THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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CORRESPONDENCE:

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS,

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, } s. s.
County of Douglas. }

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending August 12, 1887, was as follows:

Saturday, August 6	14,400
Sunday, August 7	14,200
Monday, August 8	14,525
Tuesday, August 9	13,910
Wednesday, August 10	13,895
Thursday, August 11	14,500
Friday, August 12	14,050
Average	14,211

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 13th day of August, A. D. 1887.

N. P. FEIL,
[SEAL.] Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, } ss
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 the month of August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for September, 1886, 13,030 copies; for October, 1886, 12,989 copies; for November, 1886, 13,348 copies; for December, 1886, 13,237 copies; for January, 1887, 16,206 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; for July, 1887, 14,003 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of August, A. D., 1887.

[SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE interior department has not heard anything about the uprising of the Indians in Colorado yet. If they had they would not be prepared to take any action in the matter, as the department has probably not yet definitely decided what to do about the Custer massacre.

AGAIN Explorer Stanley is reported killed. These conflicting rumors give some ground for fearing that a disaster may have overtaken him, but until more definite news reaches us, and taking into consideration his experience and abilities, we can hope for the best.

ANOTHER railroad disaster is chronicled, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad near Washington this time. It would seem as though public opinion must soon rise in its might and give railroad monopolists to understand that the safety of the traveling public must be ensured in a way that they cannot mistake or ignore. Have we not had sufficient blood shed to teach them this lesson? We need stringent legislation in relation to the matter, and justice should begin to make examples of criminally negligent and stingy railroad magnates.

MR. GEORGE TIMME wants it understood that the proceedings of the county commissions have been suppressed for the last eighteen months as a matter of economy, to save the county from needless expense. This will do to tell the marines. The county never paid a dollar for publishing proceedings in the Omaha dailies, and the fact that the BEE has been at large expense in order to be able to publish them now without charge, shows that Mr. Timme's excuse is very flippant. The reasons why there has been so much mystery about the commissioner's affairs will appear when we make a summary of the records.

INGRE JOHNSON, the Swedish immigrant who, with her boy, was detained at Castle Garden in New York, has reached her people at Dassel, Minn. She came on in first-class cars and seemed well supplied with money, a contribution having been taken up for her in the east. She is the best advertised immigrant that has come west in a good many years, and it seems to have been her destiny to be the cause of an agitation against the board of immigrant commissioners that will no doubt end in the abolition of many abuses which have chrystalized about that body. The principal objector to the landing of immigrants is Commissioner Stephenson. He is a crank on the subject, and will no doubt be removed.

GEORGE W. JULIAN, the surveyor-general of New Mexico, has made his report to the commissioner of the general land office. He says that nearly 4,000,000 acres have been stolen and kept from settlement through fraudulent surveys and invalid claims during the past year. If this is true, and there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of his statement, it is time something were done to put a stop to such wholesale stealing of government land. The maladministration of grants confirmed by congress has become notorious. There has been too many surrenders on the part of congress to rapacious monopolies to the distress of individual settlers. The Maxwell grant is a notable case in point. The extent to which fraudulent surveys have been carried on is enormous. A remedy for this would be to resurvey all grants about which there is any doubt, and begin suits to set aside patents obtained by fraud.

THE disagreement of the coroner's jury investigating the Chatsworth disaster warrants an apprehension that no one will be held responsible for that most deplorable calamity. The members composing the jury are all understood to be fully competent to carefully and judiciously weigh the evidence presented, and if this be accepted the fact of their having failed to agree, assuming entire honesty and freedom from outside influence, indicates that the weight of evidence is not strong enough in any direction to assure final conviction. One unfortunate feature of the situation is the statement that the coroner has shown a disposition to shield the company, but it does not follow that he has exerted any influence upon the jury. It must be granted that the evidence was perplexing, but it is nearly impossible to believe that no one was at fault, and it will certainly be universally felt that justice has suffered a defeat if the responsibility is not fixed where it belongs.

A Policy Without Law.

