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Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 17th day of August, A. D. 1887, N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

DAYLIGHT will presently begin to dawn on the management of our county affairs.

THE yacht that held the young Prince, Mr. Ives, did not go down with Dayton railroad and the bank.

THERE may be method in Queen Victoria's taffy epistle to President Cleveland. The fisheries dispute has not as yet been settled.

FROM the frequent use of the pronoun "we" in the queen's letter, it is evident Henry Labouchere had no hand in writing it, Henry says, "I".

IT is said the new prohibition drink known as malt wine, now in use in Iowa and Kansas, contains more fight to the bottle than a barrel of old-fashioned Tennessee tanglefoot.

WHY does not Colorado take off its coat and lick thunder out of Colorado and his crowd? Give Senator Tom Bowen a chance at them. He will talk them to death in twenty-four hours.

NOW THAT Jay Gould is a grandfather, it would be well to keep a weather eye on Wall Street. The young Goulds must be cared for. Another million squeeze from Uncle Cyrus Field would be a handsome foundation for the youngster to begin business on.

THE Indian office at Washington is either ignorant of its business, or some one in Colorado is doing some tall lying. At Washington it is said there is no knowledge of the Ute outbreak. There is undoubtedly a lie out some place.

Governor Adams, of Colorado, may be a big man in his state but he isn't quite large enough to order General Crook to take the army to the front in the Ute outbreak. Governor Adams should read the constitution of the United States.

THE Americans who have visited England within the past two years will not approve of the queen's complimentary reference to alleged Minister Phelps. He is a snob, and his chief delight is to insult Americans, who make the mistake in calling upon him.

Governor HARDY in his speech before the prohibition convention yesterday at Lincoln said that James G. Blaine and Jefferson Davis belong to the same party. The chances are that both Mr. Blaine and Mr. Davis widely differ with the Governor upon this subject.

POSTMASTER GENERAL VILAS need not be so particular about traveling through the country incog. He is mistaken if he thinks any one wishes to see him. The people of this country are howling to see great men only. Mr. Vilas is not entered in this class.

MISTER PHELPS, the dude minister at the court of St. James, comes in for a little boom in the letter of the queen to the president. This will cause the brainless head of the minister to grow three or four sizes larger. It will in future require a ten acre field in which to manufacture his hats.

THE attempt made yesterday in the prohibition convention by an alleged funny delegate to start a boom for Blaine and Jefferson Davis on the same ticket next year was met with a cold chill as if it had been struck with an ice house. The delegate should have been hit with a base ball bat.

FERDINAND WARD was thirty-two years old when he left Wall street for Sing Sing. Fidelity Harper was thirty-seven when he left his bank and went to the Cincinnati jail. Young Mr. Ives is twenty-four years old. It seems to be the youthful Napoleons of finance that most frequent the penitentiary route to wealth.

If Secretary Lamar is appointed upon the supreme bench it is quite probable his present assistant secretary of the interior, Muldrow, will be placed in charge of the portfolio. This act would be in keeping with the precedent established by Mr. Cleveland in appointing Assistant Secretary Fairchild as the successor of Mr. Manning at the head of the treasury. Mr. Muldrow, however, is not an able man, though he has the capabilities of managing the department with perhaps more business like methods than are now being employed by Secretary Lamar.

Withdrawal of Indemnity Lands. The interior has instructed the commissioner of the general land office that the indemnity lands withdrawn in the interest of certain railroads may be restored to settlement under the pre-emption and homestead laws is gratifying intelligence. In May last the secretary issued a circular to land grant railroads which had not complied with the terms of their grants calling upon them to show cause why the lands withdrawn for indemnity in their several cases should not be restored to settlement. It appears from the decision reached by the secretary that the reasons presented for continuing the withdrawal of lands were not satisfactory in all cases but three, which are still under consideration.

