OMARA OFFICE, NO. 914 AND 916 FARNAM STREET. NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 65, TRIBERS BUILDING. WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513 FOURTEENTH STREET.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE. 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,

CORRESPONDENCE:

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. Bworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Pfiblishing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee
for the week ending July 8, 1887, was as
follows: lay,July 2.....14,150

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn,

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, 12,089 copies; for November, 1886, 13,337 copies; for December, 1886, 13,337 copies; for Danuary 1887, 16,296 copies; for February, 1887, 14,198 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.

INFANT mortality in the large cities of the east is the most deplorable consequence of the prevailing hot weather. The mortuary records have been alarmingly swelled in the past week.

THE concentration of wealth in this country is strongly exhibited by the fact that within a few days past the number of holders of United States bonds have been reduced from 60,000 to 39,000.

Now that the bricklayers and carpenters have resumed work, Omaha will see her new business blocks leap skyward and the building boom will surpass anything over seen here during any previous

THE Hon. Roscoe Conkling did not indulge in an elaborate address before the Grant club of Chicago, but what he did say had something of the old ring about it, including a few touches of his peculiar sarcasm, which those who heard it could have had no difficulty in applying. Mr. Conkling is matchless in his way.

From present indications it would appear that Senator Sherman is to encounter more serious opposition in Ohio than he found in the Chicago conventions of 1880 and 1884. Governor Foraker is himself and candidate for vice-president, and hopes to be placed on the ticket with Blaine-hence his opposition to Sherman

THE flag enthusiasts at Richmond, Va. who desire the American flag "amended" and the stars and bars made a part of the national banner should be bored for the simples, or carted off to an insane asylum. This brilliant idea as conceived by the secretary of state is the most convincing argument that the fool-killer has neglected the greatest opportunity of his

THE county commissioners are puzzled how they can get the Florence cut off extension of the Northwestern road on the assessment roll. It is the duty of the state board of equalization to compel the Northwestern or St. Paul & Omaha managers to return that portion of their line for taxation, and if it has been pmitted, either accidentally or otherwise, the board should take some action to have it placed on the state and county assessment roll.

THE investigation being prosecuted by Senator Cockrell into the condition of business in the government departments is being justified by results. Some interesting facts have been brought to light, among others that the financial clerk of the patent office receives money and conflucts a partial banking business with attorneys and with cierks in the departments without being accountable to any one, and without being required to submit his books or accounts to the inspection of anyone. How long this loose practice has existed is not stated, but it is an anomaly that ought not to be allowed to go on a day beyond the time when a stop can practically be put it.

THE alleged interview with Jefferson Davis where he is credited with saying that the old war governor of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, had freed from the state penitentiary the worst and most flaring criminal to kill Davis, for which Curtin would pay \$10,000, will hardly be believed. Governor Curtin was not then nor is he now that kind of a man. He was too brave and honorable to resort or give countenance to anything of the kind. While there may have been many threats upon the life of the confederate president, it is safe to say they were not thought of by Governor Curtin. Governor Curtin did all he could to put down the rebellion, but he was not the man to encourage assassination.

No state in the union is more barbarous and brutal in the treatment of its convicts than Georgia, and although the cruel system pursued there has been many times exposed and denounced, it seems that no improvement has taken place. Recent exposures show that the convicts are treated in the most inhuman manner, the idea apparently being that a criminal has not the slightest claim to any humane consideration. The lease system is in vogue, and is in a large degree responsible for the cruelties and privations to which the convicts are subected. Governor Gordon has declared ancompromisingly against this system. and public opinion is rapidly forming in the same direction. A system that fosters brutality and barbarism ought to go.

cerned, can be heartily commended for general emulation.

Successful Arbitration.

The strike which for the past tw

months has paralyzed the building inter-

ests of Chicago has ended, and it is ex-

material aid to the master ma-

sons' association during the contest.

The bricktayers' union having been in

formed of the rejection of its demand, a

strike was immediately ordered. Over

four thousand bricklayers were thrown

out of work, and when building ceased

thousands of other workmen became

idle, the total number affected being

about 12,000. A vigorous warfare was

kept up on both sides. There were daily

meetings, a large expenditure of oratory

in which the respective rights of the

parties to the issue and the relations of

capital and labor were discussed, while

there was a constant flow of addresses

and proclamations to the public.

