THE DAILY BEE.

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All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed to the EDI-TOR OF THE BER. BUSINESS LETTERS All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BER PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company,

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska,
County of Douriss.
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 15, 1887, was as
follows:
 Sunday, July 10.
 14,200

 Monday, July 11.
 14,525

 Tuesday, July 12.
 13,950

 Wednesday, July 13.
 13,925

 Thursday, July 14.
 13,920

 Friday, July 15.
 13,825

profitable to the parties bringing it.

The excuse for favoring this combina-

tion, which one of the manufacturers

embraced in it is said to have admitted is

a great monopoly, is that the manufac-

ture of envelopes for the past two or

three years has yielded very little profit.

The cost of production, it is claimed, has

increased, chiefly, it would appear,

by reason of the advanced price

of gum arabic, which is more than

100 per cent. higher now than it was

three years ago. A monopoly that is

builded upon so slight and slippery a

foundation as this, and we find in the

published extract from its circular no

other reason given for its existence, may

stick, but it will hardly commend itself

to public approval. However, the public

seems to be well nigh powerless to pro-

tect itself against these monopolistic

combinations which are framed on the

flimslest of pretexts and always with the

purpose of destroying competition and

plundering the consumers. An imme-

diate advance in the price of envelopes

of from five to ten per cent is to be made,

but after the monopoly shall have be-

come a little more firmly rooted the price

will be shoved still higher, and the pro-

duction regulated so that it will be pretty

sure not to exceed the demand. This the

monopoly can readily do since it has

complete control of all the improved

machinery employed in the business.

Ample provisions will of course be made

to keep others from entering the field,

either by buying off or freezing out any

What other industry will not enter the

realm of monopoly cannot be foretold,

but the few that still remain unfettered

will doubtless in time be drawn in by the

tal into monopolistic combinations, and

gradually but certainly destroying all

competition and all freedom in trade.

portance to the American people than

this tendency, which, if permitted to go

on unchecked must eventually result in

economic conditions disastrons to the

welfare of the country and destructive

of the interests and an independence of

that urgently appeals for correction to

the representatives of the people in the

Worse Than Highway Robbery.

fairly stated and kept constantly before the

public, the people may perhaps demand and

the railroads for mere decency may some day

grant us some redress in the matter of freights. I do not suppose that one in ten

of our people fully understand the shameful

difference there is in freights west of Chicago

as compared with those east of Chicago. In

a good level country, where railroads can be

easily built, and built cheaply, and where we

have now a large industrious population,

I learn from a new classification circular,

issued by an eastern trunk line, that all cot-

ton goods, such as calicos, cotton

fiannels, ginghams, etc., can be sent from New York to Chicago

a distance of 1,000 miles for fifty cents per

hundred. Now if 100 pounds can be brought

fifty cents, how much should it cost to bring

tance of 1,500 miles? I wish all our boys at

the public schools were made to practice on

this useful question in the rule of three, at

least one day in every week. There is no

more useful rule in mathematics and they

would also be brought up to see the injustice

which this generation suffers when I tell

them that the railroad answer is \$1.40, or 86

On ordinary dry goods it is bad enough to

pay ninety cents for 500 miles, while

east of Chicago they pay only seventy-

five cents for 1,000 miles, but it is

more than we should bear patiently,

when the classification is also against

Surely the railroads cannot continue this

injustice, as we are no longer the great

We commend this complaint to the

managers of the Western Trunk line asso-

ciation, who are confederated to keep up

the extortionate tolls to which the people

west of the Mississippi have been com-

pelled to submit for fifteen years. The

complaint this time is not made by an-

anti-monopoly demagogue or Henry

George socialist, but by the head of the

largest wholesale dry goods house in

Omaha, the Kilpatrck-Koch dry goods

company. The exaction of one dollar

and forty cents per hundred for

a distance of 1,500 miles, when the same

class of freight can be transported from

New York to Chicago, two-thirds of the

distance, sor fifty cents per hundred it is

No wonder granger stocks are a favor-

ite in Wall street, as long as the granger

roads can go on levying enormous tolls

Mr. Kilpatrick strikes the key-note of

the great issue with which the country

must grapple when he advises our boys

to apply the rule of three to the railroad

tariff between Chicago and the Missouri

river. It is a problem which the grow-

ing generation must solve if the republic

is to survive the domination of the rail-

Supt. James and the Schools.

