THE DAILY BEE.

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THE DAILY BEE.

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State of Nebraska, | ss Douglas County. | ss Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for Septem-ber, 1886, 13,030 copies; for October, 1886, 12,069 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. TZSCHCCK.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July A. D., 1887. [SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THOUGH the Kansas City crowd got out of the white house the odor of Kansas City hog still remains.

Poor old Kansas City. Its "prominent citizens" made the president sick. He is in luck, however, to have survived the wonderful ordeal.

A MAN stood on a drawbridge in Chicago the other day whistling "Home, Sweet Home," most dolefully, and then jumped into the water and was drowned. If the poor fellow whistles the tune now it is no doubt with a preponderence of the variations.

No wonder President Cleveland does not desire to see any more delegations waiting upon him to invite him to visit their cities. He is a stout and healthy man, but he could not stand any more after he had taken in the Kansas City crowd. Perhaps there was too much hog to it. Kansas City hog.

DR. HENRY D. COGSWELL, of California, has copyrighted the plans of his monument, a description of which appeared in these columns a few days ago. He refuses to let newspapers have sketches of them. Thus he retaliates on the newspaper people who allowed themselves to jest over the statuesque fountains he erected in various cities some years

THERE is a dearth of workingmen in Fort Wayne, Indiana. The brass founderies and machine works of that place have sent for another lot of fifty workers for their forges, from Castle Garden. The demand for labor is increasing all over the country and those who are willing to work can find it. For light employment, however, there is little demand, and clerks, lower class bookkeepers, etc., are floating from place to place in schools.

A FORGER came to grief in New York City the other day by bad spelling. He sent some spurious checks to be cashed by a boy who bore a note stating that the sender would be much "oblidged" for a speedy service. The teller thought that a man who spelled like that ought to be looked after, and sure enough investigation disclosed a crook and he fell into the clutches of the law. In this connection it is interesting to note that both Artemus Ward and Josh Billings are dead. They also spelled badly.

A CENTENNIAL celebration of the promulgation of the constitution, at Philadelphia, in 1787, will be held in that city on the 17th of September next. A large number of the eastern states have already made appropriations for sending their governors, with a military escort, to take part in it. President Cleveland is to preside, and General Sherman will have command of the federal and state troops assembled. Judge Miller of the supreme court will deliver an oration, and other suitable exercises will be held.

THE situation up at Halifax begins to bear evidence of assuming proportions. It might not be a bad idea to open up the fight at once. Business is a trifle dull, and good news very scarce. A gentle reminder to Canada that we are doing business ut the old stand would have a wholesome effect, and help out wonderfully in the news way until congress convenes. It seems evident that we must at some time either whip Canada or annex it, and the former would no doubt be the best display of state craft.

THERE is a gleam of hope for those who suffer with the dread disease, consumption. Dr. Bergeon's method of treating this ill in French, English and American hospitals has been followed with a fair measure of success. He uses sulphureted hydrogen gas which, it is claimed, kills the germs of the disease-the parasitic vacilli, as they are called in technical language. If such germs cause the disease, it is claimed that it is an infectious one. But the medical authorities are not agreed on this matter. Some physicians of the highest standing argue that the germs appear because of the disease and are not the origin of it. Be this as it may, it has nevertheless been well established that the sulphur treatment is followed by beneficial results, and an apparatus has been devised for the application of gassous enemata-

The Ohio Republican Convention. Unexpectedly, and very much to the disappointment, it cannot be doubted, of the democrats, the Ohio republican convention completed its work without a single incident of dissension. No convention in years exhibited a more allpervading spirit of harmony or was characterized by a more earnest confidence and enthusiasm. One is compelled to wonder, in view of the complete absence of all difficulty and friction, whether there has ever really been any substantial ground for the reports of impending trouble that preceded the assembling of the convention, and whether the friends of Mr. Sherman, equally with those not friendly to him, were not very greatly exaggerating the strength of the element. which was expected to make trouble in the event of an effort being made to endorse him as a presidential candidate. The truth is, however, that there was danger, and it was averted by the good sense of the party, doubtless in a large measure directed by the judicious counsel of Mr. Sherman himself. When he said on the night before the meeting of the convention that everything had been set tled and that the republican course was clear there was no further reason to apprehend difficulty. The result shows what it was that had been settled and that the agreement entered into was faithfully carried out. The renomination of Governor Foraker by acclamation carried with it the endorsement of Sherman by a similar expression of confidence. It was simply a question of placing these two leaders of the party in their state on equal footing in the convention, and their willingness that this should be done the representations of the party could not refuse to acquiesce in. The result attests the wisdom of the leaders and the harmony secured and the confidence inspired have placed the republicans of Ohio in a position to carry on unitedly an aggressive campaign, with every assurance of

