THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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BUSINESS LETTERS:

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas. } s. s.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending July 1, 1887, was as follows:

Saturday, June 25	14,260
Sunday, June 26	14,200
Monday, June 27	14,625
Tuesday, June 28	14,025
Wednesday, June 29	14,040
Thursday, June 30	14,020
Friday, July 1	13,925
Average	14,156

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of July, A. D. 1887.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

[SEAL.]

State of Nebraska, } ss
Douglas County. }

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 July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for September, 1886, 13,030 copies; for October, 1886, 12,989 copies; for November, 1886, 13,348 copies; for December, 1886, 13,237 copies; for January, 1887, 16,266 copies; for February, 1887, 14,198 copies; for March, 1887, 14,400 copies; for April, 1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1887, 14,227 copies; for June 1887, 14,147 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July A. D., 1887.

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

IT is comforting to know that the battle of Gettysburg was fought before the seige at St. Louis.

IF President Cleveland does not come west soon he may not be able to bring his high office with him.

MR. MELVILLE STONE, editor of the Chicago *News*, has been made a LL. D. The next we hear of Mr. Stone he will be wearing a white choker.

IS it not about time that Robert Garrett let some other fellow "deal" in that Baltimore & Ohio scheme? A change of "dealers" might produce a change in luck.

IT has been so long since Chicago has been honored by the presence of a great and honest man that the whole city turned out the other day to see Roscoe Conkling.

IT was in perfect accord with the eternal fitness of things that the Union Pacific oil room chief should appear in the courts as the defender of the official printing swindle.

WILL not Mr. Edison please attach his new apparatus for telegraphing from ship to ship to the messenger boy, so that his whereabouts may be discovered when he is wanted.

EX-GOVERNOR BULLOCK, of Georgia, thinks the republicans should nominate Rutherford B. Hayes for president. If nominated he believes he can be elected. Bullock did not divulge where he bought his apple jack.

IF there was no intention to try the starvation policy on the police force why did the council amend the ordinance proposed by Comptroller Goodrich so as to prevent a transfer from the special real estate fund to the police fund?

THE projectors of Omaha motor and cable roads should lose no time in getting land owners along their lines to erect cheap dwellings for wage-workers. That is the only way their cable and steam motors can be made to pay from the start.

MR. BLAINE, in future when he goes to Edinburgh, should take the precaution to have his hat checked so that the keepers at the gates may know the distinguished American, and he can gain admission to the city without having to await for some one to identify him.

MR. OSCAR J. HARVEY, the defaulting treasury clerk at Washington, formerly chief of the horse claims division, was planning a neat scheme to swindle the government out of about $50,000 on fraudlent vouchers. His prompt arrest makes it a "horse" on him.

IF Florida Jones was realy ambitious to take the throne as king of Bulgaria he lives again to see himself the victim of disappointment. Prince Ferdinand has taken possession of the throne, and it is to be hoped he will not suffer the fate of his immediate predecessor.

THE next distinguished American citizen to depart for the shores of England is the champion thugwump, Colonel John L. Sullivan. If there is any convenient way by which this invividual can be dropped over board, by all means let it be done with neatness and dispatch.

OMAHA needs one thousand cottages and cheap dwellings for workingmen this year. If our real estate exchange can induce any capitalist or syndicate to build these cottages on the line of the various motor and cable roads they will all be taken as fast as they are ready for occupancy.

EDITOR DORSHEIMER, of the New York *Star*, appeals to the hard working and poorly paid shop girls to contribute to the Grant fund 10 cents each. There should be a handsome monument erected to the memory of the great captain. But why does not Mr. Dorsheimer solicit something from the two hundred or more persons in that city whose wealth ranges from one to twenty millions each. Let the billionaires and millionaires who grew rich while Grant was saving the union do their duty and the deserving shall well tower o'er the grave where our hero lies buried.

Give Us Rapid Transit.

There is a growing demand in this country for a more rapid transit between the east and west. It is true there has been a gradual reduction in time since the time the roads crossing the continent were completed. Every year has brought forth a reduction of time, but it has not been reduced to anything what it should be, or should have been years ago. Strange as it may appear, there can be no good cause assigned why it is so. The greatest reduction in speed between the oceans is confined to but a small portion of the distance viz., between New New York and Chicago.

