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

THE DAILY BEE.
Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, ss.
Geo. B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending July 15, 1887, was as follows:
Saturday, July 9, 14,300
Sunday, July 10, 14,300
Monday, July 11, 14,300
Tuesday, July 12, 14,300
Wednesday, July 13, 14,300
Thursday, July 14, 14,300
Friday, July 15, 14,300
Average, 14,300

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 16th day of July, A. D. 1887.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, ss.
Geo. B. Tschuck, 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, 1887, is 14,300 copies; for August, 1887, 14,300 copies; for September, 1887, 14,300 copies; for October, 1887, 14,300 copies; for November, 1887, 14,300 copies; for December, 1887, 14,300 copies; for January, 1888, 14,300 copies; for February, 1888, 14,300 copies; for March, 1888, 14,300 copies; for April, 1888, 14,300 copies; for May, 1888, 14,300 copies; for June, 1888, 14,300 copies.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of July, A. D. 1887.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE amount of ex-United States Treasurer Jordan's shortage of \$2.50 may make a great issue in the next campaign.

It is Dr. McGlynn now that has the latest presidential boom. The ticket may read McGlynn and George instead of George and McGlynn.

HELLO there! The Bell telephone monopoly has won an important patent suit against the Globe company. Now look out for a temporary advance in Bell stock.

COLORADO has swallowed up the South Platte river in its irrigation ditches to the detriment of the farmers of western Nebraska. Colorado ought to trade some of its Platte river water for Nebraska corn juice.

ROTHACKER vouches for the sobriety and good conduct of Mr. Bechel. As both of these gentlemen travel together in the police patrol wagon when they can't find a hack they ought to certify to each other's good behavior.

The greatest freak of the age has been discovered at Bazo, Mo. It is a man who would not pay for his mother-in-law's coffin. He has been urged to occupy a place in a dime museum alongside of Steve Brodie, the bridge jumper.

Those who claim that success or failure is the criterion of right and wrong have another instance. "Boss Sheppard," who left the national capital years ago with the curses of its inhabitants because of the many taxes which his far-reaching improvements entailed upon them, has now returned with their blessing. He was a powerful man in his day, and against all opposition carried forward improvements that changed Washington from a straggling village to a city of magnificent distances. When the taxes were heavy he was a bad man, but when they proved to be like bread thrown upon the waters he became purged of his sins.

Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON is going to Europe on behalf of this government to study the silver question, a mission similar to that of Mr. Manton Marble a couple of years ago. Aside from the special purpose, the choice in the present instance is not a wise one. As a political economist Mr. Atkinson is a good deal of a charlatan, and moreover it is questionable whether any confidence can be placed in the integrity of his views after he has made the investigation. Such knowledge as that gentleman possesses he is apt to make profitable to himself on behalf of the side that can pay best for it.

This state division question is again disturbing the peace of California, as it has done periodically for the past thirty years. According to the San Francisco Chronicle, however, the great majority of the people of the state take no interest in the question and do not desire a division. It says that every conceivable argument, except political preference for a chosen fend, is against division, and makes both a practical and sentimental plea against such a proposition. The fact remains, however, that there is a good deal of sentiment in the southern counties favorable to division, and it is a question whether under the action taken in 1850, when division was voted, those counties cannot demand to be allowed to organize as a new state. The wisdom of such a movement would be another matter.

We have another instance of democratic economy. Last winter a bill was passed appropriating \$25,000 for educational purposes in Alaska. This sum, Mr. Swineford, governor of the colony, said was utterly inadequate. But now comes the first comptroller of the treasury and decides that if the secretary of the interior considers it necessary, the commissioner of education may visit the Alaska schools, the expenses of such a trip—an unnecessary official excursion—to be taken out of the above named appropriation.

This is democratic retrenchment. Anyone could tell it by the ear marks. Economy of this kind is a fitting companion piece to our modern Jeffersonian simplicity which enables a president, with twice the salary of his predecessors, to pay certain expenses incurred at the white house out of the public treasury, while they paid out of their own pockets.

A "Dark Horse" on the Outlook.
The steamship Etruria, sailing from New York to-day, will take out as one of its passengers Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, the president of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad. It is a fact of general knowledge that in the effort of a paper at Toledo, O., to ascertain the preferences of its readers for presidential candidates, Mr. Depew was shown to be the choice of a score. This did not fairly represent that gentleman's following, however. We have authority for saying that a great many republicans of New York regard Mr. Depew as being an available candidate for the presidency, and it is not at all improbable that under certain circumstances his name would be presented to the next republican national convention as the choice of New York. At all events it cannot be a mistake to place him in the list of "dark horses."