This action is in pursuance of the policy suggested in the letter of the president to the secretary of the interior relative to the controversy over the Guilford Miller claim, which was promptly entered upon by the interior department and has been pushed with commendable vigor. It will restore many millions of acres to the people, much of it the most desirable lands for agricultural purposes in the country. The grants of land with the conditions of which the railroad corporations have failed to comply amount to 111,673,854 acres, or 174,490 square miles of territory greater in area than the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and New Jersey combined. The action of the interior department will not restore to settlement all of this vast territory, capable of providing homes for several millions of people, since it applies only to so much of it as was withdrawn by executive authority. But this constitutes very much the larger part, the amount of the lands granted by congress which are still liable to forfeiture by reason of non-compliance with the conditions being estimated at nine million acres, all fertile. Undoubtedly congress will supplement the action of the interior department by declaring these lands forfeited and thus give back to the people the whole territory which has been held from them for a period of from fifteen to twenty-five years for the benefit of sixteen railroads which have failed to live up their contracts with the government, and some of which have not built a mile of road.

Under the action of the department between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 acres will be released from the control of the Atlantic & Pacific road. This corporation received a grant of over forty-nine million acres and has laid but 1,750 miles of track. The St. Paul & Sioux City company for a length of 130 miles of railroad enjoys a grant of over one million acres. The Oregon & California company, which complained that it has lost through squatters 283,000 acres of land, has a track laid of 200 miles for which nearly four million acres have been put at its disposal by grants of congress and executive indemnity. Other examples might be cited to show how the subsidized railroads have disregarded the obligations entered into with the government, and yet they arrogantly assert their claim to have continued a policy which for all these years has held from the people millions of acres of their landed heritage. The position taken by the secretary of the interior is just, in accord with sound public policy, is necessary to the welfare of the whole people and will be heartily approved by the country.

The Appeal to the Courts.

The Pacific railroads investigating commission, after having made every effort to secure the information it desired, and which it expected to obtain from the officials of the Central Pacific, and getting only evasion and refusal, has promptly followed the plain course of duty in appealing to the courts. Senator Leland Stanford, the head and front of the offending, has been cited to appear in the United States circuit court next Wednesday and show cause why he should not answer the questions that were submitted to him by the commission relative to the use of money for influencing legislation. It will be remembered that Stanford's replies to these questions were purely evasions, which in their nature amounted to an admission that money had been used, the eminent hoodler shielding himself, as he apparently supposed, behind the assumption that inasmuch as the corporation had used no part of the moneys due the government it was no business of the commission what had been done with any other part of the corporation's resources. That is, so long as the government claims were satisfied, no matter by what corrupt and unlawful methods the means to satisfy them were obtained, any inquiry regarding the methods was an impertinence and a persecution, even when made by a commission created for getting at just such information. A nice theory, this, for a United States senator to advance.

It is not to be doubted that the court will disabuse the mind of Senator Stanford of all faith in the efficacy of this theory, if indeed he has any faith in it, which is questionable. The whole course of these Central Pacific officials, manifestly prearranged, suggests a desperate game of bluff, such as men fully conscious of their guilt would be sure to play. They have undoubtedly reasoned that they cannot be the losers by the policy they are pursuing, whatever the outcome may be, and it is the only one which in their circumstances offered any chance of escape. Having had a good opportunity to learn the character of the commission before it reached San Francisco, these officials evidently concluded that it would not be satisfied with surface facts or be put off with plausible explanations. It had shown its intention to penetrate to the very core of the business, and no part of its task was more important than that of unearthing the rottenness known to exist. Hence the game of bluff appeared to the unscrupulous gang to be the only recourse that offered them any hope, since it would at least retard and embarrass the work of investigation and thus give the corrupt officials the advantage of more time in which to concert new schemes of obstruction and delay. The prompt action of the commission in carrying the matter into the courts cannot be too warmly commended, and the order of the court that will bring Stanford before it with the least possible delay attests the absence of any judicial disposition to favor the corrupt officials. There is every reason to believe that the ring of hoodlers will find that their bluff will not win.

The law creating the commission is clear and explicit in defining its authority, which was not in the least degree exceeded by the questions propounded to Stanford or any other one of the Central Pacific officials. The decision of the court in the case of Stanford will determine the authority of the commission with respect to all relating to the matter of inquiry, and if favorable to the commission there can be no doubt that the authority will be fully asserted. Some exceedingly interesting revelations may then be looked for.

