# THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION : Daily (Morning Edition) including Sunday

Bar, One Year
For Six Months
For Three Months
The Omnha Sanday Bar, mailed to any
address, One Year 2 00 OMAHA OFFICE, NO. 311 AND MR FARNAM STREFT SEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM S. TRIBONE BUILDING WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513 FOUNTEENTH STREET

CORRESPONDENCE: All communications relating to news and edi-

torial matter should be addressed to the Editor of the Bet. BUSINESS LETTERS!

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to Tag like Publishing Company. OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made psyable to the order of the company.

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

#### THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, S. S. County of Douglas. S. 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 29, 1887, was as Saturday, July 23......14,209

 
 Sunday, July 24
 14,200

 Monday, July 25
 14,625

 Tuesday, July 26
 13,900

 Wednesday, July 27
 13,875

 Tuursday, July 28
 13,880

 Felday, July 29
 13,000
 

N. P. Fett. State of Nebraska, | ss Notary Public.

Douglas County. 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, 12,989 copies; for November, 1886, 13,348 12,989 copies; for November, 1886, 13,348 January 1887, 16,206 copies; for February, 1887, 14,19s 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.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this list day of July A. D., 1887. [SEAL.] N. P. FEIL. Notary Public.

If Russia should become involved in a war that country claims to be able to put 4,000,000 men in the field on short notice.

COLONEL FRED GRANT is talked of as nominee for secretary of state by the republicans this fall. The place pays \$5,000 a year, the duties are not arduous and young Grant is a man of fair capacity.

IF Kansas City really desires to make a good impression before the president and his beautiful wife, it is to be hoped it will have the good sense to fumigate itself before the melancholy days of October.

In the event Secretary of War Endicott leaves the president's cabinet, the last heard of him about Washington will be when he steps into the car to take the train for Massachusetts.

Our charming suburif Lincoln shows signs of failing to materialize as a great city, commensurate with the zeal of the enterprising real estate dealers who staked the surrounding corn and wheat fields into town lots.

WHEN the Rev. Dr. Savidge said in his sermon last night "There is many a preacher to-day in the pulpit who darest not to speak his thoughts on the drink custom," did he mean to convey the idea that the liquor element had subsided the clergy?

General Tuttle must be indisposed. He is not keeping up his record as an orator. His silence regarding the serious charges that are being made against him is unquestionably a source of mortification to his friends. The Tuttle of to-day does not appear to be the Tuttle of the

SARNIA, Ont., July 31.-Sheriff Mat-Chicago.-Dear Sir: After taking the bath I felt much refreshed and made the trip to the Queen's dominion without particular incident, though at the same time with great espatch. Yours truly.

W. J. McGarigle.

THE standard of qualifications for teaching has been raised more than most people are aware during the past lifty years, A correspondent writing to the Chicago Tribune, says that in his day a person was qualified to teach when he could read and spell in Webster's spelling book as far as where the boy stole apples. That was in Illinois, of course. The standard in Nebsaska has always been considerably beyond the place where the boy stole apples, though teachers must be qualified to deal with such a contingency in this state also.

THE Peace Society of England is mak ing active efforts to invite the attention of influential men on both sides of the Atlantic to the desirability of forming some definite diplomatic arrangement between the governments of the United States and Great Britain, whereby all disputes may be settled by impartial arbi tration. Several members of parliament are interested in this matter, and Andrew Carnegie is using his influence in the same direction. An influential man whether American or In thish can not employ himself to better advantage. It is better than wire pulling. Blaine has been employed about the political pot a good many years. It would be a graceful act on his part to join the Peace Society at this time and take an active part in its work.

THE San Francisco Bulletin, having examined the voting lists of that city, finds that the native vote has been gaining on the foreign for some years past. This increase is ascribed to the increase of native Californians of the first generation. The above named paper says further: "The citizens of northern birth are ten to one southerner. The great factors of our population from the native point of view are New York, New England, largely Massachusetts and Maine, and Pennsylvania. The foreign factors of the largest value are the Irish, German and English, with an infusion of French." San Francisco's population is more cosmopolitan than that of any other city in the union perhaps, and this tendency toward general Americanization of the inhabitants argues against the theory of the alarmists who see in the influx of all nations a danger which may threaten the country's welfare.

A Significant Confession.

