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THE DAILY BEE.

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Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 9th day of July, A. D. 1887.

N. P. FEIL.

[SEA1.] Notary Public.

average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of July, 1885, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for Septem-ber, 1886, 13,030 copies; for October, 1886, 12,089 copies; for November, 1886, 13,348 copies; for December, 1886, 13,237 copies; for January 1887, 16,206 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.

A COMPOSITE picture of Moynihan, the billy editor, and Mr. McShane's man Friday. What would it look like?

THE present hot wave is impartial in distributing itself over the country. It is just as warm in Omaha as it is in Atlanta and as hot in New Orleous as it is in St.

KING KALAKAUA, Claus Spreckles' lump of sugar, evidently has flies on him, and Kapiolani is hurrying back to brush them off him with the bag of money she got in Europe.

THOUGH Dr. McGlynn would not go to Rome in response to the call of the pope, he, however, will sail in a few days for a trip abroad, taking passage upon the steamship City of Rome.

FATHER McGLYNN, the unfrocked priest, is spoken of as a candidate for congress from one of the New York city districts next year. From pulpit to politics is a descent from the sublime to the ridiculous.

In the New York stock exchange yesterday, as Vice President A. B. Hill ascended the platform to announce the imself fell dead. It was a black Friday

THE people of Southern Dakota are holding a convention at Huron to devise means to induce congress at its next session to invest the territory with the dignity and responsibility of statehood. The sense of the convention favors division and admission. There is no just argument to interpose against the ambition of the Dakota people.

A NOBLE thing is being done in New York for Frank Robinson, the colored hero who saved the lives of nine persons who were aboard the yacht Mystery when she capsized in Jamaica bay a few days ago. Robinson is to be presented with a gold medal by the Windward club as a testimonial of his bravery. A popular subscription is also being raised for the young colored hero. Life saving knows neither color nor politics, and the rich people of New York who sail their boats in Jamaica bay should handsomely reward Robinson who so gallantly imperilled his own life to save others.

It is announced that Congressman Holman, of Indiana, known as the watch dog of the treasury for the past quarter of a century, is to retire from public life at the end of his congressional term, in which he will have served through fourteen congresses. Next to Judge Kelly, of Pennsylvania, Holman will have served a greater number of years in congress than any other member. While Holman has been regarded as a stickler for economy often times to the detriment of the welfare and prosperity of the country, he has been the enemy of schemers and boodlers who wanted to hammer down the doors of the treasury. Holman was never a great man though no one ever questioned his honesty. He has already erected a monument to his memory in the fact that he will retire from congress as poor as he was when he entered in 1854.

THE carelessness of railroad engineers is becoming epidemic. The wreck on the Burlington & Missouri River road yesterday is alleged to have been caused by the engineer going to sleep not seeing his signals. A worse accident, followed by loss of life is reported from St. Thomas, Ont., where two trains at the crossing of the Grand Trunk and Canada Southern roads ran into each other. The passenger train was loaded with excursionists and the freight train with oil. The collision was quickly followed by fire and explosion of the oil tanks, sending death and destruction into the excursion train. There is a law in all countries compelling engineers to stop their trains before crossing the tracks of another road which should be enforced. It does not seem probable that an accident such as ook place at St. Thomas could haptpen in broad daylight except from the grossest kind of carelessness of those in charge of the trains. The life of an engineer is a hazardous one, and for that reason they should exercise the utmost caution when the possibility of danger prises.

Democratic Leaders On Tax-Reduction.

Every day gives increased urgency to

the question of tax reduction, which is unquestionably the foremost and most important of all the questions with which the next congress will have to deal. The government is receiving a revenue largely in excess of its needs, and every dollar of this excess taken from the people is a wrong to them and a damage to the general welfare. The accumulation of great sums in the national treasury that should be employed in the enterprises of the people is an economic blunder which has no parallel in any other country, while it offers a temptation to governmental extravagance that is full of danger. These truisms have been so often repeated that there ought to be nobody who does not fully understand them. Yet two congresses have failed to give the country any remedial legislation, although both of the political parties were distinctly pledged in their national platforms to do so. Why they failed does not require present explanation. The question of immediate urgency is, it being admitted by all rational men that there must be a reduction of revenue. What can be done to secure the desired result? We have heretofore called attention to