Mr. Depew is a fine lawyer and an orator of no mean degree. He is also a politician and frequently talks politics. He did so a few days ago, expressing the opinion that the heads of the old tickets will be renominated next year. He also believes there will be a labor party ticket in the field, and in that event he regards republican success as assured. From two-thirds to three-fourths of the voters enlisted in the labor party will be drawn from the democrats, and if that party should make any such showing as it may reasonably be expected to under an organized effort in a national campaign the reduction it would make in the democratic vote would certainly lose that party New York, and probably all the northern states upon which that party is counting. And from present indications there appears to be nothing more certain than that there will be a labor candidate for the presidency next year, and that there will be a thoroughly organized movement supporting him. How formidable this is likely to be can be better judged after the results are ascertained of the labor vote this year in the states where the labor party will run tickets, but in any event this is very sure to be a most important factor in the next national campaign, with all the probabilities favoring the view expressed by Mr. Depew. The opinion of that gentleman that Mr. Blaine is certain to be the republican candidate has its chief value as a reflection of the wish of that portion of the party to which Mr. Depew belongs, and which in New York is perhaps the controlling power. It is by no means necessary to the result which Mr. Depew prophesies that Mr. Blaine should be the republican candidate.

THE Difference.
OMAHA, Neb., July 23, 1887.—The Bee Publishing Company, Gentlemen: Your attention is invited to the following:
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 8 o'clock p. m. Saturday, July 23, 1887, from the daily papers of this city for the publication of all advertisements of the board of education for a period of one year from date of contract, bidders to state the price to be charged per square (ten lines nonparel) or fraction thereof, for one, two, three, four, five and subsequent insertions. All advertisements to be set in solid nonparel. By order of the Board.
Yours Truly,
J. B. PIERCE, Secretary Board of Education.

Now mark the difference between the course pursued by the board of education and the city council with regard to official advertising. When the city clerk was directed to invite proposals for official advertising last month he inserted an obscure "notice" asking for bids for hay, corn, ice, printing and coal. The bids were to cover the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1887, and ending July 1, 1888. No standard type or measurement was given to enable bidders to make a uniform proposal. As a matter of fact the fiscal year under the charter begins and ends with January, and the council is expressly required by the charter to let the official advertising in January of each year. The notice asking proposals with printing sandwiched between coal, ice and hay was manifestly a put up job. Instead of ordering the city clerk to advertise for fair competition, the council awarded a contract to the Republican without competition, and when the court enjoined this contract as fraudulent, they passed a resolution by which the same job is sought to be perpetrated in a roundabout way. The advertising of the school board will not exceed \$200 a year. The city advertising will average \$400 a month.

THE Three Bosses.
Hascall, Bechel and Ford have become the bosses of the council. Hascall's personal grievance against Seavey has been magnified into an issue with the police commission and supported under the pretext that the dignity of the council has been assailed. Bechel is disgruntled because Broatch was made mayor, and is plotting with Rothacker and Moynihan to harass and worry the mayor at every step. Pat Ford is desperate because his trade in police patronage has been broken up, and his boarders can no longer graduate with a commission on the police force.

This triumvirate of bosses keep the city in constant turmoil and make it almost a disgrace for any respectable man to remain in the council. They have managed so far to enlist a majority of the council into a support of their dog-in-the-manger, rule-or-ruin policy, but the people are becoming impatient, and such reputable members as Bailey, Boyd, Counsellman, Cheney, Snyder, Bedford and Van Camp can no longer ignore public sentiment. They can no longer justify the underhanded trickery of the council bosses. They cannot give good reasons why the council should refuse to approve the bonds of the police commission, when they are signed by such men as William A. Paxton, Herman Kountze, and other citizens equally responsible. They cannot face their constituents, who demand better police protection. These members must break away from bad leadership if they want to maintain their own self-respect and retain the confidence of the people they represent.

A Division Called For.
Omaha is now a city of more than 90,000 population. In point of intelligence, culture, social refinement, public spirit and enterprise, Omaha is the peer of any other American city.