It is very evident that if revenue re-

duction is to be accomplished in part by

a revision of the tariff it must be done by

republican votes in congress. It is plain that the democratic faction in the house opposed to interference with the tariff is implacable. Its leader can see no political advantage to occrue to him by making any concession to the larger element of the party, and he will continue to obstruct all efforts of the majority for a reduction of the revenue in which the tariff shall be involved. This obstruction may be overcome by republican votes, and it is a question whether the party would not be benefitted by such yotes. In view of this situation the utterances of leading republicans on this subject, confessing the necessity for a revision of the tariff, are of the greatest interest and significance. The most recent of these is a speech delivered a few days ago by Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, before the American Papermakers' association at Saratoga. The senator laid down the proposition that no tariff law, upon whatever principal enacted, can ever become a permanent, fixed system of customs duties. Whether it, be a tariff for revenue and protection or a tariff for revenue only, it must, from its very nature, be subject to constant changes. Having defined the nature and operation of these two description of tariffs, and the circumstances which render revision from time to time necessary, Mr. Dawes said the "protective policy, more than any other, requires frequent readjustment of customs duties. For want of just such readjustment vast industries in this country, born of recent changes in methods and character of production, have been, with all the labor and capital they have employed on our own soil, paralyzed and given over to foreign workshops and foreign labor." The manufactures of worsted and of tin plate were cited as examples. Atherence to a procrustean system has been found destructive of these industries, as it must inevitably, if persisted in, prove in time to be

Mr. Dawes candidly says that the government cannot go on accumulating vast sums in the treasury from custum duties and internal taxes as at present. The rapid increase of the surplus is creating alarm in business circles and at the treasury. No one can measure the serious consequences of its continuance. The only remedy short of such a business convulsion as will stop importations as well as home production is in a revision and reduction of the tariff duties and internal revenue taxation. Such a revision looking only to the revenue, has come, therefore to be a necessity, confronting every one, whatever his theory as to the method and purpose of customs duties," The policy of maintaining existing rates of duties with any expectation of disposing of the constantly accumulating excess in any grand and imposing system of internal improvements or extension of commercial facilities, or even on coast defences and the navy, does not commend itself to Mr. Dawes. "A reduction of receipts into the treasury," he says, "is required by every consideration of financial safety and prudent administration, as well as by the impatient and determined demand of the public judgment, and to that end is the revision of tariff and internal taxation a

No more candid or clever statement of

the situation and its necessities could be

desired, and it has all the more force because coming from a leading republican who has always been a strict pro tectionist. To this extent it counts as a positive gain for the cause of tariff revision. There is some disappointment, however, when Mr. Dawes proceeds to state what he thinks should be done to meet the emergency. He would repeal the tobacco tax, yielding about \$28,000,000 annually, and reduce the duty on all sugar not the product of slave labor 50 er cent, thus cutting off about \$30,000,-000, with an equivalent bounty, pound for pound, on all sugar raised on our own soil. This reduction of revenues he thinks would bring the receipts and expenditures so near to a common level that it would hardly be safe to venture farther. The weakness of this remedy, not original with Mr. Dawes, is that it would afford no real relief to the great body of the people who are feeling the oppression of tariff taxation upon everything they are compelled to use. Stop ping the accumulation of the surplus by cutting off revenue from sources which impose no burden on the people, will avert the danger of extravagance in governmental expenditure and leave a considerable share of the taxes thus relinquished in the hands of the producers of the articles set free, but it will give really no relief to the masses of the people. It is not certain that if the sugar duty was wholly abandoned the consumers would be benefitted, and the tobacco tax is no hardship to any user of "the weed." However, it is some gain that Senator Dawes confesses that tariff revision has become a necessity, warranting the hope that when the time of practical action comes and othe republican protectionists may see their way to a more liberal policy of revision and reduction than they are now willing to propose.

Unpunished Offensive Partizanship. Offensive partizanship can only be committed by a republican. It is a malady which glances off from a democrat like water from a goose. In primaries and conventions recently held at Baltimore, the notorious appointment clerk, Higgins, and several of his confreres took active part in unmistakable violation of the president's order issued on the 14th of July last year. In that he

