THE DAILY BEE.

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All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BES PUBLISHING COMPANY, DMAHA. 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, 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 8, 1887, was as follows:

Sunday, July 3 14,900
Monday, July 4 7,775
Tuesday, July 5 14,025
Wednesday, July 6 18,900
Thursday, July 7 13,915
Friday, July 8 13,850

GEO, B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 9th day of July, A. D. 1887.
N. P. FEII.
SEAL-1 Notary Public.

[SEAL.] Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, | Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, | SS 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, 1885, 12,464 copies; for September, 1886, 13,690 copies; for October, 1886, 12,348 copies; for November, 1886, 13,348 copies; for December, 1886, 13,237 copies; for January 1887, 16,206 copies; for February, 1887, 14,19c 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.

In the fearless discussion of men and measures this paper has never been gagged by threats of libel suits.

THERE are a few planks loose yet, Major Balcombe, and a good many sidewaiks where there never were any planks.

MAJOR GEENERAL COLBY will be a candidate for district judge. Colby on the bench would be an ornament. He was the gem of the state senate, you know.

pose the Moynihan protective night watch scheme, it has been denounced as a "drab" by Moynihan's billy editor. Considering the source this is complimentary.

Ex-SENATOR THURMAN positively declines to become the democratic candidate for governor of Ohio. The old Roman exhibits great wisdom. He knows Ohio politics when he sees it, and none know better than he, that there is no hope for the democrats to carry the state.

THE citizens of Council Bluffs may not be able to survive the disgrace that seems is to be put upon them by the opening of a club room in their new hotel. The protest against this "outrage" may possibly come from the fact that it costs \$2 to become a member of the club. The story which is so graphically told of the Manawa hotel, while not exactly blood-curdling, is evidently one of the great insututions of our sister city, thought it was constructed on wind and propped up by mechanics' hens. Council Bluffs is nothing it not highly sensational.

It is a fact not generally known that as long ago as 1859 the people of the southern counties of California voted in favor of a division of the state, and the result was duly certified to the secretary of state, by him to the governor, and by the governor to the president. The matter has thus rested ever since, but if the people of Southern California want a new state they can demand it and can probably get it. This result is believed to be only a question of time, as the matter is now being agitated.

A species of boycott has been placed upon the millers of Connersville, Indiana, by the farmers under novel circumstances. For years the mills have been loaning to the farmers the sacks necessary to handle the new crop, but this year the millers united in announcing that no sacks would be furnished. In consequence the farmers of the surrounding country have entered into a compact that not a bushel of grain will they bring to that city, and the prospect is that the bats will roost in the elevators. Meantime buyers at Lyon's Station, east of the city, and at Reeson's station and Glenwood, north and south, are doing an immense business.

THE prohibitionists of lowa with eighteen delegates nominated a state ticket yesterday from governor down to superintendent of public instruction The platform embraces more than a separate political action in dealing with the liquor traffic. There is danger that they want too much. Not content with pulverizing the rum power they favor the reduction of passenger rates on railroads, the establishment of postal sav ings banks, woman suffrage and a number of other reforms. It is barely possible that these people are taking too much upon their shoulders. If they are successful in establishing prohibition they will accomplish a great deal more than there is reason to believe they will do. Too many irons in the fire is not a good business principles.

In an interview with King Kalakaua printed on the first page of this paper the king admits that his position to-day is largely one of ignorance as to what is going on in his kingdom. From the confession of the king as to his ignorance of public affairs, we are inclined to the belief that it was a wise move upon the part of the people to depose him from exercising the prerogatives of his position. While Kalakasa evidentiy apprehends personal violence may be done him, the country will hardly share in that belief. He is an object of pity rather than of consure, and no one believes the citizens of Hawatt would inflot personal punishment upon one whose intelligence is of moh small callber.

The country is full of "snide" insurance companies, and there is reason to believe that the evil is not decreasing. Notwithstanding the fact that most of the states have stringent insurance laws, these illegitimate schemes of pretended insurance are continually developing, assuming all sorts of forms and each professing to have a plan that surpasses all others in the conditions of cheapness, convenience and safety which make insurance attractive to the average individual. It does not require either a great amount of ingenuity or of capital, as some recent exposures in New York demonstrate, to start one of these companies, but being started they are capable of doing a great deal of wrong to the hundreds of gulbible people whom they victimize, It has been shown that in New York a number of may easily happen, and sometimes professed insurance companies, under with sufficient warrant, that they all sorts of catching titles, have been operating without a dollar of assets from which to pay promised death losses, and it is not questionable that similar organ- individual does not necessarily involve izations are to be found in many other states. These swindling concerns run on until some one is robbed who has the will

two or three officials betake themselves

to quarters where they are unknown. It

is generally deemed a waste of time and

money to pursue them, and thus they es-

Hiegitimate Insurance Companies.