When Omaha secured a metropolitan charter it was expected that she would also become one of the best governed cities in the union. Unfortunately for Omaha her local legislature, the city council, has by its per-

verse, reckless and lawless course blocked much needed reforms and made efficient police protection an impossibility. The disgraceful controversy with the police commission has now continued for more than two months. Under the pernicious leadership of rowdy editors and desperadoes, the council has gone from bad to worse, and aroused an inexorable resentment among respectable citizens of all classes. Instead of pursuing a manly, honorable course, and paying respect to the mandate of the charter, a policy of obstruction has been pursued which tends to demoralize the police and incites other city officials and employees to lawlessness.

On behalf of the reputable citizens and taxpayers a division is called for. We believe that a majority of the council are disposed to do right. They have simply allowed themselves to be misled by unprincipled and dishonest leaders. They do not realize that by standing in with this disreputable clique they have brought disgrace upon Omaha. Reputable and honest members must separate themselves from the rascals and boodlers. When we say rascals and boodlers we mean what those terms imply. There are six or seven members in the council who can be classed as such. These audacious scoundrels have duped decent members and made jumping jacks and stool pigeons of them. It is high time now for honest members of the council to stand up and be counted. Their constituents want the sheep to separate from the goats. They will not stand trifling any longer.

Drunkard Engineers.
At the inquest growing out of the St. Thomas railway disaster last week, where nineteen lives were lost, witnesses swore the engineer of the excursion train was drunk, and that the conductor had also been drinking and was unfit to have charge of the train. There is a growing carelessness in the use of drink upon the part of railroad engineers that should be restricted by the most stringent law. While a drunkard engineer is not a common sight on American roads, there are a number of them do more or less drinking. There are some general officers of roads who have stopped long enough from their schemes to put up the rates of transportation to give a thought to the safety and comfort of the traveling public and have issued orders that an employee in charge of a train will be dismissed if found while on duty using stimulants of any kind. To remedy this evil and guarantee safety to those who travel from accidents occurring by the carelessness of intoxicated employees legislation is needed, and that very soon.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND and his beautiful wife do not have to be coaxed to come to Omaha, and great delegations of "prominent citizens" sent to Washington with bound petitions making appeals in order to give the place a business boom. Mr. Cleveland long ago said he intended coming to Omaha this fall, and of course he will do so. Mrs. Cleveland is the proud possessor of some valuable real estate here and naturally she wishes to see the great city of the west in which she is most interested. They will be gladly welcomed and will be given the best the town affords. The first Iowa crank who attempts to scare them away will find his red remains scattered over sixteen counties.

The relations between O. H. Rothacker and the editor of the Bee are known to be of such a nature that any views we may venture to express about the criminal like suit brought against Rothacker by G. M. Hitechock would be ascribed to personal animosity. It goes without saying, however, that this community almost to a man is in sympathy with Mr. Hitechock, and reproaches the indecent and brutal assault upon him which is the basis of his complaint.

THE hanging of David Hoffman at Nebraska City is the first instance of a man being executed for the crime of train-wrecking. Governor Thayer is to be commended for the firm stand which he took in this matter. The deed was a most dastardly one, as it caused the death of an engineer and jeopardized the lives of a whole train load of other innocent persons.

It was to have been expected that the Chang of the Herald would sympathize with Eng of the Republican. Those Siamese twins are bonded together by a ligature of flesh and blood which naturalists designate by the name of Moynihan.

Other Lands Than Ours.
The coercion act having become a law, the question that naturally suggests itself is, what will the government do with it? Ireland must be made peaceful. The passage of the law was only made possible by the promise of settling the dispute so long existing in Ireland. The conservatives will be held to their promise, and no excuse will be available. Unless within a reasonable time the assurances they have given the country of what could be accomplished under this law and realized in results, they cannot expect to continue in the confidence of the country, upon which they hold would seem to be steadily weakening. It is their last chance, and they will stand or fall by it. Briefly summarized the act authorizes the lord lieutenant to "proclaim" a district, or any number of districts, at will, the law becoming applicable to such sections immediately. That official may also declare any organization "dangerous," and by proclamation and by force prohibit and suppress it. This is aimed at the Land League, of course. He likewise has power to search any and all houses for arms and ammunition, and subject to the approval of his council, he may at will make, revoke, add to and alter many sections of the law so as to render it more binding in certain cases where men cannot be reached in any other manner. The various courts in Ireland are given summary jurisdiction of the offenses under the act growing out of the disputes between landlords and tenants; special juries may be had at any time for the trial of prisoners; arrests for interfering with the collection of rents either by word or deed may be summarily made; witnesses may be compelled to attend courts, and on application by the prosecution, causes may be removed from one county to another in Ireland, or to England, if deemed proper.