"They have no right, as office-holders, to dictate the political action of their party associates or throttle freedom of action within party hnes by methods and practices which pervert every useful and justifiable purpose of party organization. The influence of federal office holders should not be felt in the manipulation of political primary meetings and nominating conventions." When the action of Mr. Higgins was brought to Cleveland's attention he said he had no official information in regard to the matter, and nothing has been done to bring the impudent appointment clerk to terms. He not long ago declared that civil service reform is a fraud and a humbug. When the president enters upon his second presidential campaign he will be confronted with the ghosts of his own bohtical declarations, and the unpraished offenders against his own orders in his own party, will be continual reminders

of his one-sided and insincere efforts to-

ward the purifications of party politics, which voters will bear in mind when the day of reckoning comes. As to Higgins, he makes no denial of the charges of political activity, but is understood to be rather boastful of his action and the success that came of it, nor does he deny having publicly declared that "civil service reform is a fraud and a humbug from beginning to end," a proposition the truth of which is evidenced in his own case. Why should the administration delay action? The case is clear, the violation of the president's order unquestioned. If there is any sincerety behind that order Higgins ought to be promptly bounced, and moreover this is not his first offense. Public opinion may force the administration to send Higgins adrift, but in any event he undoubtedly spoke by the card when he declared civil service reform a fraud and a humbug, at least as he has seen it practiced.

Monumental Advertising. Some time ago a New York daily took upon itself the task of increasing the Grant monument fund to a "respectable amount," and has taken in about \$6,200. Its method is to distribute blank subscription lists among the people, especially the working classes. The scheme looks as though it might be quite effective -for advertising the paper. This, of course, is its primary object.

The extent to which Grant in latter life became a medium of advertising in the hands of scheming persons was not the least curious feature in the general's career. And the advertisers have not let him alone after death. At first he became prominent in Mexican financial schemes through the manipulations of shrewd speculators. Then came the well known, disastrous episode in New York City, where the unscrupulous Adventurer Ward and others traded in his name and unsuspicious nature. When he was dying, but Estruggling bravely toward the completion of his memoirs, Mark Twain, his publisher, took him in hand, and with the adroitness which characterizes that author in all his undertakings, turned his sufferings to good account as an advertisement. When he died, and it was decided to bury him in Riverside park, New York, property holders in that part of the city were not slow to take advantage of the advertising potency of the dead general. Real estate advanced in value so rapidly that the owners suddenly found themselves in possession of a source of revenue wholly unexpected a short time previous. The Grant Fund association was next incorporated and a number of New York men succeeded in advertising themselves extensively in connection with it. And now comes the newsscheme. It is to be paper hoped that Grant's influence, even at this length of time since his death, may help to put Dorsheimer's paper on a

good financial footing. New York's treatment of this monument matter is a disgrace to the city in other respects. After having brought sufficient influence to bear on Grant's family to have him buried there, instead of at the national capital as he should have been, the metropolis goes to begging donations from the whole country, contributing comparatively little itself. The 'incorporated association settles lazily down to taking charge of the few dollars that may come in now and then. Then dissentions arise among the members; some resign others become utterly indifferent and no work is done by anyone. This statement must be modified. however. Ex-Governor Cornell and C. W. Field spent half a day at one time in riding about the city in a carriage to get subscriptions. But fund was not increased

to the extent of one cent by their effort. The city still expects to raise \$50,000 for this monument. At the rate at which subscriptions have came in during the last twelve months it will require about one hundred years to obtain that amount. The one million dollar idea has

long since been abandoned. Many of the citizens of New York are in favor of building the memorial with the money now on hand. They insist. not without reason, that a creditable monument could be erected to the hero of Appomattox with \$130,000 or \$150,000.

KLEHM, one of the Cook county, Illinois, boodlers, having pleaded guilty of conspiracy to defraud the county, will probably be sentenced to-day. He threw himself on the mercy of the court, and it is expected that he will be dealt with leinently, though the severest penalty permitted by the law is but three years in the penitentiary, a most inadequate punishment for this class of crime. Should the court show mercy to Klehm, it is not unlikely that confessions will follow from some or all of the other nine boodlers who are under indictment, and against every one of whom the evidence is said to be stronger than in the case of the selfconvicted conspirator, whose confession in fact strengthened the cause of the prosecution. Perhaps justice would not suffer, while the county would gain pecuniarily, if confessions were obtained on condition of reducing the penalty a year.

THE Nebraska railroad commission seems to be earnestly endeavoring to bring about a readjustment of freight charges that will be fair to the merchants and farmers of the state and give them required and just relief. The effort is to be commended and encouraged, and it faithfully and persistently pursued can hardly fail to be ultimately successful. The past experience of the railroad managers with the commission has been such as to warrant them in the belief that it is only necessary to hold out against the demands of the commission to assure the final abandonment of its demands. It is the duty of the commission to disabuse the minds of the railroad managers of the idea that this policy can win hereafter. Demands demonstrably just must be pursued and insisted upon until they

are acceded to. THE republican club of New York city some time ago sent circulars throughout the country advocating a "National Republican League." The scheme seems to be favorably received, and a convention will probably be held next fall. The object of this meeting will be to consider the subject of the organization of republican clubs, and the best manner of conducting their work. Frominent republicans are to be mytted "to deliver addresses on important political topics.the tariff, labor.

anti-saloon movement, the fishery question, the merchant marine, the negro vote, reform and municipal government, ete." Over one hundred clubs have reported, and efficient work aiready commenced. Each club will be entitled to one vote in the convention, but five delegates may be sent.