The Wagon Bridge Ordinance. We do not want to obstruct the proposed Council Bluffs and Omaha bridge, but we deem it timely to urge the mayor and council to frame the ordinance granting the right of way to the bridge with great care. Omaha wants this bridge, but the rights of the public should be protected. The approaches should be ample and safe, and no street railroad monopoly should be permitted to stand in the way of the bridge.

Under the act regarding bridges across the Missouri river at Omaha, passed in 1871, which has never been repealed, the mayor and council of this city are empowered to regulate the tolls over all such bridges, and it is hoped that this power will be exercised in the interest of the public.

In granting the right of way for approaches to this bridge a limit should be placed upon the time within which the structure shall be completed, and a reservation clause should be inserted which will forfeit the rights granted by the ordinance in case the bridge is not built within the time specified. Another suggestion which the Bee volunteers is that the bridge company should designate the street which is to be connected into an approach to the bridge before the ordinance is enacted, and that only the name of the street designated shall be inserted in the right-of-way ordinance. To allow options on streets would open the door for a street blackmailer to property owners and give a chance to speculators and impostors to traffic in real estate options. It is manifestly the duty of the mayor and council to prevent such impositions at the very outset.

The law of congress of February 26, 1863, is the one under which it is thought the Central Pacific corruptionists could be indicted in the District of Columbia. It relates to the bribery of members of congress and other public officials, and the limit of punishment for each offense is imprisonment for three years and a fine not exceeding three times the amount of the bribe. The following is a section of the revised statutes bearing on the matter:

Whoever offers, promises, offers, gives, or causes to be promised, offered, or given any money or other thing of value, or makes, or tenders any contract, undertaking, obligation, gratuity, or security for the payment of money, or for the delivery or conveyance of anything of value to any member of either house of congress, either before or after such member has been qualified or has taken his seat, with intent to influence his vote or decision on any question, matter, cause, or proceeding, which may be at any time pending in either house of congress, or before any committee thereof, shall be fined not more than three times the amount of money or value of the thing so offered, promised, given, or tendered, and shall be, moreover, imprisoned not more than three years.

If the Central Pacific hoodlers could be convicted under this statute and receive the limit of punishment it would take a generous slice out of their stolen millions.

The manufacture of shoddy boots and shoes has reached an enormous extent in the eastern states. The public has made comparatively little protest against this form of swindling, and so the dishonest industry has flourished to an enormous extent. It is nothing less than an outrage that the market should be flooded with such trash. It is especially hard on the poor, who are compelled to buy cheap goods, for no matter how reduced the price may be, it is very much too high for the quality of article obtained. Most of the shoddy boots and shoes put upon the market are made in Massachusetts mainly by machinery, and the manufacturers use the offal of leather, paper, spits, skivers and compositions, that melt away at the first wetting. Paper and pasteboard soles are quite common, but the finish is excellent, so that only experts can tell the difference between the genuine and the bogus article. Bargains in shoes almost invariably turn out shoddy. We have had crusades against adulterated food, against shoddy clothing to some extent, why not inaugurate one against shoddy boots and shoes?

It is perfectly natural for the jobbers of the Republic who have taken on themselves the defense of rascals and bootleggers in the council to rush to the defense of the worthless sidewalk inspector. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." If the sidewalk inspector is earning his salary, the wretched sidewalk all over the city belie that claim. There might be some excuse for neglecting the sidewalks in the suburbs, but there is no reason for allowing them to remain almost impassable and absolutely dangerous in the heart of the city, on streets that have been paved. Even on Farm and Douglas streets, between Ninth and Sixteenth, which are crowded from dawn till midnight, the sidewalks are a disgrace to any civilized community. If the inspector cannot attend to these streets, his services are of precious little value. The office of sidewalk inspector should either be abolished or the inspector should be compelled to attend strictly to his duties.