The decision of the secretary of the interior on the question of the withdrawal of indemnity lands furnishes a good deal of interesting information which will be new to the country. Some of this sheds an additional light upon the subject which brings out in plainer view the influence that has been exerted by the railroads in accomplishing their selfish projects, and the lax disregard of the public welfare that has permitted practices wholly outside, if not in palpable violation, of the law. While the withdrawal of lands has been recognized as within executive discretion, the secretary points out that the exercise of this discretion has no warrant in law. The theory upon which it has been used was that it was necessary in aid of the purpose of the grant, but it nowhere appears that congress directed or contemplated such departmental action. The practice is apparently due largely to the ingenuity of the corporation attorneys, who have been able to impress upon those in authority willing to be impressed the idea that the intentions of congress could only be carried out by the withdrawal of all lands within a stated distance along the projected routes of the subsidized railroads, and this idea, having once taken root, has held on firmly until this time. Although Mr. Teller, when secretary of the interior, admitted that there was no specific direction of congress for withdrawing any of the lands, granted or indemnity, yet he yielded to the theory that had fastened itself upon the department and allowed the withdrawal to continue in force. Secretary Lamar has found an entirely clear and conclusive way of disposing of this theory, which amounts simply to confining executive action to carrying out the unmistakable requirements of congress. "So far as congress," he says, "has made any grant of lands, and not revoked the grant, it is required of the executive to administer properly the law making that grant. But beyond that duty the executive is not required, and ought not, to go. When it goes beyond the strict line of its clear, legal and prescribed duty, even to exercise a recognized discretion, it is doing that in regard to which grave circumspection is required." It is very evident that hitherto there has been no such circumspection, but that on the contrary the interests of the people have with reckless indifference been subordinated to the unwarrantable demands of the corporations. The supreme court has held that land grants shall be construed strictly as against the grantee, and that nothing passes by them except just what congress expressly or by necessary implication gives to the corporations, but the practice of the department has reversed this rule in yielding everything to the grantee. The new policy proposes to recognize the better principle, essentially just, that the rights of the grantor shall have at least an equal consideration with the recipients of the public bounty.

Another point of interest in Secretary Lamar's decision relates to the right of a railroad to select indemnity lands anywhere within the prescribed limits regardless of territorial lines. Thus it seems that the Northern Pacific, proceeding upon the assumption that all lands within the indemnity limits set apart for its benefit were subject to reprisal, without reference to where its losses were sustained, has been making its selections in the most desirable localities. It is said to have taken five acres of land in Dakota for every acre lost in place, for the reason that Dakota land is the most valuable. It has also for the same reason shown special favor to Washington territory. The secretary very clearly points out that this is not in accordance with the granting act, in which congress distinctly recognizes the political divisions—states and territories—through which the road is to pass, plainly showing that the company should be restricted in its selections of lieu lands to the state or territory within which the loss of granted lands was sustained. This will require the surrender, and justly so, of a large quantity of the most valuable land now in the control of the Northern Pacific.

These facts show how loose, and even lawless, has been the policy pursued with reference to these corporations. Notwithstanding the very generous grants and franchises given them by the government, the rapacity of the corporations has led them to seek more, regardless of the means to the end. Perversions of law, corruption of officials, the trampling under foot of individual rights, and the daring seizure of whatever they deemed necessary to their interests, have characterized the course of these corporations. They will not now surrender without a struggle, and a sharp one, but there is reason to believe that their day of supreme domination is gone. They must hereafter be content to receive what justly and equitably belongs to them.

Iron and Steel and the Tariff.

We have already referred to the heavy importations of iron and steel during the past twelve months, the largest in amount during any year except 1880 since the tariff was established. The reason for this is partly in the fact that the home market was unable to supply the demand, but measurably also because the price of the domestic product was advanced to figures which enabled consumers to buy abroad to advantage. With steel rails at $42 a ton the English manufacturers could lay them down in New York, paying the duty of $17, at a profit, and did so to the value of more than fifty million dollars. It is not very difficult to figure what the profits of home manufacturers have been.

We observe that the Chicago manufacturers claim that the prices received in 1885, $28 and $30, did not pay any profit, and that there is not a very great margin in the present price. It is hardly possible that they can induce any intelligent person to believe this. Allowing for the difference in cost of labor and raw materials, there cannot be more than $2 a ton in favor of the English manufacturer. Yet he can sell his steel rails in New York, shipping them 3,000 miles, at $25 a ton, less the duty, and make a profit. How absurd it is, therefore, for the American manufacturer to claim that there is no profit for him at $28 and $30 a ton, and not a great profit at the present price. The fact is that at $42 the least favored manufacturers are getting a profit of very nearly or quite the full amount of the tariff duty, and many of them more. But the Chicago manufacturers, in common doubtless with those elsewhere, are not satisfied with the protection which is putting this handsome profit in their pockets, and one of them is reported to have coolly said that a higher tariff on iron and steel would be a good thing for the country, and that at least the tariff ought to be placed beyond interference for not less than three years, instead of being subject to change at any time. It may be remarked incidentally that the establishment with which this gentleman is connected has been paying an annual dividend of 10 per cent and putting aside a surplus. The facts must convince all people open to conviction that what the country needs is a reduction, and not an advance, of the tariff duties on iron and steel, so that a part of the immense profits divided among the manufacturers shall remain with the consumers. But the promise of securing this is not so favorable as could be desired.