THE exceptionally hot weather of the past week has been unfavorable to crops throughout Nebraska, even corn having suffered to some extent. The most serious injury, however, has been done to pasturage, which in most localities is reported to have been literally burned up. On the whole, however, Nebraska has experienced less damage from heat and drought than most of the other states, and the aggregate yield of crops promises to be satisfactory.

Now we have an opportunity to thump Canada. It is said that McGarigle, the Chicago boodler, was taken by a Canadian vessel and Canadian crew to a Canadian port. Governor Oglesby has been aked to request the government at Washington to communicate with the Canadian government to aid in getting McGarigle back to the United States. The case may yet lead to an international controversy possibly as serious in its nature as the fisheries question.

An alleged election will be held to-day in Kentucky. Simon Bolliver Buckner will of course be elected the next governor of that commonwealth. His majority will run up to about 40,000. If it is less than this it may be a kind of a victory for the republicans.

#### STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings.

The crops in Dixon county are A 1. Broken Bow is struggling with two

daily papers The firemen who attended the Kearner tournament no longer "speak as they

Wayne has placed \$1,500 in purses for days races, beginning next Wednesday. The corner stone of a new Catholic

hurch at Menominee, Cedar county, was laid Sunday. The contract to build the first packing louse in Fremont has been let to Seely &

son, of that city. The York Times declares "it is a calm. serene and pleasant life—that of the Omaha editors."

Hon. C. H. Van Wyck is booked for an address in Hartington September 14, the second day of the Cedar county fair. Schuyler expects that the Wahoo branch of the B. & M. will be in operation to that city by the middle of Septem

The young son of Samuel Salesberry, formerly of Juniata, was killed by lightning in the western part of the state.

Several additions to Sioux City have been grabbed up by the Missouri syndi-

Douglas Miller, a cripple living seven miles from Creighton, Knox county, was kicked to death by a horse last Wednes-

The Dixon county fair managers offer large premiums for displays of everything raised in the county, including babies. Lincoln's salt bore is down 2,200 feet

If the treasury holds out it is likely the drill will strike Missouri river rates before snow falls. The capacity of the Nebraska City distillery is being increased from 600 to 2,000 bushels a day. The alterations and

additions will cost \$12,000. Crops of all kinds around McCool, York county, are reported damaged by drought and chinch bugs. Wheat, oats, rye, barley and flax will not return more

than half a average. Some malicious scoundrel went into the barn of Ira W. Boulware in Valentine and destroyed the eyes of a line stallion with acid. The animal was one finest in the country and was

worth \$1,000. The prohibitionists will open the cam paign with a convention in Lincoln on he 17th. It is likely they will hurl a full ticket into the opening. It is hoped the rethren will start a vigorous disturbance

of the dry spell. Mr. A. B. Ball has laid down the per and seissors and clipped his connection with the Tecumseh Republican. usual painful and profuse ''valedictory' followed the operation. Mr. J. A. Bennett is now on deck.

The epicure of the Elk Creek Echo has issued revised rules for chewing green corn: "Take the ear into two hands and bite off the corn, just like any uncivilized pig. Too much civilization plays the mischief with social comfort."

The cyclone struck a noted corner loafer in David City and slapped him against the side of a brick building, 100 hundred yards away. On recovery con-sciousness the victim threw up his hands and cried piteously, "Don't Libbie, don't I'm going right home.

The residence of Jessie West, in Cherry county, was struck by lightning last week and badly riddled. Mrs. West was rendered insensible and remained in that condition for twenty-four hours. Her body was terribly scorched, but she will recover. Nemaha county will make a strong pull for one of the prizes offered by the

made by county agricultural societies. The first premium is \$250, second \$150, third \$100. These purses will doubtless ttract a large number of competitors. Douglas county is barred out. The Norfolk girl was on her muscle last week and most gallantly and vigorously did she repel the insults of a brute named Hughes. She saluted him with a