victory on their side. It is not questioned that Governor Foraker will receive the full support of his party, and he ought to get all of the not very large independent vote. His administration has been creditable and clean, contrasting very broadly with the preceeding administration of Governor Hoadly. If somewhat given at times to display, and perhaps not unjustly suspected of aspiring to higher political honors, the politi cal record of Governor Foraker is with out blemish, and he has ability of a high order. In the active world of politics he has few peers among men of no greater experience. The platform is pecutiarly of the Ohio republican order, at least in its tariff features. Next to the republicans of Pennsylvania there are no more uncompromising adherents of the protection policy than the republicans of Ohio. and their last declarations show that the lapse of time and the changed conditions have affected no modifications of their views. There is much in the platform that republicans everywhere can fully approve, and it has the merit of being in all respects direct and unequivocal.

Regarding the effect which the conven tion's unanimous endorsement of Senator Sherman may have upon his presidential chances, there is certainly room for a wide difference of opinion. The senator himself characterized it as simply a matter of sentiment, of no binding force and of no importance unless sustained by the approval of the voters of the districts of Ohio and of the Union. Yet it was due him, and being unanimously accorded its effects ought to be materially to his ad-

Another Victim of Intemperance. Charles Reed, the lawyer who acted as counsel for Guiteau, President Garfield's assassin, was recently detected in an attempt to rob the money drawer of Reicher's hotel, Jersey City, where he has been in the habit of taking his meals. Naturally he was forbidden the entry of the house. This is but another step in a downward career brought about by whisky, and from which there is, probably, now no turning. While a young man Reed gave promise of a brilliant fature. He possessed unusual abilities. had excellent opportunities, was handsome in person and of engaging manner. Unfortunately he soon began the convivial habits of life of a popular young man, which, like countless similar cases. is now ending in bold drunkenness and crime.

After his defense of Guiteau, having acquired some notoriety in undertaking he went to New York and opened an office on lower Broadway. At first he was fairly successful, but his clients soon began to dwindle away. Then he got into trouble about a check which came into his hands but did not belong to him, and after that episode he has been going down hill more rapidly than ever. In some respects his life resembles that of ex-Governor Moses of South Carolina, who, through drink fell from a governor's chair to a felon's cell. Drink has ruined many such promising lives in this country. There are ex-senators, exjudges, ex-ministers of the gospel, who are to-day leading the lives of miserable outcasts through its influence.

Less Whisky and More Beer. The recent movement to organize a whisky trust, having for its object the regulation of production, said to be now largely in excess of the demand, and doubtless also a combined effort to increase the demand, is explained by the receipts of the internal revenue bureau from taxes on spirituous and malt liquors for the last fiscal year. These show a falling off in the receipts from the tax on distilled spirits of nearly \$5.000,000, representing a decrease of nearly six million galions, and this result has been achieved principally in those states in which local option and kindred measures have been most successful. It is not surprising that so great a falling off as this in a single year should have aroused those whose capital is embarked in the business to the demand for some sort of united defensive action, though it seems they have not thus far been able to agree upon what can be practicably or expediently done. The recent meeting of distillers at Chicago, with a view to forming a trust, appears to have encountered difficulties not immediately surmountable, and nothing was done. Some of the trade organs have suggested an anti-temperance crusade backed by large sums of money, but it doesn't require very much reflection to show that such a movement would be the most disastrous for the whisky interest that it could possibly undertake. The majority of the distillers of the country are too

such losing contest as this would cer-

tainly be. The decreased consumption of whisky does not necessarily prove, however, that there has been much less drinking done. While the spirituous liquors have declined in popularity, beer and native wines have increased in demand. The tax on malt liquors is much higher in proportion than upon distilled spirits, but the revenues from this source for the last fiscal year were \$500,000 more than for the previous year, which were also much larger than for the fiscal year 1885. The increased receipts show that nearly two million gallons more beer were consumed last year than during the preceding year. Native wines are not taxed, so that no information can be derived from the internal revenue figures as to the increase or decrease in their use, but other statistics show that the consumption of American wines is largely on the increase. It would be well if it could be shown with equal certainty that they are improving in quality, but there is reason to believe that this cannot be so

surely demonstrated. These facts unquestionably count on the side of temperance, even if it be assumed that the diminished consumption of spirituous liquors has been fully offset by the increased consumption of beer and native wines, which does not appear to have been the case.