Phonography in the Schools.

Superintendent James of our public schools is considering the feasibility of adding shorthand to the studies of the class known as the Eighth grade, from which pupils pass to the high school proper. It has been suggested that pupils who desire to do so may take up the study and master the rudiments and theory of the art during the school year in which they are being fitted to advance into the high school grade, after which the instruction will be confined to the practice. The success of such a move is contingent upon at least two essential requirements: a thoroughly competent instructor of large experience in the profession—one who has been highly successful in the business world in the practice of phonography; and also a strong desire or fixed purpose in the mind of the pupil, to pursue the study thoroughly and long enough to acquire a knowledge of the art and a rate of speed that will put him in demand for the better class of positions. You cannot teach photography in three months, or for that matter in twelve months, any more than you can telegraphy. The country is full of three month stenographers and telegraphers, who are utterly helpless and worthless in their pretended calling. Most of these boys and girls will never become proficient because they lack the natural gifts of brain and talent for this class of work. Every body can no more become a first class stenographer than every body can become a great musician.

There is no doubt that short-hand in the public schools would be of advantage to a certain proportion of pupils by giving an elementary instruction. But you cannot rely on public school short-hand for earning a livelihood. There is no doubt that many so-called stenographers would profit more from a grammar and high school course than will the high school and grammar pupils from a smattering of stenography.

SENATOR STANFORD has made his reply to the petition of the investigating commission asking that he be compelled to answer the questions which it had propounded to him. He claims that he declined to answer such questions only as referred to property with which the government has no connection, and pleads also, that questions were asked manifestly prompted by disaffected and hostile parties. The senator, if correctly reported, is not truthful as to the first claim, while the second is of no value as a defense. Granting that all the questions were suggested by parties hostile to the Pacific Central ring, that fact would not warrant him in refusing to answer them if the commission had the authority to ask them. When they were propounded by the commission they received its sanction, and that was sufficient, whatever their origin. Senator Stanford knew this perfectly, but he was playing his part in the game of bluff that had been agreed upon. Having been ordered into court, a proceeding which he may have apprehended but hoped to avert, he now makes an explicit statement that he has never corrupted nor attempted to corrupt any member of the legislature, any member of congress, or any public official, nor authorized any one to do so. If he will state this on oath before the commission it may entitle him to be relieved of the suspicion of having personally done these things, if he has ever been so suspected, but it will still leave him open to the allegation of having knowingly permitted the use of money to influence legislation. Senator Stanford's answer does not greatly better his position.

A RESOLUTION was introduced and promptly adopted by the council directing the city clerk to re-advertise for coal. Only a few weeks ago the clerk advertised for coal, hay, oats, printing and ice. Why does the council order the clerk to re-advertise for coal and continue to pigeonhole the resolution directing the clerk to invite new proposals for official advertising? Is not this a dead giveaway on the jobbers and boodlemen?

ANOTHER mathematical problem has just been propounded for the benefit of our school board. If a government officer can ship postage stamps from Washington to Chicago to be used in paying salaries of employes in his son's roller composition fake, how long will it take for him to accumulate a round fortune. The boy who solves this problem will receive as a free gift the best lightning calculator in the market.

SOME months ago President-of-the Council Bechel publicly charged that John Butler was short over $600, which he collected as chief of the fire department and did not turn into the city treasury. If this money has not yet been paid in, and we never heard that it has been, why did not Mr. Bechel place the $70 which he signed away to Butler in the last appropriation ordinance for services as sargeant-at-arms to his credit in the fire-chief deficit? This conundrum is propounded to us, and we give it publicity in the interest of municipal economy.

CHIEF SEAVEY has made a mistake in the disbursement of the $50 reward which the sheriff of Laramie placed in his hands for the capture of a Wyoming criminal. The chief of police is not expected to pay out rewards secured for the capture of criminals to hospitals or benevolent institutions. These rewards are a legitimate incentive to vigilance on the part of the police and rightfully belong to them. The money should have been paid over to the officer or officers who made the arrest. If these men desired to donate this money to benevolent institutions, they were at liberty to do so.

THE council has ordered Seventeenth street paved between Farnam and Harney, and the curbs are now being laid in that square thirty feet from the line of the lots. Inasmuch as the court house retaining wall, which forms the west side of this square is ten feet out, the roadway between the curb-stones will be only thirty feet wide. This is stupid work. The curb lines on both sides of this square should be set back on line with the curb north, between Farnam and Douglas. That will leave fifty feet of roadway which is by no means too wide for a square adjoining the court house. The paving material in this square should be asphaltum and the county commissioners should see to it that it is properly laid. Wooden-block pavement is less durable, not so cleanly and noisier.