Omaha fair for the three best exhibits

left-hander in the eye and fanned him with a flatiron, two glasses and a cream When he recovered from the surprise he was lugged into court and fined. The Dakota City Eagle scooped all competitors in rushing out the news of horrible tragedy in Homer last week Hi Price, a notorious swindler and coun

try beat, was stabbed and cut to death by a prominent citizen, whose name is sup pressed to prevent the growth of a lynch ng party. The murderer is at large the latest style of weapons and will not be taken alive. The fool killer received a loud cal

from Ponca iast week. A chump named Bolton with a new-fangled fly-trap—a blanket saturated with coal oil-hung it up in the house and waited for the har vest. The trap was soon loaded with swarms of flies, and then set on fire. The flies were destroyed, together with the blanket and the house. The experiment cost nim \$750. "George Mehaffy, how came this bunch

of nasty red hair on your coat collar," shrieked the wife of a railroad man as she held up the garment with its telltale ornament. "Don't get excited, my dear," calmly answered George; "that is a missplaced switch." "So I see," re-torted Mrs. M., "and the color is a signal for you to go slow."

The corner stone vandals who raided St. John's collegiate church in Omaha several weeks ago, broke out in Sioux City last Sunday and carried away the tin box placed in the corner stone of the A. M. E. church. A collection amounting to \$81 had been taken up on the grounds and the rascally chumps imag-

The natatorium for ladies in Hastings is an object of considerable interest and patronage. Young and matured nymphs lounder on the surface of the pond and kick with all the vigor and freedom of a mossback. The only drawback to perfect enjoyment and gracefulness is the weak-ness of elderly dames to elevate their heels and utilize their web-like soles for sunshades. The spectacle is somewhat

toe-toe. Wyoming cattlemen, especially those on the eastern border, feel wrathy over the revival of the herd law in Chevenne county. They claim it is a move to compel stockmen to buy the crops at a high price as it is impossible to corral the herds in less than two months' time. The only way out of it is to employ line riders day and night to guard the boundary, which means another blow at the cowman's profits.

The Fremont critics of Langtry innocently declare that all interest and opera glasses centered in the star. The Tribune man with a field glass discovered that the Lily had lost some of the magnolia bloom of youth. It was also noticeable that her "form divine" and thrilling tones "the magnificent audience bound. A regretful feature of the beauteous display was "a broad expanse of which was frequently used to show that it was all there.

The North Bend Flail is threshing out some of the tallest tax shirkers in Dodge county. As usual the display of perjury is commensurate with the annual destruc tion of fortunes and the periodic paralysis of conscience displayed by moneyed men. To show the rottenness of the assessment it is only necessary to say that the returns record—a reduction from last year of over \$300,000, while property values have increased, not to mention building improvements and the natural growth of the county. "Judging from the tax list," says the Flail, "we have no rich men in this county. Men who are usually rated as wealthy with a capital of \$100,000 to \$200,000 are rated on the as sessor's list as the possessors of from \$200 to \$6,000 and their tears have stained and moistened the pages of every record that their exorbitant (?) assessments cannot be reduced.'

## Iowa Items.

Dan O'Leary is doing the heel and toe and elbow act in Sioux City. Cherokee is looking for a twine fac

tory and Dunlap has voted for water-A meteor of unusual brilliancy passed over central Iowa one night last week.

It was seen at Creston, Grand Junction and Fort Dodge. Crops about Sibley have been greatly

damaged by a wind. Thousands of acres of grain that was ready for the reaper now lies prostrated. There is a good deal of building going

on among the farmers in the vicinity of Marshalltown, many fine residences and barns being put up. Sioux City is confident that she has

caught the Fowler Bros. for a \$1,000,000 packing house plant, which will give employment to 1,000 hands. A woman at Keokuk was arrested for fast driving and assault and battery, she having applied her whip to two men who did not get off the street crossing quick

enough to suit her. The state board of health has received information from New Hampton that the rivers throughout that country are extremely shallow and as a result diphtheria and cholera are almost sure to prevail.

Dakota. The assessed valuation of Deadwood property has increased \$40,000 this

The Homestake mine has distributed in dividend this year \$150,000, or a total since organization of \$3,868,750. Over 6,800 head have crossed the river

came from Oregon and are being driven The twelve year old daughter of Michael Goodwin, living near Deadwood,

at Pierre within the past six weeks. All

was frightened to death lightning storm of last Tuesday. A child one year old fell into at Broad and a dry well forty feet deep. It stuck in the mud at the bottom, and was pulled

out apparently very little injured. Great preparations are being made at Mitchell for the territorial fair. Special trains will run on all the roads within 00 miles. About \$18,000 will be offered in premiums.