The feeling became very strong, and

for weeks both sides manifested the

most obstinate and uncompromising

temper. "No surrender and no com-

promise," was the war cry of

both parties. Fighting cannot continue

always, however, and brave words "but-

ter no parsnips," The president of the

union one day sent a letter to the master

masons' association proposing the ap-

pointment of an arbitration committee.

the first step having been taken by the

former in appointing five members of the

union to represent it in such a committee.

The proposition was tabled by the master

masons' association. This gave the

union a fair opportunity to create public

sympathy in its favor, which it pro-

ceeded to do with commendable skill.

Finally it rescinded the resolution de-

manding a Saturday pay day, and

union having asked for arbitration

and withdrawn the demand which pri-

marily caused all the trouble, the master

masons' association was put into the po-

sition of having to accept arbitration or

continue the lockout, and after some de-

liberation it concluded to adopt the

former alternative, A committee was

the 4th instant and held daily sessions

until a satisfactory arrangement was

reached on last Friday afternoon.

The report of the committee

recognizes the hardships and priva-

tion consequent upon the strike

and admits the existence of mutual

interests between the employers and em-

ployes, which it should be the aim of

both to conserve. Finding the main

cause of trouble in the efforts of the sep-

arate organizations to lay down arbi-

and which should be regulated only by

both organizations by some species of

joint action, the committee submitted a

and determine all differences and griev-

ances. It was decided that eight hours

should constitute a day's work and that

Tuesday should continue as pay

day. In reference to this last mat-

ter the report says it was not

considered of vital importance, while one

of the arguments in its favor was that it

had worked more beneficially to the

workmen and their families than the

Saturday pay day. Under the new ar-

rangement the "walking delegate" has

been shorn of some dignity and a good

deal of authority, while the arbitrary

powers of the other officials are reduced

or taken away. The committee's report

was promptly adopted by the union and

subsequently by the Master Masons' asso-

This is a distinct and notable triumph

of the principles of arbitration

which cannot be too earnestly

commended to the attention of

employers and workmen. It gives re

newed illustration of what can be accom-

plished in this way where men will allow

themselves to lay aside their passions and

their arbitrary desires and deal ration-

ally, frankly and justly with the differ

ences or grievances that separate them.

There is hardly any issue so serious that

men cannot reach a satisfactory arrange-

ment of it if they will discuss it intelli-

gently, dispassionately, and in a proper

spirit of mutual concession. This is not

a new theory, but the lesson of experi-

ence, and it is most astonishing

that this experience has thus far

really counted for so little. The

misfortune connected with the trouble in

Chicago was that it required two months'

of strife, involving a vast pecuniary loss

to all engaged in it, injury to other inter-

ests, and great damage to the prosperity

of the whole community, to bring about

what might have been accomplished, had

the proper spirit prevailed, at the end of

the first week of the strike, or, better

still, recourse to arbitration when the is-

sue was presented might have prevented

the strike. It is not necessary that war

should be commenced before arbitration

can be instituted. There is every reason

to expect that a long period of cordial and

profitable relations will now be

maintained between the employing

masons and the bricklayers of Chicago

to the common and general advantage.

There will doubtless be a growth of mu-

tual respect and confidence, which will

be good for both. The example so far as

the success of the arbitration is con-

ciation.

declared the strike off.

Good Business Work. pected that to-day building operations in The evidence seems to be conclusive that city will be generally resumed. The that the administration of the pension bureau by Commissioner Black has been conflict practically had its inception on careful, prudent and in the lines of good business principles. The facts for the layers' union passed a resoulution depast year show that a great deal of work mading payment for their labor on Saturday every two weeks, instead of was accomplished, comparing most favorably with that of any previous year since Tuesday as had been the practice. The employers asked for time to consider the the bureau was established, and it must be remembered in any comparison that unexpected proposition. The argument in some directions this work every year of the men in support of their demand grows more perplexing and difficult. was that they could make purchases to Twentytwo years have elapsed since the better advantage on Saturday than on Tuesday, and that they required close of the war, and it is easy to see that the money to take their families the difficulty of establishing claims for pensions has very greatly inout for recreation and amusement on Sunday. The employers recreased. When, therefore, the fact is stated that the original allowances of the jected the demand on the ground that it bureau last year were larger by five would entail hardship on the small conthousand than for any previous year, it tractors, whose business did not warrant them in employing bookkeepers, and makes a most creditable showing for the they could not make out the pay roll in work of the bureau, particularly when it can also be said that the requirements time to pay on Saturday. The union suggested a plan to avoid this difficulty, in all other directions were fully met and a great deal of business that had but the master masons speedily resolved that having for years yielded to demands been in arrears was disposed of. Only excellent system, thorough discipline, which they regarded as absurd or burand the exaction from every employe of densome they would submit no further. the bureau of a full and faithful per-They determined to fight the union, and formance of duty could have achieved a meeting of the various trades engaged these results, and it is conceded that in the building line was called with a Commissioner Black has required all view to making common cause. This these conditions. was accomplished, the other trades agreeing to give their moral and