The mileage from New York to Chicago over the Pennsylvania road, which is the shortest, is about twice the distance it is from Chicago to Omaha; yet the time in transit is about the same. When taking into consideration that the Pennsylvania road traverses an unusually rough, and in some places a very mountainous country, where reverse curves are numerous and grades as steep as seventy feet, to the mile the speed maintained is in a measure marvelous. From Pittsburg to New York the mileage is about the same as from here to Chicago over the Northwestern road, and over one-half of the journey is made through the heart of the Allegehany mountains. Upon the other hand, the roads west of Chicago do not encounter the obstacles that some of the eastern roads do. There are no grades to speak of between Chicago and the Missouri river, and the tracks are as straight as the engineers could make them.

There is hardly a road west of Chicago that is not advertised as "steel railed, stone ballasted, and the best equipped railway in the world," to say nothing of other attractions in the shape of supurb dining cars, etc. The superiorty of the roads are not questioned; and when possessing all that is necessary to constitute a thoroughly equipped railway, there is little to be said in their favor, when the managers allow the eastern roads to discount them in speed. The American people are nothing if not enterprising, and the hundreds of thousands who daily ride upon railway trains seldom if ever find a train which furnishes the necessary and required rapid transit.

The rates of fare are uniform throughout the United States and the volume of traffic is almost, if not as great, between Omaha and Chicago as it is between Chicago and New York. There is no difference in the matter of competition. If the "Limited Express" is profitable on the eastern roads, why would it not be on the great trunk lines of the west. If a passenger train can be carried from Pittsburg to New York, through the mountains, a distance of about five hundred miles in less than eleven hours, can there be any valid reason given why the time in transit between Chicago and Omaha cannot be reduced from eighteen to at least ten hours?

Cleveland a Candidate.

It is reported from Washington that the president is beginning to talk quite freely concerning the campaign next year. He has evidently reached a degree of confidence in his renomination which has entirely dissipated his previous coyness when the subject was broached even by his most intimate friends.

There is no longer a doubt about his determination to stand for a renomination. Within the past few days he has very frankly stated that the suggestions of his friends, and correspondence from all parts of the country had pursuaded him to veto his first determination not to be a candidate for renomination. In the early part of last winter there was an attempt made at Washington upon the part of a number of disappointed democrats to create an antagonism against his renomination. Whatever there was of the organization it has long since disbanded, and the leaders of it are the most enthusiastic supporters of the president. There is every reason for belief at the present time that Governor Hill will so manipulate New York state politics so as to give Mr. Cleveland a solid delegation from that state in the convention. Mr. Cleveland, it appears, is in the possession of his usual amount of self-conceit. He is firm in the belief he can be the successful candidate against either Blaine or Sherman; but the man he most fears, and who he believes will grow into a formidable candidate, is General Phil Sheridan. It is a question of the gravest kind whether Mr. Cleveland can carry the state of New York against whomsoever the republicans may nominate, while those who are the loudest in their denunciations of him now will, when the time comes, be whipped into line. There is still another element who can not be counted on as giving him the support which will do him the most good. Mayor Hewitt, who controls the machinery of New York city politics, cannot be counted on as giving Mr. Cleveland the support which will, in all probability, by necessary to his election. Mayor Hewitt is not in harmony with Mr. Cleveland, either personally or politically. The battle-ground in New York state will be confined to New York City alone. It is not improbable that the result there will decide the election. Indiana will not be so important a state in the future as it has in the past. Whoever is elected must carry the state of New York. If the election were to take place to-morrow or a month from to-morrow, Mr. Cleveland would find himself a badly defeated candidate. From the controversy he has gotten into with the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, he cannot count on any support from that organization, which in itself is sufficiently formidable in New York to insure his defeat.

Talking Compromise.

Another democratic revenue reformer, Congressman Breckinridge, of Kentucky, has joined the as yet small circle of those who are disposed to compromise in order to secure a reduction of federal taxation and revenue. The Kentucky representative has reached the conclusion some time ago announced by Mr. Springer, acquiesced in by a few others, and qualifiedly accepted by Mr. Carlisle as one which it might become necessary for all to accede to, that to accomplish the reduction of taxation necessary to bring the revenue down to the requirements of the government a compromise will have to be made between the reformers and the tariff supporters. These latter, so far as this proposition is concerned, are simply the Randall contingent. The democratic revenue reformer in the next house of representatives will be called upon to make concessions only to the less than thirty democrats who will marshal under the standard of Samuel J. Randall. It is this minority which will dictate the terms, and which must be placated in order that anything can be done for reducing the revenue, unless it should happen that the refusal of this contingent to be reasonable would lead a sufficient number of republicans to vote with the reform element to enable them to carry through a fair compromise measure. This is not an entirely improbable occurrence, except from the point of view that the democrats will be indisposed to take a course from which the republicans might obtain any glory, while the latter, outside of the few committed to tariff revision, will be unwilling to do anything that will give the democrats an advantage. Very great caution in this respect is certainly to be exercised by both parties in the first session of the next congress. But the overwhelming importance of this question of revenue reduction may induce republicans whose constituencies are not wholly given over to protection to support a measure framed framed by codcessions from both sides, and there are undoubtedly enough of such to easily overcome the Randall faction should it become obstinate and threaten a further obstruction likely to defeat the necessary legislation.