No legal language can convey an adequate idea of the tyranny which is possible under the net. It is intended to repress agitation against existing laws, to fasten the land injustice more firmly on the people, to render evictions more easy and to make any outcry a felony. It will fill the prisons, clog the courts and vastly increase the misery of the poor. If with such a law and all the power the conservative government of England fails to achieve the pacification of Ireland as all unprejudiced men believe it will fail, its reputation is sure, and the ministry of Salisbury will have made a record as the most unworthy in the history of modern England. Great interest has been centered in the recent by-elections in England, all of which have resulted in liberal gains, giving evidence that the tide of public opinion is setting strongly toward Mr. Gladstone again. The gains made by the Gladstonian candidates in the three English constituencies where elections occurred this week average as high as those made in Spalding, Eddington and Coventry in the early part of this month. In two of the three districts the party majorities were so large in December, 1885, that the liberals did not attempt to contest them a year ago. In the third the vote of the Tories in July, 1886, was nearly double that of the liberals. The latter could therefore have had no prospect of success to inspire them with confidence or to arouse their enthusiasm. Their vote must be taken as an expression of opinion—nothing more. Perhaps the most significant feature of these recent elections is the proof they furnish that the Gladstonians are not only stronger in the constituencies now than they were a year ago, but that they are stronger than they were in December, 1885, when the home rule issue had been raised and the liberals were apparently united. The results justify the recent exultant speeches of Mr. Gladstone. That Lord Randolph Churchill is still a force in English politics is well shown in the influence he exerted in obtaining Tory concessions on the land bill. Whatever his motive may be, his action is commendable, and it is well assured that the bill will be so modified in the committee as to relieve it of the most obnoxious features and give it a comparatively fair character. Some unionist members would undoubtedly prefer to see the measure shelved for the present, and wait for the outcome of events under the crimes act. They are not only losing heart but also the confidence of their constituents, and if they cannot succeed in passing bills in the interest of other parts of the kingdom their chances of re-election will be small, indeed. In the words of Mr. Gladstone: "Ireland blocks the way, and the blows which Lord Randolph and his friends are directing against the land bill may bring about a defeat which, if it do not lead to a concession of home rule, will at least advance the time of its coming."

French affairs have become more peaceful, and as one of the conditions of a popular idol is natural, there has perhaps never existed any just reason for supposing that the favorable general ever had any other than patriotic motives for the course he has pursued. He is both a thorough Frenchman and a soldier, and while regarding Germany with all the hostility which is an essential part of French patriotism, his vocation would inevitably lead him to pursue a policy necessary to put France in a position to successfully resist any future encroachments from the hated power. If he went beyond the reasonable limit in this direction he followed the soldier instinct. But it is evident that the people are becoming convinced that the policy of the ex-war minister was not what France required. It was not only enormously expensive, but it was a menace to peace which was adverse to the interests of the republic. The second sober thought having come to them they therefore put the preservation and security of the republic before all else, and while not denying to Boulanger all that can be claimed for him as a soldier are content to leave with others the functions of statesmanship. They have been brought to understand that supreme devotion to the ambition or interests of any man, to the disparagement of those to whose hands had been committed the duties and responsibilities of government is perilous to the general welfare. Hence the idol is being deserted and French patriotism grows warmer toward the republic. It is a cheering fact, which it may be hoped will continue and grow stronger. His tendency is to lessen the doubts of those who have felt that the present republic of France does not rest on very firm foundations, and to encourage the hopes of those who desire that this strong republican leaven in Europe shall remain.

It has been observed by an intelligent writer that the world has been so intent upon regarding the military operations of Germany that it has lost sight of the great progress she has made in commerce and industry. This progress can only be compared to that made of France under the second empire. While it has this single advantage that it is in the main the result of individual enterprise, not of state initiative and impulse. The industrial development of Germany has proceeded pari passu with her military aggrandizement; and whenever she is relieved from the dread of immediate attack, which, with or without reason, is her dominant thought at the present moment, as it has been ever since the late war, her policy will necessarily be detected by commercial rather than strategical considerations. Germany has all the conditions required for the creation of a great mercantile community. She has a large and hard-working population, a central position; her people have the trading and colonizing instinct; her merchants have established themselves successfully in all parts of the globe. All that she requires to become a first-class mercantile power is free access to the sea and the command of a large seafaring population. Given these conditions, it is not difficult to foretell that Germany, if she retains her military supremacy, will not rest content without having a better seaboard than she at present possesses. Sooner or later the Austrian ports on the Mediterranean will probably be made available for the extension and development of German trade.