Another interesting fact, and one probably without precedent, is that of the appropriations for the expenses of the bureau, salaries, etc., there is a balance of \$75,000 to be turned back into the treasury. So that not only has more work been done by the bureau than in preceding years, but at considerable less cost to the people. This has involved less leisure and liberty to those retained in the service, the number of whom was fewer last year than in the previous year, but the country has not heard of anyone resigning because of overwork. It is very likely that some of the old employes of the bureau have found the new order of things, which requires them to put in their time at work, and to be at their post of duty when there is no legitimate reason for being elsewhere, somewhat grinding and oppressive, in contrast with former conditions, but they do not run away from it. It is furthermore to be said to the credit of the bureau that there are no longer delays in forwarding the drafts of pensioners who now receive them promptly at the time due. This is a departure which the great majority of pensioners know how to appreciate. There is no other bureau in which system and promptness are more necessary, or in which carlessness and delay would work greater embarrassment, to those dependent on it, than in the pension bureau, and the present commissioner is to be commended for showing an adequate appreciation of this.

The Texas Train Robber.

The fact that "necessity is the mother of invention" is being very forciably demonstrated at the present time in the state of Texas. The Lone Star state it seems is about the only state where the business of train robbing is being carried on at the old stand. There was a time when the train robber would quail in the presence of long hair, a brace of pistols, and an Arkansas toothpick, such as was formed consisting of five members of the fashion in Texas some years ago; but each organization, and this joint comsince the march of civilization has mittee selected Judge Tuley as umpire. brought to that state a law abiding pop-The arbitrators met on the morning of ulation, it does not seem to have driven the train robber completely beyond the borders of the state. The state authorities, together with the presidents of the railroads, have agreed upon a plan by which the train robber will have to go. The governor will appoint eight trusty trainmen of each passenger train operated in the state, who will be sworn in as state rangers vested with an authority of rangers of the regular force. These men will be thoroughly equipped with the most improved implements of trary rules for the regulation of matters warfare, the expense to be borne by the which were of joint interest and concern, railways. It will be rather a picturesque scene to see eight strapping rangers, bedecked with all the trappings of war, alight from either side of a train as it project for the institution of a joint rolls into a station, to stand guard while standing committee with power to hear the passengers are being discharged and

taken on. With the usual excitement incident to Texas train robbery might it not be a good idea for the roads to construct iron cars made round something after the style of a revolving tort, on the inside of which, can be mounted guns similar to those used on war ships. Let this car be placed in front of the engine where the rangers will be in plain view of the robbers, and before the latter can have time to take possession of the train the rangers can do their deadly work. If the robbers could always be relied upon in attacking a train as the newsboys of New York do a street car. the gun car would work admirably. If it is the custom of the Texas robber to first get into the car with the passengers before he reveals his identity then, of course an armed ranger at either door

will become a necessity. The country will wait with patience and fortitude the result of this modern. and necessary Texas invention. If it is a success a new era will have dawned upon

that great state. IF Post Master General Vilos would have a host of friends in this section to aid him in securing the nomination for vice president, he should lose no time in giving to the people of this part of the country a decent postal service. With a net work of railroads, such as we have here, the mail facilities are little better than none at all. The old time carrier on horseback, while not quite equal in time of transit, was as reliable as the service we now have. Mr. Vilas could not sleep of nights until he had the golden northwest from which portion of the domain he hads was provided with fast mail trains into almost every village, while he leaves the great Missouri Valley to the mercy of a lot of arbitrary railroad managers. That it should require twenty-four hours to get mail delivered here from Chicago is not in keeping with the demand and necessity of the times.