cape merited punishment. It appears that Iowa has been responsible for more or less illegitimate business in the insurance line which it will be the duty of the legislature of that state to provide against in future. The trouble seems to have been carelessness on the part of the state officials in granting certificates to socalled insurance men to do business in Iowa without sufficient inquiry as to whether or not they were responsible. Those who were irresponsible have used these certificates as credentials of character in other states, whose people have been fleeced without mercy. It is certainly the fault of such states that they do not protect their people against such rascals by stringent laws. In Massachusetts, for example, no insurance company located outside of that state can do business in the state without conforming to certain laws and regulations which protect the people against fraud. Only recently some sensation was created in insurance circles there by the arrest of several agents of outside companies who disregarded these laws. But the want

endorsement being used to the detriment of yeople elsewhere. Sound life insurance is a good thing. To a great many people it is the only investment they can make as a provision for those dependent on them when they are left to shift for themselves. Because this is so it offers an inviting field for unscrupulous adventurers who understand that there is always a large body of unsophisticated and gullible people who can be victimized by the fictions these oily-tongued sharpers can so readily invent. Hence the necessity for stringent laws in this matter, which shall carry heavy penalties for their violation. There is no meaner form of swindling than that carried on by insurance sharps, and their punishment can hardly be too se-

of adequate regulations in other

states does not relieve Iowa of the duty

of making such laws as will prevent her

Mr. Cleveland on His Office. Whenever President Cleveland drops to sentimental rationination comes interesting and suggestive. He

did this on Wednesday evening at the banquet which closed the exercises in honor of the centennial of the town of toast, "To the president of the United States." Mr. Cleveland's remarks showed him to have a proper idea and estimate of the character and importance of the presidential office. The fact that it represents the sovereignty of sixty millions of people must make a profound, if not a solemn, impression upon all intelligent minds. It is undeniably the most exalted position on earth, and its dignity and value should not be regarded lightly by any citizen. The president was right in saying that this great office should command the watenful care and solicitude of the people, both with respect to the selection of an incumbent and in insisting that the powers and duties of the chief magistrate are faithfully exercised within their constitutional limitations. It may also be admitted that the office should never be made subservient to selfish interests, or its incumbent forced to submit to a direction or dictation proceeding from only a part of the people. We have no doubt that the great majority of intelligent citizens will find no fault with the proposition implied in the remarks of the president that the executive office represents the whole people, and that its incumbent should be given a measure of confidence and magnanimous forbearance comporting with the character of the office.

But while such consideration is claimed

for the presidential office and its incumbent from the people, the chief magistrate should be mindful of what is due from him to the people. Mr. Cleveland is not unconscious of this, for he said: 'If your president should not be of the people and one of your fellow-citizens, he would be utterly unfit for the position, incapable of understanding the people's wants, careless of their desires." How far has practice conformed to precept in the case of Mr. Cleveland? Has it been his habit, since he became president, to be "of the people?" Ou the contrary has he not rather studiously kept aloof, until recently, from the, people, as if indifferent regarding their wants and careless of their desires? It is not much, perhaps, that different from nearly every one of his predecessors he held no social relations except of the most formal character with the citizens of the national capital during the first year and a half of his administration, but there is a great deal in the fact that he persistently kept aloof from the representatives of the people in congress until the more self-respecting of them were compelled to retaliate by ignoring the president. Mr. Cleveland may have peoultar views as to how the chief magistrate shall be "of the people" and acquire an understanding of their wants and desires. but the general judgment will undoubtedly be that the only practicable way is by association and consultation with the people's representatives. How little Mr. Cleveland has done this is a matter of history so well

authenticated that his most ardent friends

will not attempt to gainsay it, and the

well-known effect has been to alienate men of his party. It may be that Mr. Cleveland has grown wiser and will not continue during the remaining time of his administration the policy of obstinate exclusiveness and self-dependence which has thus far signalized his administration, but he certainly cannot point to his record as president in vindication of his most recently uttered opinion respecting the relations that should subsist between the chief magistrate and the people. It will be well for him, and perhaps for the country, if he shall put this opinion into

practice.

a full appreciation of the elevated character, the dignity, and the value of the presidential office, and it is a wrong to the people to imply otherwise. But it will lose confidence in and respect - for an incumbent of that office. The condemnation of the disrepect to the office, and may even come from a conviction that the position is being abused by the incumbent. On to inquire into their working, when they the whole, however, it may justly be said suddenly collapse and the company of | that the American people are most forbearing and magnanimous in their judgment of the conduct of their chief magistrates, allowing much to good intentions as an excuse for shortcomings.

