THE DAILY BEE.

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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas. | 8. s. Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending July 22, 1887, was as follows: Sunday, July 17. 14,200
Monday, July 18. 14,500
Tuesday, July 19. 13,800
Wednesday, July 20. 13,900
Thursday, July 21. 13,910
Friday, July 23. 13,925

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 23d day of July, A. D. 1887.

[SEAL.] Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, Sounds, See Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn. deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,404 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, 16,296 copies; for February, 1887, 14,128 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.

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Treasurer of Douglas County.—Our Queer
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THE BBE publishes today the statement

city advertising, but as the copy has been hung up by an injunction padlock there is nothing to copyright. Ir Postmaster Gallagher will sign his

name once to an order authorizing the fumigation of his office, he will not have signed in vain. "Let her go Gallagher."

THE trial of the boodlers in Chicago is creating almost as much interest as a national convention. The arraignment of a syndicate of thieves in that city is a novelty in the extreme.

It is with pride and pleasure that the Bee this morning presents to its thousands of readers a graphic account by special cable of the review yesterday of Great Britain's navy. Now is the time to subscribe.

POSTMASTER GALLAGHER complains about having to sign his name as many as a thousand times a day. Mr. Gallagher should congratulate himself that it does not take him a thousand days to sign his name once.

As the inter-state commission has refused to take action in the cases of the boycotted roads, on the commission question, the next thing we may expect is the demand from the ticket agents for the earnings of the roads. A ticket agent who will take commissions will bear watching.

YESTERDAY was a great day for the queen and the review of her navy. It was to be hoped that the numerous prominent American statesmen now abroad would avail themselves of the opportunity of witnessing the review of the great war ships that they might know what a real navy looked like.

Trus is indeed a cold and heartless world. After Mr. Tuttle, of lows has been acquainting the country with his deeds of valor during the war, up pops a man away down in Massachusetts who makes the charge that Tuttle came near being court-martialed for cowardice. Here is an opportunity for Tuttle to write a war paper for the Century.

A very large number of distillers we s of the Ohio river are attempting to organize a whisky trust, and the chances are they may be successful in it. For a great number of years there has been a combined effort upon the part of the consumers of the entire world to organize a whisky trust also. In some instances it has been followed by success, and would have become general had not the saloonkeepars rebelled.

MR. HANLAN, who has occupied altogether too prominent a place in the pub-He mind as one of the first in the art of an oarsman, is fast degenerating into that of a common trickster and professional sporting shark. The attempt at a boat race yesterday at Pullman, in which Ranlan was the chief spirit, ended in a sigantic fizzle, which bore upon its face every feature of a gambling scheme. he relegated to the seat of disgrace for maich they are eminently fitted.

Licensed Telegraphers.

The duties devolved on railroad telegraphers are of the most important character. They require for their proper performance intelligence, vigilance, promptness and accuracy. No man should occupy a position of this kind who is not an expert in his business and thoroughly qualified and trustworthy in all other respects. The security of life and property very largely depend upon the railroad telegrapher, and the man in this position who is deficient in ability, experience and the other qualities we have cited is very sure sooner or later to be the cause of disaster and death. Such a man may be had at small cost, and for this reason will find employment on some railroads, but it is almost inevitable that in the end he will prove to be vastly more expensive than would an entirely competent man at two or three times his salary. The property losses suffered by the railroads of this country, to which a very considerable sum was recently contributed by the B. & M. collision, from employing inexperienced, incompetent and careless telegraphers, would perhaps build and equip a line of road from the Atlantic to the Pacific, while the loss of life from the same cause would make a startling exhibit. There is a class of railroad managers to whom the costly lessons of experfence in this matter will never be of any value. There must be a way found to compel them to at once protect the public and themselves.

It is gratifying to note that the railroad telegraphers themselves see this necessity and are proposing to meet it if way shall be found feasible. About a year ago they formed an organization of their own, and since that time the order has grown both east and west. At the coming session of congress they intend to have passed a bill-and they claim to have congressional influence enough to do it-making it a penal offense for any railroad company to employ a telegraph operator who directs the movements of passenger trains who has not been granted a license. Licenses will be issued by the government, the applicant being required to pass a practical examination, to produce evidence as to moral character and habits, and to be of proper age. The leaders in this movement say that, as congress has the power to regulate inter-state commerce, it has the power to issue these licenses, the same as it now says who shall command a vessel on navigable waters or who shall hold a mate's or engineer's certificate. The operators claim that despite the responsibility attaching to their occupation mere boys and young girls without experience are put in responsible positions, and that this license system would correct that evil. Often when accidents have occurred they are blamed for them and made to suffer, when in reality the responsibility is not theirs, and under the license system in such cases they could appeal to the United States officials.