WITHIN the past ten days the corres pondents at Washington have asserted almost positively that as many men would be the successor of Secretary Lamar in the event the latter goes upon tue supreme bench. Every senator and representative who straggles into Washington is at once named to be the new secretary of the interior. If the correspondents will do a little more leg work and not pose as statesmen, they will do

more toward earning their salaries. What this country wants from Washington is news, and not views.

As FAR as the German press is concerned the war with France has already begun. The general spirit of the press is to the effect that the war dance between France and Germany must open its bloody maze. The revelations of the Klein trial of the French tax on foreigners is openly designed to affect Germans, prohibition import on German spirits, together with a system of espionage upon the Germans have combined to incensing the people to the utmost. If the tone of the German press can reflect the sentiments of the people, there can hardly be a doubt but what hostilities will soon be commenced. It will be well, however, to wait until Bismarck is heard

THOSE best informed on the prohibition contest now going on in Texas estimate that the vote favoring the amendment will possibly reach 155,000, of which possibly 29,000 will be cast by the colored men. If the estimates can be relied upon there will be perhaps 170,000 votes cast against the amendment. Of this number it is argued that over 50,000 will be cast by the colored voters. There are few things more uncertain than the vote on the question of pronibition, no matter in what state an election is held,

Ir the report that Jay Gould had eaten cucumber caused a panic on Wall Street what may be expected now that Mr. Geo. Gould, the son, is in a critical condition at Manhattan beach.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Telephones thrive best on helloed

ground. Miss Minuie Buzzle, of Juniata, has re-turned from a missionary tour of China. O'Neill is now looking for connection with the proposed Sioux City & Denver

railroad. The Columbus Motor railway company has progressed to the point of electing a full set of office furniture and checking off the line on paper.

Editor Brenneman, of Beemer, became entangled in a full blown town row and was pulled out of the ruins in a mutilated condition—a painful picture of deso-lation with his dome painted red.

Hastings complains that the waterworks builder is six months behind his contract, with a forfeit of \$50 a day gnawing at his profits. No means are in light to expedite his movements.

The Prohibition Star is twinkling in Ord, Valley county. It is a planet of minor magnitude, but the chief stoker, C. C. Wolf, promises to illumine the arid horizon while his "dust" holds out. An intoxicated tough exposed his shape

near Ayr, and the temperature suddenly grew so hot that the officers hurried him to the Kearney jail to escape a well-earned summer suit of tar with feather trinimings.

The Arbor Lodge fish pond, now being built by Hon. J. Sterling Morton, will be a monster pleasure ground for the pisca-torial aristocracy. The pond will be half a mile in length, 700 feet wide and twenty-three feet deep. "No man ever forgets his first sweet-

heart," says a retired bachelor. No, nor her capacity for balls, theaters and ice cream and oyster lunches, more especi-ally if she becomes an animated section of household furniture. The following breezy hit from a mus-cular girl is dedicated to the loungers of

the Wabash corner: "Providence sends the nasty winds to blow our skirts knee leigh. But God is just; with clouds of dust he fills the bad man's eye." A cowboy and a bucking bronch hibited their commodious quarters in

Atkinson in a struggle for supremacy The broncho is several humps ahead and the cowboy in a fair way to grace the neighboring cemetery. Gustave Burmeister, recently from Walnut, Iowa, was drowned while bath-

ing in the Elkhorn, near Norfolk, last Tuesday. Though an expert swimmer. he was overburdened with beer and sank in midstream. The body was recovered. Charles H. Richards, charged with the murder of George McFarlan, in Dundy county last February, was tried by Judge Gaslin and was awarded a life sentence with hard labor thrown in without extra

James Harrington, of O'Neill, while scooting round the race track on the back of a nine minute pony, collided with a wire fence and left several yards of sinews on the barbs. He was recovering at last accounts notwithstanding the efforts of the doctors.

The cemeteries of Custer county are populating rapidly. Within a week three persons were violently hurried to the hillside—two by lead and one by lightning. The coroner, undertaker and sheriff are doing a rushing business.