The re-election of Henry M. James as

superintendent of our public schools is

not merely a merited compliment to an

efficient and exemplary educator, but a

on their patrons west of Chicago.

worse than highway robbery.

road cormorant.

THOMAS KILPATRICK.

American desert, but well settled country.

us on by far the larger part of our stock.

per cent more than it should be.

from New York to Chicago, 1,000 miles, for

the same from New York to Omaha, a dis

why should there be any marked difference.

To the Editor of the BEE: If the facts are

legislatures and in congress.

There is no fact of greater present im-

current which is just now drifting capi-

who may venture into it.

[SEA1.] Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, SS

Douglas County. SS

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Hee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for Saystander for Saystander. average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,444 copies; for Septem-ber, 1886, 13,030 copies; for October, 1886, 12,989 copies; for November, 1886, 13,348 copies; for December, 1886, 13,237 copies; for January 1887, 16,266 copies; for February, 1887, 14,198 copies; for March, 1887, 14,400 copies; for April, 1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1887, 14,227 copies; for June 1887, 14,147 copies.

GEO, B. TZSCHUCK.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st SEAL N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE sixty million people of this proad and fertile country can breathe easier. Henry Watterson, the star eyed goddess of reform, has interviewed himself and gives it as his opinion that both Cleveland and Blaine will be the presidential candidates

AND still they come. Another leading Chicago packing firm -- Underwood & Co.-has invested and located in Omaha. The prediction of Phil Armour that Chicago's packing business will be largely transferred to Omaha, is already being rapidly fulfilled.

FIDELTY HARPER, the Nepolian of finnance has been granted too many privileges in the Cincinnati jail, which has necessitated his being sent to the jail at Dayton. The privilege Harper would most enjoy would be the privilege of getting to Canada.

A GREAT row has been kicked up in the British house of commons because one member called another "a d--d snob." Whether it was the emphatic profanity or the odious term of "snob" that was offensive the dispatches do not state. However, the next time Dr. Tanner gets angry he should refer to Mr. Long as "his nobs."

KEEP Jefferson Square for the people. It can be beautified by fountains, monuments, evergreens and rare shade trees Any building in the square would mar its beauty, and deprive us of the only little park we have in the center of the city. Even New York has Union and Madison squares in the very heart of business as a place for popular recrea-

THERE is a German adage, "If you go to bed with dogs you will get up with fleas." This adage commends itself forcibly to such members of the city council as are training with rowdies and thugs who happen to be connected with certain Omaha newspapers, whose coarse vulgar and vicious conduct has aroused general resentment among respectable people in the community.

A good deal of unnecessary disturbance is being worked up over a little strip of ground known as "No Mans Land' south of Kansas adjoining the Indian nation. The state of Kansas asked congress at the last session to annex it to that state, but the president did not approve the measure. It would seem that the Kansas people will not be content until they get the earth. They already have John James Ingalls and is not that enough?

It is rather amusing at this time to note the frantic effort to create a park commission for Omaha by the very parties who were instrumental in having the park provisions of the charter stricken out by the judiciary committee boodlers last winter. The BEE never plays dog in the manger in matters of public concern, and hence it would cheerfully endorse the appointment of a park commissioner and any effort by which Jefferson and Hanscom parks can be embellished and additional grounds for park and boulevard purposes may be acquired.

DURING the trial of the boodle aldermen in New York Mr. Ira Shaffer wanted to shoot Mr. Pulitzer because of something the World said about him. Now Miss Keane, one of the lawyers for the defense in the Chicago boodle case, threatens to mar the manly beauty of a Tribune reporter if he says anything more about her in his paper. Criminal lawyers, while standing any amount of abuse from each other, are particularly sensitive about newspaper criticism. This seems strange. Perhaps John M. Thurston can explain it.

THE coroner's jury in the Havelock railroad accident should be given free transportation over the Burlington and Missouri River road during their natural lives. A photograph of the six wise men will no doubt be placed on the desk of the president as a sample to be relied upon when the company's interest is at stake. With the abundance of evidence corroborated by each of the trainmen that the fault lay with the \$35 a month telegraph operator, and a verdict rendered resting the responsibility with the over-worked engineer, smacks strongly of favoritism at some point. It might be well to hold an inquest on the jury.