Every intelligent American citizen has

Sunstroke-The Preventive and Cure A sudden prostration of the nervous system from extreme heat is commonly called sunstroke. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that exposure to the sun's rays is necessary to produce sunstroke. Workmen who are exposed all day to the glaring sun do not have sunstroke as often as persons of sedentary habits who walk on the shady side of the street. The visitation, however, may come alike to either the man in the sunshine or the man in the shade.

The symptoms of an approaching prostration are discernable. In a great number of cases a warning is given, while again there are others where there is none, the victim falling down suddenly unconscious. The indications of an attack are a full, heavy feeling in the head, dizziness, faintness and difficult breathing, accompanied not infrequently by a rapid pulsation of the heart. When these signs appear, the threatened person can avoid sunstroke by immediately ceasing from all mental and physical effort. He should retire to a cool place, bathe his head, but refrain from drinking much water in his overheated condition.

When stricken by sunstroke the means to restore should be applied at once. The head should be swathed in ice, while the extremities should be stimulated by mustard applications and the nausea at the stomach always accompanying a sunstroke should be relieved by outward applications of mustard. As every one is liable in this weather to a sunstroke, and as the effects of it may be death or long suffering, these hints in regard to the matter are well worth remember-

While it may be held that sunstrokes are not wholly avoidable, precautions can be sensibly and reasonably used to escape such a dire visitation. The avoidance of ardent stimulants is the greatest requisition, while an over indulgence in water-drinking, especially when iced, is as bad as alcoholic beverages. Regular habits and attention to one's diet will be the surest preventive against sunstroke, as they are against all the ills

The Salvationists. The BEE sometime ago characterized the street parades of the Salvation army Clinton, N. Y., where he responded to a as a nuisance, and demanded that the same should be abated by the police, Thereupon the BEE was violently assailed by various parties who charged that the paper had gone out of its way to attack religion. Under the circumstances it is rather amusing to us to read a special dispatch from Lafavette, Ind., in the Chicago Times of July 13, showing that the Salvationists had been set down upon rather severely by such a strict religious body as the Presbyterians. Complaints had been frequently made by the congregation of the Second Presbyterian church, by whose edifice the army marched, that the loud signing and tamborine beating necessitated the discontinuance of their service. Kindly appeals to the army resulted in contemptuous answers that they had a right to parade, and would do so. The authorities were at first disposed to prohibit parades altogether, but the army finally entered into a written agreement not to use their tambourines on Sunday and not to sing while parading within two blocks of any church. It strikes us that when the Presbyterians oppose tambourine religion in the streets, it is not out of place for a newspaper to do the same thing. The BEE still maintains that the Salvation army street parades, with the big bass drum, the rattle-box tambourines, and the falsetto voices of the female shrickers, are a nuisance, which ought to be

Work For the Health Officer. At this season of the year, the health officer of Omaha should exercise the greatest vigilance and activity in preventing malaria and the spreading of disease germs. In some parts of the city stagnant water has been confined in the low places by the grading of the adjacent grounds and air has been poisoned by putrid matter. The miasma in such neighborhoods engenders malarial fevers and diseases that have their source in filth and bad air. In other sections of the city excavation of grounds saturated with the contents of cess-pools is not only offensive to people who live in the immediate vicinity, but tends to impregnate the atmosphere with health-destroying gases. While it may be difficult for the health officers to carry into effect sanitary measures by filling up the ponds and pools of stagnant water, they certainly can and ought to compel parties engaged in excavating cellars, drains and cesspools, either to abstain from doing this work to the glaring July sun, or else to use disinfectants to dispel the nauseating odors and purify the atmosphere. The excavation of cosspools and abandoned vaults should, in our opinion, only be carried on under the supervision of the health officer.

THE majesty of the law has been avenged and Jake Sharp has been sentenced to four years in the penitentiary and fined \$5,000. If a few more boodlers of the Sharp type were placed behind the bars it would have a wholesome effect upon the country. Sharp's appeal for

mercy didn't meet with much favor from from him some of the ablest and worthiest | Judge Barrett. If Sharp had manifested a desire to pay back any part of his stolen millions to the city he would have received some consideration in the shape of mercy. The strong characteristics of the boodlers is to appeal for mercy when the penitentiary is staring them in

the face. This is indeed the age of reform. The Christian people of Washington have petitioned Secretary of War Endicott to issue an order dispensing with the regular Sunday morning dress parade and inspection in the army. Do these people wish to deprive the dude officers from exhibiting their manly beauty in the presence of their sweet-hearts? This would be the saddest blow ever dealt to the army.