Levi Pool, the York doctor who sent a leaden pill through his brain, left a note stating that he was a helpless cripple too old to do any more doctoring, and that the future possessed some charms for his weak and overstrained mind. He is now investigating. The eight-year-old-daughter of Casper

Duennerman, living near Grand Island, swallowed a needle which she had in her mouth, and died in five minutes. This calamity, so terrible in its suddenness, should be a warning to young and old to shun the pin cushion and stick to

Nebraska City papers appear tickled over the threatenings of the Omaha motor railway company to scoop in that city in its wild race for patronage. The managers possess a wealth of imagery as boundless as the west, but it will require time to mature and develop such gigantic projects.

The Kansas City & Omaha railroad workers generously agree to build from Alma to Culbertson if the towns put up a bonus of \$150,000. The Kaw river crowd are the most cheerful and voracious Shylocks that ever struck the state. smooth and seductive crowd, they invari ably get the bottom dollar of the toilers long the route.

Iowa News. Webster county will hang up \$5,000 in fair premiums. Chinch bugs are harvesting the corn in Crawford county.

cash in the treasury. Des Moines hopes to do a little business during the state fair. June closed the career of thirty-one residents of Dubuque. Calliope has secured a \$35,000 flour

Kossuth county has nearly \$100,600

mill for a bonus of \$2,5000. The Illinois Central promises Dubuque new depot to cost \$100,000. Polk county farmers report a yield of twenty-five to thirty bushels of wheat to the acre. Andrew Fossom, a well-to-do farmer in

Allamakee county, slid off a load of hay and broke his neck. The assessed valuation of Woodbury county is \$12,164,622. Of this Sioux City contributes over \$5,000,000.

The Telegraph reports that an inhuman couple in Dubnque sold their baby for \$1.50. The purchaser is entitled to sympathy.

and got away with 36,000,000 gallons of it during June.

Mrs. W. W. Tiffany, of Des Moines, boasts of a seven-up record that would give her standing as a fortune teller. She was twenty-seven years old on the seventh day of the seventh month of 1887, and is the seventh child of the family.

Colo rado. Durango will hold a fair in September. Georgetown has captured the Jesuit college.

Improvements valued at \$400,000 are under way in Pueblo. Real estate transactions in Denver now average \$50,000 a day.

Denver is passing the hat for funds to. bore for oil and natural gas. Los Animas county carries the banner for new towns. Twenty-six were planted

in the last year. Mineral development this season is being pushed in all directions with unusual vigor and success. So far there has been no rich strikes, but good profits have been realized for the labor expended. The coal and oil districts are being thoroughly worked.

LOUP CITY'S TRAGEDY. What Max Lenhart Has to Say About

the Case. LOUP CITY, Neb., July 9 .- To the editor of the BEE: In the column of state news

in the BEE of the 1st inst., a paragraph relative to the Willard-Richardson trag edy read thus: 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 re-fused to give up the weapon and clasp hands with the coterie bent on revenge at any price. In your issue of July, signed "xx," is made the correction:

The barbers have in their possession the piece of metal with which Willard is said to rave attacked Richardson.

As regards the BEE and this tragedy there is just this much to state: When we are to have an unbiased statement of facts, whether of mur der, arson, suicide or theft, or anything of which the public is to be informed, we look to the metropolitan press for that report. It is, therefore, owing to this desire to see the metropolitan press all it should be as a disseminator of this sort of knowledge that prompts your correspondent in this statement.

In your first report of this fearful trag-edy. I believe you stated that the late O. B. Willard had acted as your correspond-ent from this place. Very true as to tel-egraphic communications. But for all her lengthy descriptive and "booming" letters that have from time to time appeared in the columns of the BEE for the past three years, Loup City is most in-debted to "Max Lenhart." Mr. Willard prompted the correspondence, for he readily recognized the advantages to be derived from the appearance of such letters in the BEE to our town and county. Therefore, your present correspondent knows the "lay of the land," and it is hoped that a careful statement from this source will give a better view of how things stand as regards the darkest tragedy that has oc-

curred in this county.