The Latest Monopoly. Omaha that the supervision of our pub-The latest thing in the monopoly line he schools will remain in competent is the combination of envelope manuhands.

facturers, and most appropriately and Now that Mr. James has been resuggestively it takes the title "Standard." elected for a term of three years he can There is no longer any necessity for exwith impunity assert himself as plaining to the people of this country the superintendent, and carry out without character and purpose of a combination fear or favor such reforms in the school which takes this name, which in the system as he believes to be necessary for the elevation of the educational stanpopular mind has become the synonym for the most relentless and greedy type dard. Incompetent and lazy teachers of monopoly. Nine-tenths of the enshould be weeded out, and their places velope production of the country is in filled by men and women of unquesthe hands of less than a score of manutioned ability. Favoritism should have facturers in New England and New no place in the public schools; merit York, and nearly all of these are enand competency alone should be the rolled in the combination. Those who While the Bun always has test. are not members of the new "Standard upheld Mr. James it cannot refrain from company" have made written agreeexpressing the prevailing desire of the ments with it to be governed by its mills patrons of the schools that he should exin regard to production and prices for a hibit more backbone and independence period of five years, so that to in their supervision. By re-electing him all interests and purposes, so far as their relations to the business for a term of three years and raising his salary to \$3,600, the board of education are concerned, they are memhas given expression to its confidence in bers of the combination. They may avoid Mr. James and an appreciation of his the responsibilities of membership, but abilities. There is no doubt that they surrender all independence of acboard will cheerfully clothe tion. It is provided that any infringment him with ample power for choosing the of the established price lists will render material with which to carry on the the offending party liable to a suit for practical work of education, and co-opdamages proportioned to the amount of erate with him in making the public the infrinement. It may be doubted, schools of Omaha the model for the however, whether such a suit would be country.

A Zealous Subsidy Advocate. A Chautauqua gathering is a rather odd place to discuss the subject of ship subsidies, but the zealous advocates of that policy are not particular about time or place. They are evidently determined to push their hobby into the next congress with all the force they can summon. and hence they will not miss any opportunity that offers in the meanwhile for pressing their views upon public atten-

Ex-Governor Long, of Massachusetts, is in favor of subsidies, and in addressing the Chautauguans of South Framingham a few days ago he made this his theme. Apart from the consideration of inappropriateness, it is to be remarked that Governor Long contributed nothing especially new to the discussion. This objection does not reflect upon the ability of the governor, who is a very capable man, but simply demonstrates that the ground had been fully covered by others, and the best that can be done by the most gifted orator is to embellish the old facts and arguments. This Governor Long should have credit for having done, to some extent, but it is question whether the subject was thereby made more impressive. Every intelligent American understands that this country is at a considerable disadvantage in not having its own shipping facilities. It is somewhat humiliating to know that our commerce is pretty much at the mercy of foreign ship owners, to whom our manufacturers and merchants annually pay something like two hundred millions of dollars in freight charges. It is very probable that if we had lines of rapid and well equipped steamers of our own we should in time be able to greatly enlarge our commerce

But when all this is confessed the majority of the people refuse to believe that it is any part of the business of the goverument to build up the shipping interest of the country out of the public treasury. and to thereby create a special demand upon the bounty of the nation which would very likely increase from year to events such a policy should be the very last to be adopted, after all other expedients have failed. So long as the tariff imposes duties on the materials that enter into ship building, and the laws prevent American capital buying foreign built ships to sail under the American flag, there will be a strong and widespread opposition to ship subsidies. We want the commerce and we need the ships, but not at the cost of a subsidy policy until it has been demonstrated that no other policy will secure them. Meanwhile a suggestion on this subject comes from Mexico, which has adopted the expedient of giving to shippers a rebate of two or three per cent on duties levied on goods imported in Mexican ships. Such a plan would certainly encourage the use of American ships, and would in several respects be an advantage, so far as the interests of the people are concerned, over the subsidy policy.

with other lands.

The Sun's Work. The heat prevailing throughout the country during the past two weeks has been almost unprecedented, and in some instances has exceeded all previous records. At many points it has been continuous since the beginning of the present month, unrelieved by any visitations of rain or cooling breezes sufficient to lower the superheated temperature. The results to exposed humanity have been calamitous. Up to yesterday the reported fatalities from sunstroke aggregated 299, most of which had occured within a few days. The number of prostrations was at least five times greater. These reports come from only a few cities, so that if the record of the sun's work in this particular could be had for the entire country the exhibit would probably be startling. In all the larger cities the great heat has swelled the mortality lists to unexampled proportions, the havoe being chiefly in the ranks of children. The "slaughter of the innocents" in the crowded districts of New York and Philadelphia has been appalling, and it is doubtless true that generally the little ones have contributed more largely to the death rate this summer than for a number of past summers. Happily Omaha is one of the few localities that have been exempted from exceptionally sad experience as a consequence of severe heat. There have been some days here when the rays of the sun were almost blistering, but on most of these cooling breezes prevailed, the temperature has invariably lowered materially after nightfall, and frequent showers have had a most peneficent influence. Thus far but one death from the direct effects of the heat is of local record, and it is not believed that the health of the community has seriously suffered from this cause. We have passed through less than half