the expressions of several prominent

revenue reform democrats favorable to a compromise which should abandon a part of the tariff duties, as the only practicable way for providing for the reduction of revenue immediately demanded, and suggested some conclusions regarding the chances of such an arrangement being effected. There can be no doubt that the compromise sentiment has been growing, and the St. Louis Republican has just added a valuable contribution to the discussion by obtaining the opinions of a number of prominent democrats, including Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Randal I, on the question of a compromise. With a single exception the revenue reformers express themselves in favor of a policy of concessions and compromise, and leave no doubt that they regard this policy as the only one which in the present exigency can be pursued in order to reduce revenues. None of them fail to make plain that if the situation permitted he would prefer legislation that would strike directly at either of these forms of taxation without regard to the other, but all, with the one exception noted, admit that as the situation is this is not practicable, and therefore that there must be concessions and compromises. Mr. Carlisle expresses the reassuring opinion that the revenue will be reduced at the next session. "There will of course," he says, "be differences of opinion as to the manner in which the reduction shall be made, but there can, and ought to be, reconciled upon some basis which will secure substantial relief." This very well represents the position of most of the others.

the probable attitude of Mr. Randall. The general impression has been that he could not be depended upon to accept any plan of compromise that should aim to preserve something near an equality in the reduction of excise taxes and tariff duties, if indeed he could be induced to yield anything from the tariff. This impression regarding the views of Mr. Randall as defined by himself show not to have been an altogether mistaken one. As we said some days ago, Mr. Randall death of a member of the exchange, Hill has undergone no change of mind or purpose regarding this question. He admits as frankly as any one that the revenues must be reduced, but maintains that the first step to that result must be the abandonment of the excise taxes, which remain in violation of democratic precedent and principles. The reduction of tariff duties he insists should be a matter of separate and distinct consideration, "and be done with a due regard to the conditions existing as to wages in this country as compared with wages paid for like labor in producing such articles as are imported which would, when here, come in competition with like articles produced in the United States." On this basis. Mr. Randall is willing to negotiate, but in this he offers nothing new, and in fact simply thrusts forward the old barrier which served to defeat the needed revenue legislation in the last congress. All that he says regarding the tariff clearly shows that he is as firmly rooted as ever in opposition to any plan of tax reduction that involves the tariff, and affords no promise that he is likely to be moved

The matter of chief concern has been

from this position. This attitude of Mr. Randall presents an obstacle to the proposed compromise which may prove fatal, and which will most certainly retard the required legislation, if anything shall be finally accomplished at the next session of congress. He and his fellowng can be ignored if a score of republicans in addition to those already committed to tariff reduction can be brought to favor an equitable plan of compromise, but the party considerations involved render this extremely uncertain. On the whole, therefore, the promise of a compromise cannot be regarded as at present flattering, and certainly without mutual concessions the chances of revenue reduction are extremely small.

chises voted on Wednesday to the Omaha motor and Northwestern street railway companies, would stand the tests of the courts. The new election law for metropolitan cities and cities of the first class went into effect July 1. That law requires that all elections, general and special, beld in metropolitan cities shall be conducted in accordance with its provisions. One of these provisions is that the polls shall be opened at every election at 6 o'clock a. m. and close at 6 p. m. While the charter provides that city elections shall be held between the hours

Franchises of Doubtful Legality.

There is grave doubt whether the fran-

of 8 a. m. and 6 p. m., the provisions of the new election law would govern, because it is a later law than the charter. But the opening of the polls is a minor matter, comparatively. The new election law creates a board of election, and contains very stringent provisions about the conduct of elections, location of polling places, selection of clerks and judges and methods of canvassing returns. All these requirements have not been comwith. It, therefore, beplied comes a serious question whether the grant of a franchise made at an election conducted contrary to the statutes, is

valid. In any event there is a serious flaw which rival lines will not be slow to attack in court.

law making methods. The legislature adjourned on the last day of March, but up to this time, the people are compelled to grope in the dark as to the laws it enacted, and no publicity as yet has been given to the laws in any shape or form. The contractor for state printing takes his own time in getting out the compiled statutes, which should be at least in the hands of all law officers within sixty days after the legislature has closed its session.

THERE is no personal spite-work in our opposition to the Movnihan Protective Watch. We object to it because we believe it to be a scheme to introduce a disturbing element into the police system, and bring about a conflict between Mr. Moynihan's employes and the regular police force. This is not desirable. We already have block watchmen to guard business houses and special policemen at the railroad depots and other public places. If any occasion arises for the temporary employment of an additional force outside of the regular police, the mayor and council will do their duty. There is nothing in the way of Mr. Movnihan to hinder him from continuing at the old stand as the manager of a private detective agency.

