

THE DAILY BEE.

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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.
State of Nebraska, ss.
County of Douglas, ss.
Geo. B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, do hereby solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Sept. 2, 1887, was as follows:
Saturday, August 27.....14,150
Sunday, August 28.....14,200
Monday, August 29.....14,025
Tuesday, August 30.....14,010
Wednesday, August 31.....14,010
Thursday, Sept. 1.....14,000
Friday, Sept. 2.....13,900
Average.....14,142

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 3d day of September, A. D. 1887.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

(SEAL.)
State of Nebraska, ss.
County of Douglas, ss.
Geo. B. Tschuck, 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 September, 1886, 13,650 copies; for October, 1886, 13,650 copies; for November, 1886, 13,548 copies; for December, 1886, 13,527 copies; for January, 1887, 16,269 copies; for February, 1887, 14,000 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, 14,086 copies; for August, 1887, 14,151 copies.
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(SEAL.)
The half-mile race-track has become altogether too contracted for Omaha. The fair grounds will have to be enlarged next year.

Fourteen hundred regular troops at the reunion camp are decidedly the greatest attraction from the standpoint of a casual observer.

The pioneer volunteer firemen of Omaha will compare favorably with the veteran firemen of New York, and that is saying a good deal.

The naval engagement upon Cut-Off lake attracted thousands of people. It was a brilliant success in that alone. There were too many horse marines piloting the rebel craft.

Since the investigation at Castle Garden in New York an order has been given out that no more fees are to be exacted from the immigrants. The order is a good one. The next thing is to enforce it.

No matter who is responsible for the organization of our police at the fair and reunion camp, a close observer will be compelled to admit that no like occasion in the history of Omaha has enjoyed as vigilant and effective police protection.

In most cities the buttonholing, the whisperings in the ear of pious politicians are mostly carried on in their congenial haunts, the saloons—not so here. The council chamber, which should be the political sanctuary of our people, has been turned into a jobbing-house of corruption by the whispering gang which has been allowed to infest it.

The farmers of Frisco county, Texas, are in a desperate condition and have issued an appeal for aid to the public at large. It seems as though Texas is large enough and wealthy enough to aid such of its citizens as are in need of help. Each state should look after its own poor. The appeal to the general public is defensible only in case of extraordinary calamities.

Sixty-eight railroads have reported an increase of nearly ten per cent in their earnings, for August, over the earnings for August last year. This shows, not only that the roads have abated nothing in their extortions, but also the more pleasing fact that there has been a revival in the activity of trade. It is expected that the fall and winter months will show a still greater activity.

When Gould said some months ago that he intended to retire from active business those who knew him were sure that something was going to happen, and several things have come to pass. Cyrus Field, squeezed out of several millions, knows Gould is not retired from active business. The Baltimore & Ohio has been sold. Now comes the announcement that the Mackay cable line will soon be absorbed by the financial octopus. No, Mr. Gould has not retired.

Bad faith on the part of the councilmen was the cause of the police middle and bad faith has maintained it. The police commission, it is well enough to reiterate, submitted rules for their guidance to the aldermen as soon as they had taken the oath of office and organized, as required by law. The council has not acted on them up to date. The law requires that they should either approve or disapprove of such regulations. Hence they are lawbreakers and the consequences are already serious. It ought to be an easy matter to deal properly with lawbreakers.

The combine between Cadet Taylor and McShane has been from the beginning to get the city advertising. The plan was that Cadet only should bid first, get the printing if possible and hold it by fair means or foul. Failing in this the Herald was to get it and hold it until everybody was worn out. The division commenced with the \$800 proposition. McShane got \$433 and Cadet \$367. Then Cadet put his bill into the treasury and drew out what he could snatch before Judge Wakley's injunction stopped him. Now it is McShane's turn at the grab-bag. Meantime the game of shuttlecock and battledore continues until the courts lock the doors of the treasury against the concerted jobbery.