WE hope that the mayor will not approve the ordinance changing the name of Sixteenth street to Sherman avenue. The names of our numbered streets should never be changed. They should be consecutive from the river westward, as they were originally platted and mapped. If you omit Sixteenth street you have to jump from Fifteenth to Seventeenth, or change Seventeenth to Sixteenth, and the streets west of Seventeenth to correspond. But even such a general change would not be satisfactory. There would still remain an odd-named street between Fifteenth and Seventeenth which would be most decidedly objectionable because it would confuse strangers and even residents who are not familiar with the map. If anybody wants Sherman avenue perpetuated let them change the name of some street that runs into Fort Omaha.

FOUR-dollar ink. Six hundred and fifty-two dollars out of the city treasury through the combine with rascals.

KINGS AND QUEENS.

The emperor of Brazil is going to stay at Carlsbad a month taking the waters.

It is related that the czar has at last found a pastime which soothes his irritated nerves. He has become a passionate fisherman.

Emperor William lately faced the camera of a fair American, and she took his picture before he could say Jack Robinson in German.

The London World hears that the ladies who went down to Windsor to present her majesty with £80,000 were somewhat surprised at having to pay for their tea.

The Queen Regent of Spain is said to be a great admirer of Wagner's works, and has desired the director of the Madrid opera to produce some of them, commencing, if possible, with "The Nibelung's King.

The infant king of Spain, who is entitled to an allowance of $1,500,000 a year, was considered a lucky child until the sixteen-year-old emperor of China was heard from. The Celestial monarch is said to receive $50,000,000 a year, and is about to spend $10,000,000 in getting married.

The prince of Wales, who keeps the wolf from the door by an income of about $1,000,000, has been well nigh bankrupted by the expenses of the jubilee and is a frequent borrower on the London "street."

From the Pacific ocean comes news of a pending royal divorce between Pomare V., King of the Society Islands, and his Queen Marau, the pretty brunet, who was for a time "a lion"—or I should say "a lioness"—in Parisian society when she was staying at the French capital in 1888. King Pomare considers himself the aggrieved party.

The princess Louise is a woman of no ordinary nerve and courage. She has steered a canoe through some of the roughest shallows of the Restigouche and Cascapedia, climbed perilous peaks at dawn to make sketches at sunrise, and has frequently groomed her own pony on returning from a ride or drive.

Madrid papers relate that Queen Christine has won the hearts of her republican opponents by her graciousness in pardoning a political criminal, an adherent of Zorilla, who had been sentenced to death at Burgo de Osma. The people of that city took great interest in the condemned man and despatched the republican deputy, Senor Penalba, to the queen to procure a pardon.

During the hot weather, Queen Victoria eats her breakfast and transacts business under tents on the lawn at Windsor or Osborne; and it is reported that when a great, nasty worm drops down her neck, or a caterpillar crawls onto her shoulder and tickles her face, the queen behaves very much like the meanest woman in her realm; that she jumps as though she had discovered a hornet's nest, and that her scream, like the drumbeat of her kingdom, can be heard around the world. We suspect, however, that this last statement is exaggerated.

Queen Margaret, of Italy, is very anxious not to appear too youthful. At the beginning of the summer she asked King Humbert whether she was not growing too old to wear her favorite style of dress—white muslin. "That point needs consideration," replied the king. Nothing more was said on the subject for several weeks, but one morning the king's Chamberlain entered the queen's apartments announcing that he brought the royal answer to Queen Margaret's inquiry. The answer consisted of a huge trunk containing six elaborate white muslin dresses from Paris.

The Doctors Must Be Wrong.

Boston Globe.

A man in Mobile has not laughed for twenty years, and will leave the room if any one attempts to make a joke. His physician says that he is not insane or unhealthy, and attributes his melancholy condition to a constant reading of alleged comic papers.

Patronage a Source of Weakness.

Richmond State.

The Hon. Dan W. Voorhees having declared that he is a believer in the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils," and that Indiana democrats now rejoice in the possession of all the offices, the New York World reminds him that although Cleveland carried Indiana in 1884 by more than 6,000 majority, last year the state was lost to the democracy by a majority of more than 3,000. As the State has long held, the distribution of offices among the members of a party often produces as much if not more discontent than the retention of their opponents. When men who fight with a party only for the offices are disappointed, they are not likely to be more lenient to their party if they are disappointed by one of their own number than if they are disappointed by another. When men fight for principles they do not forsake a party simply because they do not get offices.

Quatrains.

Boston Courier.

THE OFFICES OF LOVE.

Age rocks the cradle till the balm of sleep
Upon the lily lids of childhood lies,
Youth guides the tottering step adown the steep
Of life and gently closes Age's eyes.