The organization may be assured that its efforts to bring about this meritorious arrangement will not lack public support, regardless of what other motives, if any, may be incidental to it, as the railroads will undoubtedly claim. A movement to effect the required improvement in this service, having once opened of the treasurer of Douglas county. It | the eyes of the public to the great neceswill prove an interesting document for sity there is for improvement, receive such universal en dorsement that resistance on THE Republican claims a copyright in the part of the corporations will be overwhelmed. We cordially commend the spirit and purpose of the railroad telegraphers, and would urge them to zealously push their plan if it shall be found practicable, as we believe it to be.

Katkoff, the Editor. It happens rarely that the life of a man who wields the editorial pen becomes the subject of solicitude to an entire nation, participated in alike by rulers and people. The United States has had but one editor who was able to command such regard. When the life of Horace Greeley was drawing to its close the whole country was filled with anxiety, and his death was the signal for universal sorrow. When the distinguished journalist, Delane, who had for so many years directed with pre-eminent ability the London Times, was announced to be dving, all England was shocked, and there were few men in that country who did not regard his death as a national calamity. France had her Delecluze, the champion of the people, in whose defense Gambetta won his first fame as an orator, and who deserves to be remembered among the heroic advocates of the republic. Other lands have had able and courageous editors, but the number is few of those whose life has been a sub-

ject of concern to an entire nation. Among this few must be prominently placed Michael Nikiforovitch Katkoff, the now world-renowned editor of the Moscow Gazette. Next to the czar, this man exercises a greater power than any other in Russia, even the emperor himself being largely under his influence. Reared in luxury and receiving a very thorough education, Katkoff began the business of life as a university professor. He had imbibed liberal and progressive ideas in Germany, and he began instilling them into the minds of the Russian youth. This lost him his professorship and he turned to journalism. For a time he urged with moderation his pet theories, which counselled constitutional rather than revolutionary reforms, and having opposed the revolutionary party he thereby achieved the approval of the Emperor Nicholas. Government patronage was extended to him, and under its influence his views began to change. Liberalism gradually lost its hold upon him, and as it did so it was replaced by an aspiration to unify all the Slave elements of Europe into one great empire. He developed an intense hatred of Germany and all things German, and an equally intense regard for Russia and all things Russian. All this commended him more surely to the rulers and made him the unquestioned leader of the pro-Russian party.

This role he has continued to play, and while it gave him great influence with the father of the reigning czar, it has made him almost the master of the mind and conscience of Alexander III. It is said of Katkoff that he has been successful in all his undertakings. In the shaping of politics, in educational affairs, in military reforms, the mandate of the editor has become the law. He has made and unmade men with his resistless pen. whose favor has been fortune and whose hostility ruin. Aggressive, earnest, un tiring, Katkoff has for twenty years

been a power has done more in moulding the policy of the empire than any ten of its statesmen. For two weeks past this powerful editor has been sick unto death, and from one end to the other Russia has been filled with solicitude. It has been said that if Katkoff died the czar might feel his helplessness so keenly as to unsettle his mind. Whether or not this is an exaggerated idea, there can be no doubt that the emperor would feel the death of the editor as the severest calamity that could befall himself and the country. There may be very little in the character and career of Katkoff, except a sort of patriotism and national devotion, which the friends of liberty and of the people can admire or approve, but none the less the wonderful power he has achieved makes a demand upon our interest. It forcibly illustrates the language of the dramatist, that "in the hands of men entirely great the pen is mightier than the sword.

