the Smith river valley ome few stock men bave branded the usual number of calves, but in most sections the round ups have been abandoned for the reason that there was no increase to need branding.'

#### A WOMAN OF THE MINES.

No Reason, She Says, Why Ladies Should Not Speculate in Ores, Mrs. Fannie A. Kerr, who made \$100,000 in mining operations in Color-ado, is in New York. A reporter for the Mail and Express colled on her at the Hotel Bartholdi yesterday. Mrs. Kerr was elegantly attired in black silk, decorated with the latest Parisian dupassementeries. Instead of finding a horny-handed and bronze-faced miner, the mineress proved to be quite handsome, and entertaining in conversation. She is about thirty five years old, has large, ex pressive black eyes, regular features and dark complexion.

"Women," she said, are engaging in nearly all the occupations, and I do not see why they should not try mining. "How did you come to invest in mining

"When I was a girl in Kentucky I was very fond of reading about mines, and often wished that I could go west and see them. But my hopes and aspirations about seeing mines were doomed to disappointment until seven years ago. Then made investments that started me in thoroughly and showed me stern realities different from the Utopian dreams once had. It was about the time of the excitement in Leadville and I was residing in Kansas City. Through friends I purchased interests in several claims in Colorado, but received no returns of the investments until I went to Denver four years ago. I settled in Denver and went into the business generally. I bought and sold and reinvested my money as fast as I received it. Sometime I owned only part of a claim and got my share of the claim. One week I bought a claim on Battle mountain and sold it out shortly afterwards at a profit of \$3,000. A great many ladies in Colorado have interests in mines, but nearly all of these have husbands or brothers to look after them. studied up on mining and learned how to look after my own interests. By this time I have a pretty good knowledge of mining in general and cannot be misled very easily. I confess I know little about stocks, and the only mining stocks I have is 1,000 shares in a property I took for

payment on an account."
"Did you go down into the mines and live in the mining camps to familiarize yourself with the business?"

'No, I did not have to suffer any hardships. I live'l in Denver and did most of my business there. It was understood that I had money, and miners would come to me who desired money to develop their property and would sell me an interest for a few hundred dollars, that became, when the mine was worked, worth many thousands. I have the greatest confidence in miners, whom I have found to be very rehable and courteous. It requires a deal of faith in mining, and do you know I see and feel and have that 'faith' the miners have when they think they are on the right track. We help each other out West, stake each other, and have confidence in the integrity of each other. The result is a man may be poor, but get a stake from some one and find himself rich within a few months. Once I helped a man out of a lawsuit at a cost of several hundred dollars, and I was not only rewarded by large money returns, but by his lifelong gratitude. When a miner once starts on a lead he should never abandon One poor tellow I heard of stopped work within five inches of a rich mineral

deposit. Miners are generally men of courage and possessed of more than the average amount of brains, or they never would push out and try their fortunes. Mining is not what it was when Bret Harte knew it. His romances are beautiful and entertaining, but the railroad telegraph and other modern innovations have destroyed all that idylic pictures-queness. "Whisky Dicks" in mining camps are put in the lock-ups and made amenable to the laws. Those mining camps in Colorado have all the modern comforts, gas, water, books, newspapers pictures, banks, and, indeed, the civiliza-What a contrast to Arkansas life, where the people live in mis-erable cabins, in a land of wealth still unexplored, for it is said the mineral de posits in that state are finer than any yet Mining sharks are easily tected. You can not sell worthless property except for a worthless price. You are put through a regular catechism when you sell, and are obliged to verify every statement that you make, and ex-

aminations and statements must be made by men who are known to be incorrupti

'Have many women beside yourself

been lucky?"
"Yes, but they are not as numerous as men, of course. A lady friend of mine, while on a summer trip, found an out-cropping of ore on the surface and loeated a claim which sold for \$5,000. Min ing for gold is a fine art, for in a whole ton of earth you will probably get no more than an ounce of gold. I know a lady who is a fine judge of ores and resides in a lovely cottage with her husband near some mines he owns. There is also a lady in Gunnison county, Colo., who owns and works a large mine and gives it her personal supervision. She has her own home, where she boards the miners and tends them in sickness. The wealthiest woman in Colorado, Mrs. Bishop Iliff Warren, made her own money in the cattle business and is now worth \$10,000,000. I hold that women have a perfect right to go into the mining business, as well as the cattle or any other legitimate vocation.'

He Braced Up.