The country has received no intimation from Mr. Randall or any one of his followers as to what course he will probably pursue, but no one expects he will be found to have changed his disposition. The truth is that the conditions surrounding him politically do not permit him to change. He must be what he is or be nothing. Randall in any other role than that which he has played and is expected to play would be inconsequential. He retains the control of his congressional district by virtue of the fact that he can be depended on to continue the work he has been doing, while his position has also given him a strong vantage ground with the democrats, and is likely to still do so notwithstanding the desire of some to thrust him to the rear or drop him out of consideration altogether. It is not to be expected, therefore, that Mr. Randall will surrender anything if he can hold his faction together, and as most of them are similarly situated with himself there isn't much room for doubt on this point. If there are any deserters they will be such as can be bought off by the promise of being otheswise provided for in the event of failure before their constituents.

There cannot, then, be much hope for a fair compromise revenue measure that must depend for success upon the Randall faction. What is the probability of such a measure obtaining sufficient republican votes to pass? At present it does not appear to be very good. There are not to exceed perhaps a dozen who could now be safely designated to support such a measure, but the pressure for revenue reduction will be greater opon the next congress than ever before, and it will not be surprising to find the number of republicans willing to accept tariff revision along with the abandonment of a part at least of excise taxation considerably larger in the next congress than in the last. The sentiment of the country has been undergoing a change on this subject, and the people are becoming tired of the trifling and the sophistries of politicians. Those representatives who are not shrewd enough to see this, and to govern themselves accordingly, will in many instances be made wiser when they again ask the endorsement of their constituents.

THE labor troubles, which for the last month have seriously retarded building enterprise in Omaha and indirectly have had unfavorable effect upon the retail trade, are happily about at an end. Labor strikes in the midst of the building season are always disastrous to all parties concerned, no matter which of the contending parties comes off victorious. The contractors are damaged by delays of construction while mechanics and laborers kept idle during the season when they should be at work, absolutely lose what they fail to earn. It is to be hoped that the adjustment reached between contractors and their disaffected employes will be on a basis of live and let live. Fair wages and good work should go hand in hand.

Other Lands Than Ours.

Mr. Gladstone has made few efforts during his great career that will redound more to his history than his splendid appeal in the house of commons on Thursday night for the postponement of the third reading of the crimes bill. It was a logical and eloquent plea against this measure which was made more impressive by the commonplace reply of Balfour, and although it may have no effect upon the purpose of the British ministry, it will make the Irish cause stronger with unprejudiced people the world over. But it will not prevent the consummation of tory injustice toward Ireland. The plan of the government so far as the crimes bill is concerned will be carried out. What may ensue cannot now be safely predicted. Among the interesting incidents of the week in England, which affords a curious example of the English governmental system, was the discussion in the house of commons on Tuesday night of the case of a young woman who had been arrested by the police on the charge of being an improper character. It seemed that in this the police were in error, the woman being of pure repute, and the government, represented by the home secretary, having sustained the police, was defeated by the vote of the house. So much consequence was attached to this result that the ministers held a private consultation, and it has been expected that the house secretary would be compelled to resign. Probably in no other country could such a circumstance as the mistaken arrest of a woman involve a parliamentary controversy ending with putting in jeopardy the official position of a government minister, but perhaps Englishmen will point with pride to the event as illustrating the jealousy with which English law protects individual character and reputation.