THE Scotch yacht Thistle, built for the particular purpose of winning back the America cups, the international trophy, originally won by the old yacht America, and since successfully defended against all comers, has reached New York. From this time until the great race is over Eastern yachting circles will not lack for something to interest them, and the opportunity of the yachting reporter and editor of every eastern paper will be fully improved. The Thistle has proved herself to be a remarkable sailor, and there will not be that feeling of almost certain victory among American yachtsmen which prevailed when the Genesta and the Galeata came into our waters to do battle for the trophy. The Thistle has sailed five races, in which she has taken eleven first prizes, one second and one third. She has covered fifty miles in one hour and thirty-nine minutes, which is very fast sailing, and attests her a craft to be feared. It is probable she will have to contend with the new Boston wonder, the Volunteer, built by the now famous Burgess, who constructed the Puritan and the Mayflower. The Volunteer has done some splendid sailing, but none so much better than the Scotch craft to justify unquestioning confidence in the ability of the American yacht to defeat the foreign foe. This annual international contest has had one good effect, if none other, and that is the stimulus it has given to the study of the best models for boats of this kind, having reference primarily, of course, to sailing qualities. This has resulted in very rapid and marked improvement.

CALIFORNIA has grown vigorously during the past year. If the returns of the assessors can be relied upon. These show a total increase of taxable wealth of \$123,000,000, which is certainly a most gratifying exhibit of progress. San Francisco, although according to a local paper the year has not been an especially prosperous one, increased her assessment roll nearly twenty-two million dollars. In view of these most satisfactory and encouraging facts it would seem that the people of all parts of California would be entirely content to continue as they are, instead of agitating a division of territory as the southern counties are doing, which, if accomplished, would probably be to their disadvantage rather than to their benefit.

UNDER the new charter the mayor has authority to call for reports from all officers and employees of the city. We would urge Mayor Bromley to call for quarterly reports from every official connected with the city, particularly the street commissioner, sidewalk inspector and all the inspectors of sewers, pavements, public buildings, etc. The mayor should inform himself how much work has been done under the supervision of each officer, where such work was done, and under what conditions. We are paying out hundreds of thousands of dollars for public improvements, and the taxpayers are entitled to periodic reports of what has been done and where their money has gone.

We are familiar with watered stock, watered milk, watered liquor, etc., but watered oysters is a new trick. Nevertheless it is one to which oyster dealers resort, as an eastern professor tells us. And he does not mean the celebrated church fair stew, either. The professor says that by allowing them to soak for awhile in water the body of the oyster acquires such a plumpness and rotundity and its bulk and weight are so increased as to materially increase its selling value. "Here is a pretty how d'ye do, and September with its R so near at hand, too."

THE party of politicians from New York who will soon start for the south hoping to work up an opposition against the renomination of Cleveland might as well remain at home. The south is solid for Cleveland and is likely to remain so. He has given that section of the country a large percentage of the offices, and has removed all the republicans in the south-east. The southern people are not so lacking in gratitude as not to favor the president's renomination.

OUR citizens should lose no time in improving decorations for their streets and residences during the forthcoming Fourth of July. Nothing will create a more agreeable and lasting impression upon visitors from abroad than streets and buildings in holiday attire. To be tasteful and imposing there must be labor and time devoted to design. There is no time to be lost.

A YOUNG editor who wants people to know that he has been in Philadelphia, calls attention to the fact that Fairmont park contains several large buildings which have been located there permanently without spoiling the looks of the park. The enthusiastic youth forgets to tell us that Fairmont park is eleven miles long, while Jefferson square is less than a hundred yards long.

How soon will our city officials who employ assistants comply with the order of the council to report the names of such persons, the salaries they draw, and the authority under which they have been employed? The council may not be disposed to enforce this order, but the taxpayers want to know the reason why.

It now looks as if the city hall bids will all have to be rejected, and the board of public works required to re-advertise for new proposals. This may cause some delay in the erection of the building, but the delay need not exceed twenty days. Two weeks' notice to contractors to re-submit bids would be ample.

MAJOR BALCONIE is to be commended for calling time on the curb-stone contractor. There has been a disposition on the part of contractors for public work to disregard entirely the obligations they enter into as to the time when their work is to be completed.

THE Ton-foolery about a library building on Jefferson square, has gone far enough, but the council should do something to beautify the square and make it a pleasure ground of which the city could be proud.

THE illustrated edition of the Omaha World is an exhibition of creditable enterprise which cannot fail to be of material advantage in advertising this city.

MEMBERS of the city council and parties interested in local politics had better study the new election law.