Corporation Expenditures. Some attention has been given to a recent statement of the London Economist comparing the receipts and expenditures of the United States and Great Britain, in which it is shown that the military expenditures, including pensions, of the former exceed at the present time those of the latter. The London journal employs this fact to controvert the idea about "the advantages which accrue to the United States because they are not burdened with the heavy cost of keeping up an army," and some American newspapers unquestioningly acquiesce in the implication of the English journal that if Great Britain is wasting money in military expenditures this country is doing the same thing on a larger scale. We submit, however, that there is a very wide difference in the conditions and results. The money paid by Great Britain to maintain its standing army goes to a body wholly composed non-producers, who are continually drawing upon the wealth of the country aud giving nothing in return. The more than \$100,000,000 annually expended in this way by the British government is almost wholly wasted. But with this country considerably more than half the military expenditure, including pensions, goes to citizens who are more or less actively engaged in some sort of productive work which is steadily adding to the wealth of the country, and to which their pension money in part contributes. Every pensioner who is a worker is really all the time contributing something to ! the resources from which the money to pay him must be drawn, and there are many thousands such. But the British soldier, maintained in idleness, is simply a consumer, and all that is paid him out of the public treasury in excess of what he would consume as a citizen is a waste. There could be no greater injustice than to put the American pensioner on a par with the British soldier in estimating the

governments. Heroic Reporters.

military expenditures of the respective

In a recent address at Maryland col

lege Mr. Meekins, of the Baltimore American, spoke about the heroism "frequently shown by men in search of He mentioned the feats of bravery shown by reporters who have fever, smallpox, or other dangerous diseases; who have dashed into the storm of death on the battlefield; who have ridden hundreds of miles through a hostile country, through deserts, that they might be the first to tell the news. It requires courage to do such things, of course, but there is an exhiliration about these risks that takes little account of death. If they come out alive there is a shining mark at the end which they will attain-fame. As a blazing feeling which glories in the prospect of self immolation without reward if they can only beat their competitors, may carry them along. But it is calmly knocking at the door which it is morally certain will shortly be slammed in your face; accosting composedly with pencil and note book the sworn enemy of your paper who may use his fists on you at the first question; patiently digging for facts where you are met with sneers from those who in their ignorance despise newspaper men; going to places where you know you are not

wanted, that shows real courage. There is no offset to these drawbacks. No blaze of glory follows. No one knows anything about them. Maybe you will meet rebuke instead of praise.

It is not so difficult a performance to go through a feat that may electrify the world if successfully accomplished. It is the daily uncomplaining endurance of the annoyances of his vocation that makes the reporter heroic.

Better Service Needed.

Referring to the commendable growth of public interest in the last few years in the collection of industrial statistics, a contemporary wisely remarks that those placed in the charge of such work should possess qualifications of the highest character. They should in the first place be men of good mental endowments and with some special training for the duties devolved upon them, and in the next place they should not be mere advocates with special theories to bolster up. The public statistician is responsible to the whole community and not to a part of it, and his work should present a faithful and accurate reflex of the circumstances and conditions he finds existing within the bounds affected by his investigations. The object of his work is the information and guidance of the state as a whole, and unless he keeps this in view his work can have little practical value. It is unfortunately the fact that most of the states now maintaining statistical bureaus have not been successful in securing for this service the sort of men who answer to the standard defined by our contemporary, for the probable reason that they are very difficult to get. Most of the heads of existing bureaus seem to have entered upon their work under the mistaken idea that their business is to prove the existence of certain industrial conditions regardless of the facts, and it s too frequently found in their reports that statistics are twisted to prove some pet theory or perhaps strengthen a party hobby. Industrial reports of this character are worse than worthless. With the progress of this class of investigation improvement in the character of in-

THE project of the bank of which ex-Secretary Manning is president, of issu-

vestigators may reasonably be expected.

ing bullion certificates appears to be confronted by a serion objection. The attention of treasury of mals having been called to a printed part of the proposed certificate, they have a pressed the opinion that it is the representative of money, by whatever name it may be called, and therefore comes within the prohibition of the law. There is obviously some force in this objection. While it is true that on their face these certificates show that they are simply receipts for the deposit of so much silver bullion, and in this re-spect are similar to grain, provision, petroleum, or other storage certificates, the circumstances which would prevent the other classes of certificates from being used as the representatives of money would not be operative against the bullion certificates, and there is very good reason to believe that they would come to be somewhat freely employed, not only between banks, but with individuals, in this way.