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Turkey having declined to sigd the proposed agreement with England regarding Egypt, which she was to have done on last Monday, it becomes an interesting question what course England will now pursue in the matter. It is intimated that neither party was anxious that the agreement should be accepted, but this view is not quite warranted by the course that has been pursued and the evident solicitude of the English diplomatic representatives who framed the agreement. It may be, as claimed, that England would derive no great advantage from the treaty, while its failure, if it shall finally fail, will enable her to say to the interested powers that she is no longer under any obligations to listen to any appeals for withdrawal from Egypt. It is certainly significant that the failure of the sultan to sign the treaty appears to have excited no special interest in government circles in England, notwithstanding the statement of Salisbury in the house of lords that the signing would certainly take place at the designated time. The latest advices, however, are to the effect that England has not withdrawn her pressure upon the porte, bnt that future overtures for an agreement must come from the latter source. The situation of Turkey in this matter must be an extremely perplexing one to her statesmen, but they are used to it.

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While Russia is extending her power in Central Asia, England is making little headway against her. The Afghans are unruly and rebellious, but show no disposition to welcome England as an ally either against their own sovereign, the ameer, or the Russian. Both Russia and England are intent upon getting what they term scientific military frontiers without any regard for the intervening states. England fixed her frontier some years ago to include Candahar, but in 1882 this city was restored to the ameer, probably because it was too costly and dangerous to maintain it. It is important strategically, because it commands the passes leading over the ranges that separate India from the Hilmend basin of Afghanistan. To the ordinary judgment it would appear that the work of England in railway building is really smoothing the way for the Russian advance to India. The barrier ranges which now impede the movement of her troops, would be equally obstructive to the Russians. Why should she tunnel and open them for the sake of holding an Afghan town of no earthly use to her? Jealousy of Russia and greed of annexation can alone explain her action. For the defence of India it is absurd to fight among Afghan hills and deserts, far from her natural base of supplies. Suppose Russia does seize Afghanistan? It will always cost more than the country is worth to hold it. In such contests the winner is the loser.

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The project for the abrogation of the concordat in France is at psesent being favorably discussed by a majority of the committee of the chamber of deputies appointed to study the question of the separation of church and state. A concordat is a treaty, an agreement entered into by the pope with a secular prince of government touching certain points of ecclesiastical disciplin. The name is said to have been used in 1418, referring to the stipulations entered into by Martin V and the governments of England, France and Germany. A similar arrangement between Calixtus II and the Emperor Henry V in 1122 is regarded as the fundamental law of the church in Germany. The concordat of August 18, 1855, between Rome and Austria, by which much of the liberty of the Austrian church was given up to the Papacy, is the most famous concordat of this generation. It was virtually nullified in 1868 by the Austro-Hungarian legislature. The concordat between Napoleon Bonaparte and Pius VII, signed at Paris in 1792, was, however, by far the most famous of these agreements. It re-established the Catholic religion and the Papal authority in France, and in effect made Napoleon the head of the Gallican church, as the bishops were to receive their appointments from him and their investitures from the pope. The provisions of this concordat were, however, well nigh nullified by the concordat with Louis XVIII, made in 1817. Napoleon's successors waived their rights to control the doings and writings of the French bishops, and the church in France again became an independent landed proprietor. In 1879 and again in 1882 unsuccessful efforts were made to abrogate the concordat.

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The recent floods in a portion of China have reduced the inhabitants of the flooded districts to a condition of pitiable suffering. One of our vice-consuls reports to the state department that during a trip made through those districts he relieved 196 people. He found the natives generally living on the bran and chaff of a large species of grass grown for feeding cattle. Some were reduced to eating chopped grass, moistened with water or baked in cakes, while others fed on leaves and seeds of weeds gathered in the fields. In some of the villages fully one-half the dwellings had been washed away, and the inhabitants were huddled together in the few remaining huts. The deaths from starvation have been very numerous. The Chinese as a rule are very indifferent to human life, and in all probability the idea of succoring these poor, starving, homeless creatures never entered the heads of those around or near them, who might have relieved them. They simply left them to their fate, perfectly careless as to whether they starved to death or not, or what became of them. But even if they had desired to keep them, none but those living in their immediate vicinity could have rendered them much assistance, on account of the slowness and difficulty of intercommunication. On the network of canals and on the river transit is easy and comparatively rapid, by means of boats propelled by oars and sails; but beyond that it is very tedious and attended with all sorts of obstacles.