They Must Pool Issues.

"God helps those who help themselves." This old adage is more applicable to the affairs of men to-day than it ever was. When legalized highway robbery is carried on by chartered monopolies, and the earnings of the producing and industrial classes are confiscated to enrich the bil

lionaires who control the avenues to the

markets of the world, it behooves the

common people to pool their issues. The other day a number of farmers from the surrounding counties met at Rochester, N. Y., and resolved to call a convention for permanent organization at Syraense August 25. Every farmers' club in the state is asked to send delegates. Resolutions were also passed demanding a revision of the tax laws to compel personal property to pay its just proportion of taxes,

This is a practical step in the right direction. The farmers and workingmen of America never can cope with the great corporations, syndicates and trusts unless they stand shoulder to shoulder in

defense of their rights. A commendable move to enforce the rights of the producers and shippers under the inter-state commerce act has recently been made in this section. The merchants and farmers of southwestern lowa and northwestern Missouri have organized an association whose prime object is to compel railroads in the Missouri valley to give their patrons fair local rates. This association is known as the Southwest Iowa and Northwest Missouri Transportation Association. The officers of this company, J. S. Bilby. president, at Quitman, Mo., and T. B Merrill, secretary, Clarinda, Ia., bave already enrolled nearly 400 farmers and merchants into their association.

It is manifestly the interest of every farmer in western Iowa and northern Missouri to join this association and by so doing make its demands respected by the railway managers. The first effort of this association has, we learn, resulted in a material reduction of local freight rates on hogs and eattle to Chicago, and there is no doubt that the association vill, if properly supported, be able to save the farmers and ship pers hundreds and thousands of dollars.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Reunion.

All the indications are that the night annual reunion of the soldiers and sailors of Nebraska, to be held in Omaha from September 5 to 10, will be the most complete and satisfactory event of the kind ever held in Nebraska. The reunion committee has been laboring with untiring diligence, and the promise of results is in the highest degree gratifying. It is estimated that fully 10,000 Nebraska veterans will participate in the reunion, and that altogether not less than 50,000 people will be attracted by the event to Omaha. As stated in a card some time since by the secretary of the reunion committee, an earnest effort has been made to give the reunion an interstate character, and there is assurrance that this will be in a measure successful. A considerable attendance of veterans from lowa is expected, and provision will be made to give all who come right royal welcome and entertainment. A circular of the reunion committee announces that arrangements have been effected by which all Nebraska soldiers can come for one fare for the round trip, and all are assured of the most ample

enjoyment, The metropolis of Nebraska extends a most cordial welcome to the veterans of the state and of adjoining states, assuring them that nothing which its citizens can do to make their sojourn here pleasantly memorable will be omitted. Omaha will put on its gayest attire and bend all its energies to the cheerful duty of making the visiting veterans contented and

provision for their entertainment and

happy. Respond Promptly and Generously. We have no doubt that the committee charged with collecting by subscription the money necessary to pay the expenses of the correction and charities convention to be held in Omaha during the week from August 25 to September 1, and to provide some form of entertainment for the delegates, will find their task easy of accomplishment. The moderate sum of \$2,000 required ought to be secured in twenty-four hours, and probably will be if the committee reach directly those of our citizens who understand and are in sympathy with the objects of the convention, while at the same time appreciating the value to the city of the good will of so intelligent a body of men as it will bring here. Thus far Omaha has given its visitors such hospitable entertainment that they have had only good report to make of her, and the demand upon us to maintain this well-earned reputation involves so little that it should be promptly and willingly met. The correction and charities convention is national in its character, and is one of the most important of the annual assemblages. Its work is wholly in the line of philanthropic progress and reform, and therefore deserves hearty approval and encouragement. There is not a question that our citizens will do their part in

Omaha will secure five hundred new friends who will further extend the reputation of the city as a center of intelligent appreciation and cordial hospitality.

Pool-Selling in Nebraska.