Who says the African race is not progressive? Not only have they learned the use of the boycott, but they know how to apply it with a refinement of cruelty that would do credit to a Torquemada. A teachers' institute was held at Atlanta, Ga., last week, and the colored teachers, according to southern etiquette, were allotted a lecture room apart. They considered themselves neglected by the state school superintendent, who temporarily forgot them, and left. The next morning they were promised a lecture by the governor of the state, who appeared at the appointed time wearing his store clothes and a smile, whose effect was calculated to reach forward to the next election day. But his smile vanished. There was not a solitary sable auditor to bask in it. Can there be a more cruel situation for an orator? The neglected teachers had a just grievance, no doubt, but their revenge was terrible. Subsequently one colored instructor appeared. On him the lecturers remorselessly visited all their learning in turn, as per programme, and thus the race conflict

raged. According to a Mexican financial journal, the United States bureau of statistics has made very bungling work in its statement of the annual export trade of this country with Mexico. An investigation made by the Mexican journal as to several details shows the bureau of statistics to be very greatly under the actual figures, and the journal insists that instead of the total exports from the United States to Mexico being only \$7,000,000 they amount to nearly \$20,000,000. There is no doubt that the former figures are far out of the way. and the exports annually are at least double that amount. The disclosure of such a marked inaccuracy, for which there can be no sufficient excuse, throws discredit on the whole work of the bureau, suggesting that it may in its entirety be largely guesswork.

MR. PETER SHELBY has tesuhed at Salt Lake City before the Pacific railroad investigation that he has occasionally assisted the Nebraska legislature in formulating laws for the benefit of our people. But Mr. Peter Shelby does not remember that he ever tried to exert his influence over members by anything except pure oratory. In this he was a good deal like jumped into the sea, who have inter- Crawford, the lone fisherman from Idaho. viewed patients dying of cholera, yellow | We regret to notice that Mr. Shelby's memory has been seriously impaired by his residence among the Mormons. Otherwise he could surely not have forgotten what transpired in the Lincoln oil rooms between the boodlers and the Union Pacific lubricators.

Ir may happen that the gold find near Ishpeming, Mich., will fall far short in its development of the extravagant expectations of the discoverers, but the mining men are still greatly excited over the find and confident of results that will make them all rich. The belt appears to have an extent of some sixty miles, and is located from two to eight miles from the iron belt. A gold formation is known to exist in the Huron mountains among which tradition has it. Dr. Houghton. the pioneer mineralogist of the upper peninsula, "filled a goose quilt with pure gold only a few days before he was drowned while trying to cross Keweenaw bay in a storm." Exploration in the Huron range has been carried on only to a limited extent. The discovery near Ishpeming was made two years ago, but it is only within a year that explorations have been actively prosecuted. The assays show the rock to be very rich in native gold.

FREMONT, according to the new city directory, has now a population of 8,225. It has doubled in population since the state census in 1885. Fremont is not only one of the finest towns in the west, but it is having what may be truly termed a phenomenal growth.

OMAHA, July 23 .- To the Editor of the BEE: Will you please answer the following question in your valuable paper to decide a

What is the highest point within the corporate limits of the city?

Yours truly, E. S. LEWIS. Without engaging in a careful survey of the matter, we would say that the highest point in the city is the tip end of the lightning rod on the public school building.-[Ed. Bee.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Mahone still hopes to elect a legislature that will make him senator, The Springfield Republican is "booming" Robert T. Lincoln for the presidency. Neal Dow is preparing to take an active

part in the prohibition canvass in New York. John Sherman is at Mansfield keeping close watch upon his qwn interests in the Ohio campaign. Senator Beck is making six speeches a week to help his friend Simon Boliver Buck-

ner get into the Kentucky gubernatorial

chair.

The Philadelphia Ledger can only find five officers in that city who are fit to hold office. Three of them are republicans and two are democrats. Foraker will go as a delegate to the na tional republican convention, and he consid-

ers himself as promising a presidential quantity as was either Haves or Garfield. Allison is expected to solidify the lowa delegation for Blaine, with the understanding that if the Maine statesman can't get the

nomination he shall help the Iowan to capture it. Senator Blackburn of Kentucky is still unreconstructed. In a late speech at Lancaster he incidentally remarked: "If God Almighty can forgive the republican party for its work from '61 to '65 it will be a severe strain on His plan of universal salvation."

During the same periods the rebels, of course, were serving God.

Objector Holman, according to the testimony of an intimate friend, proposes to end his congressional career with the present congress. He is oppressed with a conviction that if he does not retire voluntarily, the labor vote in his district will retire him.

Governor Biggs, of Delaware, says that Secretary Bayard made the biggest mistake of his life when he went into President Cleveland's cabinet. There is much truth in this. There is nothing like a cabinet position to show the world the real stature of a man.

COMING TO AMERICA.

Minister McLane will leave Havre for home on July 30

Lord Herschell, conspicuous at the English bar and in British oratory and politics, will sail with Lady Herschell on July 30 from Liverpool for the United States.