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AN international exhibition is to be held at Glasgow during the summer of 1888. The guarantee fund already exceeds £240,000, and is being increased. The objects of the exhibition, as stated in the prospectus, are "to promote and foster industry, science and art by inciting the inventive genius of our people to still further development in arts and manufactures; and to stimulate commercial enterprise by inviting all nations to exhibit their products both in the raw and finished state." Examples of the manufactures of Glasgow and the surrounding districts—chemical, iron, and other mineral products, engineering, shipbuilding, electrical and scientific appliances, and textile fabrics—will be shown; and similar and more varied exhibits may be expected from other parts of Great Britain and from the continent. Promises of support have also been received from America, India, the Canadian, Australian, Cape, and other colonies. The site, which has been granted by the Glasgow corporation, extends to sixty acres, and the buildings will cover about ten acres.

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It seems to be a pretty general impression that, in the next war in Europe, dynamite, melanite and other destructive chemical compounds will play an important part in battles and mining and defensive operations. But the frequent accidents attending the handling of these explosives suggest that they may be more destructive to those who use them than to an enemy. A few days ago a dynamite cartridge exploded among a party of sappers and miners at a town in Hungary and killed twenty-seven men and wounded forty-eight others. The danger of such accidents as this will make soldiers timid in handling the new agents, and may force them to be abandoned.

IF Postmaster General Vilas expects to occupy the second place on the next national democratic ticket with Mr. Cleveland he should first see that General Bragg is comfortably fixed with a postoffice. Bragg does not love Vilas for the friends he has made.

PERSONALITIES.

It is thought Jay Gould has been squeezing Cyrus Field. They are both famous huggers.

George MacDonald, who has eleven children, is the author of "Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood.

S. G. W. Benjamin has written about almost everything of the Shah's except his corns.

Achmed Ben Amar, the Algerian lion slayer, has killed over 200 of the kings of beasts.

Well-to-do widows in Yuba county, Cal., remember with complacency that Mrs. Hugg is their deputy assessor.

Senator Cullom's daughter is ranked among the beauties of Washington; "a tall, slender blonde, with a face like those seen in portraits of the Madonna."

Craig Tolliver's right name was Tallaferro, and he came from a reputable Virginia family.

Myron Whitney, the well-known singer, is with his family at Long Pond, Mass., for the summer.

Bishop Taylor is called by the African chiefs of his missionary diocese "Old-White-Man-Well-Digger-and-Long-Walker."

Senator Colquitt who is likely to succeed Secretary Lamar as secretary of the interior, is an enthusiastic temperance man. He believes in nothing but water for the interior.

General Albert Pike, a poet, soldier, and grand commander of the southern jurisdiction of Free Masons, spends his time in his library translating the Sanscrit books of Veda.

Mrs. Langtry celebrated the queen's jubilee by taking out naturalization papers preparatory to becoming an American citizen. Mary Anderson, however, has become an Englishman.

Mrs. James Brown Potter is a poser. You can buy her photographs taken in 140 different attitudes. None of them, however, include the attitude necessary in sewing on her husband's trouser-buttons or doing up his other shirt.

Adjutant General Drum is a man of medium height, about sixty years of age and not at all distinguished in appearance. He is, it is said an Englishman by birth. He entered the army way back in the fifties. He is a strict disciplinarian, brusque in speech and manner.

An old army officer, speaking to George Alfred Townsend about Secretary Endicott, recently, said: "The present secretary a good deal represents an old bottle of perfumery which had been lost in a very genteel drug store. He does not know much about anything, but desires to be a gentleman."

Tom Cook, of Mt. Vernon, Ala., now seventy-eight years of age, was in the famous charge of the light brigade at Balaklava, and loves to talk of the "high black mare," whom he credits with saving his life. Cook was also a guard at Buckingham palace at the coronation of Queen Victoria.

Mrs. Cleveland, it is said, prefers Mrs. Vilas to the other matrons of the cabinet. This is to a great extent owing to the fact that Mrs. Vilas is the youngest of the cabinet wives. She is a quiet, even-tempered woman, very pleasing in personal appearance, and not unlike Mrs. Cleveland in character. A strong friendship has grown up between the two.

Nearly two centuries and a half ago a Herr Rahmsauer arrived in North Carolina. Some of his descendents are still living near Fort Worth, in Texas. "I found," writes a gentleman who recently had occasion to look them up, "that the family name had undergone the following changes: Ramsaur, Ramser, Ramsir, Sirram, Ram, Sheep, Lamb."