Bulgaria is still occupying a place in the arena of European interest. The la-

test information states that Prince Ferdinand may decline the throne, probably frightened from his first apparent eagerness to accept the prize by the attitude of Russia in declining to regard the action of the sobranje as valid. Ferdinand is described as a poor, insignificant, weak creature, and if this does him justice he is clearly not the man to govern Bulgaria under present conditions. The fact that he is a person of this character may explain the apparent indifference of the other powers regarding his selection. The present appearances are that Russia's will in the matter will be again respected.

The resignation of the grand vizier of Turkey is likely to further complicate the sultan in the position which he has assumed on the Egyptian question, and his endeavor to persuade the British commissioner to postpone his departure from Constantinople shows that he fully understands the gravity of the situation. Much as Great Britain would no doubt like to be relieved from the burden of longer maintaining a large army of occupation in Egypt, she is not likely to agree to a modification of the terms of the convention. A change in a Turkish ministry means a great deal, and the sultan's fears of internal revolt may yet prove stronger than the feeling of alarm with which he has been viewing the opposition of France and Russia.

PROMINENT PERSONS.
President Cleveland writes with a stub pen and a cork penholder.

Ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman has been spending the past few weeks with his married daughters in Long Island.

Secretary Lamar is an ungraceful horse-back rider, but he is partial to the exercise.

Valentine Baker never drinks anything except brandy and soda. He says it kept him alive in his Egyptian campaign.

Miss Mary Sherman, the pretty blonde daughter of the senator from Ohio, is highly educated, but of a retiring and gentle disposition.

Mayer Hewitt refuses to have his rest broken by reporters, and wards them off by saying that he isn't reading newspapers during his stay at Saratoga.

The duke of Hamilton, who was one of the heaviest plungers on the English turf, now devotes all his time to yachting. He has just returned from the Red Sea.

Dr. Edward Schultze, now best known as Emin Pasha, the hero of the equatorial province of the Congo, is on his way to relive, was born at Oppeln, in Silesia. He was the son of a German merchant.

George Francis Train now permits adults to approach and address him, having abandoned his rule of not allowing them within arm's reach and compelling them to communicate with him in writing handed in by a child.

Dr. Henry Carpenter, who died recently at Lancaster, Pa., was the family physician of Theodore Stevens and Lady. He attended them both in their last illness. It was at his wedding that they met for the last time, and he was the mediator who effected a reconciliation between them after a long estrangement.

Of all the great personages who witnessed the public procession, Buffalo Bill was the only one to receive recognition from the royal family. The queen nodded to him as he passed, and Prince of Wales took off his hat and saluted as he led the royal guard of honor by. It seems that even royalty knows a man when it sees one.

He Will Peter Out.
What will Dr. McGlynn do now? asks an exchange. He will probably work his boom for all there is in it and then "peter out."

War on the Hip Pocket.
Atlanta Constitution.
Texas has begun war on the hip pocket in earnest. A statute has been passed which strictly forbids concealed weapons of all kinds. Now if the grand juries and judges will honestly enforce this law we shall see a checked increase in the number of Texas homicides.

Gold Will Prove Its Ruin.
Philadelphia Item.
If it should turn out to be true that paying gold mines have been discovered in Michigan we fear it will ruin the greenback party in that state. The rag baby is a creature of more lusty life among the Wolverines than in other parts of the country, but it could not live atop a gold mine.

In Missouri.
St. Joe Gazette.
A bust of George Washington sits in a back yard on upper Third street, and the weeds have grown up around it, and they scratch the old man's nose. A catpillar's nest is in an ear and a top-load has established his home on the top of the patriot's head. Where? Oh, where is Tuttle?

At no point in Missouri would a bust of Jesse James be allowed such neglect and desecration. Where? Oh, where is Missouri's respect for the Father of our Country?