EDITOR NEW, of Indianapolis, may be regarded as an enthusiast upon the subject of the Ben Harrison boom for the presidency. A presidential boom fostered in this hot weather is liable to get lost and be forgotten before the conven-

tion meets. Other Lands Than Ours. The coercion bill awaits the royal assent, and thereafter resistance will be transferred from London to Ireland. The near future will determine what the nature of that resistance is to be. The tories hope that it will be such as to justify their legislation, but it is probable that wiser counsel will prevail, and that the lrish people will manifest only a passive hostility. Meanwhile the Irish land bill is the leading topic of controversy in the house of commons, and regarding this measure there is no such harmony in the tory ranks as was maintained during the pendency of the crimes bill. The opposition of such men as Lord Randolph Churchill and Sir William Vernon Harcourt the government finds to be formidable, and while it may muster sufficient strength to pass the bill, that result will probably not be attained without some of the modifications demanded by the opposition. Torvism has not had its confidence strengthened by the results of recent elections in the three constituencies of Coventory, Spalding and Papdington All show heavy liberal gains, two of them replacing tories by liberals, while in Paddington the tory majority was reduced by one half. The effect is said to have somewhat discouraged the government party, and to have raised the Gladstonian rejoicity into exultation. There is another matter, not of a political character, which may very easily prove a source of distress to the ministry, and that is the reported desire of the queen that the royal purse shall be relieved of the expenses meident to the jubilee entertainment of royalty- The sum involved is about a million dollars, and it is said that Victoria would like to have this paid out of the public treasury. If Salisbury should ask such a thing of the house of comons it is not to be doubted that it

would be overwhelmingly refused, while

on the other hand not to ask it would

very likely forfeit him the contidence of

the queen. The Egyptian matter seems

to hang fire, and the final outcome is

uncertain. The apprehension of serious disturb ance in Paris at the celebration of the fall of the bastile was not realized. the day having passed with out any incidents of disorder of exceptional character. The government had taken ample precautions, but there seemed to be no general popular disposition to make trouble. The anticipated Boulanger demonstration did not materialize to any great extent and the efforts of some of his injudicious friends to arouse a show of popular feeling in his behalf and hostile to the government were not successful. The ex-war minister received some attention, but the majority of the people were evidently not in sympathy with the plan of making this occasion one on which to promote the ambition of Boulanger to the disparagement of those in power, was a time of patriotic feeling, and the natural influence of intelligent reflection upon its character could not be otherwise than to induce men to avoid demonstrations essentially hostile to that feeling, as would have been any general expression of antagonism to the government in the interest of an individual. It is a reassuring indication of a reaction from the recklessness of French financiering that ministry has the courage to propose a system of retrenchment. The premier has presented to the assembly a list of appropriations reduced 129,000,000 francs, or about \$25,000,000. This is but a cheese paring, but it is a beginning in the right direction. The disposition of the government to cut off the official salaries of the clergy arises from this necessity for retrenchment. It ought to be done. France is almost the only power in which the government as sumes any share of the burden of supporting the clergy and place of worship The annual appropriation for this purpose is now about 46,000,000 francs, of which 42,270,000 goes to the Romish clergy and churches, 3,550,000 to Protestant and the rest to Jews and Mohammedans. No sect of less than 100,000 adberents is permitted to draw money

from the state. The subjugation of Asia is one of the purposes of the Czar which events plainly disclose. To attain this railways are extending end. under military direction to the south and east, across the arid plains of Tartary and the ice-bound steppes of Siberia. He has possessed himself of Samarcand the holy city of Timour; he has pushed onward resistlessly up the Oxus and thrust out an arm over the desert toward Herat from Chardjul. Now not content with closing in upon Afghanistan and the Indian frontier, he is planning a great transcontinental line from St. Petersburg to Vladivostock, the extreme imperial seaport on the sea of Japan. It is a magnificent conception, And this affords a striking exhibit of | worthy of the monarch of all the Russias,