Now that Queen Kopiolana will in all probability soon be reduced to the ranks of the common people, and no longer a throne to occupy, she should have stopped off at Omaha and invested her \$2,000,000 which she procured in England in real estate. It would have done her far more good than going back home with the hope of building up her little government.

OMAHA has been very liberal if not reckless in voting away street railway franchises. Now that all the horse railroads, cable roads and motor companies have been voted franchises in every direction, we want to see their projects materialize.

THE Chicago papers include Omaha among the cities which make an especially creditable exhibit of school work in the collection brought together for the inspection of the National Teachers' association, now in convention in Chicago.

Union Pacific economy-decrease clerks and salaries at headquarters, \$25,000 a year. Increase of general manager's salary, \$30,000 a year-net increase, \$5,000. At this rate the company will soon be able to declare another dividend.

Advertising His Patronage. A St. Louis, Mich., dentist advertises weekly the names of his patients and the number of teeth extracted for each.

A Mugwump Uniformed. A composite photograph of Mr. Cleveland and his cabinet would look like a Boston mugwump in confederate uniform.

> The Simple Way Out, . Buffalo Courier.

A simple way of settling things would b to allow Jay Gould and the Standard Oil company to divide the earth between them.

Just Enough to Go Round. Colonel Bradley B. Smalley announces with pride that the democrats are in possession of every federal office in Vermont. He had just about enough good men to go

Peace and Harmony. The meaning of "peace and harmony" as understood in Calvert county, Virginia, was explained by a negro the other day as follows: "Mr. John Thomas Bond and his crowd git all de offices and Mr. Joe Wilson and his frien's git nuthin' but de harmony.

Perhaps He Does.

Morton's Nebraska City News. Senator Manderson says he did not appoint Michael for fun and proposes to stand by his appointment. Manderson says he does not believe the story published about Michael and says there is more matice than truth in them. That is a very nice manner in which to call the republicans of Fremont, Grand Island and Sidney liars. Perhaps Manderson knows the class of men with whom he is dealing.

Drum and Sheridan.

Chicago Herald The relations between General Sheridan and General Drum continue strained. When the secretary of war is on deck Drum is subordinate to Sheridan, but when the secretary goes out of town for a week or a month he makes Drum acting secretary, and then Sheridan is Drum's subordinate. There is liable to be a call for the police at almost any minute now, for Endicott is away and both Drum and Sheridan are in Washington.

Still Awaiting. Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle. "Husband in?" asked the assessor cheer fully, "No." answered the woman, "He isn't home." "Expecting him soon?" asked the assessor, "Well," the woman replied, thoughtfully, "I don't know exactly; I've been lookin' for him seventeen years and he hasn't showed up yet. You travel round a good deal, and if you see a man who looks as though he'd make me a pretty good husband, tell him I'm still a-waitin' and send him along. How's your wife?" But the assessor wrote something in his book and, without speaking, slid softly away with the cautious haste of a man walking over the thin place in the ice.

A Torrid Day in Town.

"Ready!" the nude little villains stand on the brolling rock.
"Let her go, Gallagher!".--splash! They welcome the watery shock.
"Cheese it; the cops are comin' "—each one "Did you catch them, Moriarity?" "Divil a

Phew, but it's hot." Down in the tenement district children in Swallowing penny ices, using their togues Stealing the frozen Croton, greatest of summer boons; Cooling their feet in the gutters, chasing the

Staggering sot. Phew, but it's hot!

Clang! the ambulance flies--a man has dropped in the street; Splutter! the soda-fountain froths at the mouth with heat. Fan, and your moist discomfort seems but the more complete: Even the open car a favoring breeze has Phew, but it's hot.

Tinkle !-- the ice in the glass has the sound of a sweet refrain;
"Beer and a julep, walter"—"Waiter, some
more champagne." Down go the cooling (?) drinks, and up flies the blood to the brain; And the temperature, so high, doesn't lower a single jot. Whew, but it's hot!

Rush! for the seaside boats with their mobs and their awful bands. Bound for the breakers cool that hiss on the heated sands. There's a perfect Babel of talk, and a furious flutter of fans—
"Captain, you let me off; you've got on an
awful lot.

Phew, but it's hot!" Three p. m.: 'tis blazing; handkerchiefs turn to mops; Dinners are all uneaten—there's a run on the ice cream shops; Up from a mystic quarter a rain-cloud suddenly pops; There's a furious flood of water—it's grateful, No, for it's hot!