Professor Henry Drummond, teacher of natural science in the university of Glasgow, and author of "Natural Science in the Spir itual World," recently arrived for a sojourn of six months in America.

An English nobleman with three titles is soon expected to visit New York. He is Lord Mowbray, Segrave and Stourton, and he is equipped with a long-drawn-out pedigree that runs back to 1205. He uses all of his titles in signing his name.

CHARITY.

Secretary Whitney and his wife have spent \$100,000 for charitable purposes since last

September. Mrs. Talcott. of Chicago, has an income of \$50,000 a year, and she devotes \$45,000 of it to charity, her husband on his death bed hav

ing told her never to hoard a dollar. St. James' Gazette: Baron de Hirsch, in nemory of his son, Lucien de Hirsch, who had a large racing establishment at Newmarket, has, in consequence of the breaking up of that establishment, devoted the proceeds, amounting to £12,000, to the following public charities: The Metropolitan Provident Medical association, £3,000; the London hospital, £1,000; Rous Memorial hospital at Newmarket, £1,000; Children's hospital, Great Ormond street, £500; Northwestern nospital, £500; Jewish board of guardians, £2,000; Judith Lady Monteflore's Convalscent home, £1,000; Jews' free school, £700; Jews' hospital, £500; Jews' Infant school, £500; Westminster Jews' free school, £300; Deaf and Dumb asylum, £500: Hand-in-Hand society, £250, and Jewishhome £250.

Must Make Fast Time. Salt Lake Herald. Arabian horses are being bred in Dakota, They are expected to keep just a little ahead

How to Become a Liar.

Macon Telegraph. Three years' undisturbed possession of a setter dog will destroy the veracity of the best man in America.

In the Diamond Field.

Boston Post. The man who goes to the pawnbroker may not be much of a baseball player, but he is apt to go out on three balts.

Pressed Upon Him. Leavenworth Times, "I can give you a good point," said the

mosquito softly, in the ear of the sleeping editor, "for insertion on your outside." Force of Habit. Harper's Bazaar, "John?" said the wife of a baseball umpire,

.Tommy has been a very bad little boy to-"Is that so," he replied absent mind-

edly. "Well, I'll fine him \$25." The Lily Knows. The Judge. Mrs. Langtry, who applies simultaneously

strates that she is thoroughly acquainted with the customs of the country. Thought It Was His Wife.

for citizenship and divorce, thereby demon-

Burlington Free Press. Lightning knocked over three men who were sitting on boxes in front of a grocery store in Patterson, N. J. One of them was knocked senseless. The other two exclaimed: "Leggo, I'm comin' right home."

Buffalo Beer and Beauty.

B :ffalo Courier. Buffalo is really growing quite English. The latest craze is bar-maids. There are more than a hundred saloons in town where the ruddy mait nectar is tapped by these beer belles.

Still Showing Them Up.

Schugler Herald. Rosewater is still engaged in the laudable enterprise of showing up the crooked transactions of some railroad corporations. The BEE will advocate the cause of the people as long as Edward Rosewater is its editor.

Rather Ignorant. At a trial at the Clay county, Georgia, court the other day two witnesses were put upon the stand who did not know who made them, had never heard of heaven or hell, and did not know whether a lie was right or

wrong. Tom Ochiltree's Threat.

St. Louis Republican. Tom Ochiltree threatens to run for congress in a New York district next year. If New York should happen to send both Ochiltree and Tim Campbell to Washington it would be proof positive that the influence of New York should be paramount in national polities. Surely a commonwealth so abounding in statesmanship should receive reverent attention.

Womanhood. Written for the Sunday Bee by Lu B. Cake. I have seen, sweet Mabel, a flow'r so rare, So rich in its sweet perfumes, It may live for years, for long years, and

yet. But once in them all, it blooms. As the seasons come, and the seasons go, It fills them with summer days; And the seasons run and the seasons flow. It fades and it falls-decays.

Would you know the name of this flow'r so fair, The rarest of all the wood; That in all its being may bud but once?

'Tis pure and true womanhood; And this flower lives in your life to-day, I trust, as the seasons run, When the summer time of its bloom is reached.

"Twill be a sweet, perfect one.

A Senatorial Prediction. Schuyler Quil.