How It Pays.
A public market is not only an institution of convenience and advantage to the people, as it has been more than once pointed out, but may be made a source of generous revenue to the city, as can be shown by the experience of every considerable city in which such markets are established. A suggestive and instructive example is at hand in the case of Cleveland, O., which with a population of perhaps 240,000 has three public markets. The *Leader* of that city, in a late issue, says: "The public markets are probably the most profitable convenience in the hands of the municipal government. The market fund is almost in good condition financially, and is habitually drawn upon to help out the other departments. The committee on markets and the city auditor are just now in the midst of their annual sale of market privileges. On Monday the West Side market sale occurred, and \$10,674.50 was received as premiums. The produce was \$200, and was for a curb stand. Last year the meat stalls at the Central market sold for \$33,000 premium." There is always a very active competition for these market privileges, as the above figures denote, and the markets, all of which are too small, might be doubled in size with the certainty that every stall and every foot of space would be taken at liberal premiums. The experience with these markets is that while they are patronized by all classes they are especially serviceable to the middle and poorer classes. They are always crowded with buyers, and particularly so in the early hours of the day by those who want the pick of the vegetables and fruits. The influence of these markets upon the prices of commodities is unquestionably to keep them down to where the seller realizes a reasonable profit. The active competition compels this. A dealer whose articles are especially chosen may make his own price and get it, but there is an average of values established by competition, which allows simply a fair profit, and these determine, to a large extent, the prices at the groceries throughout the city. As good quality of meats can be had at the butcher's stalls as in the shops, and uniformly at one and two cents less a pound. Everything offered for sale is fresh, for there is not only a system of careful inspection, but the influence of competition asserts itself as well in this matter as in others. The dealer whose articles were not up to the standard would be very sure to have them left in his hands, and this is an eagle strike among sellers to attract buyers and establish them in favor. It is a struggle in which the principal of the survival of the fittest is not wholly absent.

There is not the slightest reason why the experience of Omaha with a public market should not be in all respects as favorable as has been that of Cleveland and other cities which have these institutions, and which under no circumstances could be induced to abandon them. Such a market here, centrally located and open at least three days in the week, would be fully occupied by sellers, who from the start would give sufficient for the privileges to pay a generous interest on the outlay and repay to the city treasury annually a part of the principal. As the city grew the demand for privileges would increase and the premiums advance, until within a few years the cost of the market houses would be fully repaid to the city and these institutions would thereafter yield a generous revenue above the cost of maintaining them. Meanwhile the whole people would be benefited in the reduced cost of living, which is one of the essential conditions of the prosperity of the city. A public market is thus seen to have every consideration in its favor, and another year should not be permitted to pass without this needed and important addition to the public improvements of Omaha.

The Tariff and Manufacturers.
It is a mistake to suppose that all the manufacturers of the country are in favor of maintaining the tariff. It has been very distinctly shown during the past year or so that such is not the case. In both the woolen and cotton industries, for example, there are manufacturers who think the time has come when it would be to the advantage of the country if the tariff were reduced, and there are still other industries which it is believed by the more intelligent of those engaged in them could not only continue without the aid of tariff protection, but successfully and more advantageously compete with similar foreign industries in the markets of the world if the tariff as it affects them were cut down. These are the manufacturers, who have found that so-called protection no longer protects, but does operate as a barrier against their products in other markets, and who believe that American skill and enterprise can safely be depended upon to take care of itself with the excellent foundation it now has without further artificial stimulus and unnatural support.

The manufacturers who do not admit this, and they are doubtless the majority, are those who have grown up and prospered under the existing order of things so that it has become an essential part of their faith, just as strongly possessing them as any tenet of their religion was when it was implanted while they were in the cradle, and has become firmly rooted in their minds. They cannot seriously contemplate any proposition for a change without a feeling that they are doing violence to something that has a sacred claim upon them. The refusal to give any attention to those who tell them that the conditions of trade and business have been undergoing great changes in the last dozen years, and are now very different in certain important respects from what they were when the tariff policy was instituted twenty-five years ago and for a number of years subsequent to its adoption. They admit, because they must, such probable facts as the enormous surplus and its steady accumulation and they know this comes chiefly from the tariff, but they insist that some other way must be formed of dealing with this problem than by attacking the sacred policy of protection.