Save from 25 to 50 per cent by attending Rose Bro's special sale of fine stationery, 1521 Dedge st.

PACIFIC INVESTIGATION. The Proof the Pudding is Chewing

the String.

York Democrat.

The Pacific railroad investigation at

Omaha, must have been very refreshing to

the brass-collared organs throughout the state. The "straight" and "trooly loil" papers in every village and hamlet in Nebraska during the late session of the late lamented legislature, ridiculed the idea that the railroads had men at Lincoln to control legislation in the interests of the corporations. The State Journal would venture the assertion that the idea of the presence of a paid railroad lobby at the capitol, was nothing more nor less than a crazy anti-monop delusion. Immediately every tin whistle would pipe the news to their credulous readers. In the light of the facts developed during the past week the Democrat and those papers that had the courage to charge that a corrupt and venal lobby of hired railroad tools were controlling and hired railroad tools were controlling and dictating the legislation for the great state of Nebraska were unmistakably in the right. Governor Pattison's commission has examined nearly a dozen of the Union Pacific attorneys and "claim agents," each of whom was compelled to testify under oath that each of them was en ployed by that company during the session of the late legislature, and the duties and only duties of each and every one of them were to influence members in the interest of that corporation. According to their own sworn testimony, their salaries for this dirty work was from \$400 and expenses and upwards, and that money was paid from the general fund of the railroad company. Craw-ford, the leader of one of the gangs, testified that his duty was to hold the democrats togeth er during the senatorial contest, in order to defeat Van Wyck, whom he denomi nated as an anti-monopoly demagogue and crank, and that his company wanted him defeated for prudential reasons be-cause he was considered a dangerous man in the United States senate for western railroad interests. These facts have been forced from the lips of the conspirators themselves, and it is safe to predict that the one-tenth part has not been told The railroad gang is in politics to stay un-til the people unite and drive them out, the brass-collored corporation organs and tin-whistle brigade to the contrary notwithstanding.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings.

A city directory is in the hands of the printers in Grand Island.

The hyphenated Leader-Sentinel, of Fall City, has pewtered out of existence. Eight ex-residents of Columbus were ailed in Hastings, Tuesday, for refusing to swear by the home team. Fremont's packing house will cover 95x132 feet of ground, to be built of brick,

three stories high, and cost \$40,000. The Columbus tire bugs are cooling off in jail in Hastings. A warm corner awaits them amid the rains of their vil-

Lightning tapped a fine horse, a colt, and three steers on the farm of J. T. Kellogg, at Mayllower, Monday, killing the ive at one clip.

The stockholders of the Fremont creamery have just pocketed a semi-an-nual dividend of ten per cent. This is buttering the biscuits of opulence on both sides. Ed. Carr, the murderer of Warren

Long, in Boone county, has been added to the list of hempstretchers. He was given until Nov. 22 to negotiate for a comfortable corner in the hereafter. A capitalist from Whitehall, N. Y. proposes to start a fruit canning plant in Nebraska City this fall. No better loca-

tion can be had in the state, as Otoe county holds the banner in that line. Mr. Tyler, of Hastings, met and interdewed the fighting editor of the Nebraskan. Mr. Tyler now wears a pair of blackened eyes, a painful memory of the

encounter, and a high opinion of the decorative abilities of the f. e. J. L. McCov and bride, of Hull, honey mooned in a Cheyenne hotel a few days ago, and jumped their board bill. The couple are evidently amateur lunatics, as to sane person would have stopped in Chevenne on a bridal tour.

The assessment roll of Burt county shows 6,515 horses, 27,023 cattle, 726 mules, 2,106 sheep, 28,701 hogs outside the Indian reservation, 2,157 wagons, 291,091 acres of land, of which 138,426 acres are improved. The assessed value of all property is \$1,706,087.76.

The Schuyler Herald rejoices "Armour, the great meat packer of Chicago, has decided to locate one of his gigantic packing establishments Omaha. This is not only a great thing for Omaha, but for the state as well. It means a better market for cattle and hogs.

East Sioux City has contributed a score of town lots to give color and body to the fluid which irrigates Omaha. At the rate the cutting is going on now it would take but a comparatively short time for the greater portion of East Sioux City to fall into the river, causing a loss of thousands of dollars

Fire tackled the chuck in the railroad eating house in Chadron, masticated the building in short order, but collapsed and went out with a wild shrick when it descended to the pie counter. It is now proposed to arm the fire department with this potent fire protector, labeled on the crust "In pie we trust." Beware of imitations.