The damage to wheat by hailstorm

around Aberdeen is great. At Warner nearly 1,000 bushels were destroyed. In Bath township \$4,000 worth of vas lost. Two miles south of Groton the damage is estimated at \$7,000. The Northwestern Dental association

has closed its session at Fargo. The following officers were elected: President lowing officers were elected: President, Dr. J. W. Cloes, of Bismarck; vice-presi-dent, Dr. S. F. H. Johnson, of Grand Forks; treasurer, Dr. C. B. Davenport, of arimore; secretary, Dr. S. J. Hill of Forgo was selected for the next annual meeting.

### Manning a Physical Wreck. New York Tribune

There have been a number of newspaper men at Long Beach within a week drawn there by the political conferences They have all been watching ex-Secretary Manning closely with a view of ascertain ing his physical condition. In a group of four of these men of the press who had been at Long Beach, I heard the mani mous opinion expressed that Mr. Manning will never again be a well man that he is not at all fitted for work of any kind, and that his existence itself depends upon his absolute freedom from excite ment. One of the reporters who had attempted to talk with Mr. Manning said I found that his utterance is thick and that his mind wanders, and that it was impossible to attempt anything like an nterview with him. I think he understood this himself when after a few words with me he requested that I should not quote him in any way. I used to see Mr. Manning very often in Albany, and the change in his condition was a shock to

Recipe for White-Winged Peace. Brooklyn Eagle: "Strangah," said the gentleman from North Carolina, as the train whirled toward New York, "I perceive, sah, that you are a northern man: can you'all oblige me with a morsel of soft eatin' tobacco?" The linecut was promptly handed out. "And now, sah, if you ah through with the morning papah, sah, might I just look at it for a few miles?" His companion was only too glad. "And now, sah, if you would just oblige me by lettin' me have the seat next to the window, so that I can use the surrounding country and the fertile Jersey landscape as a cuspidor, sah, I can ask nothing moah. Thank you, sah; you'al ain't one of them that carries on a traffic in sectional hate and a portrayal of pa-triotic sentiment, sah. If all men was ust as much forgivin' as you are, sah, and oll othah men was as much for git tin' as I am, sah, white-winged peace would brood over these heah United States like a pure dove on a nest of squibs, sah.

Cuts, wounds, sprains and bruisquickly heat, if you apply Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.

Lou Horn, drum major of the Champaign military band, was awarded a plug bat and a cane at the theater Saturday night at Champaign as the homilest man in the audience.

The liver and kidneys must be kept in good condition. Hood's Sarsaparilla is

great remedy for regulating these

BUTTE CITY'S PROSPERITY.

A Description of the Young Montana Town -Its Improvements.

A PARADISE FOR GAMBLERS.

A Camp Where Non-Union Men Arc Scarce-Sporting In the Territory -Some Bloody Fights-Places of Amusement.

BUTTE CITY, Mont., July 26 .- [Corre-

spondence of the BEE !- A trip from Helena to Butte over the Montana Union is not very romantic, although you pass through Mullen tunnel, which is over a mile in length, and stop at Warm Springs and Deer Lodge, the territorial insane asylum being at the former and the penitentiary at the latter. One who has never been at either Helena or Butte can't imagine what a difference there can be in two mountain towns situated so near together. . Helena in many respects reminds one of an eastern town, that is, the ways and manners of its citizens, for there are certainly a more refined class of people in Helena than in Butte, notwithstanding the presence of a strong vigilance committee, and a great many delegates from the left wing of General Price's army and ex-members of Quantrell's gang. The two cities are separated by the main range of the Rockies. Helena lying on the eastern and Butte on the western slope. There are no mines situated directly around Helena, while in Butte, hoisting works, shaft houses, mills, mines and smelter can be seen in every direction, and at all hours of the day and night thousands of miners may be seen coming off and going on shift with their tin buckets, and steel candle sticks in their hands, while hundreds of steam whistles announce the different hours. One would think bedlam had broken loose to hear all the whistles screaching at once during a fire, as each engineer tries to outdo the others in making a noise. Butte has a population of about 15,000, which includes the population of Walkerville, Meadville, ville, Burlington, Travouia and South Butte, all of which are small camps with in a radius of one mile from the town proper. Its boom days are past and it has now settled down to business, the floating population that is found wherever a boom is in progress, has de parted and everyone seems to be busily employed.