There is prejudice, no doubt, on both sides, but there was killing only on one The Sherman County bank ring want the BEE to publish only their side of the question, and when that is done they don't cry prejudice; the same as regards the Omaha Herald. These are facts to be remembered. Mr. A. M. Ben-nett, the barber, is the one who told Mrs. O. B. Willard where her husband was killed. Mr. Bennett was called in to soave the murdered journalist, and over his dead body informed the widow of the manner of the killing, and where her husband lost his life. Mr. Bennett talked to Mrs. Willard at that moment as became a gentleman at such a time. He made no rash statements, but simply stated to her that he had picked up a small piece of metal from the floor after the shooting. He didn't know whether it belonged to Mr. llard or Richardson. Didn't know where it came from or how long it had laid there on the shop floor, but thought the article belonged in a printing office. Now this is all Mr. Bennett said about

Mr Bennett is so unfortunate as to have his shop located on a lot leased from M. A. Theis, cashier of the Sherman County bank, and the very dirty-mouthed citizen who, carefully cloaked by religion and aristocratic tendencies, told the murderer Richardson "to go along and publish the 'poem' and not act the damned coward about it," when asked for advice by that poor wretch. Bennett is a level-headed fellow, and has generally been conceded to be an honest, upright man, thoroughly capable of attending his own business. He has been here for several years, commencing a poor boy, and has worked himself up to a competency. He married a most estima-ble young lady here, and both have always been highly thought of. Mr. Hedglin, his partner, is a married man, and his wife and three children live here among us. Except this fact, not much is known of him other than both have been considered gentlemen. As to their being persecuted as to the article in question, we believe the statement incorrect. An other barber shop has been needed for some time and the new one opened up is run by a fine fellow, but one who will not at all antagonize, farther than legitmate competition, the interests of Bennett & Hedglin.

Does it not look like some one was trying to "write up" Richardson? He is the man who deliberately took the life-of O. B. Willard py aiming carefully at his heart as the poor fellow recled help-lessly to the sidewalk. If Richardson had not been told to publish the article he would not have done so. The article, or "poem" as they regarded it, was written by a wife murderer and carefully filed by a contemptible coward who gave it to Richardson for publication. O. B. Willard was killed by B. L. Richardson, and the case is now in hands of the Nebraska courts. Why not let it alone that the courts, unhampered, may decide as to the whys and where fores in helping to clear up this dastardly It is a shame to write one little squib after another for this paper and that only to have it to reprint as favor-able to the man who did the killing. Let Snerman county decide as to the disposal of this case, and let the Sherman County Banking company mind their own busi-ness. The manager of that concern has drawn a revolver on four different citizens. We have stated facts and not for discussion either, and we do the BEE the justice of needing the valuable space for more readable and more interesting matter than discussing a murderous tramp printer or a corrupt banking firm. Very respectfully, MAY LENHART.

GRAND EXCURSION TO CHICAGO. \$14.50 For the Round Trip.

Commencing on July 5 and continuing on sale until July 12, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway will sell round trip tickets to teachers and ALL OTHERS that wish to take a trip to Chicago at \$14.50 for the round trip from Council Bluffs. Two through express trains are run daily, leaving Omaha at 9:15 a.m. and 6:05 p.m., running new, elegant Pullman Palace Steeping and Dining Cars. Ample accommodations e provided for every one. Reserve your Pullman berths and secure your tickets at the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ticket office, 1805 Farnam street. Tickets good going on all through express trains from July 6th to 13th inclusive.

S. S. STEVENS.

General Western Agent.

Cedar Rapids takes kindly to water for bathing, culinary and lawn purposes, intendents, Room 15, Creighton block.

THE WILD WHITE APACHE.

Strange Romance of an Alleged Renegade American.

A FRONTIER'S BLOODY DRAMA.

Once a Gallant Soldier, a Quarrel and a Duel Drives Him to Join the Savages-The True Story of Al. Streeter.

New York Star: With the recent out break of Apaches in New Mexico and Arizona, I notice the story of "The White Apache" has been revived. Every Indian raid brings this celebrated frontier character into undesirable prominence as a leader of hostile savages, or at least one who gives aid and comfort to the merciless enemy of the southwestern frontiersmen. Al. Streeter, the White Apache, has been killed oftener in Mexican and Arizona newspapers than any man I know of; yet only a few months ago I saw a letter from him dated Oposura, Mexico, and although to my own knowledge he had been reported as killed by the press while leading Apaches three different times, he was a most lively corpse. Whether his good luck would attend him on the American side of the line is, however, open to the gravest kind of doubt.