The opinion of the attorney general defining the meaning and intent of the gambling act passed by the last legislature of Nebraska as applying only to gaming or betting which is done in connection with or by means of a table, bank, or other device commonly used for the purpose of gambling, and therefore not applicable to pool-selling or other betting for which the specified appliances for gambling are not employed, will relieve the minds of supporters of turf sports of a depressing doubt. The apprehension that the law might be construed to prohibit pool-selling had induced many to look with little favor upon the promise for the fair races in this city, and to all such the liberal interpretation of the law by the

attorney general will be very welcome. It is not questionable that pool selling has a great deal to do with giving interest and enthusiasm to racing sports, and it is a fact of experience that wherever this privilege has been denied racing has suffered in popular attention. In the eastern racing circuit the movement a few years ago for the total prohibition of pool selling proved so damaging to the sport that it was abandoned by most or all of the associations. While this is conceded, however, it does not follow that pool selling should be allowed unlimited

latitude. It can be judiciously restricted

without being destroyed. Ex-GOVERNOR HOADLY, late of Ohio and now of New York, is a gentleman of varied and liberal attainments, but as a politician he has been somewhat erratic and he is not altogether reliable. His administration of affairs in Ohio, during his one term as governor, was not at all honorable to himself nor satisfactory to the people, as was very forcibly shown when he sought to succeed himself. The result of that effort evidently convinced him that politics, at least in Ohio, contained no further promise for him, and he transferred his law plant to New York. He is now quoted as an endorser of Powell, the democratic candidate for governor in Onio, vouching for his political integrity and general uprightness. Mr. Powell is not to be congratulated upon this. He will not be bene fitted by being made to appear as the puppet of Hoadly rather than of John R. McLean two years ago, for however deep the latter was in the mud at that time the former was sunk quite as deep in the mire. There was a time when the word of Hoadly was a power with the democracy of Ohio, but it is so no longer. Powell could hardly

KWAN KOON, or Joss, the god of Chinatown in New York city, barely escaped from going up in flame and smoke the other day. Fire broke out in a eigar manufactory located just above the room in which his Jossship was located, penetrated down through the ceilings, consumed the furnishings of the sanctuary and was about to devour the Chinese divinity itself when the firemen came to its rescue and the god was saved. Had he perished it would not have been a dead loss, however, for his thrifty worshipers had an insurance on him of \$3,000. The idol, with all his belongings, was librarian of the Newberry library of Chicago, imported from the mother country at an expense of about \$5,000. He was worshipped by about 10,000 celestials in New York and the surrounding cities. There is quite a number of christian Chinese in the metropolis also, and now would seem to be a good time for them to urge upon their unconverted brethren the folly of worshipping a heathen deity that cannot help himself against a little blaze on Park Row. What protection would such a

have an advocate who would do him less

Joss as that be against future fires? THE tobacco habit appears to have a steady growth with the American people. and its opponents will find an added reason for zeal in their opposition in the figures of the internal revenue bureau. These show the receipts from the tobacco tax for the fiscal year of 1887 to have been \$1,500,000 in excess of the previous year, and what many will regard as the most unpleasant feature of the statistics is the fact that a large proportion of the increase was derived from eigarettes. This shows to what an alarming extent the youth and young manhood of the country-who constitute nearly the entire army of eigarette smokers-are becoming enslaved to the tobacco habit, and ought to greatly stimulate the zeal of the reformers. With the tax entirely removed from tobacco, and the cigarette made cheaper, its consumption would probably largely increase and the universal American boy become a cigarette

PEOPLE who like to tinker with their stomachs should read the following list of what they ought to take immediatly on getting up every morning. Each article has been recommended by the "highest authority:" A pinch of salt in ice water; a teaspoonful of salt in hot water, as hot as you can take it: a cold lemonade very sweet; hot lemon juice. with salt: a lemon without anything else a cocktail; strong coffee; tea and toast; the juice of three oranges; a raw egg; figs; beef tea; a hard cracker; water that has been boiled, etc. The list could be extended, of course, but this may do to begin with. A person in doubt as to which might be the best may possibly think it advisable to take them all. It is whispered by some that the restaurants of Omaha will soon put a stop to the desire of tinkering with one's stomach, in this city, by putting that organ beyond

any possibility of repair. MRS. CITIZEN LANGTRY evidently does not take kindly to Omaha. We fail to see wherein she possesses the true sentiments of an enterprising American citizen. While Lincoln and Council Bluffs are charming suburbs to Omaha they do not reflect the dash and enterprise of the great metropolis. Can it be that the fair lady is displeased with our nog? A drive through the thriving and busy territory of the hog packing industry would but serve to broaden the views of the welcomed citizen, and give her additional cause for self congratulation that she had wisely decided in favor of America and her great institutions.