THE New York Barbers' union has only 300 out of the 2,500 shops. The American Glass Workers' union compels foreign workmen to pay \$100 to join. New Knights of Labor assemblies are being formed all over the west and south. What the Knights of Labor have lost in some quarters they have made up in others. Steam baking machines are displacing cigar-making labor, and trouble is brewing. The usual talk of starting co-operative leather works is now being heard at Newark, N. J. Cotton mills in two southern states exported 30,000,000 yards of cotton cloth last year. The New York organized hat salesmen are

reporting to court, all storekeepers who sell on Sunday. A movement is to be made to advance the wages of women engaged in shirtmaking in New York. The tanners will soon hold a national convention at Saratoga to count the losses of tanning hides at present prices. The plumbers and steam fitters all over the west are forming a national union. The membership will be about 12,000. The first district assembly formed in England is numbered 228. It has nine local assemblies in good working order. The number of persons who struck during the first week of August was 10,300, while during all of August, 1886, only 13,300 struck. There are over 100,000 children under four years of age employed, contrary to law, in the factories and workshops of New York. The Massachusetts state board of arbitration decided that the 300 Beverly lathers who had 3,200 other shoemakers out of work had no right to strike.

Southern enterprise has been encouraged by the good returns, and there is a great degree of interest in the multitude of smaller industries employing from five to 100 men. Shops and little factories are multiplying. There is a wonderful development in the Lake Superior iron ore regions. A syndicate with \$25,000,000 has been formed, and a number of powerful lake crafts will be built, and the facilities for mining and transporting ore greatly improved. In the new Goeble range there are sixty mines. The output of cotton goods in the Southern States has increased from 127,611,298 yards in 1880 to 303,988,394 yards in 1886, or one-third. Since 1883 forty-nine cotton factories have been established. The great increase has been in the capacity of individual mills, and there are now in sail, over thirty under erection and projected.

The London chamber of commerce thinks the evil of a lack of technical education has become so pronounced as to call earnest attention to it. A bill has been introduced into parliament to provide means for an extension of technical education facilities. The present means are found to be far behind continental facilities, and in consequence the manufacturing interests of the continent are scoring advantages in colonial markets over Great Britain.

Need Not Have Gone So Far. If it was evicted, Brother Blaine was looking for, said Brother Carnegie might have taken him out for Parsanavia.

Authority on the Subject. Mr. Robert Garrett declared that there is but one good barber in London. Mr. Garrett is a judge of shaving since his exploits in shaving Sully, Ives and Stayner out of their respective forfeit money.

A Plea for the Boomer. As a rule the very rich men are not those who build up a community and create booms. A single business man full of life and snap and enterprise, who is not afraid to talk and talk and knows how to advertise, is worth a dozen very rich men, who usually only take advantage of other people's booming to increase their values.

Small Effects of Local Disasters. Drought and forest fires have desolated 75,000 square miles of fertile territory in the northwest. In Michigan the energies of the people are overtaken in fighting the conflagrations in the woods. About Carlisle, Ill., the prairie are on fire, and in Wisconsin logging camps and cities have been consumed. And yet the results of all this destruction will be scarcely noticeable in the great aggregate of American production in a year of plenty.

The Chateaufort Massacre. But why dwell upon the horrors of this appalling tragedy? Why attempt to emphasize the lesson it has written in lines of blood and fire? Will corporations—those shadowy creatures of the statute, without souls to lose, or bodies to punish, or securities to suffer, or heads to be beheaded? Will their servants, freed by the mistaken clemency of the law from their just responsibility for the lives that are constantly intrusted to their care, heed them? Will the public, which has been so quick to forget similar lessons in the past, heed them? It is not to be believed. The Chateaufort horror was due solely to the failure of the railroad company to exercise proper supervision of its line.

An Anti-Poverty Song. All want well will demolish. And I'll abolish the shabby. Every man shall roll in clover and on flowery beds of ease. Sleep in cozy, cozy quilts of money. Wade in streams of Balm of Gilead and in cedar in his knees; And our ship will come a sailing, Loaded down with gold of Ophir and with pearls from Indian seas.