It is going to take further time and effort to weaken the hold of fanaticism, but it will have to be done. The welfare of the country and justice to the people require it. Meanwhile those manufac-

turers who are not indissolubly wedded to the tariff idol, and have the wisdom to see the necessity of the situation, and the inevitable tendencies cannot better employ themselves than in lending their experience and judgment to the cause of revenue revision and reform so that it may be accomplished with the least possible shock to any interest and with reference to the general welfare.

Enforce the Contract.
The contract for the city hall basement provides that the work shall be completed according to plans and specifications by the 1st day of July, 1887. When that contract was entered into, nearly a year ago, it was thought that the board of public works had granted too much time to the contractor. It could have been built last fall, or pushed far enough to complete the job by the 1st of May. But the contractors, Regan Bros., assigned their contract to another party, and he dilly-dallied along until now, two months and a half beyond the limit, and at his pace it will take two months longer to complete the basement. For more than two weeks past, he has not done a stroke of work on this building, and it looks as if he does not intend to resume work unless allowed to put in lime-stone in place of sand-stone, as required by the contract.

Now, it seems to us that the board of public works will be justified in having the work completed according to specifications by some other builder, and charging the excess of cost, if any, to the contractor and his bondsmen. The city has certainly been very patient and lenient. The delay which has been caused already may retard the completion of the building six months or a year. The contract with the county for occupancy of the basement of the court house will expire next summer, and the city may wish to keep them down to where the seller realizes a reasonable profit. The active competition compels this. A dealer whose articles are especially chosen may make his own price and get it, but there is an average of values established by competition, which allows simply a fair profit, and these determine, to a large extent, the prices at the groceries throughout the city. As good quality of meats can be had at the butcher's stalls as in the shops, and uniformly at one and two cents less a pound. Everything offered for sale is fresh, for there is not only a system of careful inspection, but the influence of competition asserts itself as well in this matter as in others. The dealer whose articles were not up to the standard would be very sure to have them left in his hands, and this is an eagle strike among sellers to attract buyers and establish them in favor. It is a struggle in which the principal of the survival of the fittest is not wholly absent.

Other Lands Than Ours.
The political situation in England has presented no new features during the past week. The government position regarding the National league is maintained, while the proscribed organization shows no disposition to abate its activity. If not aggressively zealous in promoting she ends it aims to accomplish, it omits no opportunity to let the world know that it still has existence, virility and courage. Its chief laborers at present are directed to the alleviation of the evicted tenants and to counteract the efforts of the landlords at extermination. The land act has already proved of some service, a number of tenants in Pomeroy, against whom eviction proceedings had been instituted being found to be protected by the provisions of the act.

England seems likely to have a good deal of trouble with the irresponsible Afghan leader, Ayoub Khan, before he is once more safe inside a British stronghold. Russia apparently is indifferent to the pretender's movements, but in reality is keenly watching developments. England may well feel uneasy, as there is no shrewder schemer than Ayoub. The fact that his sympathies are with the Russians, instead of calming, rather adds to England's nervousness over the situation. An invasion by Ayoub would be too direct a threat to English interests in India to be indifferently set aside. England and another war would be a great calamity to both countries, and a precipitate event which has been held back by a mere thread for years. Russia would proceed against the Balkans, and Germany against France. Such an upheaval would result in Europe as has not been seen since the Napoleon. Ayoub is now said to be soliciting aid to overrun Afghanistan.