The history of Streeter is a genuine bit of trontier romance full of weird dramatic interest. He was an Arab on the streets of San Francisco, full of that wild hoodlum spirit which the "glorious cli-mate" of California infused into the boys of 1866. At this time Mexico had been completely knocked out by Maximilian and his French allies. The triple bars only floated over Paso del Norte, and hardly would have floated there had it not beed that Franklin (now El Paso) lay right across the river, with the Americans there in full force. While things looked thus unpromising for Juarez and the Mexican republicans, some daring American officers conceived the idea of raising troops for him in the United Colonel George Green was one States. of the first to raise a company in California, and one of the first to join the fillibusters was young Streeter, then only fifteen years of age. What the company accomplished did not amount to much, as before it was well in the field came the fall of Maximilian and the restoration of

the republic. Young Streeter, however, had acquired a taste for soldiering, and joined the regular Mexican service. He quickly learned the Spanish language, and being a magnificent horseman, as well as a thorough soldier, he rose step by step until he found himself the major of a regiment of cavalry. About this time he was sta-tioned at the little mountain town of Cases Grandes in the state of Chihuahua. In one of the companies was a young lieutenant named Jose Garciary Both Streeter and Garcia were in the habit of attending the Thursday night 'bailes' or public dances that made the only life to be found in the quaint old town, outside of hanging round the "tienda" drinking muscal, or American lager at a dollar a bottle.

Among the mountain towns of the Sierra Madre none has a higher repulation for the beauty of its women than Casas Grandes, and the belle of the canton and of the "baile" was Juanita Gandara, the only daughter of the fefe politico of the town. This office, which has no equivalent in English, but which combines in itself the offices of mayor and sheriff, is one of great distinction in a Mexican town. As Gandara was, after the pastoral fashion, wealthy in flocks and herds, and said to have a tidy little sum to his credit in McManus' bank at Chihuahua, his daughter had many admirers among the youth of Casas Among the officers of the garison who were at her feet were Major Streeter and Lieutenant Garcia, and the rivalry be tween the two soon resulted in estrangement. The girl smiled upon the young lieutenant and, although his superior officer was allowed to dance with and say soft nothings to the nut-brown senoriti at the public dance, it was under the watchful eye of one of those careful old senoras in whose blood passion is cold padre thought that the girl should not marry a "gringo," and old Gandara, who had memories of a time when the hated Tejanos (Texans) overran his fair Chihuahua, shared in his feelings. And so it happened that when the major called to sea the fefe politico, the girl after the manner of her country in such cases, was always absent; but when it was the young lieutenant who called she appeared at once, and in that language, which like the Italian was made to sing, accompanied herself upon the guitar as she sang some one of those delightful

Cuban airs so delightful in Mexico. Insane with jealousy, the story goes that one evening the major accused his subordinates of having misrepresented and standered him to obtain an ascendency over the girl. Hot words followed, the insuit that blood alone can atone was passed, and the following morning the young lieutenant and his commanding officer faced one another in a grove of cottonwoods on the banks of the Casa Grandes river. At the first fire young Garcia fell dead, shot through the heart. His antagonist, fearing arrest and the fury of the Mexicans, mounted his horse

and fled toward the American lines. Streeter next turned up at the San Carlos reservation in arizona, where he obtained a situation as clerk under Captain Jeffreys, at that time the Indian agent there, and remained with him for several years, or until the outbreak of Victorio's Indian war in 1879-80. During this period he studied and became a master of the Apache tongue, speaking it like a native, and became so thorough! acquainted with the habits and customs of the Indians that he was looked up to by them with the reverence due a chief Those who knew him best on the reser vation say that with each year that passed he displayed a growing disgust civilized life and a greater disposition to consort with the savages There also comes the story of another unfortunate love affair, and then Streeter disappears from San Carlos and a num ber of Apaches disappear and take to he warpat h about the same time.

During the long Indian campaign, which lasted from the fall of 1879 to the summer of 1883, there were floating around wild, weird stories of a white man who had been seen leading on the band of Victorio and then of Nana in their raids on America and Mexican ranchers. Then some herders who es caped from Nana brought word that the white man was Streeter, and the man's strange conduct gained ready credence for the story. The Arizona press then denounced Streeter as a monster to whom Benedict Arnold was an angel pure as the driven snow. Then came the Mexicans in the frontier towns on the Sonora and Chihuahua slopes of the Sierra Madre to join in the chorus. The proof of Streeter's action was quite strong enough for a lynching party, but not strong enough for a regular civi court. This no doubt was partly owing to a very unpleasant habit the Apaches have of destroying testimony by killing the witnesses. Be this as it may, Streeter the witnesses. Be this as it may, Streeter was not heard of as being a member of any civilized community until General Crook had effectually disposed of the Apaches in June, 1883. Then letters were received from him at La Novia, on the frontier of Arizona and Mexico, stating that he had never been with the Apaches,