The Quil will wager that Van Wyck will be returned to the United States senate in Mr. Manderson's stead next year. The people are alive and awake to the fact that they were deceived and defrauded last year, and had a thing pushed on to them, and the champion of their rights put out. Van Wyck himself sees his error (and a fatal one it was) in taking any stock in those fellows who pretended a change of heart, but who played the part of spy and defeated him after they were elected pledged to him solidly. People, as a rule, know more the older they grow, and the Nebraska voters are not exceptions.

The Railroad "Oil Room."

Schapler Quilt,
After the legislature adjourned last winter certain members of that body, one of Colfax county's honorables in the list, made light of the "railroad oil room" talk and declared there was none, and that it existed only in Rosewater's mind. The late Pacine | general discussion at the ballot box.

investigation settled that thing as well as many others. The men who had charge of the rooms testified that they were, under the management of Thurston and Vanderbum. put there to rope in legislators in order to defeat Van Wyck and any anti-railroad legislation. Our most honorable member was a very frequent visitor to this depart-

Immortal Signatures Gone. The Rev. Dr. S. H. Virgin, in a Fourth of July address at West Chelmsford, said that recently in Washington he examined with microscopic scrutiny the original draft of the declaration of independence, and not a trace could be found of the signatures of the men who put forth that immortal instrument,

ODDS AND ENDS.

THE cool weather of the last week restores to Omaha its reputation as a summer resort.

MISSOURI river water is said to be the best in the world. Missouri river mud is also said to be the best on earth.

THE salvationists' band, with a bran new cornet player, serenaded the BEE office on Thursday evening, and the next day the BEE was made the official organ of the Long Pine Chautauqua assembly. The BEE is evidently destined to become the great religious organ of the Missouri valley.

BUFFALO BILL's letter to a New Orleans friend, who indiscreetly allowed it to be published, has caused some criticism because the writer states that he has captured England from the queen down, and that he is there "for dust." Well, anybody who has ever seen Bill knows well enough that he is not in England "for his health."

BOB PATRICK, assistant United States district attorney, perpetrated rather a grim joke in court yesterday. The United States grand jury in January last indicted David Hoffman, the Missouri Pacific train wrecker, for obstructing the mails. Mr. Hoffman was hanged on Friday last. Mr. Patrick moved that the indictment against Hoffman be dismissed, as the defendant was now beyond the court's jurisdiction. Judge Dundy accordingly granted the motion.

WHEN James Stephenson built his elegant equestrian palace he intended to have the front surmounted by a statue of a horse. The edestal was placed in position, but the statue has not yet materialized. It would be quite an attractive ornament. It is hoped Mr. Stephenson will carry out his original intention and give some eminent sculptor an order for the statue. There is a great lack of statuary in Omaha. Mr. Stephenson has now a splendid opportunity of giving this branch of art a boom in Omaha.

AT one time the owners of the Omaha street railway contemplated converting their lines into a cable system. It is understood, however, that this idea has been abandoned, with the exception, perhaps, of the Farnam street line. It is very likely that horses will be superseded by electricity. The improvements that are constantly being made in electrical locomotion leads the horse street railway owners to believe that the electric system will soon reach perfection, and be far superior to the cable. In that event all the horse car lines in Omaha will be converted into electric roads.

HON. JOHN R. PORTER, ex-police judge of Omaha, who now resides in Los Angeles, Cal., is in the city on a visit. He brings some interesting news concerning the Omaha colony in Los Augeles. The colony includes about 100 people, who nearly all live within a few blocks of each other. Among those best known in Omaha are Hon, J. H. Kellom, M. G. McKoon, who has made a comfortable fortune in real estate; E. V. Smith, Rev. Mr. Dimmock, who has a most beautiful home; Hon. John I. Redick, who is heavily interested in real estate and is president of a bank; Bob Harris, who is building a magnificent house. The Scherb brothers have ranches near Los Angeles. Mr. Jenkins, the printer, is connected with one of the daily papers. Mr. Shears is engaged in superintending the erection of a hotel, which he will preside over as landlord. There are also in Los Angeles quite a number of old Omaha railroad men. Los Angeles is a place of over 60,000 people. Its greatest attraction, according to Judge Porter, is its climate.