James Russell Lowell is in England and has been the guest of Gladstone. The author of "Biglow Papers" retains his popularity at home and abroad. He is a sort of connecting link between America and England. It is a matter of doubt among many whether he loves England or America most devotedly. He, however ought to be heard in his own behalf, and he protests that while he admires England and respects her as his mother country, that his love is for the United States.

The Best.

Detroit, Mich., Dash.

Decidedly the best daily paper between Chicago and San Francisco is the Omaha BEE. It is a newspaper in every sense of the word, and it keeps up with the onward progress of the times. It costs a mint of money to run the BEE, and its columns show that no niggardly hand deals it out. The genial smile of Edward Rosewater is a constant certificate that it pays.

A "Blushing" Beauty.

Humphrey Independent.

The Omaha BEE has just celebrated its sixteenth year. Sweet sixteen, a blushing and developing age. We have noticed the maturing of the waist and form of the BEE, and if anybody is desirous of seeing the blushing, all they need to do is to monkey with its "business end."

The Glasticutus of the Lobby.

Plattsmouth Journal.

George N. Crawford, an extinct politician of the railroad stripe, calling himself a "democrat," demonstrated the inspiration of the war on Van Wyck in his testimony before the Union Pacific commission. He said the object of keeping the democrats united as a party for a party candidate was solely to defeat Van Wyck in the interest of the railroads. In other words, the Union Pacific and B. & M. railroads used the democratic contingent in the legislature to pull their chestnuts out of the fire. He was under pay of the Union Pacific railroad—just as John M. Thurston, Charley Manchester, Paul Vandervoort and others were. The republican conspirators worked on the republicans while he and Charley Green worked on the democrats, to defeat Van Wyck and honest railroad legislation. That was their aim, and the railroads footed the bills. The eyes of the people will be opened some time to their scheming villainy.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

Patriotic grand openings are corked for an indefinite period.

Ex-Senator Van Wyck is booked for a speech at Wayne, September 1.

The hay kings of Schuyler are harvesting the crop and expect a profitable one.

The city of Norfolk expects to wiggle along with $4,000 the present fiscal year.

Lightning struck a venerable hen in front of a house at Gilmore and pounded her into the consistency of a spring chicken.

The contracts for the construction of the Burlington bridge at Nebraska City have been let. The piers will be granite and the superstructure steel.

Wahoo appears to be suffering from an overdose of Holly direct pressure in the matter of an exclusive waterworks franchise. The Wahoo valley is said to be creased with howls of indignation and denunciations of Pennsylvania log rolling.

The Nebraska City council is unable to agree on the amount of bonds to be voted for paving and sewers, and thus buries the hope of progress for an indefinite period. The mossbacks of the town are jubilant.

Duke Thompson, the artful bachelor of arts, declares that "Hastings has a real curiosity. There resides in this city a lady who has been married about eight months and she asserts positively that she has never told her husband an untruth, and she believes that he has never told her one little lie. This beats anything yet on record in this line."

A Wymore woman accused of "ruining" a man, was invited to leave the town by a bunch of ferocious regulators, with tar and feathers as the penalty for non-compliance. The woman, however, did not shriek for mercy or tear her hair. She just laid in a supply of powder and buckshot, barred her door, and sent word to the regulators to come on. At last accounts they hadn't come, and now it is said that the letter was only a joke, any way. They published the letter of warning with great flourish, but have not written anything since the woman replied to their invitation to leave.

Iowa Items.

The prohibitionists will meet in state convention in Des Moines on the 14th inst.

The Second Iowa cavalry will hold its third reunion at Muscatine on the 12th of October.

The internal revenue receipts in the Davenport district for June amounted to $63,407.70.

Over 34,000 books were drawn from the Burlington public library for the year ended July 1.

Plans have been drawn for a $25,000 hotel at Ottumwa. Colonel Ballingall will furnish the wherewith.

Prophet Foster declares that to avoid the rainy season it will be well to hold county fairs from September 27 to 30 or October 2 to 5. The last period, however, will be very cool weather, and the September dates may be the best. The weather will be very unfavorable for fairs from September 17 to 19, as that will be a period of rains and bad storms. October 6 to 12 will also be unfavorable. The next best dates will be September 3 to 6 and 9 to 12.

Dakota.

Ex-Governor Pierce will probably accept the presidency of the Grand Forks university.

Secretary Dan Scott reports a big list of entries for the Sioux Falls races, July 18, 19 and 20.

Nearly 1,500 Beadle county voters have petitioned for a submission of the local option question—nearly 600 more names than the law requires.