of the heated term, though it is quite probabte that there will not occur again this summer so prolonged a period of severe heat as that from which we are now emerging. The admonition to "keep cool," however, is still in order, and it should be given the largest possible application. People should keep cool physically and mentally. Avoid excessive exertion, do not worry, keep as much as gratifying assurance to the citizens of possible in the saade, be prudent in eat-

ing and drinking, be cleanly of person, and get all the fresh air that time and circumstances will perare simple and common mit, sense rules, which if carefully followed, will enable ordinarily healthy people to get through the hot season without serious discomfort and with a minimum of danger from the effects of heat. If people would follow-as many from their circumstances cannot-the plain suggestions which nature makes at this season. the summer solstice would be much less dreaded than it is, and its effects would be much less serious.

Hoffman's Fate. Governor Thayer has written another of his characteristic letters to Sheriff McCallum of Otoe county declining to interfere in the case of David Hoffman, the train wrecker sentenced to be hanged at Nebraska City on Friday. The governor has no sympathy with train wreckers and believes that now is a good time so make an example of that class of villains who toy so reckles sly with human life. Hoffman upon receiving news of the governor's action belches forth what he is pleased to term "advice to young men to shun the flowing bowl." There is a great harmony of thought and action among this class of scoundrels, who as soon as they see the penitentiary staring them in the face or the hangman's noose dangling over their heads begin rendering advice to growing generations. While the wisdom of the advice cannot be questioned, the law has dealt gently with Hoffman. He should be thankful that he was not dangled between heaven and earth about the time the crime was committed.

Make No Mistake.

The board of education has decided to call a special election on August 2 with a view to securing the sanction of the voters of this city to a proposed issue of \$150,000 in bonds, the proceeds of which are to be expended in the erection of school buildings.

The board is a little too hasty in calling this election. It should first inform itself about the provisions of the new election law, which govern the conduct of special as well as general elections in metropolitan cities. Unless the new law is complied with in every essential particular, the election would be void and the bonds would not be worth the paper on which they are printed. The new law requires a peculiar system of registration, and prescribes minutely the method of conducting the election, the canvass of the ballots, etc. It would be a pre-requisite to the disposal of the bonds that the safeguards thrown around the election be strictly enforced.

THE BEE, in an effort at wit, unwittingly pays a compliment to Kansas City. It says: 'Omaha may not spack as many hogs as Kansas City. There are not as many hogs in Omaha as there are in Kansas City." An nspection and comparison of the stock yards of the two places will show that the number of porkers here, exceeds by several thousand the number held for sale or slaughter in Omaha. - Kansas City Star.

Joking aside, the time is near at hand when Omaha will not only overtake Kansas City in the great hog race, but leave it behind. To-day Chicago stands first in the packing industry, Kansas City second, and Omaha third. Omaha has secured third place within two years, and within the next two years she will rank next to Chicago. With such firms all but the monopolists. It is a tendency | year and might be come endless. At all | as the Hammond company, the Fowlers, the Armours, the Swifts, and Underwood & Co. located in Omaha, this city is bound to make wonderful strides in the pork packing industry.

THE proposition to locate a public library building on Jefferson square does not strike us favorably. In the first place there is no necessity for voting bonds to erect such a building at this time because the plans of the new city hall building set apart a whole story for the public library. Perhaps ten years hence, when the city needs that part of the building for offices a library building on a scale commensurate with our growth can be erected in some central location. For the present every dollar in bonds which we are allowed to vote should be reserved for paving, sewerage, public school buildings, parks and boulevards.

WHILE denouncing the chief of police as a fraud, the Republican keeps at the head of its local columns the fraudulent inscription, "official paper of the city." Its own attorney, John M. Thurston, and City Attorney Webster, both argued be-Judge Groff that there was no contract yet made by the city with the Republican for official advertising. What does City Attorney Webster have to say about that sort of fraud?