We'll drink Plenty's golden chalice And a thimble spoonful of gold. With its certain magic and efficacy And we'll loil on forked cushions. And dainties out of hampered pouches. And no pang of indigestion will our peptic pleasures birk. The tree will bloom spontaneous, Cake fruits sprout up miscellaneous, And the undammed rivers gurgle with their floods of butter milk. Yes, clouds shall drop down manna, While the angels sing hosanna. Drop down flakes of richest pastry that Miss Parlova would surprise; We'll discuss no other question than the ethics of digestion. And the relative nutrition of quail toast and mushroom pies; Shall most of slyph-like waiters. And not to serve and salute us, Hosts of white millennial angels sent expressly from the skies!

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Hugh Garrett, of Fairbury, was touched by lightning at Steele City and instantly killed.

The republicans of Pawnee will meet in county convention October 1, to name the elect.

Sidney is laying out \$13,000 in a school building, which will be completed by November 1.

The third annual show of the products of Boone county will be held at Albion, October 4, 5 and 6.

Plattsmouth has secured a full set of scales and profits of a system of grades and weights for the city.

The teachers of Sheridan county, to the number of thirty-five, are enjoying a normal vacation at Gordon.

Nobrara won the second round in the Knox county seat race. The Santees got their work in fine shape. Another election will settle it.

The event was properly celebrated by a refreshing picnic by the residents. Caesar Fuiks, an overgrown thief, being refused admittance to a dance in Nebraska City Saturday night, fired a brick through the floor and cracked the head of Frank Fox, a boy aged thirteen. His wound is dangerous. Fuiks escaped. Mason Long, the reformed gambler, is said to have scooped in \$500 by working his jaw in Adams county recently. Many a score of shoters are doing much better with the piety racket than the richest tiger den in the state. A party of enterprising burglars raided Krug's store house in Plattsmouth Saturday, shipped three kegs of lager to Iowa and were caught about their thirst in the arid bottoms of Pacific Junction. The thieves are a hard lot and were jailed in Glenwood awaiting a requisition from Lincoln.

Iowa Items. The new Swedish church at Stanton cost \$20,000. The packing house at Atlantic has been sold to Chicago parties and will start up this fall.

It is believed by his friends that Bishop Perry will decline the office of bishop of Nova Scotia. The Catholic church at St. Paul, near Fort Madison, was wrecked by a wind storm Saturday evening.

The work on the new Baptist church at Red Oak was commenced Thursday. The structure will cost \$8,000. A crazy youngster is leading the natives in a wild race in Fremont county. He is about twenty years of age and escaped twice from his captors.

Though Iowa is classed as an agricultural state, the total number of manufacturing establishments is placed at 6,000, with 65,000 persons employed. Among the number reporting 492 report an aggregate capital of \$30,000,000. Hopi Mills, an old gentleman eighty years of age, living near Muscatine, is the father of twenty-six children. His last wife, now living, is the mother of fourteen of them. She was seventeen years old when married, and is now fifty-six. Mr. Mills is hale and hearty and bids fair to become a centenarian.

Dakota. Aberdeen has secured a twin factory. The Chicago & North-western extension will be finished to Gettysburg in thirty days.

The receipts at the assay office in New York of Dakota gold bullion was during the last year \$2,520,030.49, of silver, \$228,581. The total amount of silver during 1886 by the mining companies were \$732,560.

Elgin, Ill., parties are corresponding with a number of Aberdeen business men relative to starting a watch factory in Aberdeen. They will need a half section of land for their factory and will employ about 500 men. Union county has two insane people in its county jail. The Yankton asylum is full, and the additional wing for which \$100,000 has been appropriated is not yet built. In several counties these unfortunate are being committed to the jails.

A rich ore crevice has been found in the Iron Hill mine. The width of the vein of pyrite is from two to three feet, and the depth is undetermined. The first \$125 expended produced \$2,000 worth of ore. This is "pay from the grass roots down."

Wyoming. Laramie is clamoring for a court house. Laramie has organized a tanning company with a capital of \$50,000.

The Swans were called into court last week to answer two attachments. The Burlington road is expected to be in operation to Cheyenne in thirty days.