A MAN named Charles Palmer, of London, Monroe county, Michigan, suspectshrewd to sacrifice their money in any this direction, and, having done it, that | ed for a long time that there was gas in

his well as his stomach would become inflated whenever he drank of its water. The other day he touched a lighted match to the pump and an explosion took place which hurled him against a fence post twenty feet away. He is sure there is gas in the well now. A pipe was inserted which emits a blaze a foot and a half long. The people of the place are excited over the find, and hope to profit by it in a financial way. And thus the

domain of gas is spreading. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has committed a very great error in measuring the people of the west by the St. Louis and Kansas City crowds who recently called upon him. While he may have grown out of patience with them, it is not fair to the representative people of other cities that he should decline to receive delegations from other parts of the country. If Mr. Cleveland will consent to see more western gentlemen it will do him a very great deal of good and he will never have cause to regret it.

MRS. PARKER, of Scotland, who is called the World's Organizer of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, is in California waiting for the disturbance in Howaii to subside. She is on her way around the world and intends to stop and expostulate with King Kalakana. She has noticed the scarcity of female servants in this country, and intends, it is said, to bring over five hundred or a thousand Scotch lassies to help fill up the long felt want.

THE list of dishonest bank officials is growing fearfully long. The last addition is the name of R. P. Clement, president of the Citizens' Savings bank, of Leavenworth, Kan. He is said to be a defaulter to the amount of \$50,000, which he claims to have lost in wheat speculations. This will be a hard blow to the poor people who have placed the surplus of their scanty earnings with him. Will the time ever come when this wave of dishonesty among bank officials can be checked? THE convicted boodler has a recog-

nized route to freedom. It is by way of the bath tub. Tweed and other New York crooks have escaped on it, and now the Chicago boodler, McGarigle, has shown that the way is still open. A corrupt official, feeling his lack of moral purity, instinctively tries to make himself as clean physically as possible. ARMOUR's new beef packing house at the Chicago stockyards was destroyed by fire Wednesday evening. The loss over

insurance will be about \$105,000, which is but as a drop in the bucket of Armour's wealth, and will in no wise interfere with his pork packing plant in this city. THE BEE takes both pride and pleas

ure in the printing of genuine news. This we do to-day. The Omaha Base Ball club has in truth won another game News is news.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Mayor Francis of St. Louis is only thirtytwo years old. He made his large fortune in grain.

Rev. Dr. John P. Newman, General Grant's pastor, is about to visit the Pacific coast to confer with Senator Stanford about the Stanford university. W. F. Poole, the well-known librarian of

which has a fund of \$2,000,000. Travis Van Buren, grandson of President Van Buren, has just returned from Europe,

the Chicago public library, has been elected

where he has been spending some of the \$40,000 he won at the English derby. Lawrence Barrett and Edwin Booth are to act in the play of "The Tempest" on the Maine coast this summer. They have en-

gaged a steam yacht, and T. B. Aldrich will play poet. Mme, Popp, the doynne of Belgian jour nalist, for fifty years editor of the Burges Journals, has written up to the present no

less than 18,000 articles, each containing from 3,000 to 4,000 words. General Sheridan said the other day to a New York reporter that he considered the Indian a very uncertain quantity, but denied that he ever made use of the remark, so often attributed to him, that "the only good In-

dian is a dead Indian." President Fairchild, of Oberlin college, is in his seventieth year, and desires to re sign his position. The trustees urge him to remain, but in the event of his resignation will continue the payment to him during his

life of his present salary. John M. Wall, the New York reporter who had his head broken while accompaniny O'Brien on his Canadian tour, has been pre sented with a purse of \$1,200 and a handsome diamond ring by his friends among the home-rule sympathizers.

A London society journal attempts to destroy Buffalo Bill's social prestige by asserting that Le eats peas with his knife. This will in no way affect the Wild West hero's popularity. He might shoot the peas down his throat with a pistol and London would be more amused than shocked.

The Rich Man's Monument. San Francisco Post.