Hon. Francis Col. Ton and his son have been visiting in Omaha the past week. Mr. Colton is well known in Omaha. He was appointed United States consul to Venice by President Lincoln and remained there throughout the war of the rebellion. Returning to the United States he was appointed the first general passenger agent of the Union Pacific, which position he held for several years. Being succeeded by Mr. Thomas L. Kimball, he was sent on a trip around the world to advertise the transcontinental route in opposition to the Suez canal. He did this successfully in Japan, China, Australia and other countries, thus drawing to the Pacific Mail steamship company and the Central and Pacific railroads a large passenger travel and the tea and silk trade. He established agencies in all the principal cities of the old world, and the American transcontinental route has ever since derived great benefits therefrom. Mr. Colton, who now resides in Washington, is one of the largest land owners in Nebraska. In the early days he foresaw that Nebraska was to become a great state, and he accordingly made large investments in lands which in those days were very cheap. The increase in value during the last few years has added a large sum to his fortune. Mr. Colton predicted the future of Nebraska and particularly of Omaha twenty years ago, when he first came to this city. He now makes another prediction and declares that there will be only four really great cities on this continent -New York, Chicago, Omaha and San Francisco. Ex-Governor Gilpin, of Colorado, said to him, "These cities are on the temper ate line of the intensest economies." Mr. Colton's son, who is a very bright young man, intends to make Nebraska his home and take care of his father's interests.

walk inspector reports that a great deal of complaint has been made to him of the earelessness of property owners, who allow weeds in front of their lots grow so high as to hang over the sidewalk. In damp weather, or at night time or in early morning, when these weeds retain a moisture which is rather heavy, it is impossible for a gentleman, much less a ludy to pass them without being in some manner affected by the dampness. In dry weather they soil the garments of passers by with dust. They are, consequently, a nuisance at all seasons of the year. They are to be found in many parts of the city, and there is but one

Cut the Weeds.

James Allan, the newly appointed side

erty owners to do, on and after to-mor Special Election.

way to avoid them, in Mr. Allan's opin-

ion and that is to cut them down. This,

the inspector proposes to compel prop

There will be a special election in

South Omaha to-morrow and Acting

Mayor Fred M. Smith has issued his proclamation accordingly. The principal question is the granting of the right of way to the South Omaha Street railway company. The giving of a franchise to company. The giving of a franchise to the Omaha Motor railway will also be considered. These are important questions regarding the prosperity of South Omaha and will undoubtedly meet with

OMAHA'S GREAT ADVANTAGE

Far-Reaching Effects of an Old Contract on Live Stock Rates.

INEVITABLE RESULTS

Forcing the Mammouth Packing House Interests From the Garden

City to the Banks of the Missouri River.

Dressed Beef Rates,

Chicago Times: Shortly after the western

freight pool was formed, some two years ago, and the discovery was made that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company had entered into a contract with Hammond & Co. to transport their dressed beef from Omaha to Chicago at a rate considerably below the tariff, a railway veteran controlling one of the big western systems, to whom the president of another had gone for advice as to what should be done by the competing roads, strongly counseled that a firm and united effort should be made to break the contract. He looked into the future and predicted that if the rate should be allowed to stand it would eventually drag all dressed-beef rates from the Missouri river dressed-beef rates from the Missourl river down to the figures fixed by contract, and, more than that, would surely in the end destroy the live stock business, which has been so great a source of revenue to the Missouri lines. Events show that the official was long-headed and no false prophet. The present dressed-beef rates from Omaha to Chicago over all lines are 30,28 cents a hundred, which was the rate made by the St. Paul for the Hammond company. When the nominal live stock rates Council Bluffs to Chicago were \$70 a car-load, the St. Paul company figured that what with rebates and concessions the average actual rate given and concessions the average actual rate given by all roads was \$45 a car-load. Calculating shrinkage and relative proportions between live-stock and dressed-beef rates by the same process as used by the eastern lines, the 30.23 rate was reached, and, as predicted, it has already become the standard rate from omaha. As the contract still has three years to run, there is no probability that it will be raised. Not only has it affected Omaha traffic, but it is pulling down the Kansas City rates to the same point. Only last week the Chicago and Kansas City roads were forced to make a reduction in dressed beef rates of from 40 to 35 cents, and it is freely admitted that this is only a half-way reduction, and that the rates must, within three months, drop to the Council way reduction, and that the rates must, within three months, drop to the Council Bluffs figure—30.2s cents a hundred. But this is not all, nor is it by any means the worst feature of the situation. The interstate law has had the effect of making a nominal \$70 a car-load rate on live stock, Missouri river to Chicago, an actual rate. The lowa roads had to hold it there to save their lead live stock traffic and in practice. The Iowa roads had to hold it there to save their local live stock traffic, and in practice this was an advance in the live stock rate from Council Bluffs of \$25 a carload. The Hammond contract was in the way of a relative advance in the dressed beef rate, which should have been raised 17½ per cent to preserve the proportion. The results of the disproportion are beginning to be plainly soen. The western roads centering in Chicago have since the interstate ning to be plainly soen. The western roads centering in Chicago have since the interstate law went into effect averaced an increase in their revenues from the transportation of live stock of \$500,000 a month more than previous to April 1. This would be pleasant if its permanence could be insured, but it can not, and, on the contrary, it threatens to describe all of the western roads of a greater can not, and, on the contrary, it threatens to deprive all of the western roads of a greater share of the live stock business. The fact is that there is a pronounced movement of the packing and dressed beef interests to center at Missouri river points. The tendency at all times has been to get the slaughtering done nearer the ranges, but by holding up the dressed beef rates and favoring the live-stock shippers the roads were able to a large degree to counteract this. Now by their own act they have deprived themselves of the power and are at the other extreme. This added half million of revenue is taken from the profits of the cattle raisers and the packers. The former probably suffer the most, and their interests will be best served by marketing at the Missouri river instead of Chicago. The three largest packing and dressed beet houses have established blg plants at Missouri river points, and in less than six months more dressed beef will be manufactured at the Missouri river than at Chicago. What this means for Chicago the passinists are left to work out as the article.