the wretched inefficiency of Nebraska | a work of almost unparalleled difficulty and cost in view of the natural and economic obstacles. To extend a line of steel from the Nevs to the Pacific, traversing the wilds of Siberia, a region abhorrent, befits a modern Alexander, sighing for more worlds to conquer. Yet this greatwork has been decided upon and within the next decade will be complete. The first objective point is Tomsk, the seat of government for West Siberia. This town is in the heart of a fertile country, abounding in wine and fruit. From Tomsk, the line will run east to Irkutsk, and then bearing slightly to the south, to Stretinsk, a settlement on a branch of the Amoor. From thence down the Amoor to Lake Khanka there is water communication, and from Lake Khanka a short railroad will be opened to Vladivostock, near the extreme limit of the czar's domain bordering on Mantchooria and Corea. When completed it is calculated that a traveller may go from London across Europe and Asia to the sea of Japan in eighteen days, and may before the close of the present century will take the trip. The cost of the road will be enormous.

A new era of prosperity is promised

for Peru, which is still suffering

from the calamities incident to

the conflict with Chili. If the Peruvian congress, soon to meet, shall satisfy an agreement just entered into in London, a great corporation or trust is to be organized which assumes half the Peruvian debt held abroad, amounting in 1876 to \$150,000,000, on which no interest has since been paid. The government turns over to this company ten railroads, embracing 763 miles, for sixty-six years, all the guano deposits, and the customs duties for certain ports, until the corporation has a net income of \$2,100,000 a year. The same company is to have the right of railroad extension, and of working mines of coal, cinnabar and metals, paying to the government 15 per cent out of its net income from the mines. It is to have a land grant of 400 acres for every family brought into the country and settled, the right of free navigation of the waters of Peru, and also of establishing a bank at Lima on a basis of one-third specie to the amount of circulation. On the other hand, the company is to furnish the capital for the railroad, mining and agricultural development of the country and to assume and cancel one-half of the foreign-held debt. The company is expected to advance a capital of £15,000,000 or \$75,000,000 in five annual instalments. After the company enjoys a net income of £420,000 a year it has to pay the Peruvian government a larger per cent of its nets receipts. The natural resources of Peru are, of course, abundant. They are largely turned over to the bankers under this arrangement, but the country may survive if it is insured tranquility and industrial development. The treaty covers a period of sixty-six years.

Protectionism is running mad on the continent of Europe, but is going at a taster pace in France than anywhere else. It has now reached the stage where both workmen and employers demand the exclusion of foreigners from any kind of work done for the government, and from the furnishing of any kind of supplies for the public service. One bill pending in the chamber of deputies provides that only French coal shall be used for the navy and only French oats for the army, and in general that nothing of foreign growth or production shall be bought for public use except such articles as are not produced in France. Another proposes a tax on foreign workmen. These bills are now engaging the serious attention of the government, and will probably pass, although some difficulties have been raised by clauses in commercial treaties. The exhibition committee have caught the fever. By way of promoting good feeling and insuring a large attendance from other countries, they have restricted the bids for buildings to French firms exclusively, ruling out foreign firms, even though established in France and employing only French workmen. The commercial irritation between Germany and Russia grows apace. The latter having put a prohibitive duty on iron which has caused the closing of some furnaces in Silesia. the official organs in Berlin have called attention to the financial instability of Russia, and cautioned the investing public to be extremely careful how they buy Russian securities. The warning has had a marked effect on the price of Rus-

How to Govern.

Philadelphia Enquirer. "If the people of America would find half as much fault with their representatives in congress as they do with their base ball clubs this country would be much better governed."

> A Democratic Scheme. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

There is good reason to suspect, evidently, that the Utah movement is a slyly planned democratic scheme to secure the admission of a new state under false pretenses and to the reproach of the country.

Won't Let Him Alone.

Abraham Lincoln's son Robert is doing well in the practice of his profession in Chicago, and declares that he has no ambition to hold office, and wishes the newspapers to let him alone. But some way or other a great many people insist upon it that he would make the very best kind of a presidential candidate, and they refuse to "let him alone."

The Presiden's Purpose. The president knows, as everyone knows. that he could have gone to St. Louis and been receivedby the authorities without the slightest fear of insult from any union soldier. The men who risked their lives in the war for the union, who came home to peaceful pursuits and to continue in their good citizenship, would not so forget themselves as to insult the president of the United States. They would have respect for that great office whether they had respect for the man who filled it or not. The purpose of the president's letters to the mayor of St. Louis was to east odlum upon the veterans and put the blame upon them.

The Republican Outlook. Chicago Mail.