DEAN GARDNER, of Trinity church, is reported to have said at the Sunday observance meeting that he thought he could play base ball as well as the Omaha club. This is hard on the club, but we are proud of the Dean.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Mrs. Ole Bull is summering in New Hamp-Oscar Wilde has become editor of the 'Lady's World," at London. Stepniak, the celebrated nihilist author,

will visit the United States in September. General Berdan, inventor of the Berdan rifle, is at work on a new design for torpedoes. Mrs. Bright Eyes Tibbals is arranging to

wrongs of the North American Indians. Catherine Van Buren Seaman, a cousin of Martin Van Buren, and 108 years old, died last week in the Presbyterian home for aged women in New York. When the president was at "The Weeds,"

deliver a series of lectures in London on the

Miss Cieveland's home, last week, he met his old sweetheart, Mary Burlinghame. the daughter of a cheesemaker.

Frank Vincent, who wroce "The Land of the White Elephant," he just returned from a 55,000 mile journey in South America, where he had been in every capital and important seaport and explored many leagues of unknown territory. He is a quiet man, tall and slim, with a dark brown mustache, and a well tanned face.

Good Opinion for an Umpire.

The Concord School of Philosophy ought to engage a reliable baseball umpire to settle disputed points.

Thurston's Tirade.

Hardy Herald. John M. Thurston took the pains at the Nebraska Chautauqua last week to repeat his Omaha tirade against the press. We could not apologize for the faults of the press, but those of the profession to which he belongs would be a subject for columns. Perhaps

when he gets through with the Pacific investigation committee from which he hid like a rat, he won't feel so bitter.

Hot Weather Squib. Chicago Times.

If President Cleveland wants a second term, he had better make a change in the

management of the weather bureau p. d. q. Eats With His Knife.

Chicago Herald.

The cheering information comes from Europe that Buffalo Bill still eats with his knife, and that Red Shirt holds out as resolutely against galluses as ever. It was feared that flattery might turn the heads of these simple Americans.

Pugilist as Well as Actor.

Chicago Times.
Richard Mansfield, the actor, who a few days ago threahed a young New York swell. has just been sued for punching the head of his valet. Mr. Mansfield's repeated successes at fisticuffs inevitably suggest that he star the country as a pugilist rather than as an

The Jubilee Bells.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. Queen Victoria is said to be quite dejected ecause she finds the bills for entertaining her royal guests during the jubilee amoun to over \$1,000,000. These bills belong to her to pay, as they are strictly private, but the venerable lady is going to try and have them paid out of the public treasury. It is very doubtful if Lord Salisbury will make such a proposition, for the house of commons is inclined to watch such things rather closely and jealously. The queen has an income of

Rapid Advancement.

Cheyenne Sun.
The confirmation of Edward Dickinson as general superintendent of the Union Pacific railroad system is precisely what was expected. Nevertheless the rapid advancement he has made in the past twelve years from the position of clerk of a division superintendent to the place he now occupies is as remarkable as it is deserved. He has rare qualifications for a position that requires energy, cool judgement and tact, and never falls to carry out what he undertakes to do. No better illustration of this could be asked for than his laving of rails last winter on the Cheyenne & Northern, during a protracted wind storm.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings.

McCook is building a creamery. Omaha is the porkopolis of the prai-Fremont and Beatrice are moving for free mail delivery.

Red Cloud will soon illuminate with ten electric light towers. Webster county is putting the finishing polish on the bars of its new jail.

The Roca grist mill, worth \$10,000, was destroyed by fire a few days ago. The Cheyenne extension of the B. & M. has reached a point thirty-five miles west

A Red Cloud firebug, in an unguarded moment, slipped from the embrace of the sheriff and disappeared. Sidney needs money, and is trying the occupation tax to raise the wind. Suc-

of Grant.

is assured. The victims are howling against the imposition. Horse thieves picked up a team and drove out of Grand Island Saturday

night. A bonus of \$235 will be given for the return of the animals and driver. Hastings is hurrying to the front as a summer resort. A swarm of chinch bugs are now doing the town. The natives find poor picking among their guests.

Beatrice is moving to grease the path-Northwestern to that city. For a liberal bonus Major Drought agrees to take the town in out of the wet. A confcientious correspondent de-

clares that Coonrad, the victim of the Nelson mob, was "gently elevated and decently buried." This is the only consolation left to a wife and three small children. Norman Rapalee has turned loose a wild and grizzly Jokinello in Hartington

and the natives are stumped as to the age, sex, color or previous condition of the mammoth aggregation. Exhibitions are given every Saturday at a cent apiece.