San Francisco Chronicle: 1 met a mil lionaire, one evening, coming down the street very unsteadily. He was walking very fast, but the night had been heavy and his numerous tacks made the block long and difficult to cover. I hailed him. greeted me kindly. He looked at me for a moment. "I am sorry, sorry to see you in this condition," he said.

'I am all right." "Well, I am not. I know I am a trifle

That doesn't matter in you, you know You're a man of wealth and position. 'That," he said very seriously, "that did not occur to me.

Then he braced himself up and walked on with great dignity.

Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening cordial and Blood Puritier, by its vitalizing properties, will brighten pale cheeks and transform a pale, haggard, dispirited wo-man into one of sparking health and beauty. \$1 per bottle.

# BUFFALO, WYOMING.

General Brisbin's Letter From a Live Frontier Town. The editor of the Helena Herald, after

> How They Will Celebrate the Fourth -Horse Races, Chicken Mains. Etc.-The Old Man Goes in For Cock Fighting, But Won't "Shoot Off His Mouth."

BUFFALO, Wyo., June 27 .- [Special Cor-

thinks northwestern Wyoming is much of a place in the woods he is much mistaken. Here at Buffalo civilization has cleared away the last vestige of savage barbarism and we are as much at home and as well supplied as the people of Nebraska. Even the race course has followed the church and school house. Our "Trotting association" at Buffalo has just finished one of the finest tracks and fair grounds I have ever seen. It cost \$10,000 and is complete in all its appointments. The first races on this course will be held on the 4th, 5th and 6th of July, and \$5,000 in purses will be distributed. What do you think of that for a backwoods town in northern Wyoming to offer \$5,000 in good purses at its very first meeting? I doubt if any western town ever did better, and the track and grounds, as well as the purses, are a eredit and honor to the enterprise and liberality of our western people. I must give you a brief resume of the programme for the opening meeting at Buffalo:

No. 1-Running-Two in three, one-half mile heats, county horses. First horse \$150; second horse \$50. 2-Trotting-3:30, best three in five.

mile heats, purse \$200, county horses. First mile heats, purse \$200, county horses. First money, \$150; second \$50.

No. 3-Running—One mile dash, \$175, three to hil and two to start. First horse, \$100; second horse, \$50; third horse, \$25.

No. 4-Trotting—Two in three, juvenile stakes, two years old, limited to Johnson county horses, one and one-half mile. Entrance \$10, half forfeit; best horse \$50,

No. 5-Running—One-fourth of a mile dash, county horses; all winners of previous races barred. Purse, \$50,

No. 6-Trotting—2:30, three in five, mile heats. Purse, \$300; first borse, \$225; second, \$75.

No. 7-Running—Two in three, mile heats. Purse, \$300. First horse, \$225; second \$75. No. 8-Running—One-half mile dash. county horses only. Purse, \$100. First horse, \$75; second, \$25.

No. 9. Running.—Two in three; mile heats. Purse, \$500. First horse, \$400; second \$250.

ond, \$100.

No. 10. Trotting.—Free for all: three in five; mile heats. Purse, \$600. First horse, \$450; second, \$150.

No. 11, Running.—One-half mile heat; two in three. Purse, \$125. Limited to Johnson county horses. First horse, \$100; second. No. 12. Running .- One mile for beaten

horses. Purse, \$200, First money, \$150; No. 13. Mule Race.—Slowest mule, \$25.
No. 14. Ladies' Side-saddle.—Two in three; one-half mile and repeat. Purse, \$75. First money, \$50; second, \$25,
Cnicken Main.—Purse, \$100. Ten to enter,

eight to go. Money to go to last cock in the pit.

There will also be a horse show, with good premiums. Some of these are as follows: Best station, four years, \$15; second, \$10. Best station, three years, \$12; second, \$8. Best stallion, two years, SS; second \$5. The same premiums to mares of like ages; also, trotting horses, both stallions and mares, in

No. 2-Saddle horses-Best mare, \$12, second, \$8; best horse, \$12, second, \$8. No. 3-Best native mare, \$20; best horse,

No. 4-Best team in buggy, \$20; best carriage team, \$20.
No. 5-Best stallion and two of his colts, \$25; best mare and two of her colts, \$20.

No. 6-For mares and jacks, \$50, to be divided according to merit. There are many other premiums too numerous to mention, in all amounting to

"I doubt if a more attractive pro gramme has ever been offered the public even in the east. There is also a \$100 premium to the best base ball nine, games to be played on the grounds under the direction of the Trotting association managers. It is not mentioned, but I hear there are to be a few prize fights at \$50 and \$100 aside, and some boxing matches. These people are not at all particular, and if any one wants to fight or do any thing else to amuse the public, just please let him step this way.