Long John Wentworth, of Chicago, built himself a \$30,000 monument, and our own Dr. Cogswell has gone him several better with a \$100,000 shaft. Our great men are gradually coming to the wise conclusion that the surest way to get monuments is to build them themselves.

Soulless and Heartless.

Ballimore American. The utter souliessness of corporations has again been shown. This time it is by the Delaware & Hudson railroad, which has issued an order forbidding engineers and firemen to wink at or flirt with any women they may see as they pass along. Comment on such wanton cruelty is needless.

Seward Reporter

John M. Thurston seems to have a grudge against the newspapers, and he takes every opportunity of attacking them. His latest exhibition of this kind was at the Chautaugua assembly at Crete, where he indulged in a long winded and nonsensical tirade against the press. Thurston is making a great mistake. He ought to know that that is not the way to get to the United States senate. Perhaps he thinks he can get there without the aid of the papers, and notwithstanding their opposition, but he can't. Getting the press gang down on han, he will find is worse than dodging the Union Pacific investigating commission.

The City Goes on Just the Same, Kansus City Star.

Gambling is not popular with rural legislators. Whenever they get a chance and happen to think of it, they make the way of the gambler unpleasant. The last Nebraska legislature passed an anti-gamblers' law. It has just gone into effect, and at Omaha the official order is that the gamblers must go. They are not a productive class and their

cropped gentlemen will declare that it does. The same may be said of the pool rooms which have just been closed in Chicago.

> July in the West, James Newton Matthews.

A rhythm of reapers; a flashing Of stoels in the meadows; a lashing Of sheaves in the wheatlands; a glitter Of birds in the motionless sky— And that is July!

A rustle of corn leaves; a tinkle Of bells on the hills; a twinkle Of sheep in the lowlands; a bevy Of bees where the clover is heavy; A butterfly blundaring by. A butterfly blundering by—
And that is July! NIGHT.

A moon-flooded prairie; a straying
Of leal-hearted lovers; a baying
Of far away watchdogs; a dreaming
Of brown-fisted farmers; a gleaming
Of fireflies eddying nigh—
And that is July! A babble of brooks that deliver Their flower-purpled waves to the river; A moan in the marshes; in thickets A dolorous droning of crickets,

Atiuned to a whippoorwill's cry— And that is July! Imports and Exports of Cutlery.

Philadelphia Record

The New York correspondent of our

estemed contemporary, the Ledger, quotes as a text for some protectionist re marks the following from a recent number of the Manchester Examiner: "The best houses in the cutlery trade are busy with orders both for home and colonial markets. America continues to be a good customer for the best descriptions of both hand and pocket cutlery in spite of the high tariff duties and the competition of American makers." The correspondent suggests that the English newspaper paragraph be read to American workingmen in our American cutlery shops, and that they be asked what they think of the policy of reducing the tariff which would place them at even greater disadvantage with Sheffield and Birmingham than they are already. By all means let this paragraph and the protectionist comment on it be read everywhere by American work-ing men. But let it be added that it is the tariff which encourages this importation of fine qualities of foreign cutlery. The enormous duties that are imposed on the fine qualities of sizel required for making the best cutlery render it impos sible for American manufacturers to suc cessfully compete with their English rivals in the home market. As a result of the combination of steel manufacturers to raise prices, steel for making cutlery is imported in large quantities. The heavy duties on this steel American manufacturers must pay, and they cannot therefore compete with Sheffield manufacturers, who are subject to no such taxes on their raw materials. When workingmen in American cutlery shops complain of dull times let them consider a system which puts them at so great : disadvantage in regard to the material

Beside the great disadvantage in this respect to which the tariff subjects American manufacturers of cutlery, the sys tem discourages excellence in production So long as the tariff shall enable manufacturers to sell cheap cutlery at prices nearly equivalent to the prices of the best qualities they will be satisfied with this result. While they can obtain large profits by making common articles under the protection of the tariff they will not be compelled to pay high wages to skilled workmen and high prices for the best qualities of steel, since less skill and cheaper steel will serve their purpose They will be content that English manu facturers should continue to supply the American market with fine cutlery as long as the tariff shall enable them to obtain a greater profit on an inferior article