Mrs. Ed Shannon, a runaway wife from Norfolk, was caught by her hus-band in a hotel in Sioux City Saturday. So was her paramour, Will Frank. The latter was caught by the collar, fanned with a stout shoe, and hurled head-fore-most down a pair of stairs. The woman fell on her knees and begged her husband's forgiveness, but he spurned her, About a mouth ago a good looking young fellow giving his name as Will Frank came to Norfolk to work. He became acquainted wito Mrs. Shannon, and in a few weeks the pair disappeared. After the row in the hotel Frank had Shannon arrested for assault and battery and in turn Shannon had Frank arrested for seduction. Shannon paid his fine of \$10 and costs, and Frank is under \$200 bonds.

Iowa Items. Independence boasts of corn ten feet

high. A company has been formed at Wilton Junction to bore for gas. A reunion of the First Iowa veterans

will occur at Muscatine August 10. The institute of the feeble minded at Glenwood has 207 males and 125 females. An organization of democratic soldiers, independent of the G. A. R., was formed at Des Moines, Friday.

State Mine Inspector Stone has been investigating the gas-well country in Guthrie county, At Herndon he saw six natural gas wells on what is known as the Boote place. They are on an average of 120 feet deep and all are capable of sending out as large and steady supply of natural gas as was ever known to be found anywhere in the United States. The removal of the saloons in Sioux

City, and the consequent "removal of the temptation to drink," has not had a wonderful effect on the morals of the town. The Tribune shows by the records of the police court that 700 arrests for different offenses have been made since October 1, 1886, at which time the sa-loons were closed. "Out of these 145 for disturbing the peace, 183 for intoxication, and 50 for violation of the city ordinance or as is understood for running a hole in the wall. A comparison with previous months develops the fact that there has been no appreciable diminution in the number of arrests, but that rather there has been an increase, if any. The differ-ence either way is small. A good many find themselves unable to explain this fact. It shows, however, that in Sioux City prohibition does not prohibit, and that the presence of saloons is not the prime cause of drunkenness."

Dakota.

Mernerson county's assessment is The territory is now enjoying its regu-lar annual "constitutional."

Traveling men will form a stock com-pany and build a hotel at Aberdeen. The location of a Congregational college at Fargo is assured. A \$40,000 build-

ing will be crected. From statistics in the hands of the commissioner of immigration, he reports the estimated population of Dakota, 600,000, not an exaggeration.

The first report of the territorial treasurer, now published as a curiosity, shows the total receipts to have been \$176, a striking contrast with the last report, in which the total receipts were shown to be \$1,600,000.

The wielders of the editorial faber in | yards.

Dakota are called to assemble at Big Stone Creek on the 27th of July, and to remain there three days at least, during which time business will be transacted and pleasure partaken of.

Dakota among the other states and ter-ritories stands sixth in the number of bushels of wheat produced. Only eleven states raise more oats, sixteen have more schools, fourteen more newspapers, and but twelve have more miles of railroad.

According to the commissioner of immigration, Mr. McClure, the amount of land in the several land districts now unland in the several land districts now un-sold is as follows: Fargo district, 281,900 neres: Bismarck, 15,281,600; Aberdeen, 802,000; Yankton, 5,000; Devil's Lake, 1,428,098: Grand Forks, 1,600,000; Dead-wood, 5,878,449; Mitchell, 9,600, Huron (estimated) 40,000; Watertown (estimated)

PUBLIC WORKS.

What is Being Done by the City's Contractors.

The question of putting streets ordered payed, in good condition before the paving of the same is attracting considerable attention from those whose duty it is to work upon them. The intention of Mr. Balcombe, of the board of public works, to ask the city council to prohibit paving for one year after all sewer and other connections are made has rather stimulated the interest of property holders and contractors. Some are opposed to the prohibition, while many people favor it. Yesterday morning the subject was brought up by Sanitary Engineer Flynn, recently from Springfield, O. His opinion of Mr. Balcombe's claim that all sewer, water and gas trenches in the city had shrunken, was there was no n eed of such a state of affairs. Its evil would not be apparent for sometime, but as the pavements grew old the foundations would gradually weaken and fall into the trenches which had dropped beneath them. There was in his estim. ation no reason for this, because the trenches could be packed in a way which would make them as solid as the rest of the street. When filling, as is now the practice, only tamping is resorted to, and this, in his opinion, would never give the compactness required to obviate settling. In filling there should be a constant spray kept upon the earth as it is thrown in the rench. This he called puddling. Where this is done, a little watching is required for a few days, but after that time the earth settles down as solid as that around it. He had noticed also that where water was used here in filling, it was thrown in large quantities when the trench was about half filled. That process was not as good as the other, which he would guarantee would put trenches in such a condition that they would never sink. Water in the filling of trenches is not required by ordinance, though tamping with a thirty pound weight is required. Puddling would be more expensive, but it would be the best thing to be done, and was not sure that it ought to be required