KISMET.

Some lives are like a day with rose-hued morn,
Bright noon, and eve of amber-tinted skies,
And some like to a day midst tempest born,
And gloom enshrouded till in gloom it dies.

WOMAN.

A woman's heart with kindly pity glows,
And quickly shows the sympathy it feels,
She drops the tear of grief for other's woes
And with a smile her own heartache conceals.

THIS HAS HAPPENED BEFORE.

He who would grind his fellows 'neath his feet
Would bully, tyrannize and overbear,
Some day will with a stronger tyrant meet
And be compelled his galling yoke to wear.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

Curtis has organized a G. A. R. post.

Grand Island's streets are now designated by signs.

The Missouri Pacific depot at Nebraska City will cost $5,000.

The Thayer county fair is to be held September 6, 7 and 8.

The Northwestern depot at Surprise will be completed this week.

The deposits of the First National bank of Hebron amount to $72,455.95.

The new German Lutheran church at Deshler will be dedicated next Sunday.

The citizens of Curtis have resolved to have a school building, a two-story frame, 48x50.

Children and matches nearly caused the destruction of Samuel Hershy's house at Beatrice.

Nebraska City is full of candidates for the postmastership made vacant by the death of Thomas Morton.

A kick from a horse broke the skull of Augustus Lucas, a farmer near Grand Island, but it is thought he will recover.

A four-year-old son of Silas Paxton living near Chester, climbed a windmilt tower and fell to the ground, dashing out his brains.

A sleek swindler with several good sized forged checks of the B. & M. in his possession took in several Hastings firms the other day.

A fine, blooded bull belonging to William Stolley, of Grand Island, was sacrificed last week after a desperate attempt to gore his owner and the hired man.

Robert Wilson, a young man living near Juniata, became too familiar with a threshing machine cylinder one day last week, and now mourns the loss of one hand.

The Hall county Teachers' Institute will convene in Grand Island August 22 to September 2 inclusive. The instructors engaged are Profs. Thrasher, Hubbell and State Superintendent George B. Lane.

Two Rising City residents attended a country dance the other day, and after a warm time concluded to make themselves scarce. In the race for freedom they paid no attention to barb wire fences, and as a consequence one of the participants counts up eleven scratches and ten bruises on different parts of his anatomy.

Judge Post, attorney of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railway has informed the people of Hastings: "About October first your citizens can mount to their house tops and look out for trains approaching from the east." Work all along the line is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily.

It is learned from a United States secret service operative, that a note purporting to be a two-dollar silver certificate, is out in the northwest, printed from a wood cut and bearing no resemblance to any government issue of silver certificates. It has a spread eagle on right end face of note, and two Indians on left end, one standing, the other kneeling. It has a square green back with the word silver, in white capitals in center of back. Its workmanship is so very crude no person should be deceived into accepting it as a thing of value.

Iowa Items.

The artesian well at Newton is now 600 feet deep and being dug deeper.

Monday evening John Arnitz was instantly killed at Carroll while trying to climb on a moving train.

The Hawkeye says there are strong indications that gas has been discovered six miles north of Burlington.

The fourth biennial reunion of Crocker's Iowa brigade will be held at Davenport, September 21 and 22.

The democrats of Powesheik county, in their convention on the 13th inst., instructed for General Weaver for governor.

It is estimated that there have been over 600,000 tons of hay put up in the four northwestern counties of Iowa this season.

The miners at Swan are loading thirty-five cars per day of coal for the Union Pacific trade. It goes to Omaha and is there distributed.

The republican county convention of Adams county, last Saturday, adopted a resolution pronouncing for Senator Allison for president.

The fourth biennial reunion of the survivors of the Third regiment Iowa infantry, will be held at West Union, Fayette county, Wednesday and Thursday, August 31 and September 1.

Should Bishop Perry accept the bishopric of Nova Scotia he will draw a salary of $6,000 a year, in addition to the old English stereotyped handle to his name, "My Lord Bishop."

Rev. Mr. Stetson, of Logansport, Indiana, has accepted a call extended to him by the First Baptist church of Des Moines and will enter upon his work sometime in September. Mr. Stetson is an excellent preacher.

Two hundred good looking young ladies came down to Dubuque from Cassville on an excursion boat, and the city marshal detailed the handsomest "cop" on the force to show them the places of interest about the city.

Farmers about LeClaire state that corn does not look as well as it did a month ago, and that the corn yield in that region will not be any larget than last year. Some fields are badly scorched—entirely burned up by the heat of the past three weeks.

Lewis A. Lee was arrested at Webster City for bigamy. July 29 he married Miss Lillie M. Kirk, but forgot to mention to her the fact that he had three other wives scattered promiscuously through Iowa and Nebraska. He is now spending the balance of his honeymoon in jail.