The Strang company of Omaha have been awarded the franchise for waterworks in Norfolk. The company propose to put in a first class plant, to cost from \$40,000 to \$50,000. The city agrees to pay \$3,000 a year for fifty hydrants, which, added to receipts from private consumers, will make the plant a profita-ble one to the company, and a scource of security and comfort to the city.

The Columbus Journal thus speaks of Omaha's great suburb: "South Omaha is one of the liveliest, perhaps the very liveliest community in the state at present, and, while it is wonderful how it has grown, its growth in the future promises to be still more of a marvel. Among the important business enterprises are a large brewery, a varnish factory, a wagon and carriage factory, four of the largest packing houses in the world, when Swift and Armour have completed their estab lishments-Armour has recently out Lipton, and purposes investing \$250,000 to \$300,000 in an establishment that will have a capacity of 5,000 hogs a day. Soon the young city will have three different systems of waterworks, and this fall and winter work will be pushed on a sewerage system which will require a tunnel through the hills to the Missouri river, a mile and a half long and six feet in diameter. Among the Columbus folks at South Omaha are Dan Condon, William Walker, George White, Harry Arnold, Ernest Stenger, Jessie Roggen, Mat. Leonard and George Peck, all of whom,

Prairie hay is worth \$7 a ton in Burling-

ton; new timothy \$15, and old \$17. The sensation at Moulton last week was the elopment of Lewis Galliher and Miss Della, daughter of Mayor They were last heard from at Nebraska The third annual regatta of the Iows

Amateur Rowing association will be held at Spirit Lake, July 16 and 27. The gold medals offered as prizes are valued at **\$1,200.** Prophet Foster predicts a dangerous

droughty season for crops from July 15 to August 8 and from August 12 to September 1. The dry region will not be]

widespread, merely patenes here and

Ground has been broken in Cedar Rapids for a condensed milk factory, the building to be 50 by 150, three stories. The factory will have a capacity of 160, 000 pounds per day, using the product of

6,000 cows. The Marshalltown city council has passed a resolution offering a remission of all municipal taxes and all license fees for a term of five years to any one who shall build an opera house in that city, to chst not less than \$25,000 and to have a seating capacity of not less than 1,000.

The News says lawyers are as thick in

Denver as vagrant dogs.

The license receipts of Denver from all sources for the past six months amounted to \$388,949.

A broom factory is to be established at Fort Collins, which will draw the raw material from Nebraska, The indictments against Sheriff Cramer,

of Arapahoe county, and his deputies did not hold water in court and were quashed.

John Hicks, a Denver laborer, father of five children, guyed and bantered a fellow workman named Mc-Carty, aged seventeen, and when the lat-ter protested, Hicks pounded him brutally. Suddenly the boy freed himself from the man's grasp, and quickly pick-ing up a shovel lying near dealt Hicks a terrific blow on the head. Hicks died from the effects of the blow in about an hour. A coroner's inquest was held and a verdict was returned of justifiable homicide.

Montana.

The Drum Lummon mine turned out \$203,800 worth of ore during June. The new court house at Helena has been paid for, dedicated and opened for

business. The Revenue mine in the Richmond Flat district has been sold to Boston parties for \$500,000.

The ex-Rev. Miln is pounding "Hamlet' in territorial towns. A local critic avers that "the melancholy prince sets well on the mobile and intellectual face of Miln."

The Montana Central is making the dirt fly on the Butte branch. At the Wickes tunnel they are working under-ground from both ends. On the north depth of 285 feet and they are timbering

The Helena Mining and Reduction company continue to show very gratifying results at the Wickes works. The ing results at the Wickes works. value of the crude and refined bullion output for the first five months of the year foots up very nearly \$500,000. The single item of lead reached 4,126,156 pounds of railway haulage. The total bullion output of the works for the year 1887 is estimated to exceed \$1,200,000.

THE BLACK BILLS.

What the Inhabitants are Doing During the Heated Term.

RAPID CITY, Dak., July 12 .- [Special Correspondence of the BEE.]-In these torrid days the Black Hills country does not give such encouragement to the tenderfoot as earlier or later in the season. One thing, and only one, can be found to offer consolation. It is possible to sleep. During the day the sun beats down with an intensity that is fierce, but when the night comes the light air, easily cooled, looses all of the torridity of the day, and the long evenings are cool and pleasant and the nights very comfortable for sleep. This alone makes life endurable in this region. But the people who come to the Black Hills were not enticed hither by the beauties of the climate. Climatic conditions are minor considerations when the allurement of the precious metals is held out. Quartz and carbonates, galena and sulphurites attract a class of citizens who are usually impervious to heat or cold such as offset ordinary metals. All