and that he would return from Mexico to the United States and prove it; but he has never ventured back, and his best friends do not deny his intercourse with the savages, claiming only that his presence among them was as a "contra-bandista." But the frontiersmen insist that the man who traffics with Indians on the warpath must "lowed to be one of them, and all Indians are pizen." And they keep a sharp lookout for the White

The Expense of a College Education Cleveland Leader.

At a time when our colleges are sending out the young men who have completed their course of study, and when others are looking forward to taking the places of those who have graduated, the question of expense is one that deserves considerable attention. In a short address at the commencement dinner at Harvard recently, Professor Palmer gave some very interesting statistics of the expense of a college course at that institution. Of the 235 men in this year's graduating class, 218 had given him a statement of their annual expenditures, including tuition, board and lodging, books, clothes, amusements, in fact, all the expenses of living during their college course. Of the 218, 56 spent between \$400 and \$600 per year; 53 between \$650 and \$975; 38 between \$975 and \$1,200; and 61 over \$1,200 per year. The lowest average annual expenditure for the four years was \$400, the highest \$4,000. The amount spent did not materially affect the class standing, about an equal per cent of those who spent the least and those who spent the most ranking under

These figures are very significant. With a college education representing an outlay of from \$1,600 to \$16,000 it is not strange that the per cent of college graduates appears to be on the decrease. The fact of the matter is that in comparatively few cases is college education worth \$10,000 of actual outlay to a young man. What is more, it is not necessay that it should cost that amount. Even at Harvard, which is without doubt the most expensive of all our universities, a man can keep his necessary living expenses inside of \$600. All that is spent over that is that much spent needlessly and therefore foolishly. Professor Palmer's advice to parents on this point s very pertinent:

Give your son an allowance when you send

Give your son an allowance when you send him to Harvard, and oblige him to stick to it. If you pour \$2,000 into his pockets, \$2,000 will come out. We cannot remove \$1,000 from your son's pocket, and say to him what would be perfectly true: "You are better off with the remaining \$1,000 than you would be with the \$2,000. It is you, the parents, who must perform the operation.

If you ask me, then, what would be a suitable allowance, I can state it to you in several classes. If your son is something like an artist in economy, he may live here under \$600 a year. If he is able to live closely, carefully, and yet with due regard for all that he requires, he may easily accomplish it on between \$600 and \$800. If you wish him to live here at ease, from \$800 to \$1,000 may to live here at ease, from \$800 to \$1,000 may be well expended. I should be very confi-dent that every dollar given him over \$1,200 was a dollar of danger.

Every dollar over \$1,200 is a dollar of danger, and yet more than 25 per cent in the graduating class spent over \$1,200! Can any more striking commer college extravagance be found? commentary on

There is one great evil in all this extravagance. It encourages the idea that a college education is of necessity expensive, a luxury that can be indulged in by the sons of wealthy parents, but which the poor boy cannot afford. Such is not the case. There are many colleges where a young man may keep his expenses very much below \$500 per year and still en-joy, in the main, all the advantages af-forded by Harvard, Yales, Columbia or

Princeton. Our western colleges are growing fast and they present advantages that are of a high order. Of course there are some minor points in which they are inferior to the older and weathier colleges of the east, but in all the requisites of education they afford the young man all the oppor-tunities necessary for mental training and culture. Take the colleges of Ohlo, Adelbert, Oberlin, Wooster, Delaware, Ohio State and others; in any one of them a young man can secure a good educa-tion, and that too, without cultivating to so great an extent the useless extrava-gances incident to life at an eastern uni-

The main point in the whole matter has with the parent. If they will discourage needless expenses the evil will be curbed, but as long as they supply the moneyl rest assured the boy will it. It is part of good judgment for the parent to do all in his power to restrict this expense. His boy will be all the better for it, and at the same time the poor man's son who is struggling to secure an education will not become discouraged by being brought in contact with those who, no more than equal in all else, cultivate a shoddy superiority through an extravagance that is both uncalled for and harm-

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