Regarding the appointment of Mr. Chamberlain to represent England on the fisheries commission, there is good authority for saying that he is not going to Washington as the attorney for Canada. Canada may send her own attorney, and doubtless will, but an Englishman of the first rank in English public life is not likely to act in that capacity. Mr. Chamberlain goes in the hope that the commission will enable to agree on terms honorable to both countries, and beneficial to both. It is perfectly obvious that he stakes some part of his great reputation on the success of his mission. He is not going in order to drive a sharp bargain. He starts in a spirit of great friendliness to America. English feeling on this subject is not identical with Canadian feeling. The foreign office is obliged to argue with more or less zeal the Canadian case, but what it really wants is to arrive at a national understanding. Mr. Chamberlain is not a foreign office man, but is the impersonation of the spirit which aims at friendly relations between England and America. There is no public man in England who has stronger sympathy with Americans or greater admiration for American institutions. He goes, of course, as the English representative and will uphold English interests, but he expresses no opinion on the points at issue between America and Canada. The question is a new one to him, but he would not have undertaken this mission unless with the conviction that a settlement was practicable and probable.

The relations between Germany and Russia are such as may at any time develop into a serious misunderstanding. The organ of the German government, in an article believed to have been inspired, recently said that the "duty imposed by Germany's policy, in the interest of the empire and its dignity, is to maintain peace so long as it is compatible with honor. The starting point of an endeavor in this direction is found only on ground covered by treaties. The circumstance that the otherwise successful peace policy of the German government has for three summers past been disturbed by Bulgaria and its prince is not calculated to attract the good-will of German politicians towards that principality. It accords with the interests of

the peace-loving and go less straightforward German nation that Germany should in the councils of Europe throw her whole weight into the scale in order to have European command peace to ambitious Bulgarian princes and minister who are inclined to set the continent ablaze. Germany holds firmly to the treaties which were broken by the Princes of Coburg and Battenberg, not for the sake of pleasing other powers, but out of regard for her own signature. For frivolity the peace of Europe was placed at stake through the Coburg-Orleans enterprise. There is not even a semblance of an excuse for that enterprise, and it is only to be explained on the understanding that the Coburgers is the executor of an exclusively Orleansist policy."

The determination of the Emperor William to abandon his proposed visit to Konigsberg, where he was to meet the czar, is said to have been due entirely to the representations of his medical advisers, who have all along been opposed to his venturing to attend the Konigsberg maneuvers, which would involve great fatigue under the best possible conditions. And they well know that the emperor, once in the field, passes beyond the guidance of his physicians and exposes himself with little thought for the results. This happened at Kiel and caused a physical crisis. The most recent instance of the emperor's imprudence was at the review of the guards, when he remained three hours standing and exposed to the sun and wind, but without appearing to feel any evil effects. Afterward, however, he was hardly able to be present at the banquet in the schloss, and his fall after the banquet was undoubtedly due to increased feebleness arising from over-exertion. When he recovered his feet, without assistance, he expressed the fear that his doctors would take advantage of the mishap and make it a pretext to dissuade him from going to the maneuvers. Communications from the crown prince urgently supported the opinion of the doctors, and their advice was also further fortified by representations from Count von Moltke and Prince Bismarck. It was only after Count von Moltke's visit to the emperor that it became known that the journey to Konigsberg was off. The political aspect of affairs will not be changed by the abandonment of the meeting with the czar. The official press has rightly insisted on the purely personal and family character attaching to the intended meeting.

The Bulgarian question has undergone no important change. It is still evident that Russia proposes to settle the matter in her own way and is not only solicitous that the powers interested in the Berlin treaty shall keep their hands off in case she undertakes to settle it. Leaving out of consideration the probable action of Austria, Russia might be warranted in assuming the non-interference of powers. England has the engrossing Irish question on her hands, and will probably venture no further than the expression of an idle wish in the Times "that the present experiment may not be marred by dictatorial meddling." As its meddling in Pomeroy is marred, against whom eviction proceedings had been instituted being found to be protected by the provisions of the act.