GOVERNOR MOONLIGHT. The governor of the territory is coming up to deliver an address and formally open the fair grounds and trotting course. There will be a meeting of the Grand Army, Sons of Veterans and various societies and associations. I don't see what we have to complain of in Buffalo this Fourth, and I seems to me we are getting on very well Of course there will be a vast concourse of people, good speeches, fun of all kinds, bands of music, fireworks at the fort and just such a celebration as the people should have everywhere. It was expected I would shoot off my big mouth on the Fourth of July, here, but I am not going to do it. The chicken main cap-tured me and I intend to give my entire attention to cock lighting on that day.

JAMES S. BRISBIN.

# BATTLE IN A BEAR PIT. Fierce Fight Between Man and Wild Beasts at the "Zoo." Philadelphia Record: The Zoological gardens were entivened a few days ago

by a fight among the bears, which resuited in the loss of a promising young animal and a narrow escape for the keeper. Some months ago a small black cub was presented to the gardens by parties who captured it in a wild and unsettied district of the state. The little ani mal was too young to take care of itself in the pit with the older bears, and it was therefore given a cage by the hon house. Or late Bessie, as the cub was called, was found to be a troublesome charge at the quarters she occupied, and as she was about nine months old was considered able to look out for herself when put among the older animals. Accordingly she was placed in the pit then occupied by two black bears, a Russian bear and a grizzly. All of them were young, but were possessed of vicious qualities proportioned to their age. Even before the advent of the youngest animal the family was not always a peaceful one. Danger, the four year old grizzly, was usually the disturbing element, and whenever things did not go just to suit his bearship he made it hot for the other mates of the pit. Bessie had only been a member of the family a few days when the quiet of the household was broken in some unexplained manner, and the family jar quickly developed into a general fight, when Danger sailed in, tooth and nail, to knock out the crowd. Bessie's gentle nature was fired by the scene, and, notwithstanding her youth, she felt obliged to take a hand with her more experienced mates. So she waltzed in and made the best use of her teeth and claws that she was able. No sooner did the other five bears find that there was a weak one in the fight than they turned on her and threatened to make short work of her.

The roars and snaris of the enraged animals reached the ears of Keeper George Harrison, who was not far away, and when he appeared on the scene he saw that immediate interference was necessary if he wished to preserve Bessie in a presentable condition. Seizing an iron scraper used in cleaning the pit he entered the pit and added his efforts to those of the bears. His heavy iron bar came down vigorously upon the haunches of five that were rolling over each other and snarling and snapping. It did not

KEEPER HARRISON ENTERS THE PIT.

take long for the bears to find out where the blows came from and the grizzly was keeper. Danger rushed at Keeper Harrison, and throwing himself upon him bore him heavily to the floor. For a moment it seemed as if it was all up with the pkeeper, and the crowd that had gathered around the mouth of the pit shouted and shricked. The women cried and held their hands before their faces to shut out what appeared to be a sure death. But liarrison is a powerful man who is not willing to give in even to a grizzly, and with a mighty effort he threw the bear from him and struggled to his feet. Despite the cries of the spec-tators, who called to him to come out, Harrison seized his weapon and with respondence of the BEE.]-If anybody a tremendous whack sent the nearest animal staggering across the pit. Then the six infuriated beasts closed in on the keeper, and again it looked as if his time had come.

RUSHING TO HARRISON'S RESCUE.

Just at this juncture Head Keeper Rymer and Keepers Ford, Shannon and Murphy rushed down the hill from the office attracted by the shouts of the crowd and the roar of the beasts. were armed with stout clubs, and enter-ing the pit they soon mastered the en-raged brutes. The hard usage had been oo much for Bessie, and she lay dead on the stone floor. Keeper Harrison's clothing was torn in shreds, and his flesh was lacerated by the long claws of the beasts, In the pits on each side of that in which the fight took place were a huge 12-year old grizzly and a cinnamon bear. two animals became infurlated by the smell of blood and the sound of the fray, and endeavored with all their strength to tear down the heaven oaken doors which separated them from the scene of con-flict. Had either or both of them succeeded there would have been but small show for Marrison or the bears with which he fought, as the two full grown

have no more respect for them than for So the gardens are minus a young black pear, and Keeper Harrison has one suit of clothes less than formerly.