A curious coincidence is noted in connection with the death of James Whitworth, the printer who fell out of the window of the Keokuk Democrat. In his last complete stickful of type that he set was a paragraph concerning the leap of Aeronaut Baldwin from his baloon, and his narrow escape from death because of the failure of his parachute to work properly. A few moments afterwards Whitworth took his fatal plunge.

An opinion has been filed by Judge Love, in the United States district court, at Keokuk, in the case of Lewis Suess, the Fairfield brewer, who applied for a writ of injunction to restrain state officers from instituting criminal proceedings against him or his business, under the prohibitory law. Judge Love declines to interfere by injunction or otherwise, with the criminal laws of the state, and says that courts of equity, state or federal, have no right to interfere in such cases.

Dakota.

Bishop Hare is in the Black Hills.

Iroquois is to have a steam flouring mill.

Governor Church is now criticising the management of the directors of the penitentiary at Sioux Falls.

The United States grand jury at Deadwood expressed its preference for presidential candidates, the result being Blaine 16, Cleveland 4.

Secretary Bushnell, of the Dakota territorial fair, is making an effort to have John Sherman make an address at the fair at Mitchell.

The wild hay crop around Arlington is very large this year, and great quantities are being put up. One firm has contracted for 1,000 tons.

Frank Henschka, who was injured by a mowing machine near Yankton some weeks ago, has been prostrated with lockjaw, and the physicians have amputated his foot in the hope of saving his life.

The men who were arrested for catching fish in the Jim river with seines and who jumped their bail are back at their illegal work again. They defy the authorities and threaten the neighbors with destruction if any complaints are made.

A petition has been put in circulation at Deadwood asking for a 50 per cent reduction in the telephone rates now charged, and as far as circulated has been signed by nearly every subscriber, each subscriber agreeing to discontinue the use of instruments entirely unless the reduction be granted. Rates now in force are $5 a month for the city and $7.50 a month for the entire Black Hills circuit. The entire telephone service of the hills is now in the hands of one company, with headquarters at Deadwood.

Wyoming.

Forty-one prisoners are confined in the Cheyenne jail.

Green River is to have a bank with a capital of $50,000.

Chenenne's meat men's pool is "busted" and citizens can now eat steak at reasonable figures.

Work on the B. & M. Cheyenne line is being pushed rapidly and trains will run into Sterling, Col., in a week.

A thirteen-year-old son of Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Rawlins, opened an old satchel in the doctor's study, when a snake about two and a half feet long crawled out and coiled up in the corner of the study. Albert, three years old, saw it and was about to jump on it with his bare feet, when the older brother seized the little boy and threw him on a lounge, then grasping a piece of board despatched his snakeship. It was a rattler.

The Pacific Coast.

A lodge of the Ancient Order of Foresters has been established in Deer Lodge, Mont.

The end of the track on the Montana extension of the Manitoba is now within 300 miles of Helena.

The total amount thus far received for the relief of the sufferers of the Gould & Curry fire is $22,285.65.

Owing to there being no money in the Tucson (Ariz.) school fund, the public schools of that city will not open until November 1.

Shasta Courier: A man who spells God with a "j," and county and Cal. with "k," is not fit for postmaster, but there is one such in this county.

Los Angeles is becoming "quite English, you know." On Saturday the British flag was flying there in honor of the forty-third birthday of H. R. H. Alfred Ernest, Duke of Edinburgh.

The discovery of oil rock is reported at Sargent's ranch, near Gilroy. The rock is white, of chalky appearance, and when ignited gives a bright and continuous light. It burns finally to ash. It can be used for fuel or illumination. A mountain of this rock is in view. It is situated near beds of bitumen which cover a large acreage.

THE COUNCIL.

The Work of a Busy Night by the Local Legislators.

The regular weekly meeting of the weeks ago, has been prostrated some council was held Tuesday evening, the following councilmen being present: Alexander, Bailey, Bedford, Boyd, Burnham, Chaney, Counsman, Ford, Hascall, Kaspar, Kierstead, Kitchen, Lee, Lowry, Manville, Snyder and Mr. President.

The reading of the record was dispensed with.

All petitions, except those from the mayor, chairman of the board of public works and city engineer, were referred without reading.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

From the mayor—Approving certain paving and grading contracts.

Same—Vetoing the ordinance for the grading of Douglas street, because there is an absence of money in the general fund to carry out the improvement.

The veto was sustained, the president and Mr. Alexander voting in the affirmative.

Same—Suggesting the grading of Cass street near H. F. Clark's property. Approved.