The man who indulges in the absurd talk that the republicans will win in the next presidential election without the shadow of doubt is a political ignoramus, or else he is fooling himself, and trying to fool those to whom he talks. The Mail believes that the united republican party is in a majority in this country. It is overwhelmingly in the majority if a fair vote and a fair count could be had in the southern states. This will not be per-mitted. There has been no show of a fair election in the southern states since

the defeat of the force bill. The talk about the republicans carrying any southern state partakes too much of the ro-

mantic. The plain truth is that no republican candidate can defeat Cleveland unless he be a man who can get the united republican vote. He must be a man who is not the candidate of a faction. He must be a man whose private and public record is without a flaw. He must be a man whom all the leaders—Sherman, Conking, Blaine, Hoar, Cornell, Platte, Reid, Medill, Morton, Miller, Athson, Lincoln, Gresham, Harrison—and all their followers will support. A candidate who cannot command such support will stand little chance of defeating Cleveland, who will start with a solid south and who will need only New York and New Jersey to

This is the plain English of the situation. Republicans might as well look the facts squarely in the face. To nominate any other manner of man is to invite almost certain defeat. The brass band and the campaign shricker cannot save us. If war is to be made on any of the great leaders to secure a nomination for any man, the republican party's tombstone might as well be prepared now, and the inscription, "Died of self abuse" can be can be carved upon. Another defeat means bankruptcy and a receiver for the organization. The personal boomer should take a back seat. The professional political huckster should put his hand over his mouth and his mouth low in the dust. The boaster and the swaggerer should go to the rear. The earnest, honest, faithful and discreet men should come to the front. There are men in the country who can get the united support of the republican party. Without it no man can be elected.

Clubbing Thurston.

Lincoln State Democrat John M. Thurston, who can't forgive the newspapers for not sending him to congress long before this time, never loses an opportunity to deliver an invective on the press. His invective uttered during the Lauer trial at Omaha drew a good deal of not too flattering attention to him at the time, and the tirade delivered at Crete is causing much comment of the same character. From a profession which finds its greatest emoluments in championing the outrages of monopolies and whose members do not go into hiding when necessary to conceal the shady transactions in which they have been engaged, such a speech comes with poor grace. For a profession which makes it as much a business to defend crime as to punish it, to east slars on any other calling in the world is an exhibi-tion of monumental cheek. The Simmermans and thousands of others who have escaped their just deserts by the most outrageous violations of and justice are living witnesses of the de votion of the legal profession to honesty and justice—as they interpret these terms. Thurston knows that the only this state is because of the well-founded distrust of his honesty and sincerity which has been bred in the people by his legal and political pettifogging. He will show good sense by keeping still.

Senator Harrison's Boom. Correspondence Chicago News: I met New to-day and he freely expressed himself regarding politics in general and Indiana politics in particular. Mr. New is a member of the republican national committee and has been for twelve years. He favors Chi-cago as the place of holding the next convention—after Indianapolis. At first he was adverse to being interviewed.

"I haven't anything I want to say," "There is nothing to make a noise abont. If crow I want to do it from my own hill."

"Will the republican convention be held at Chicago? "I think it will-either at Chicago or at Saratoga. My choice is Chicago, after Indianapolis, of course. I have always favored Chicago during my entire service on the national committee, after votwanted the convention here. The state is a vital one, and there is no reason why the convention should not be held here. city has better railroad facilities, and we have a hall that seats 4,500 people easily. All I am in doubt about is our hotel ca pacity, but we have four or five large hotels, and our people are willing to show their hospitality. I could house people myself by making a dormitory out of my dancing hall.

"Will Blaine go into the convention with a decisive following of delegates?" "No, indeed he will not. He will not get enough votes from the republican states to cut any important figure. He will not even be the Warwick of the party; as I see George M. Pullman says he will, in an interview sent from Lon Blaine is in the same eategory with Dan Webster and Henry Clay, and what is more, he knows it himself. "Will he get any of the delegates from

Indiana? 'Not much. Why, his letter withdrawing his libel suit against the Indianapolis Sentinel damned him in this state. If he were nominated Indiana would go 25,000 against him. He would be com-Who will the Indiana delegation be

for? "Ben Harrison. I believe our state will be practically solid for Harrison. He is one of the biggest, brainiest, most honest and reliable men in the republican party. While he is not an active working politician in the matter of wire pulling and scheming, Harrison is, politically, well informed. He knows what is passing and has a keen judgment of the effect of every measure and happening upon the people. He would tower of strength in this state and else-