by the law.

One of the clauses of the ordinance is that which requires that the filling of trenches in paved streets or alleys shall be done by floating river sand, except when otherwise directed by the chairman of the board of public works. Thus far, however, it has not been known that much river sand has ever entered into the filling of our trenches.

SIDEWALK BIDS. The BEE sometime ago published the fact that there was a suspicious similarity in the bids of Knowles and Gardner for sidewalks in this city, offered a short time ago. The similarity was noticed by Louis Heimrod, a member of the board, who moved that the matter be referred to the council. The bids were not only alike, but they were pretty high, and this was another reason for the reference. The council suspected an improve-ment might be made and ordered the board to readvertise for bids. Yesterday morning the latter were opened, and s new bidder, J. P. Smith, with the older ones, Knowles and Gardner, was found to have sent in his bid. This was successful, and was a decided reduction and saving to the city of a considerable amount of money. Labor per day was placed at \$2.00, while in the first bids it was set at \$2.50. There was also a reduction of \$1 per thousand feet in the price of lumber together with other like savings. The bids upon which the contract was awarded to Smith is 284 cents for four foot walks per lineal foot; 844 for six feet; 474 for eight; 65 for twelve; 92 for sixteen, and \$1.10 for twenty feet; labor per day \$2; nails 4 cents per pound, and inmber \$17 per thousand.

THE CABLE LINE.

The cable line has three gangs of men

at work at different places along their line, the new one on Harney street near Eighteenth having about ironed a block in a few days. The aim of the company, as at present understood seems to be to complete their line on Tenth, Dodge, south on Twentieth to Harney this year and have it in run-ning order about the middle of October. The power house on the corner of Twentieth and Harney streets has been delayed by labor troubles, but is now being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Twenty grip cars and twenty couches have already been ordered and will be here at the time indicated. An accident in one of the foundries in the east has delayed some of the machinery for the power, though the delay will be made up for as well as possible The construction of the line northward on I wentieh from Dodge has been inter-fered with by the change in the grade of the former street at Davenport, as also further north, where there is no money to grade it. The grading in one part as a consequence has been done by the cable tramway company. It is not likely that this part of the track will be operated this year. What street the road will go west on is likely to remain a

secret for many a day. COURT HOUSE WALK. Yesterday morning the contractors Brennan & Whalen commenced to lay the new Berea sandstone wait on the Farnam street front of the court house.

Underwood's Packing House.

Boyd's packing house has again

changed hands. It was sold some time ago by its original proprietor, James E. Boyd, to Joseph D. Her, who, with a company, it was thought, Intended to turn it into a large brewery. But a more pressing claim was made for it by Underwood & Co., well-known packers of Chicago, and to them it has been sold for \$67,000. This firm is one of the largest packers in Chicago, ranking very high after Ar-mour, Fowler & Swift, who are now Their purchase of the Boyd house here. will enable them to commence killing almost immediately, and while between now and the opening of the winter sea-son they will be able to make the improvements and enlargements required by the magnitude of the business which they expect to carry on. of the firm is to kill about four thousand hogs per day in the cold season. It is understood that Underwood & Co.

have been guaranteed for two years, free transportation to their house, all stock they may desire after its arrival in Omaha. This will place them on an equal footing with all the other packers at the Union stock yards, and enable them to carry on the large business which it is their intention to build up. a concession which would not be made to an institution which did not carry with it the promise of success which comes from the experience and the name which Underwood & Co, have achieved in Chicago This guarantee has been made on good faith and it is felt that it has been mad because there is a feeling that within two years the firm will build at the slo

HIGH SCHOOL CANDIDATES.