The busy granger is just now furbish ing up his mowing machine and hunting the self-binder out of the field where he left it last fall. If not doing this, in town making glad the heart of the implement man by purchasing harvest ma chinery with a liberality almost prodigal ter in the history of the country, and the neart of the granger man is glad and the fieldless dweller in town is rejoiced cor-respondingly. In the Black Hills as else-where, times are good when crops are good and corn and wheat and oats in plenty cause money to circulate abundance. The consumption in the Black Hills has more than doubled in two years, and last year crops were almost a total failure. During the win-ter and even now, Nebraska hay, corn, oats, fed the stock and Nebraska flour beef, butter, eggs, potatoes aided man it this country to exist. All this took money out of the Hills. A good crop will change this condition, hence the general rejoicing. Next to the crop outlook, the chiefest

opic of conversation in this region is the

firemen's tournament, which closed at

Lead City last week. That spirit which

in other regions induces young men to oin military companies, runs in this sec tion to "fire departments." A double end is thus subserved. Deadwood leads the Hills towns in point of number and in splendor of equipment of firemen. But with all their glory, the Deadwood fire men failed to win the coveted honors, no to speak of the paize money; their costly equipment availed nothing against th muscle and luck of the Lead City men and not a purse worth having went away from the town that furnished the enter tainment. A wrangle arose, the details of which are interesting, which threatens the disruption of the association. Small glory fell to the running teams from Rapid City. Yet when the boys returned a reception was given them. A saloon keeper invited them in, and in his "parlor" set forth; the sparkling champagne in liberal quantities. "A feast of reason and a flow of soul" followed. Other saloon men imitated the example of the first, beer took the place of champagne song and speech vied with each other for supremacy, and all was love beyond com-pare. Then some inspired individual slipped off and came back, and in an in stant some twenty-five and thirty packs of fire crackers were popping on the floor. Here was an idea. Forth the gang sallied, some fifty or sixty strong, and the different stocks of fireworks in the city were levied on. Not only levied on, but exploded. Words cannot portray what followed. The entertainment has been likened to all similes, or synonyms for noise, yet not one of these can tell how the firemen of Rapid City made night nideous and sleep impossible with their sport. Big "rackers and little "nigger and torpedoes, chasers" and Roman candles, anything to make a noise, and the racket of the explosion accompanied by a chorus of velling that would put to shame any In dian gang that ever frightened a peace ful white. It was the firemen, however and as the honest citizen turned uneasil on his sleepless couch he me blessed the existence of the cause his sleepless couch he mentally misery. The firemen of the Black Hills are called on to face danger often, and their license is their only reward. And this license is seldom abused.

Probably the most interesting topic among miners is the controversy be tween Thomas H. White a mining ex pert of Deadwood, and the Horney Peak Mining company. The company lately attempted to place a large amount of tin property in London. Mr. White, in his capacity as self-constituted cruser of mining enterprises, took the pains to rattlesnake proved, on inquiry, to have write a letter to a London paper, in come from Virginia.

which he denied the existence of tin in the company's property, and pro-eded to make a number of very eded to allegations, imputing anything burrious orable intentions to the managers of on-enterprise. As the Horney Peak etc pany is to Rapid City what the Home-stake is to Deadwood, and the relations between the towns are strained, it is easy to surmise the row that is in progress. Mr. White stands in a very promising

way of damaging his reputation as a relieble mining critic.

All through the Hills the people are busy. The farmer is preparing for harvest, the miner for winter. Little is doing in the towns. A building goes up now and then, yet no boom is heard. The railroad extension from Rapid City to Sturgis progresses, and yet Sturgis does not seem to have felt the impetus an approaching road gives a western town. A combination appears to work against her, and all are waiting to see "which way the cat will jump." I'm watching with the others

THE CARE OF CHILDREN. A Few Timely Words to Those Who

Are Now Carrying a Heavy Burden. Mothers who in the long, hot days of this season are watching your poor little babies pining and fading away, while all experiments with various foods and medicines fail to vanquish the terrible foe and summer scourge, and cholera infantum, try the following: Give up at once the use of milk in any way prepared, either boiled, condensed, mixed, in large or small quantities, with any of the cereal foods; not a drop of milk, until the child is well and the summer is over! Get a pound of lean fresh beef; the butcher must cut it at least an inch thick, from the finest portion of the round. Use one-half of it for beef juice, by rule given later; take the other half raw upon a plate, hold it steady with a fork stuck firmly into the piece near the edge, and with a small, sharp steel knife, grasped partly by the blade as well as by the handie, scrape, away from you, the whole length of the beef across the top, What you thus take from the beef will be a fine, smooth paste, and for a sick baby one-half a teaspoonful will be enough for the first feeding. Cover the rest of the beet closely with a saucer, and put it right away on ice, or in the coldest place, until pou want to scrape some more to feed the child again. Sprinkle the scraped beef with a little