Lucas county democrats have nominated a prohibitionist for the legislature. Ex-Governor Kirkwood, one of the great war governors, is booked for the great St. Louis encampment. The new Methodist church at Creston, recently dedicated, is said to be one of the handsomest substantial church buildings in the state and cost only \$14,000. The daughter of Jesse Wilson, of Prairie City, committed suicide by shooting herself with a revolver while lying upon the sofa in the parlor at home. She had letters to her father and a young man, Willard Robinson, with whom she had been keeping company for a long time, and had placed in a convenient position a flask of laudanum, and which she had pinned a note requesting that she be buried in one or the other. Despondency is given as the cause of her death.

Down at Muscatine an exceedingly peculiar accident occurred Sunday morning which fortunately was not serious in its effects. A man was eating nuts on his way home from work and had just put his knife in his pocket when a flash of lightning accompanied simultaneously with a loud clap of thunder occurred and he was observed to fall. He attempted to arise but immediately fell again. Several men waited for his assistance and found him unconscious, his face all drawing up exposing his teeth, and his eye-balls working with a peculiar motion. They endeavored to revive him, but in vain, where he was rubbed and restorative administered. He continued unconscious until Monday morning. No mark of any kind has been found on his body and no effort has been made to revive him, unusual at the scene of the accident.

Dakota.
The Manitoba road is completed to Watertown. Local option is the campaign cry in Hughes county. Rapid City is content with a directory population of 5,000. Track-laying has commenced on the extension of the Northwestern road from Rapid City to Deadwood.

John D. Wright, of Rapid City, who was given the freedom of the city jail, whittled a hole through the wall and escaped. The train speed over the road between Deadwood and Rapid at the rate of four miles a day. The track is not considered extra fast. The little daughter of Thomas Lenby, of Larimore, played with a cup of confectionery and spilled it on her face, blinding and burning her in a horrible manner. Death came to her relief after six days of frightful suffering.

The militia of Dakota have held three encampments at Fargo. The scene of gathering was named Camp Grant, at Aberdeen Camp Hancock, at Huron Camp Church—after three distinguished warriors. The marriage of Herman Goldstein of Rosa Grunberg, both Russian Jews, in Grand Forks, Tuesday evening, called together about 1,000 people. The couple, seated in a corner, and followed by two people, marched through the crowded streets, the walks on either side being thronged with spectators. After the ceremony about 300 people partook of supper, after which wine and beer were dealt out freely.

The new discovery on the Iron hill property, Black Hills, called the Home Run, has developed into a veritable bonanza. Frank Bryant, an old experienced prospector, has discovered a fine ore from a blast put off by the vein weighing over 1,300 pounds. The vein is increasing in width at a depth of forty feet, and it is fully five feet in width. From numerous assays the ore averages 270 per cent, and old miners pronounce it a second Comstock.

Wyoming.
The territorial university starts in with forty-two students enrolled. The Cheyenne Sun issued a cream colored memorial book in honor of the benefit of visitors to the territorial fair. Mrs. Oscar Sondergreen, wife of a well-known ranchman on the Big Laramie,

tolerance displayed in the persecutions of the people who hold liberal views, is the chief cause of there being no influx of foreign immigration into the country, and says: "It is feared with reason that the clergy contemplate repeating on Mexican soil the horrible atrocities of St. Bartholomew's Day in France." These utterances are regarded as expressing the sentiments of the advanced wing of the liberal party, which is opposed to the slightest concession to the clericals.

The Pope is extremely economical and thrifty. A Rome paper says that the cost of his dinner is a sou (50 cents). He takes with it half a glass of claret, which he has so far ordered of a Roman wine-dealer, but even this expense is to be curtailed, as he last year planted grapes in his Vatican gardens, which promise an abundant yield for the needs of his table.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.
Seward is ripe for electric lights. The Fullerton claims \$25,000 damages from the flood.

The German Lutheran church at Wisner was destroyed by fire recently.

The board of trade is prodding the B. & M. on the subject of a new passenger depot.

The advance agent of the B. & M. has again informed Schuyler that the Omaha & North Platte road will be built to that point as soon as possible.