The defalcation and flight of the treasurer of Jerauld county, D. T., is attributed to convival associations. The Jerauld County Journal says: "His generosity was his ruin."

The Milwaukee road north from Madison is being extended at the rate of two miles a day and connections with the Hastings & Dakota at Bristol will be made in a short time. It is now generally understood that Madison will be division headquarters.

The Bee at a Revival

The hymn published by the BEE a few weeks ago has been doing good missionary work. Founded on a touching incident which occurred in an Omaha Y. M. C. A. meeting and written by our home poet, Lu B. Cake, the hymn found its way into the hands of the accomplished Mrs. T. D. Wallace, wife of the Presbyterian pastor at Hannibal, Mo. The great revival conducted by Evangelist Cole was in progress, and the gifted lady sang it with such effect that it was taken up by the crowds at the tabernacle and did much good. Although one of our busy business men, Mr. Cake's pen is helping to make Omaha known in song and story, while the BEE continues its moralizing influence near and far.

OMAHA'S POKER HAND.

By Lu B. Cake.

'Twas on the western prairie,
They all sat down, they did,
M. Appolis, K. City,
And O. Maha, the kid.

The former were old players,
The last a "greeney" yet,
But when the cards were shuffled,
O. took a hand, you bet.

O. lost a little money,
Until the run was caught,
Then braced the game a little,
And dealt to take the pot.

M. bet big mills and waterfalls,
K. many a railroad line;
O. modestly put down some chips,
All cattle, grain and swine.

M. winked at K., and K. at M.,
And called the modest O.;
Then reached to rake the pot they pooled,
So sure they'd won, you know.

"Hold on," said O, "You've got good hands,
But mine is better still:
I've got four kings—here's Hammond, Swift,
Our Fowler, and King Phil.

Size of Dairy Cattle.

There is a madness in the blood of the great mass of farmers in regard to the size of dairy cows, and this madness is contributed to, in a great degree, by many breeders, avers Mr. W. D. Hoard, of Wisconsin, in the Dairyman. The question of size and weight is what has ruined the Short-horn and a great portion of the Devons as profitable dairy cows, and many breeders of Holsteins and Guernseys are following in the same track.

It is a vicious notion and one that we are convinced has no reference whatever to that quality that makes a cow profitable as a dairy animal. On the contrary, size and weight beyond a certain economic measure is as sure a handicap to a dairy cow as it is to a race horse. Then again size and weight must be supported and if the cow is larger and heavier than is needed for dairy performances, this support of the extra weight becomes at the end of eight years a heavy item of expense.

This applies with great force to cows that are kept for butter-making.

We believe that in the dairy, as well as the beef animal, there is a certain economic standard of size, below which or above which it is not best to go. The profit of a cow in the making of butter must always be considered in connection with live weight. The food an animal eats is divided every day, according to the necessities of the animal, into three classifications: 1. The food for growth or the making of new bone and tissue. 2. The food for the support of the bone and tissue already made or to supply the waste. 3. The food of production, which in cattle finds expression in three ways: The labor of the ox, the solids in milk, and surplus flesh. Now in butter-making we get no returns from the food expended until, in a mature cow, the question of support is first satisfied, and the cost of daily support is usually from 2½ to 3 per cent of the live weight, where the value of the food is reduced to the same standard as good hay. With heifers the food is drawn upon, first for growth and second for support, before any can be expended in production.

This evidently is one reason why the milk of heifers is so deficient in butter fat in comparison with older cows.

Now to support a hundred or five hundred pounds more weight than we need, say for eight years, at an expense of 2½ to 3 per cent of that weight in food daily, is a big expense. It is absolute waste. Bates, the great English Short-horn breeder, found that the same principle applied in the production of beef, and he went to wark to reduce his Short-horns to the most economic standard of weight. The same craze for more size without due reference being had to economy of production is seen in our American breeding of draft horses. It is size, size, size everywhere, and certain French writers aver that we are destroying the real effectiveness of the Percheron horse in our blind rage for size. The Dairyman is very confident that this same vicious notion is doing that work for our dairy cattle.

Let us select our cows as we do our statesmen, for talent not size. Let us breed toward the establishment of an heredity for dairy production, and size will regulate itself. This logic applies to all breeds alike that come forward and claim attention as profitable butter producers. The first sharp practical question with the butter dairyman is—"How much butter can I get out of a given amount of food and care?" and the second is—"Where is the breed of cows that will take that food, and care, and work it up into butter most economically?" In catering to the necessities of the butter dairymen breeders will find themselves, more each year, compelled to build their cattle to suit the demand. The machine, whether it be a cow or a churn, must be so construed as to do dairy work at the least dairy expense.