Mr. Potter promises that the Union Pacific depot at Cheyenne will be pushed to completion without further delay.

The Wyoming Fuel company, capital \$100,000, has been incorporated. The trustees are Horace K. Thurston of New York City; Jeff W. Bedford and Leavitt W. Anderson, of Omaha, and A. H. Swain, of Cheyenne.

Laramie City is to have an artesian well. The county subscribed for the city \$2,500, and the Wyoming Central Land and Improvement company \$1,000, making \$7,000, which is believed to be ample for the purpose.

The Burlington has struck another snag on the way to Cheyenne. The owners of an outside addition want \$10,000 for right of way through the ground and the privilege of increasing the value of the lots. It is cheering to know that a few hogs have strayed from the Missouri river.

Charities and Reform.

All arrangements for the national conference of Charities and Corrections, which convenes at Boyd's opera house, this city, Thursday, August 25, have been about completed, and the session promises to be fraught with interest to the whole civilized world. This association, as is probably well known, is purely humanitarian, the premier design being to devise ways and means for relief from undue hardships for convicts in the penitentiaries, reforming and re-educating, resorting upon the best methods for training and protecting those so unfortunate as to be imbecile or idiotic, and for general charitable and humane ends. One of the most prominent objects, among innumerable commendable duties, is an amelioration of the burdens imposed upon all subjected to imprisonment for any cause whatever, crime, insanity or indigency.

Among the distinguished people who will be here at the approaching conference might be mentioned ex-President Hayes, of Fremont, O.; Governor Gordon, of Georgia; Governor Church, of Dakota; Governor Adams, of Colorado; Governor Cocher, of South Carolina; ex-Governor Hoadly, of Cincinnati, O.; Clara Barton, president of the International Cross Association, and recently appointed by Mr. Cleveland as United States delegate to the convention at Baden, Germany, which convenes September, the 22d, Frank B. Sanborn, United States statistician, of Boston; Hon. P. Litchworth, of Buffalo, the proprietor of one of the most elegant and picturesque villas in the country, at Portage, fourteen miles out of the city; Rev. F. H. Wines, secretary of the board of charities and corrections of Illinois; Rabbi Sonnenshet, the most distinguished Jewish rabbi in this country, of St. Louis; and Episcopalian Bishop, of Louisville, Kentucky, G. H. Gillette, of Michigan; Hare, of Dakota, and Whipple, of Minnesota; Roman Catholic bishop, the Rt. Rev. John Ireland, of Minnesota; Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, of San Francisco; Gal, who is famous all over the land for her work in kindergarten; Miss Silpha P. Smith, of Boston, noted for her stationery work and her incalculable labors among the poor; Mrs. C. B. Lowell, of New York City, a member of the board of charities; Philip C. Garrett, former president of the conference, of Philadelphia; General Armstrong, of Virginia, and many others, but from the above list the citizens of Omaha can form some idea of the magnitude of the prospective session and of its importance to the people of the entire country and even the whole world.

The exercises will be inaugurated Thursday evening next by addresses of welcome from Governor Thayer, Mayor Bronck, Max Meyer, president of the Board of Charities, John A. Conroy, Woolworth, ex-Governor Saunders, and Colonel Cuthy of Beatrice. Responses on

the part of the conference will be made by Rev. F. H. Wines, of Illinois, and Hon. F. H. Sanborn, of Boston. These will be followed by an address by Hon. H. H. Gilbert, of New York, president of the conference. There will be fine music, both vocal and instrumental, and after the exercises on the opening evening the citizens of Omaha are invited to remain and be introduced to the members of the conference, to whom a sort of a general levee and reception will be tendered.

After the afternoon session on Friday the citizens of Omaha will give the distinguished visitors from abroad a drive over the city, first up Sherman avenue, then west to the deaf mute institution, south to Hanscom's park, and down St. Mark's avenue and to all the prominent points of interest throughout the city.

On Saturday the conference will go to Lincoln, hold a session there, visit the state institutions and return to this city in the evening. On Sunday the conference sermon will be preached by Rev. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston, at Exposition Hall, and the prospects are that he will be heard by the largest and most distinguished congregations that ever assembled in Nebraska.