A Little Information Necessary for an Intelligent Understanding. There seems to be a very general desire on the part of those most deeply interested in our scholastic affairs to know the names of the fortunate pupils of the grammar schools who were promoted to the high school at the June examinations. These pupils are identified by numbers, each scholar being familiar with his own but no one's else, and in many instances the scholars themselves have fergotten their own numbers and are in a quandary to know whether they have drawn a prize or not. These numbers have all been published in the city papers, but so far as supplying any information the publication was utterly supererogatory and senseless. These numbers furnish an excellent method, if the inclination should be to utilize it, of shoving favorites through on and under insufficient averages. Qualifications for promotion or admission into the high school are that each pupil or applicant must pass a satisfactory examination in reading, spelling, penmanship, geography, grammar, arithmetic and United States history, in these examinations the applicant shall be proposed for the purpose, each appli-cant being possessed with a card con-taining a number by which alone he shall be known throughout the examination. He must write upon a slip of paper this number, his whole name, his age and the name of the school from which he came. This paper is preserved for the purpose of identifying such scholar after the examination has been concluded and the successful candidate admitted to the high school. Each individual signs his number, not his name, to his exercise and the examining committee then carefully inspects his work in the answere and determine the percent of correctness in each study, compute the average of the several studies, and record the whole in tabular form. From this tabular statement the committee designate the members entitled to admission to the high school. Thus it will be seen that the system to say the least is a very recondite and abstruse one, affording the public not even a faint idea of each scholar's proficiency in his studies. The average necessary for passage into the bigh school in none of the studies is less than 60, and the general average not under 75, yet a cursory glance at the of-ficial list of numbers shows that some of the members went through on a much smaller average than that above indicated. For instance, several in arithmetic have but a percentage of 37, others in geography but 40, and in gram-mar and the other branches from 45 to 50. This all permits of favoritism, but the BEE does not alleged than this permicious and wrong-ful method has been indulged in by the examining board, yet it does allege that certain scholars are booked for the high school who are not entitled to the ad-vance by reason of their superior attainments as evidenced by their averages, and that others got left whose showing is equally as good, and in some of the branches much better. A more satisfactory way, it strikes the ordinary citizen, would be a public declaration, the city press, of each successful pupil's name, accompanied by an accurate statement of his standing in all the branches

ber, here a detective, and hunt them up separately and individually. A Savage Mother.

of study in the curriculum he is promoted

from. This would dissipate all suspicion of undue influence, of favoritism, and all opportunity for partial manipulation.

As the matter stands the only way of as-certaining the names of the pupils who

have been promoted is to take their num-

Mrs. Mary Shelly, who was arrested last night for inhumanly beating and whipping her little eight year old son, appeared before Judge Berka yesterday morning and was sentenced to ninety days over the hill. This well merited punishment, however, was suspended, owing to he fact that this cruel and barbarous parent has three other little children depend ing upon her for support. It seems, though, that they could have been cared for in some manner by the city and this woman made to answer for her hellish deed. The little fellow who received this terrible castigation, when brought into the station, was a mass of cuts and welts and bruises, his little waist and under garments being saturated with blood. The officers kindly and gently washed the little sufferer, and sent him to his miserable home in a carriage. The woman said she punished him for stealing apples, acknowledging that in her passion she had gone to far. The instrument of torture was a cowhide. The court admonished the woman that a reptition of the offense meant nothing less than the fullest extent of the law.

Boyd's.

Stage Carpenter Booth has a force of men engaged working on the stage of Boyd's opera house, which has been badly worn during the six years it has been occupied.

Lew Graham, the celebrated scenie artist will be here after the minstrels play their engagement next month and rejuvenate a great deal of the scenery.

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Now six years of age, when an infant six monthsold, was attacked with a virulent, mamonths old, was attacked with a virulent, mafigmant skin disease. All ordinary remedies
failing, we called our family physician, who attempted to care it, but it spread with almost
incredible rapidity, until the lower portion of
the little follow's person, from the middle of
his back down to his knees, was one solid rash,
ugly, painfin, blotched and malicious. We had
no rest at night, no peace by dao. The physican did not know then, and does not know
now, what it was, Finally we were advised to
try Cutterra Remedies. Without the knowledge of our physician, I procured a box of Cuticura and a cake of Cuticura Soap. The effect
WAS SIMPLY MARVELOUS.

WAS SIMPLY MARVELOUS. WAS SIMPLY MARVELOUS.

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Att'y at Law and Ex-Pros. Att'y, Ashland, Ohio, Reference: J. G. Weist, Druggist, Ashland, O

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