Same—Reporting the amount of expenditures for public improvements this year as follows: First ward, $30,493.98; Second, $13,206.61; Third, nothing; Fourth, $9,185.90; Fifth, $304.83; Sixth, $2,020.85; Seventh, $10,913.55; Eighth, $6,723.54; Ninth, $12,908.95. Total, $86,358.21. Finance.

The city engineer thought the total would be increased to $90,000.

Same—Appointing appraisers for the damages from public improvements of streets, as follows: Grading Davenport, from Thirty-first to Thirty-sixth, Messrs. W. J. Kennedy, E. Zabriskie, and W. A. L. Gibbon; Twenty-first, from Leavenworth to Briggs' estate, same except E. Whitehorn instead of Kennedy; opening Southwestern avenue, same except John T. Bell for Whitehorn; grading Davenport from Twenty-third to Twenty-fifth, same except Whitehorn for Bell; grading Jones from Fourteenth to Sixteenth, same appraisers; opening alley between Farnam and Douglas and Twentieth and Twenty-fourth, same appraisers; extending Webster to Kennedy street, same except Bell for Zabriskie; opening Twenty-second from Oak Chatham to Saratoga addition, same except Zabriskie instead of Bell.

Chairman Board of Public Works—Grading estimates of Twenty-eighth street, Farnam to Leavenworth, $1,256.69. Approved.

City Engineer—Showing the availability of $9,152.52 for intersection paving, Paving, curbing and guttering.

Chairman of Board of Public Works—Final estimate of Morse Bridge Company for $29,936.27 for Eleventh street viaduct. Approved.

Same—Showing that the city owes Murphy Creighton & Co. $6,244.73. Approved.

Same—Transmitting the bids for the city hall. Public property and buildings.

From Messrs Zabriski, W. J. Kennedy and Joseph Redman—That no damages resulted from the grading of Poppleton avenue.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Kaspar—Ordering the grading of Twenty-fourth street at the intersection of Hickory; also the east sides of Thirteenth street, in front of block 220, to the width of 20 feet; also the grading of Nineteenth street, south of Dorcas; also the lowering of the sewer in Nineteenth street, north of Leavenworth. All these were adopted.

Mr. Hascall—Instructing the street commissioner to remove the earth in the south end of the alley between St. Patrick's church and school and the site for the new convent. Adopted.

Mr. Ford—That the horse market be moved from Leavenworth between Thirteenth and Fourteenth. Adopted.

Mr. Alexander—That the mayor appoint a competent person to compile and arrange the city ordinances, to be completed by January, 1888, and to cost not more than $1,500.

Mr. Hascall said that, judging from the action of the mayor in making appointments for city employes, that dignitary did not show the capacity to warrant the council in placing other appointments within his gift. He opposed the appointment of a compiler by the mayor because he did not feel like placing every power in his hands.

Mr. Ford said that the ordinances as they were now understood were not enforced, and in support of this assertion said that in the matter of trench filling, every plumber who dug one to make connection with a main, was compelled to fill the same, with floating river sand. But such was not required of the big corporations. By way of exemplification, Mr. Ford referred to a break on Davenport street where the pavement had been undermined and the repair had to be done by men in the mud and with rubber boots. On Farnam street, over the water pipe trench, the pavement was being relaid without any rock beneath the granite, and with no river sand as required by the ordinance. The fact of the matter was that there was a lack of energy among the departments. Everything was being neglected. The ordinances were not enforced, and until they were, he thought it would be safe to shut off other ordinances of the kind mentioned.

The matter was referred to the committee on judiciary.

Mr. Counsman—Requiring the railroads to plank their crossings. Adopted.

Same—That the weighmaster repair his weights and measures. Adopted.

Mr. Bailey—Authorizing the street commissioner to remove as much timber from the North Eighteenth street bridge as can be spared. Adopted.

Same—That a twenty-four-inch sewer pipe be laid on Thirtieth from Cass to Cuming. Adopted, one-half of the expense to be paid out of the sewer fund and one-half by the property owners.

Same—Asking for the appointment of fifty special policemen during the fair.

Mr. Hascall said that this looked like a snap game on the part of the board of fire and police commissioners. They had gone on and acted as they felt disposed without recognizing the council and had already created an overlap, or would if they kept on as they were going. Why did the commission go to the council and ask for the men required? The latter could not afford to meddle in the business, nor especially to assume the responsibility for the illegal acts of the commission. The latter did not have brains enough to know what they were doing. But the council should let them shoulder the responsibility.

Mr. Lee said he was heartily in favor of appointing the police to protect the strangers who would come to Omaha during the fair, but in view of the fact that the whole matter of the police appointment had been taken out of their hands he moved that the communication be referred to the mayor. It was so referred.