"Do you think President Cleveland will be renominated by the democrats? I have no doubt Cleveland will be their next nominee. His action on the rebel flags was a direct bid for the solid southern vote. Yes, I see by his interview sent out from Albany regarding the second term that he is a candidate. means that he has got to down Hill-by fair means if he can, by foul if he must The fact that Cleveland will consent to be a candidate means a great deal. Hill is shrewd, far-sighted politician, and Cleveland has lost a great many elements of former support in his party."
"Is not Cleveland, with the aid of Manning and Lamont, able to cope with

"Has he got Manning? I say I question whether he can rally his old time strength and following in the convention. A great many are dissatisfied. There's Daniel Lockwood, of Buffalo, the discoverer of Cleveland, kicking, and Manning, who has just resigned the secretaryship of the treasury, one of the greatest working political offices, is about done with politics, I should say. If he had desired to help Cleveland, would he not have re-mained at the head of the treasury department? He need not have gone out completely simply to take a short vacation for his health. But notwithstanding this, taking it all around, as I said at first, I believe Cleveland will be the nominee of his party.' "If Cleveland be nominated will they

name an Indiana man with him on the 'I should say not. Who will they name? Voorhees? He is out of the question, and, as I understand, does not look for it. The democrats of Indiana

are now considerably split up, but the national campaign, with attendant leading issues, may unite them.'
How about McDonald?' "McDonald has no great strength in

He lacks political aggressiveness and the staying and fighting qualities that win."
"What will unite the Indiana demo-

crats? "Many things may happen. Blaine for one—but that is impossible. He wil, not be nominated. Cleveland might, under contingencies. The issues that will be prominent in the campaign are not made up yet. Issues decide paigns. Sometimes a man may be the "Do you think there is any show in

Indiana for Gresham?'

"Gresham is out of the question. I fail to understand why certain newspapers give him prominence. If Gresham is a republican I would like to see it proved. If he has voted the republican ticket in the last ten years I would like to know it. He voted against our president and governor in 1876 and again in 1884. Why should Gresham find favor as a can-didate? What has he ever done? You might say that the dignity of his position on the bench prevented him from showing activity. Very well, why didn't he do something while he was postmaster general and secretary of the treasury? In these offices he had a chance to show his practical use, but he was a nonentity. No, sir; Indiana in my opin-ion has no use for Gresham. Ben Harrison is her favorite son. She will be for him first and after him solid for John Sherman in preference to anybody else. But no one can tell what issues may spring up and what the next eight months will bring forth."

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. The treasurer of Otoe county took in \$140,284.57 in the last six months. Fremont has a female band-a dozen plushing tooters in bloomer costume.

The West Point Progress will issue swell front edition on the 4th of August. The Republican is convinced that Blair s infested by a ring of political jobbers. North Platte has contracted for watervorks to be completed and in operation

by January 1. W. F. Deal, a young man in the prime of health, was seized with a Blue river cramp while bathing near Crete, and was drowned.

J. W. Hall, of Montezuma, Ia., will invest \$50,000 in a twine mill in Hastings. Of this amount \$10,000 has been invested in eighty acres of land on which the fau-

A. H. Wilhelm and George Loan, sr., discussed the nutrient qualities of Grand Island water. After being knocked down three times Mr. Loan corcluded that his opponent had the best of the argument and withdrew to nurse a bat-

The Jersey native mosquito is a midget compared to the giant hornhills that flourish on the Fremont bottoms. An enterprising citizen could make a fortune in a season tanning their hides and polishing their bills for umbrella handles. The assessment roll shows there are 215,263 acres of improved land in Adams

county and 420,748 acres in all, valued at \$1,270,592. The valuation of all property in the county is \$8,642,958. The figures show a flattering increase over those of

The young son of J. A. Crosscup, of Crete, owes a life-long respect to the stomach pump. The youngster swallowed a dose of strychnine, but the timely use of the pump prevented his blooming on the other shore. No well regulated family can afford to be without one. The harvest is on in Nance county.