sprinkle the scraped beef with a little salt, and take small pinches of it in your thumb and finger, and put it so upon the baby's tongue. A child of five or six months can swallow and digest this fine, smooth paste when every drop of milk will turn to curd and acid and burn its poor little stomach. Give the child water only to drink and crushed ice from a small spoon. To crush the tes very a small spoon. To crush the see very fine and quickly, put into a clean stout cloth, about as large as a handkerchief, a piece of ice the size of an egg. Take up the four corners of the cloth loosely like a sling and strike the ice with three or four

sharp, smart strokes upon the edge sill. The ice will be mashed fine almost as snow. You can give five to ten drops of brandy upon such crushed ice; it is a good plan to keep some brandy, in a small bottle, a little sweetened ready for use in this way. Feed the baby often with small quantities of the beef-onehalf teaspoonful every hour—and brandy with ice between until you see improvement; then you can give a little more at one time and not quite so often, and after forty-eight hours, perhaps sooner, some stale bread crumbs and beef juice. Crumb fine a piece of bread, stale but

perfectly sweet and light, about two inches square. A little Champion cracker will do, but bread is better. Pour a very little boiling water upon it, enough to enable you to mash it to a smooth, stiff paste. Heat a piece of the other side of the beef over hot coals, but not enough to cook it. Take from the fire upon a hot plate, cut it into pieces two inches square, score them with a sharp knife, sprinkle a little salt upon them and who are usually impervious to heat or cold such as offset ordinary metals. All lemon squeezer. (Many poor have no people in the Black Hills are not of this class, yet all exist. your best, squeezing with your hands.) Mix the bread paste and beef juice, and feed very slowly in small quantities to the baby. To a baby very weak and young you must feed with your fingers; a stronger child can be fed with a spoon, but remember, only small bits at each mouthful. If the child is old enough to swallow bread and butter, when gets better, let it eat stale bread, sparely buttered, or crumbed into the beef juice, freely, and give plenty of the raw, scraped On this diet three of my little children were saved from death by choiera infantum, and one ate nothing else for more than a year, excepting, after two or three months an occasional baked potato mixed with the raw beef, and ometimes a little well-boiled rice with a very little sweet butter and sugar, and drank only water. A tablespoonful of milk would work instant mischief with

these three children. Without drugs, I have succaeked in bringing several apparently dying chilfren back to life upon this diet beef paste and bread and beef Sometimes the persistent use of milk has so inflamed the stomach and bowels with its sharp acid as to require a corrective. Then give little powders of bi-corbonate of potash-two, three or five grains each. as the child is five or six months or a year old. Dissolve one in the crushed ice and feed the baby from it with a small spoon a powder three or foJr times a day. very tasteless. No doubt your doctor will laugh you to scorn while you try to bring your baby up on raw beef and bread and butter! But "let those laugh who win!" And this is the experience of

A MOTHER OF NINE CHILDREN. July 8.

A Strange Meeting at Gettysburg. S. P. Reed, in Richmond Dispatch: Among the many incidents of the reunion at Gettysburg I was an eye-witness to one well worthy of mention. Sergeant H. E. Smith, of company F, Fourteenth Vir-ginia infantry, had previous to this related to me that after passing the rock wall he was wounded and fell near where General Armistead had fallen, and that a federal soldier came up and kindly of-fered to assist him, which offer he declined in the hope that our line would receive reinforcements and he might be reclaimed. Soon after reaching the battle-field on Monday last a member of the Seventy-first Pennsylvania regiment came up to me and stated that near the spot we were standing upon a confederate sergeant fell wounded July 3, 1863, and spoke of having offered to assist him from the field. He expressed a great desire to meet that man if living. I told him that was satisfied I could produce the man. I turned and saw Sergeant Smith stand-ing not far off and called him up and introduced him to his captor. After a moment's conversation both men were perfectly satisfied that they were the actors in the scene twenty-four years ago. The meeting was a cordial one, I assure you.

The Snake Understood English. New York Sun: It is related that some Americans recently going through the Jardin des Plantes of Paris stopped to look at a big rattlesnake in a cage. It

lay motionless, apparently asleep, when two of the party who lingered be-hind began to speak English, it moved, lifted its head and gave every sign of interest. They told their companions that the snake understood english. The whole party then returned to the cage. snake was apparently asteep again. They conversed in French, but the snake made no movement; then the ladies began to speak in English. The snake lifted its head, and showed the same alertness as before at the sounds. The