A fire in Nebraska City destroyed Dr. Reuter's residence, valued at \$2,500. A flying brick cut a large gash over the eye of George West.

An unknown Omaha man, overburdened with beer, laid down on the lawn near Denton, Saline county, Wednesday, and was reduced to pulp by a passing train. He slumbered into the hereafter.

The mutilations of the wood-cut fiend rolled back in his morning.

The variegated harmony of the Grand Island editors was rudely shattered last week by a series of horrible cuts, and a libel suit was the result.

Henry Wagner, aged sixteen, living near West Point, stole into his father's barn, placed a new collar around his neck, threw a section of it over a rather and pulled his soul into the regions of salvation. No cause is known for his leaving the earth.

Four veterans and two regular soldiers composed one of the groups in camp Logan last Wednesday. They discussed army life, past and present, amid the ruins of the old fort.

Unlucky vet applied an offensive epithet to the president and called for a drink to his defeat in 1888. He got it. One of the regulars clipped him in the jaw and sent him sprawling.

The company was called on soon after and requested to punish the soldier for the assault, but on learning the cause he informed the veteran that he deserved all he got, and refused to interfere.

Iowa Items.
Spencer is promised an \$8,000 hotel. The freight depot at Creston is nearly completed.

Dunlap's wants are limited to a cannery and cheese factory.

The Burlington city library circulated 2,998 books during August.

There were thirty-eight deaths in Davenport during August.

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was thrown out of a buggy by a runaway horse, in Larimore, and dangerously injured.

The conviction of McCoy, the murderer of Deputy Sheriff Gunn, gives general satisfaction to the press and the people of the territory. McCoy is a typical bad man, whose proper level is six feet under ground.

George B. Biddoff was shot and instantly killed in a free fight in the Silver Creek mining camp last Sunday. The murderer, Theodore Agassiz, a French Canadian, was arrested and jailed in Cheyenne.

A Storm in the Lion House.
Pall Mall Gazette: A correspondent sends us the following account of his experience in the Zoological gardens last night: "Chance took me to the grounds of the Zoological society yesterday evening, and after a stroll around I had just time to slip into the building known as the Lion house, where also are the tigers, jaguars and leopards, when the storm broke in all its fury. In the waiting light the situation was anything but agreeable for the little band of belated visitors, most of them without umbrellas. The rain poured down with such violence that leopards of the place were soon driven out owing to the presence of various overflow pipes which discharged themselves inside of the building. The flashing of the lightning was incessant, and the roar of the thunder simply deafening. As the storm poured down the rain poured down the lion house, and the flash lit up the dim recesses of the cages the eye lighted upon the savage form behind the bars. He was a lion standing up with his ears pricked, as though the clasp of a lion's paw. He looked back to his mind dim memories of a time when he roamed the forest and shrank from the savagery, greater even than his own, of a tropical storm. The leopards who had been driven out at one another appeared to bury the hatchet in presence of the mysterious flashes which ever and anon blinded their eyes; and their demeanor evinced a complete conciliatory mood. The lion, however, was not so easily pacified. He seemed to revel in the storm, and his bold defiance of the lightning which, with almost the brilliancy of lime-light, played upon her. In the next cage a tiger and tigress whose course of true love had led them to run away, to judge from the nasty snarl of the lady when her mate attempted to rub his nose on her shoulder, were completely subdued by the crashing and flashing into the lion house. The tiger, who was feeling of relief that I left this particular refuge, for the thought would intrude itself that if by chance a bolt were to strike down a tree, my friends would be very disagreeable companions in the dark."

FACE HUMORS.

Seven Years of Physical and Mental Suffering Ended by CUTICURA.
About seven years ago I had a humor break out upon my face; it started in a small blotch and looked like the sting of a bee, then spread and became very painful. I was in the worst of the best doctors in the city and he could do me no good. I was in the worst of the best doctors in the city and he could do me no good. I was in the worst of the best doctors in the city and he could do me no good.

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