and with such mines as the Anaconda Parrot, Alice, Moulton, Lexington and others it will be a camp for fifty years hence. Every class of business is represented here and some branches are overdone. For a mining camp, Butte is one of the best conducted cities in the west, and recommends itself as an example to cities five times its size. It is well lighted by both gas and electricity, there being two companies here, has a good water supply and a first class fire department. a court house that cost \$150,000, and a fine city hall. The streets and alleyways are kept clean and no overhanging signs are allowed, and "Dago" apple stands are not permitted to flock the sidewalks and obstruct passage ways as they are in larger cities, street fakers are not tolerated at all, and if they attempt to sell their goods they are compelled to adjourn to some vacant lot off the main streets in the suburbs of the city. Traveling agents and canvass ers of every description have to pay a big license, and whenever they are de-tected evading it they receive a heavy fine. There are eight or ten churches of every denomination, public libraries, Y. M. C. A. reading rooms, a W. C. T. U. society, but the city is not afflicted with any soul-saving salvation stiffs. There are several hospitals, among which is the Sisters, a large three-story structure situated near the center of the town; the Miners' hospital is supported by miners' hospital fund, which is made up by levying an assessment of \$1 on each man working in the mines or mills, and there are several private hospitals. principal mine in camp is the Anaconda wned by Haggin & Tevis, of California. Marcus Daly is the superintendent of the famous mine, and during the past four years \$12,000,000 have been expended in WORKING THE MINE.

BUTTE HAS ESTABLISHED ITSELF.

as a permanent camp and the business

men have every confidence in its future

and smelter, erecting buildings, and in the payment of wages. The smelter is located at the town of Anaconda, about twenty-seven miles from Butte, in Deer Lodge valley. It is now the larges smelting plant in the world and gives employment to about twelve hundred men. About four years ago the company declared its intention of constructing a railroad of its own for the purpose of transporting its ores from the mine to the smelter, but the Union Pacific being desirous of securing this immense busi ness contracted with them to supply the smelter with sufficient ore to keep it running in full blast each day or forfeit 5,000 per day that the smelter was idl for want of ore, and so the company's road was never built. During the brakemen's strike at Butte two years ago no ore trains left for several days, in conse quence of which the smelter shut down nd the Union Pacific had to forfeit \$15,000 for the three days lost by the smelter. The ore body in the Anaconda mine is eighty feet wide and runs 60 per cent copper and thirty to forty ounce silver. The mines in the vicinity of Butte are mostly copper or silver pro-ducing, the gold mines being in other portions of the territory. Butte is the THE GREATEST SILVER AND COPPER CAMI n the world, and Montana is at the head of the list now as a mineral wealth pro ducer. Not one-thirtieth of the mines are developed, and hundreds of mines are yet to be discovered. THE MINERS' UNION

is a strong organization and has a mem-bership of 3,500. They have erected a massive three-story stone and brick building at a cost of \$16,000. The lower occupied by business houses, while the upper is reserved exclusively for meeting rooms and their large hall The Knights of Labor, printers' union and other labor organizations all meet in the same hall. This fine building was creeted without touching the general union fund, and considerable credit i due the miners for their enterprise. Th miners' fund is increasing at the rate of bout \$2,600 per month, and as the of of the union are all good financiers, the fund will be swelled fito great extent by their judicious speculation and investment in real estate and other business. There are several fine bands among the miners and it is a fine sight to see two or three thousand miners marching through the streets headed by one of the bands. union there is strength" is truly verified by this organization. There have been several attempts to reduce the miners' wages but all have failed. Butte is no camp for A NON-UNION MAN

to go to; if he should be so fortunate as to get work in some of the smaller mines he is compelled to work for the standard wages, although he might be willing to work for less. On one occasion it was discovered that five men were only re ceiving \$3 per day for their work and that they had made arrangements to work for this reduced price with the foreman in order to get a job. The union held a meeting after which some three hundred miners. dred miners marched to the mine where the nien were employed, called them out of the shaft and escorted them about a

mile from the town, telling them never to return again. Several such occuradvisable for those who got a notice leave, not to argue the print, but leave