A Pair of Harpies.
New York Times.
Following the recent example of the Standard trust, which it resembles in many respects, the Bell telephone company has declared an extra dividend of 4 per cent in addition to the very large regular dividends which are annually distributed upon its watered stock. The trust's wealth has been gained by cruel and unlawful oppression, the Bell company by fraud and extortion. Both are monopolies, and both are controlled by the same evil law. The Bell company's extra dividends are drawn from the profits of annual rents of \$14 for instruments whose entire cost is \$3.42, and from the stock which subordinate companies have been compelled to surrender. The money which supplies those dividends ought to remain in the pockets of the users of telephones, and should be there if legislators had done their plain duty.

Smile Whenever You Can.
When things don't go to suit you, and the world seems upside down, don't waste your time in fretting, and drive away the evil from your mind. Since life is full of perplexing, 'Tis much the wisest plan To bear all trials bravely. And smile when you can.

Why should you dread the morrow, And this day spend in sorrow? For when you borrow trouble, You always have to pay. It is a good old maxim.

When often should be preached—Don't cross the bridge before you. Until the bridge is reached.

You might be spared much sighing If you would keep in mind The thought that good and evil Are always well combined. There must be something wanting, And though you live in wealth You may miss from your pocket That precious jewel—health.

And though you're strong and sturdy, And may have an empty purse (And earth has many trials, Which I consider worse); Whether joy or sorrow, Fill up your mortal span, 'Twill make your pathway brighter To smile whenever you can.

Cheyenne has cribbed a burglar whose boast is that he lost \$70,000 in gambling in two years.

STATE AND TERRITORY.
Nebraska Jottings.

"Beware of the foaming bowl—always blow off the collar."—Dave Hoffman.

The Missouri Pacific will take a hand in the street car business in Nebraska City.

Crete is preparing for the fall rush by organizing the board of trade and cutting down the weeds.

L. A. Clark, of Columbus, has been elected president of the association of railroad station agents.

Nebraska City will vote August 23 on the question of issuing \$50,000 in bonds for sewer and paving purposes.

"The printers of North Platte," says the Telegram, "and greeting to J. M. Thurston, of Omaha, and it reads thus: Printers 13, lawyers 2."

Valentine and vicinity secured another crop of hailstones last Tuesday. The man who attempted to measure one of them was killed on the spot.

Crete had scarcely recovered from the effect of the Chautauqua when her base ball club was pounded out of shape by a Friend nine and burglars hit her for \$7.

Hall county feels sore in the region of her cash box, by reason of Judge Dundy's decision in the United States Pacific case. The decision is equivalent to the loss of \$10,000.

The refreshing news comes from Kearney that Plattsmouth and Holdrege took first premium in the "green" races. It is reported that Fremont was barred out, as it was conceded that she would take everything in sight.

The three-year-old child of Charles Dean, night watchman on the Blair bridge, over the Missouri river, fell through the treble work to the ground below, a distance of fifty feet and miraculously escaped serious injury.

An accommodating cyclone struck the young town of Wallace on the B. & M. in Lincoln county, and carted the contents of two lumber yards and a hardware store to the river.

Had a sufficient number of carpenters been around at the time, all the material on hand might have been turned into buildings in an instant.

During the construction of Hoffman's choker in the jail yard in Nebraska City, a workman placed a piece of timber on the window of Lee Shellenberger's cell. The child-murderer growl wither, swore like a pirate and expressed a consuming desire to salute the workman and "cut his d—d heart out."

Lamar, who was on his time on earth is limited.

Armour threatens to plant a packing house in Sioux City.

The old settlers of western Iowa will have a reunion at Macedonia August 1.

A candy and cracker factory, with a capacity of fifty hands, will start up in Sioux City September 1.

The health cure physician is creating the periodical sensation at Anamosa. Faith in cooler weather ought to be cheering to the average mortal during these hot days.

A woman at Burlington has become insane from the effect of undue religious excitement. She had been attending a meeting of the evangelists and ran screaming through the streets.

There is sorrow at Dubuque. The dirges of bitter we'll fill the air. The circus didn't come as advertised. After the show battle accident at Clinton it skipped into Wisconsin the day it was to have showed there, thus leaving all Dubuque in the anguish of disappointment.

The total assessed valuation of Hyde county is \$327,000.

The Methodists at DeSmet dedicated a church last Sunday costing \$2,300.

The local option petitions are now creating considerable excitement in several counties of the territory.

Judge Thomas has decided the celebrated town site case involving the title to a large tract of land within the limits of Rapid City in favor of the city, by declaring the deed is void by Probate Judge Benedict illegal.