pessimists are left to work out, as this article is only dealing with the subject from a railroad standpoint.
"But," says the superficial observer, "what difference will this make with the railroads? They will baul the dressed beef if they don't the live stock."

Yes, but there is a great difference between the revenues accruing from the two com-modities. The Eastern roads by holding up the dressed beef rates from Chicago to the seaboard have managed to keep up the revenue, but the western lines, with a blind fatuity, have reversed this, the dressed-beef rates being much lower in proportion, thus hastening the killing of the goose that was laying the golden eggs. All railroad manlaying the golden eggs. All railroad managers will unite in saying that the aggregate revenues from the transportation of raw are greater and more profitable than the manufactured, so far as the staples are concerned. It is better to carry wheat to the terminals than flour. The same rate a hundred is charged on both, and as 200 pounds of flour equals 300 pounds of wheat the condensation loses to the roads one-third, or, in other words they get but two-thirds of the rate in hauling the equivalent flour. The same is true of corn and logs. lent flour. The same is true of corn and hogs. The rate for transporting a fat hog to market is nowhere near equal to the revenue which would be derived from carrying the corn which fattened the animal, and so it is with dressed beef and live stock, and so on through the list. There are many other points to the question which need not be discussed. The only point sought to be made is to show that when the aforesaid railway magnate advised that the Hammond contract should be broken and he was equally correct when he remarked yesterday that the contract would cost the western roads a loss of unilions of dollars.

Puget Sound Colony. There will be a meeting of the Omaha branch of the Puget Sound Co operative Coloney at their ball, 1114 Farnam street to-day at 2:35 p. m. The subject of co-operation as applied to a commonwealth will be the subject of discussion by able speakers. Admission is free and the

public are invited. A Cottage at Libernon.

Rochester Herald: A mile down the coast and we come to Elberon—the Mount McGregor of New Jersey—for here Garfield was brought lying upon his death bed. The cottage from which he gazed upon the sea until his eyes were closed forever is as cosey and cheerful as before the villainous shot was

The green lawn over which a brauch railroad was built for that one passen-ger; the veranda to which the car was backed before the cot of suffering was tenderly lifted out; the room next the sea through which they carried him, and the railing that had to be cut away before they could get him up stairs; the chamber in which he suffered, surrounded by the sympathies and prayers of all the people on earth: the little room upon the ground floor in which he lay in state before starting on his last journey-these are objects of interest, looked at not only with the eye but with the heart. This cottage of death is the most impressive sight upon the beach, and the few who are privileged to see within it must go away impressed with the superiority of the human soul when they feel the weird light that the spirit left in its departure.

Salt. A morning hand bath in cold salt water

is delightfully invigorating.

Warm salt water inhaled through the nostrils will cure cold and catarrh. A pinch of salt taken frequently will stop a cough or throat irritation.

A glass of sait water, warm or cold, taken on rising in the morning will cure constipation. Bathing the eyes, when tired or weak in warm salt water will soothe and

strengthen them. Sait, plentifully sprinkled on the icy door step, will have a better and cleaner