While English cutlery to the value of a little more than \$1,500,000 was amported into the United States last year, American locks, hinges and other builders' hardware, saws and tools, cutlery, castings and nails and spikes to the value of pward of \$3,000,000 were exported These exportations were made in the face of a keen foreign rivalry, and in spite of a tariff system which grievously increases the cost of production. During the last year the total exports of American manufreturers of iron and steel amounted to the value of nearly \$16,000,000 This foreign trade serves to show what American enterprise and skill might accomplish if afforded an open field. When a country can profitably export any of its products in face of foreign competition, that fact in itself demon-strates that it requires no protective du-ties in favor of such products. This is a truth in commerce which is as obvious as the axiom in geometry that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points. If the tariff obstructions should be removed an immense expansion of the foreign trade in American manufactures would follow and the opportunities for remunerative employment for American workingmen would be vastly enhanced A striking proof of this may be seen in what has already been accomplished in the exports of leather, boots and shoes, cotton goods and iron and steel manu-factures, in defiance of the tariff obstruction. Wittingly or unwittingly the opponents of tariff revision are the wors enemies of the industrial and commercial progress of the country.

One ot the Necessaries. Chicago Herald. The proposition to form a great whisky

trust, after the manner of the oil trust, is based on the assumption that whisky is s necessity. Trusts are not formed by the producers of articles which people can get along without, nor would they be effectual if there was no tariff tax on foreign products of the same nature. They are the natural results of a cornered market, the convincing proof of the aph orism that wherever combination is pos sible competition will cease. No man would be rash enough to attempt a trust in books, in newspapers, in bibles, in prayer-books or in tracts. Useful and desirable as these things may be regarded the people would instantly resent a con spiracy calculated to make them pay too much for them. With coal, kerosene oil, cotton-seed oil and whisky the situation is different. Coal must be had for warmth, coal oil for light, cotton-seed oil for purposes of adulteration and fraud, and whisky for polities, conviviality and domestic happiness. They are the necessaries of life. The men who control their production can name their own prices and consumers will pay cheer-fully. This is the advantage enjoyed by persons who deal in the necessaries Nothing but a radical change in the habits and tastes of the people, or a reformation of the tariff can circumvent them.

> Bribery and Corruption. Philadelphia Lecord

It has been intimated that the revelations made before the Pacific railroad inquiry commission may result in the prosecution of certain prominent persons for bribery and corruption. C. P. Huntingdon and Senator Stanford have cheerfully, in fact rather boastfully, admitted that the payment of millions of money to cabinet ministers, members of congress, lawyers and lobbyists in Washington was for the purpose of "explaining matters" connected with Pacific railroad legislation. This is another way of saying that those vast sums of money were voluntarialy paid for bribery or were extorted as blackmail. There was a great deal of both bribery and biackmailing during the process of that Pacific railroad legislation, in which exodus never kills a town, bough the short- the government and the people were

robbed not only of millions of money but of the best portion of the public do-main. Whether or not prosecutions for corruption could be sustained at this late day, there is no doubt that suit should be brought against Gould, Huntingdon, Stanford, Sidney Dillon and others, to recover the millions of money out of which they swindled the government in the manipulation of the Pacific railroad committees. The Pacific railroad commission is getting at the bottom facts, and thus is laying bare the processes of these monstrous frauds upon the country. The committee's official report to be presented next winter will contain the dence upon which the law officers of the government may act. As the parties implicated are all possessed of immense wealth, there will be no difficulty in recovering the money should judgment be obtained against them in the federal

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings.

Jacob F. Fox, one of the oldest residents of Cass county, is dead, aged sixty-

four. Scotia is a great sporting town. Fifteen hundred residents recently turned out to a plug race and were bunkoed out of their spare change.

The Burt county teachers' institute is in session at Tekamah. A. B. Atkinson is superintendent, assisted by Prof. D. W. Dennis and wife, of Earlham college, Richmond, Ind.

The mossbacks of Plattsmouth showed up in "mournful numbers" at the last election. Only thirty-six had sufficient vitality to hobble to the front and vote against progress.

Sherman Tucker, a Plattsmouth well digger, was buried in a well Tuesday and narrowly escaped death. A huge pite of rock and earth closed about him and held him down for half an hour.

The B. & M. extension to Cheyenne is being rushed through Keith county at a lively rate. It is expected that the road will be opened to Sterling by the 1st of September. Work on the Cheyenne end of the line is being rushed with like expedition.