Harry Wilhelm, who returned to Deadwood a few days ago from the reservation round-up, reports in the Times that cattle losses have been enormous. The Harlan company gathered 150 of a brand of 1,500; Kennedy found a solitary steer out of 300 on the range last fall; Parker, of 185, drove in 100; the Hash Knut lost 45,000 cattle and 400 horses, and so it goes. Loss of sheep was not as heavy, as indicated in one instance by a count of 1,300 out of 2,500. The 1,300 have been found in the mountains of Idaho.

It is believed that much of a drift will be found elsewhere. He saw few carcasses or skeletons, but is of the opinion that remains were washed out by spring freshets. The third day of the large drive on the road and in others are looking. Very little beef will be sent to market this season.

Wyoming.
Laramie county has a debt of \$30,760, mostly railroad bonds.

Burlington surveyors are at work in the coal fields near Sundance.

There are 150 more miles of taxable railroad in Laramie county this year than last.

The territory university, just completed in Laramie at a cost of \$50,000, will be opened September 5.

The factors of the circus, which camped in Laramie recently, robbed the residents of \$1,000 and escaped alive.

The assessed valuation of Laramie county foots up \$5,583,561, exclusive of railroad and telegraph lines.

The plat of the Cheyenne & Burlington railroad has been returned to the Cheyenne land office from the department of the interior, with the secretary's approval. The road will enter Wyoming at a point on the Colorado line one mile east of Crow Creek, and crosses the Union Pacific a mile southeast of the Cheyenne city.

The first test of the sand which is to be used in the manufacture of glass in the Laramie glassworks was made last Monday and the result was a success beyond all that had been hoped for by those interested in the project.

The glass blowers who are to go to work September 1 in the massive stone structure that is now nearing completion, have been arriving on every train for the past week, and there are now twenty expert workmen in town. These will be followed by thirty others.

Taking a Mud Bath.
A well-known gentleman who lives at the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, came into the corridor from the street recently looking as if he had been scoured for a week. He sat down, took a long breath and lighting a long cigar, began to puff vigorously. A Mail and Express reporter asked him if he was ill. He replied:

"No, I have just had a dirt bath. Don't know what a dirt bath is? Then I'll tell you. I concluded that my system had run down and that I needed something to start my blood circulating rapidly—in fact, a general revitalizer. I was directed to take mud baths. These baths are very expensive. The attendant stood me up and began to cover me with what is known as Fuller's earth. I was encased in this substance with only my head sticking out. Then I was placed in a tub, a tube was inserted into the mud and an electric current turned on. The sensation was most unique and almost indescribable. The earth around my body soon became charged with electricity, and snapped and crackled with vigor in a most tantalizing way. At times there would seem to be a race of small ticks down my back, and then the sensation of a brush gently passing over me. My flesh simply acted as a con-

ductor, and enjoyed all the little pranks that a series of currents from a powerful electric battery can produce. After an hour I was covered with mud, and was 'massaged' for an hour by two stalwart attendants. A douche of water was then administered, and I went home. But the bath cannot be finished in one day. I went back the next morning and was given a cold-water bath. Then my rubber gown was very thoroughly. Then my feet were placed in water charged with electricity. The attendants then seized several large sponges, dipped them in the water and began to rub me. It was an electric bath, and the sponges fairly made me howl with the shocks I received. The next day I went back and finished the bath. I was placed in a vat of large grained salt and piled about my neck with mud, and was in copious streams. If a man has three solid days to spare I think nothing is more pleasant than to take a first-class mud bath."

A THIEVES' PARADISE.
Remarkable Condition of California After Gold was Discovered.

Compiled from the first volume of H. H. Bancroft's Popular Tribunals: A remarkable state of affairs existed in California for the first year after the discovery of gold.

The state of California, when it was made up in a great measure of men already living here, they were honest men, and had deserted the towns to dig gold, and not to defraud their neighbors.

Many were known to each other, and new were known to each other, and in a primitive way, each for himself picked the precious metal from the river-beds and crevices, washed it from the sands that lined the streams, and struck a place to dig for it, with no desire to enroach on ground chosen by another. Rights were respected; theft was unknown. A pick or shovel thrown upon the ground, sticks driven into the earth, often written or painted notices, were certain to be claimed, was sufficient to secure it against all comers. Miners lived much in the open air, in cloth tenements or rude huts, leaving their gold dust in bags or