The Outlook For Woolens.

Boston Commercial Bulletin: In a month the samples of new woolen fabrics for summer wear will be before the clothing trade. It is eminently desirable that agents should not force goods on a sensitive market, but it is doubtful if they are able to restrain their salesmen beyond the 1st of August.

The influence of foreign competition, as last year, is likely to be very keenly felt, though not in the same direction. Last year England flooded us with cheap worsteds. This year she will attempt to repeat the programme with cheviots. The goods market at Bradford, England, has ruled dull this spring, the purchasing of worsteds for America having fallen off to a marked degree. During the last fortnight, however, there has been some improvement, which was probably due to American orders for yarn, filed during the days when, owing to the dull opening of the London wool sales, prices of yarn fell below 60 cents, the low duty limit.

Already English agents for worsteds and cheviots have been in our markets showing goods at last year's prices. Their worsteds have not met with much success, but the cheviots have been ordered quite freely, the medium grades at prices ranging about $1.50, being the favorites.

In our own country the conditions are favorable to a most successful season. The last six month have been a most trying period to the dealers in woolen goods for men's wear. Never has there been more haggling for claims and allowances with cancellations of orders. The mills for the most part have met the dull market with decreased production, especially the manufacturers of fine cassimeres and worsteds. The season may be termed a suuccess as far as satinets and and cheviots are concerned. The situation in light-weight goods, however, is far different. Clothiers are absolutely stripped of their socks, nor in the larger distriquting markets are there to be found the familiar job lots of light weight fabrics which are usually picked up by close buyers before the opening of the season. With light stocks of cloths and a firm market for wool an advance would be a moral certainty were it not that the tariff on foreign goods is levied by weight, the market reduction on the duty on cloths for spring wear increasing the imports materially.

As both foreign cheviots and worsteds have alike been opened at last year's figures, an advance in the price of domestic goods is impracticable. The raw material for cheviots, however, is much higher than at this time a year ago, and even line wools show a slight advance, as the following tables show:

	July 1, 1887.	July 1, 1886.
Georgia wool	32c	27c
Kentucky ¾ blood combing	34c	28c
Choice fine Texas	25@26c	24@25c
Ohio delaine	37c	34c
Ohio XX	35c	31c

Hemmed in between foreign competition and high wool the American manufacturer is driven of necessity towards cheapening his product, and some mills have already set to work on that basis. This course means poorer fabrics at the same list price, and implies an increase in the use of flocks, shoddy, waste and stuffing of all kinds. As most of the mills are changing a large part of their machinery from fine goods to cheviots, which are evidently to be the leading fabrics, this practice is less noticeable than it would be if the clothing trade called for a fine finished cassimere.

According to the present conditions new light weight will open early and sell freely at about last year's quotations, though the standard will probably be lowered in many cases. Cheviots will again be desirable stock and but a moderate amount of fine cassimeres and worsteds will be wanted. Foreign competition is likely to be felt, but not so severely as last year. The possibilities of of a heavy inroad of foreign goods may be increased or diminished any day by a turn in the London wool sales. At present the English wool markets are very firm, which is unfavorable to extensive exporting of woolens to this country.

The Champion Piano Pounder.

The man in India who played the piano for 23¾ consecutive hours must hide his diminished head. The top record is no longer his. One Napoleon Bird, of Stockport, England, in keeping it up for 25 hours, was not, unlike the Indian, allowed at meal times to play with one hand while he fed himself with the other. Bird sucked ice, although his wife occasionally dosed him with chicken, toast, brandy and beer. He used two stools, and for relief changed from one to the other. Occasionally he sang to lighten the tedium, and frequently he operated a triangle with his left foot. To draw his eyes from the keyboard a mirror was hung in front of him so that he could see all that was going on behind. His muscles were stiff during the twenty-third hour, but this wore off. He modestly attributes his success, not to expertness in fingering, but to a determination to stick. Yet we think it was due to the fact that for twelve years past he has been playing accompaniments to a party of Japanese performers known as Tannaker's. Nothing could tire a piano player who can accompany Japs for a dozen years and not go crazy.

The liver and kidneys must be kept in good condition. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a great remedy for regulating these organs.