The sheriff of Cedar County captured in Rapid City a fugitive named Martin Schmidt, who had an uncontrollable appetite for other people's property. He disposed of mortgaged property and sought security in vain in the dark mounds of Dakota.

A thoroughbred fakir disposed of a large stock of "Modoc gold" watches in Lincoln a few days ago. They were built of gilded pewter with paper dials, and formed the worst kind of a swindle at Missouri river rates. It is probable that the capital will send a large delegation to the Beatrice institute before the moon wanes.

For the benefit of love torn swains who study astronomy from the gate post ob-servatory these mellow-moonlight nights, it may be given away without fear of scandal that the seven sisters remain out tilt early dawn and disappear with a blush when old Sol waves his baton in the eastern heavens. The sisters are forty-five degrees above the importunities of rude worldlings.

Mr. A. G. Wolfenbarger, editor of the New Republic in Lincoln, and a prohibi-tionist of considerable prominence, was roughly handled while preaching down in Nuckolls county a few days ago. Andrew McCorkle, of Superior, with three companions, fell upon Wolfenthree companions, fell upon barger and shamefully beat him about face and body. He was so severely injured that he was compelled to cancel ive engagements to lecture and return home for rest and treatment. The brutal assault was witnessed by the sheriff, but that official made no effort to protect the victim, and did not arrest the assailants. McCorkle's attack was in revenge for an item published in the New Republic, charging him with evicting his father-inlaw for being a prohibitionist

Wyoming.

Douglas barbers are at war and now gash a man for a dime. Laramie continues agitating the woolen

nill scheme, and the outlook is favor able. Two herds, numbering 4,300 head of cattle cut a trail through Lusk last week,

bound for Montana. The freight rate from New York to San Francisco is \$2.25; the rate on the same class of goods from Omaha to Douglas is 2.23.

Mavericks on the Lander roundup sold at an average of \$11. On Sweetwater the average was \$15. In the Big Horn country the average prices ranged from \$11 to The corrected valuation of Chevenne

property for the current year is \$3,283, as against \$2,765,672.00 for 1886 and \$3.674.570.00 for the year 1885. figures show a constant and healthy growth. Fred Guernsey, brother of Charles Guernsey, took bed bug poison as an an-

tidote for disappointment in love, Douglas recently, and is now taking sweet oil in quart doses to assuage his inward feelings. He will recover. Seven cars of Deer Creek coal have been shipped to Missouri Valley where it

will be given a test. If satisfactory it is believed the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley company will take hold of the mine, which is now owned by a company of which ex-Congressman Dorsey, of Nebraska, is president and Bill Nuttall manager.

P. W. Shafer, the Pottsville (Pa.) coal expert, who is recognized as a leading authority on the subject of coal mines and mining, visited the Twin creek coal beds in Uinta county a few days since ir company with a party of New York capitalists and secured a number of claims. The professor declares that the largest deposit of coal in the known world is in the Twin creek district. The party is now examining coal beds on the Union Pacific railroad.

Utab and Idabo.

A mammoth stone and iron jail is being crected in Salt Lake City. Fifty-four cars of bullion were shipped

from Salt Lake 18st week. The mines in the Sawtooth region of Idaho are being abandoned. The Tintic district of Utah shipped

8,000,000 pounds of ore during June. The Daly mining company has decided to divide \$75,000 among the stockholders. The Mormon church is without a visible head. It has several dead heads,

however. One hundred and fifty men are constantly employed in the Shoshone shops of the Union Pacific.

The stock range around Shoshone and alone Snake river never looked better Beef steers in Idaho will carry more fat than usual this fall. The banks of Salt Lake City report the

receipt for the week ending July 20, in-clusive, of \$69.482.94 in ballion and \$56,-500 in ore, a total of \$125,982.64. Two surveying parties and a force of 100 graders, supposed to belong to the

Oregon Railway and Navigation com-pany, are in the field between Wardner Junction and Mullan, in the Cour d'Alene country. The receipts of the metals in Salt Lake City for the week ending July 20 were \$125,082.64 in aggregate, of which \$56,590 was ore and \$69,482.64 was bul-

hon. The week previous the receipts were \$234,891.27 in ore and \$63,956.95 in buillon, a total of \$288,888.22. A Sunday School Picnic.

The Sunday school connected with the church of Latter Day Saints had a picule at Hanscom park yesterday which was attended by a large number of the school and members of the courch, and the day was passed in a very pleasant manner.