The Journal says small grain will be better than was first expected. The straw is short, but the well-filled heads promise a fair yield. The hay crop is light-searcely worth cutting on the tablelands. The prospect for corn is splendid. We have never had cleaner fields or a better stand at this time of year, The B. & M. is purchasing the right of

way up the West Blue from Crete to Aurora. The Vidette ventures the assertion that "there is not one farmer in ten along this line who is in sympathy southern Nebraska are not anxiously craving any more B. & M. lines. have quite enough at present. While they will throw all possible obstructions in the way of this new project, they would willingly aid any competing line of road and welcome it into their borders with open arms. The B. & M. is not possessed of the modesty of one who never goes into company where his pres-ence is not wanted."

The Hastings Nebraskan reports a gloomy crop prospect for farmers in southern Adams county. 'There is no small grain to speak of, the best will not narvest over three bushels to the acre. Particularly does this apply to wheat. Corn in several localities is fairly burned, and cannot survive now even with the assistance of all the rain under the heavens, from now until Christmas. Besides being badly scorched, corn is the victim of the chintz bug. When corn appears shriveled and curied during the day. maintains that condition throughout the night, there certainly cannot be any salvation for the crop. Hay is scarce, and the pasture lands in different localities do not bear a perceptible vestige of nourishing grass, except along lagoons and sloughs. Cattle in many localities are suffering from want of sufficient grass."

lowa Items.

Last Tuesday was the hottest day in Davenport in lifteen years. Miss Fannie Delane, a Marshalltown stenographer wants \$3,000 from the city treasury on account of injuries received in a defective sidewalk.

Charlie Schreiner, aged nine years, a grandson of the well known Father Schreiner, of Mt. Pleasant, was drowned the other day while bathing. M. H. King, a leading citizen of Des Moines, says: "We have just four busi-

Moines, says: ness buildings by actual count under construction in a city two by four miles in extent, claiming 49,000 to 50,000 people.' The sceretary of war at Washington has just made up his annual distribution of the \$400,000 appropriated for the militia, and Iowa's quota is found to be \$11,981.56-the sixth highest sum in the

There have been 2,856 additions made to the state library during the past year, of which 1,269 were obtained by purchase and 1,587 by donation and exchange, making the total number of volumes now in the library 31,010.

The battle of the Boyne was fought over a score of loaded beer kegs near Montezuma on the 12th. During the hilarity Samuel Smith inserted a dirk in the bowels of Irwin Wymant, Smith was jailed and Wymant's remains turned over to the coroner. Boyne water is a deadly fluid in any clime.

Dakota. The Omaha company promises a new depot in Sioux Falls.

'The Citizens' National bank of Madson will put up a new building for itself, 50x100 feet, of Sioux Fails jasper. Deadwood policemen are allowed fifty cents for every unlicensed dog killed

This sum helps to pay for the lead wasted. During the storm the other night two Yankton residences were set on fire by the lightning following the telephone The annual meeting of the Dakota

Press association will be held at Big Stone City on July 27, 28 and 29. One fare will be charged for the trip, and editors will be allowed to take ladies under this arrangement.

The death of Hon. John McBride is announced. Mr. McBride was a mem-Indiana. His name would arouse opposition. He is not looking for anything, I believe. Still, I cannot speak for Me-Donald. I know he will not fight for it.

Dakota for half a century, having been one of the employes of the old American Fur company.

The Pacific Coast.

An artificial ice factory is in operation nt San Diego.

Pigeons are playing havoc in the Oregon cherry orchards. There are 12,000 fruit growers in Cali-

fornia, against 7,000 five years ago.

An elevated road is to be built in Los Angeles and operated by electricity to Monrovia.

Idaho has a population of 80,000 and thirty-three newspapers, one to every 2,400 inhabitants. Thirty-nine fights gave vigor and va-

riety to the celebration of the Fourth at Boston Ravine, Cal. The completion of irrigation facilities has caused land around Merced to jump

from \$30 to \$50 per acre, and is still ris-Three thousand lots were sold in the town of San Miguel, one mile from San Diego, Saturday, and the people acted as though they had gone wild.

At Redwood City Dr. Gamble, a naturalized Canadian tore down and trampled on the stars and stripes on the Fourth. He was escorted out of town on a three cornered rail.

A semi-bituminous coal has been discovered about six miles from Easton, Or. It is claimed to be an excellent coal for blacksmithing purposes. The work of developing the mine is now progressing.

Merced orange trees are loaded with green fruit. Comparatively few citrus trees have been planted recently, but the area of olive culture has been considerably extended on watered spots at the foothills and at irrigated plantations on the plains.