bears are more than twice as big as the

younger animals. The grizzlies are regarded as among the most dangerous in-

mates of the gardens. Neither they nor

the polar bears will ever make friends with their keepers, and when curaged

#### GREAT ENGINEERING FEAT.

An Iron Bridge Weighing 1,600 Tons Moved from Its Position.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 26 -Two thousand people saw a wonderful achieve-ment of engineering skill at Holmesburg Junction on the New York division of the Pennsylvania railway to-day. Thirty-two men moved a distance of fifty feet the iron bridge, weighing 1,600 tons, that spans the Pennypack, and they accomplished the task in the remarkable time of eleven and one-half minutes. The ngineers of the road have been long making preparations for the work of today. Some time ago the company de-cided to build a four-arched stone bridge in place of the iron structure over the big creek. The iron bridge had to be moved west fifty feet that it might be used until the stone bridge is built and ready for

service.
Six weeks ago the men began the big undertaking with the building of trestle approaches to both sides of the creek at the point where the iron bridge was to find a new bed. The trestling had an average height of twenty-four feet, and is on a line with the grade of the old railroad. The timber of the western approach covered about 276 feet, while the eastern approach is 300 feet long. Piles were driven in the middle of the stream on which was reared a strong trestle-work lifty feet long and on a level with and continguous to the stone pier under the bridge. Trestles of the same length and height were then built on both banks of the creek and in a continuous line

from the stone abutments.

Every man was at his post, and the great throng of people was watching with eager interest when the whizz of the fast line was heard, and the train thundered over the bridge seven minutes late. As it dashed away Superintendent Ford gave the word to his army of laborers, and it was a seene of transitory animation as they to have a seene of transitory animation as they to have a seene of transitory animation. tion as they tore up rails and cut away the fastenings of the bridge. The bridge had no sooner been released than Mr. Mershon gave the signal, and the thirty-two men began to wind the "crabs." As the bridge began to slowly move, more men went on it pouring oll on the tallow-greased rails. Superintendent Crawford and the other officers had watches in their hands as the big iron structure moved calmly toward the end of the trestling. At one time the castern end began to lag, but it was only for a few moments, and soon the bridge slid over the rails to its resting place without a mishap and in the brief period of eleven and a half minutes, while a mighty cheer went up from the people. With lightning-like rapidity the gangs on both sides of the creek tore up and laid down frogs, switches, sleepers and shoved the rails to the new bed. They soon had the rails connected with the two tracks on the bridge. A half hour after the bridge had been cut loose a heavy construction train was run over the structure and at 12:19 the Philadelphia express dashed across.

New Things in the Fire-works Line. New York Evening Post: The new things in the fire-works line which are sold by large down-town dealers are numerous. For the small boy there are a number of extra large and extra noisy torpedoes, which are said not to be dangerous to the user, although exasperating to all hearers. From China come a lot of larger and consequently noisier firecrackers than have ever been in the country before. The ordinary fire-cracker is being sold in larger quantities every year. This is the only kind of fireworks not made in this country, it being absolutely impossible to come anywhere near the price they can be imported for. Two thousand four hundred fire crackers cost the retail dealer \$1, and cannot be made here for less than twice that amount. There are colored fire-fly wheels which send out white and vari-colored jets of flame, the colored tiger-lily, which revolves at a great rate of speed, and sends out tongues of flame, making it look like a gorgeous flower; falling leaf-lets, which send out a broad stream of silver and gold flakes, which last for some time; rockets which send forth all kinds of stars, figures, etc., in all the colors of the rainbow.

Leaches That Wax Fat on Blood. Jackson (Mich.) Patriot: We are often told that the tariff lowers prices. Was it not the tariff that changed the price of steel rails from \$35 a ton in 1885 to \$42 a ton in 1887? The tariff is \$17 a ton, and

in the fall of 1885 the manufacturers met, formed a combination to prevent competition, and resolved to put up the price The lawful result is an advance to the full extent of the tariff bounty voted them. For a year and a half, supported as they are by law, they have had a corner on the home market just as infamous as and more expensive than that of the coffee speculators. The advantage of the steel-rail gamblers is that they have the government back of them sustaining them. But for this they would soon go the way of the extortioners and be compelied to furnish their products at fair prices. At \$25 a ton they make a profit; at \$42 they become millionaires in a short time, and as they thus become richer the mass of the people who make them so out of their honest earnings necessarily become poorer. The tariff simply aids them in transferring the cash of the many to their own pockets.

Pozzoni s Complexion Powder produces a soft and beautiful skin. It combines every element of beauty and purity. Sold by druggists.