Mr. Lee—ordering the advertising for one week for coal. Adopted.

Mr. Snyder—That the Cable Tramway repair Tenth street before the fair. Adopted.

Mr. Lee.—That Macdonald, the keeper of Hanscom park, be paid $3 per day. Adopted.

Same—Authorizing the hiring of a sprinkler for North Sherman avenue to the reunion grounds during the encampment. Adopted.

Same—Ordering a gas lamp on Leavenworth and Georgia avenue.

Hascall—Ordering Contractor Stuht to make an approach to Center street from Eleventh. Adopted.

Manville—That the intersection of Twenty-second and Burt be filled. Adopted.

Mr. Lowery—Ordering a watch house on the Eleventh street viaduct. Board of public works and city engineer with power to act.

REPORTS.

Committee on Finance—In reply to Treasurer Rush's communication of last week, that hereafter the city will have ready money to meet all demands. Adopted.

Grades and Grading—Recommending the passage of an ordinance for the grading of Chicago from Twentieth to Twenty-third. Recommitted.

Gas and Electric Lights—The names and bonds of fifteen plumbers and gasfitters asking for licenses, with favorable recommendation. Adopted.

Claims—That an effort be made to arbitrate the damages sustained by Mr. Dauble in falling over an embankment on Hamilton street. Adopted.

Paving, Curbing and Guttering—Recommending the passage of an ordinance for the paving of Seventeenth and Eighteenth from Harney to Farnam. Adopted.

Mr. Counsman—That the northwest corner of Twenty-fourth and Harney be curbed. Adopted.

Claims—That C. E. Fanning be allowed $79.65 for the sweeping of Douglas street. Adopted.

Fire and Water—Locating a number of fire hydrants. Approved.

Streets and alleys—That a certain piece of land on Twenty-third street be sold H. F. Clark. Adopted.

Grades and grading—That an ordinance be passed for the trading of Howard from Twenty second to Twenty-fourth and Twenty-first avenues in Preston & Williams addition. Adopted.

Same—Recommending an ordinance for the opening of Blaine from Tenth to Thirteenth street. Adopted.

Same—Recommending ordinances for the grading of Farnam from Thirty-sixth to city limits; Nineteenth from Davenport to Dodge; extending Seward from Twentieth to Twenty-first; grading alley between Mason and Pacific and Tenth and Eleventh. Adopted.

Sidewalks and Bridges—That the claim of Charles F. Driscoll for the double payment of a sidewalk tax be referred to the city attorney. Adopted.

ORDINANCES.

A number of grading ordinances were read first and second time and laid over, among them being that making an appropriation of $5,049.44 for liabilities incurred in July. Referred to a special committee.

Mr. Ford introduced an ordinance, granting to the Omaha and Council Bluffs railway company to build and maintain the west end of its proposed bridge across the Missouri river with a viaduct approach upon either Douglas or Dodge streets. This was read first and second time and laid over.

Mr. Hascall introduced an ordinance providing for the issuing of $100,000 sewer bonds. This was read a second time and laid over. The same disposition was made of a similar ordinance providing for $75,000 paving and intersection bonds.

Alf Sorensen of the BEE was allowed $500 for damages sustained by stepping on a nail in a broken sidewalk on the corner of Leavenworth and Sixteenth streets, in June last, which incapacitated him for business for a number of weeks.

An ordinance granting the right of way to the Union Pacific, and to lay a side track crossing Twentieth was referred to the committee on viaducts and railways.

Mr. Hascall's ordinance relating to the changing of the name of Sixteenth to Sherman avenue was referred to the committee on streets and alleys for two weeks.

The following ordinances were passed: Curbing Leavenworth from Seventh to Eighth, Seventeenth from Davenport to Cuming, Jackson from Seventh to Ninth, Harney from Sixteenth to Twenty-sixth, Jackson from Thirteenth to St. Mary's avenue, Nicholas from Fourteenth to Fifteenth; paving Seventeenth and Eighteenth from Farnam to Harney; the alley in blocks 174, 175, 176, 177, 167 in alley paving districts 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 with Colorado sandstone; opening Blaine street from Tenth to Thirteenth; extending Seward from Twentieth to Twenty-first street; Farnam from Thirty-sixth to city limits; Nineteenth from Davenport to Dodge, Howard from Twenty-second to Twenty-seventh and Twenty-first avenue in Preston and Williams' addition; alley between Mason and Pacific and Tenth and Eleventh and Seventeenth avenue between Jackson and Leavenworth.

Adjourned.

The new bell for the Episcopal church in Helena, donated by Miss Bernice Cannon, has arrived from the eastern foundry and will soon be put in place at the church. It weighs about 900 pounds.