The committee appointed for this work, Sunday evening, will present a paper upon our relations with the Indian and the negro, which will be followed by discussions upon the same. The paper will be read by Philip C. Garrett, chairman of the committee. On this evening, at the Dodge Street Presbyterian, Koutzka Memorial and the Baptist church, three members of the conference, Charles D. Kellogg, of New York; N. J. Rossander, of Buffalo, and W. H. Alexander, of Chicago, will speak upon charity, government and organization.

These addresses will be given to the members of the conference, to whom a sort of a general levee and reception will be tendered. This is the object of the conferences, to obtain and diffuse information respecting benevolent, charitable, penal and reformatory work, to exchange ideas, to discuss the means of the insane, the saving and protection and reformation of children and youth, the whole subject of prison management and reform; the education and care of the blind, deaf and dumb, the insane, the feeble-minded; the prevention and cure of pauperism; the management of work-houses and poor houses; in fact, every means devised for ameliorating the condition of the masses of our fellow-beings. These discussions will be participated in by the most distinguished men of the country, and supposed to be the best informed upon the subject in hand.

At the last session of the conference, the 18th, held at St. Paul, Minn., last year, there were present 480 delegates, and thirty-five states were represented, but the coming session will be much larger and, in fact, the most important conference ever held. Admirable arrangements have been made for the comfort and convenience of the delegates. A headquarters by the local executive committee, which consists of J. A. Gillespie, H. N. Yates, N. Merriam, ex-Senator Saunders, Robert Doherty, G. M. Hitchcock and Mrs. C. O. Dimmick, has been appointed their sub-committee on finance, transportation and entertainment and decoration, and all details are being attended to with a thoroughness that is intended to win the approval of the conference in all particulars.

Brennan's Card.

To the Editor of the Bee: The proposal of Brennan Bros. & Co. was written in haste by the present writer as dictated by my brother Ed, who made the foundation of the schedule which is the basis of every bid. I know Ed to have been up late—yes to the young hours of morning for three nights previous to the day of the bidding, and he was so tired that he did not retire to rest till about 3 o'clock in the morning and so unfitting or unerving him to foot his schedule. In taking the footings of the schedule, I think he overlooked the fact that the discrepancy between the proposal and schedule. Here I believe the unfortunate mistake was made.

Second—I handed this bid to the secretary of the board of public works, and remained in that office until the bids were open. This was the first broken, and before any others were introduced the different items of the schedule were read, and then and there for the first time to my knowledge and belief was the mistake known, and then and there, previous to the opening of any other bid, did Mr. Brennan know that the proposal was wrong, and the schedule right. This proves that there was no aim at "sharp (d-n) the expression business" in connection with that bid. Yet the contract in its harshness awards the bid in accordance with the proposal, and sets aside the schedule. The statement that Architect Myers figured the work for Brennan is a false one. My work never saw any figures in that bid. T. F. BRENNAN.

SKIN AND SCALP. Cleaned, Purified and Beautified by the Cuticura Remedies.

For cleansing the Skin and Scalp of Disfiguring Humors, for allaying Itching, Burning and Inflammation, for curing the first symptoms of Eczema, Psoriasis, Milk Crust, Scald Head, Scrofula, and other Inherited Skin and Blood Diseases, Cuticura is the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Beautifier. Sold externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are infallible. I have suffered all my life with skin diseases of different kinds, and have found permanent relief, until by the advice of a lady friend I used your valuable CUTICURA Remedies. I gave them a fair trial, and I am now cured. CUTICURA RESOLVENT took two boxes of CUTICURA, and seven cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and my skin is now as smooth as a baby's. It will be a complete cure. Reference, G. W. Lattimer, Druggist, Richmond, Va.

A COMPLETE CURE. I have suffered all my life with skin diseases of different kinds, and have found permanent relief, until by the advice of a lady friend I used your valuable CUTICURA Remedies. I gave them a fair trial, and I am now cured. CUTICURA RESOLVENT took two boxes of CUTICURA, and seven cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and my skin is now as smooth as a baby's. It will be a complete cure. Reference, G. W. Lattimer, Druggist, Richmond, Va.

SALT RHEUM C