Like all mining camps, Butte is well supplied with GAMBLERS,

and the territory at large is a paradisc

for them. Sporting men of every stripe

are well represented, from the petry larceny check guerilla to the silk tile

square (\*) sport. The term "square" gambler sounds like a mockery. We agree with the notorious Kid Miller when he says that you may write the word "thief" on every gambler's fore-head and you would be calling the turn. There are however, some good, whole-souled fellows among them, and some who are 'perfect" gentlemen, but the majority of them are seven up sneaks, and their highest ambition is to panhandle men who have money, and the few players that win occasionally for a half-dollar or a stake to play the bank. The legislature of Montana passed a law a few years ago making it a penitentiary offense for any one detected cheating or running a crooked game, and notwithstanding the fact that several men have already gone to the "pen" people are being skinned every day, and they don't know it. "There are more ways than one to down a sucker," is a remark often heard, and there is such fine mechanism being introduced in the country nowadays that men who have the turf for years been the turf for years fall right along with the granger, and then they kick about being out of luck. Half of the men who call themselves gamblers in the west would starve to death with a quar-ter of beef over their shoulder. They imagine that because they run gang and give up to them that they ought to take a collar button and win a suit of clothes with it on account of their super-ior judgment. Fare and poker are the only gambling games run in Montana now, and they are about the only games that would get any support. The men who used to play against red and black, sluice, over and under, chuck-luck, etc., have all died or become card players themselves. No percentage games are allowed either in Idaho or Montana now, and it is a good thing, too, for the reason that such games as percentage poker. roulette, etc., required a number of "grinders or boosters," and they were generally workingmen who were induced to act as cappers for the reason that when strangers saw a workingman play-ing it gave them confidence and they would thereby be induced to invest in a stack of cotton checks. These boosters

prospect of making A LIVING WITHOUT WORKING was so bright, apparently, that they swore off working altogether, and to-day the country is full of discharged boosters whe eke out an existence by approaching people for quarters and halves. There are a number of

naturally became infatuated and the

"THOROUGH HORSEMEN" in the territory, and men who encourage anything of a sporting nature. Montana has produced some of the fastest horses in the country, and there are a number of fast colts which have never been out of the territory, but when they are taken east will surprise eastern horsmen. From 1880 to 1886 everything was of a hurrah nature and as there was no law in force regarding

PRIZE-FIGHTING a great many took place. There had been no prize-fights in the territory for a number of years, not since Con Green, Patsy Marley and Hughes' time up to 1882, when Jack Waite opened the ball by starting a gymnasium and giving sparring exhibitions every week. There were a number of fights among local pugilists, but none of any consequence antil the fight between Pete McCoy and Dunce McDonald. The fight was for \$500 and entire gate receipts, Marquis of Queensbury rules. It took place on the race track about a mile below town, A large platform had been erected in front of the grand stand and the fight was announced to commence at 2 o'clock. There were fully 6,000 spectators present who each paid \$3 for admission. When the principles had taken their places, George Irvin, who was then sheriff of Silver Bow county, got up on the platform and acted as m emonies, read the articles of agreement and ordered the fight to proceed. It was

A LONG AND BLOODY FIGHT, lasting from 2 o'clock till 5:30, and only came to an end by McCoy knocking McDonald out. From that time on there were prize fights every week, but the public got bilked so frequently by "fake" lights, that they finally passed a law prohibiting prize fighting entirely and now nothing but sparring matches with pillows are allowed. Prize fighters like skating rinks are a thing of the past.

BUTTE'S PLACES OF AMUSEMENT consist of an opera house, one legitimate variety show and numerous concert halls. The opera house is under the management of John H, Maguire and during the winter season he has new troups every week. riety show is one of the finest of the kind in the country and nothing but first class talent is engaged. It generally runs till day light every morning and is always crowded.

Considerable more of interest could be said of Butte, and in our next we shall endeavor to give the reader a few notes on the mines, process of working ores, he life of a prospector and wind up with the detested Chinese.

When taken with cramps in the stomach, relief may be found at once by the use of Fred Brown's Jamaica Ginger.

Rich Western Men. New York Tribune: There was a group of Colorado men with Mr. Fisher while I

was chatting with him, and a discussion arose as to who is the richest man in the state. There was a difference of opinion as to whether it was D. H. Moffat, president of the First National bank of Denver, or Charles Kountze, president of the Colorado National bank, but it was agreed that either of them had enough to keep him out of the poorhouse. Ex Gov ernor Evans was named as ranking pre ty well up to them in accumulated wealth. Mr. Kountze is a brother of the New York bankers, Kountze Brothers. Another brother is a banker at Omaha, where all four of the Kountzes were once associated in business. The Denver man is said to have the most richly furnished house in that Rocky Mountain metropo



MOST PERFECT MADE

Public Food Analysis as The Strongest, Purest, I most Siculthful. Dr. Price's the only Eaking with that does not contain Amanonia, Line of 1990. Dr. Price's Extracts, Valilla, Leman, etc. For deliciously. PRICE BARTING POWDEROO.