The snowsheds to be erected on the line of the "switchback" in Washington Territory, a distance of sixteen miles, will consume 15,000,600 feet of lumber in their construction. A number of bridges and trestles along the line will not require shedding. Some of the trestles are as high as 129 feet.

NEW YORK TENEMENTS. The Scene of Great Squalor and

Vice. New York Correspondence of Boston Advertiser: There are thousands just like them, inhabiting the great tenements of Baxter street and Mulberry Bend. Dirty, ignorant, brutal, bestial to a degree which surpasses imagination. They live together not like animals, but like vermin. There is no morallty, no religion: they know no law. If two of the men get into a fight and one injures the other, there is no appeal to the law of the land. The injured man waits his opportunity and kills his enemy, Family ties are very loosely regarded, and to me the surprising feature of the case is, that Cignarale should have objected to his wire's infidelity. It is common enough among these people where two families live together in a room 12x14 in size, and frequently take four or five boarders in addition. I have seen eight men and women sleeping in a room no larger than an ordinary hall bed-room in one of these tenements. I have seen Italian fathers and mothers, just like the Cignarale couple, offer to sell their ten or tweive-year-old daughters for \$5. I have seen fifty men, women and children on sweltering nights such as we are having now lying in all degrees of nudity upon the flat roof of one of the great

ments. I have seen a whole family, from the little child not three years old to the father and mother, stupidly drunk in one of the stuffy rooms. And these are no isolated cases. The are the rule, not the exception. If you think I am overstating the fact, go yourself the next time you are in New York, but leave your jewely and money in your hotel. They would mur-der you for a dollar. When you enter one of the tenements be careful and not let your clothes touch the walls, they are simply alive with vermin. Ventilation is unknown in these tenements, and they are never cleaned except when the health officials unearth a nest of disease, and then the entire building is fumigated. No words can describe the horror of these dens, where filth and vice and violence reign supreme. It is small wonder, then, that they kill each other occasionally. They see no harm in it; they have never

SEA LIONS.

been taught better.

How These Great Aquatic Mammals

Are Captured. "The best sea lion contract I ever made was with P. T. Barnum in 1871," said Captain Cyrus Eastman to a San Francisco Examiner reporter yesterday. "His agent entered into a contract with me to deliver a pair alive to him in New York City, and paid me \$1,000 upon my signing the papers, and the final output was something like \$10,000. I took two men and went to Santa Barbara where I chartered a schooner and took on board six of the best lassoers (vaqueros) that I

could get. "San Miguel Island at that time was alive with sea lions. There was no trouble in lassoing a sea lion, but the difficulty was to make the lasso hold, as a sea lion's neck is larger than his head. It was all right as long as he was headed from you, but as soon as he turned the riata would slip off and you lost him. "My only capture on the first trip was

three small ones, but as they did not come up to the required weight for Barnum I sold them to John Robinson at Omaha, where they were an immense attraction. "On my second trip I added to my

foace and took a hunting crew of eight men, and profiting by my former ex-perience I had my riatas fixed with fishhooks, and also well plastered with resin but I could not hold the beasts, and so I shot one, and throwing the lasso over a flipper I found that it would hold. All that a seal has to do is to give me his

flipper and I have got him.
"My men were all Indians. I took one of them and showed him the trick, and the next morning we went into the sea lions' rookery and caught four. I went to San Francisco immediately and placed my captives in a salt-water tank, and kept them there until the departure of the next steamer for Panama. I got them safely over the isthmus and landed them alive and well in New York, and got my pay."

The Circus Wild West. Dakota Bell: About two weeks ago a Dakota farmer was approached by a What will you take for that little-

stranger who said: short-horned yearling out there in the yard?" Bout \$15.

"Is he gentle?" Yes.

"Never kicks?"

"No danger of butting a fellow over with his head? "Not a bit-my children play with him whenever they take a notion."
"Well, I guess I'll take him. I'm agent

for Hollerwell & Showpoor's Anti-European circus, and we need another buffalo for our 'wild west' department. By the time we put a hump on his shoulders and paint his horns wouldn't know your calf. I hope he'll stay gentle, though; the last one we had hooked three or four cowboys off their horses, disabled two Buffalo Bills, and drove Texas Jack, the western terror, up the center-pole. He acted so we had to tie him up with the elephants, give him a coat of red paint and call him the terrible man-eating joggle-wock, captured in Central Africa at great expense and loss of life. Do you suppose that calf will drink milk. The sacred cow gives a lit-