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, County of Douglas, } s. s.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending May 19, 1888, was as follows:

Saturday, May 12	18,450
Sunday, May 13	18,250
Monday, May 14	18,045
Tuesday, May 15	18,000
Wednesday, May 16	18,335
Thursday, May 17	18,000
Friday, May 18	18,190
Average	18,230

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 19th day of May, A. D., 1888. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

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

George 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 May, 1887, was 14,227 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies; for July, 1887, 14,093 copies; for August, 1887, 14,151 copies; for September, 1887, 14,349 copies; for October, 1887, 14,333 copies; for November, 1887, 15,226 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies; for January, 1888, 15,206 copies; for February, 1888, 15,962 copies; for March, 1888, 19,689 copies; for April, 1888, 18,744 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of May, A. D. 1888.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

AVERAGE DAILY CIRCULATION 18,230

THE Mississippi river is booming at St. Louis. That is the only genuine boom of which St. Louis can boast.

As between shade trees and telegraph wires along our streets, the average citizen will prefer the shade.

THE city hall—"a melancholy monument of the incapacity of our city government." Councilman Lee's head is level.

THE amount of paving to be done this year in the resident portion of the city will exceed in extent the record of any previous year.

THE weeding out of incompetent men who are trying to run Burlington & Quincy engines, and the numerous recent changes which affect that department of the railroad, are conclusive evidences that "everything is not running smoothly."

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN has become weary of the Canuks and is going back to Madison Square to play with the children and to feed the sparrows. His Psycho, however, is wound up to boom Omaha in New York City as it did in New Brunswick.

MICHIGAN'S local option law is declared unconstitutional by the state supreme court on technical points. The decision is regarded as a great victory by the liquor men, but the prohibitionists are not discouraged and are going to frame a bill which shall not be open to technical objections.

JAY GOULD is a martyr to neuralgia, rheumatism and sciatica, also to stock watering, railroad wrecking and political jobbing. He was unable to meet the directors of the Pacific Steamship Mail company the other day. Neither were his many victims of the Kansas & Texas railroad able to meet their creditors.

Is it possible that in the field of politics the name of Ben Butler has not yet made its appearance. A national campaign without Ben Butler on some ticket would be as uninteresting as a base ball game without its kickers. The only place reserved for Ben this year is on Belva's ticket. The declination of Alfred Love to run gives Ben Butler the opportunity to pose as a vice presidential candidate of the equal rights party. He has tried every other ticket, but the combination never took.

FIFTEEN democrats are counted as certain to vote against the Mills bill. If this shall prove to be correct, and there are no defections from the republicans, the defeat of the bill in the house is inevitable. With a solid republican vote against the measure the assistance of eight democratic votes will be sufficient to defeat it. It is not safe, however, to place too great reliance upon reports regarding the intentions of democrats in the house who have not unmistakably proclaimed themselves. The party pressure is very great on them. Nevertheless the outlook for the Mills bill is not favorable, and the probability is that it will fail, whether brought to a vote before or after the St. Louis convention.

OMAHA is always ready to extend the right hand of welcome to visitors, and it is safe to say that the distinguished southern gentlemen of Augusta, Ga., now on a pleasure trip, will be royally entertained by representative business men of Omaha. That these visitors will be favorably impressed with the energy and activity of our city and South Omaha goes without saying. They will carry back to their southern homes glowing stories of the west. They will find here that hospitality and good fellowship which is so characteristic of the south. There is but one thing to regret. It is that we have so little direct commercial relations with the southern states. But that is a fault of geographical location, not of the wishes of our people. Perhaps the delegation from Georgia can point out to our business men some channels of trade by which an exchange of products can be made mutually profitable. But aside from any commercial advantages which a visit of this nature may bring, such meetings of business men are to be encouraged. They foster a unity of interests and cement national friendship.

A Timely and Just Rebuke.

The action of the Wabash Farmers' alliance of Cass county, in passing resolutions condemnatory of the selection of the creatures of the railroads to represent the republicans of Nebraska at Chicago, and rebuking the treatment accorded General Van Wyck by the state convention, was timely and just. The members of the alliance who thus put on record their unqualified disapproval of railroad domination in the politics of this state are republicans who are as devoted to the party and as solicitous for its welfare as any in Nebraska or elsewhere. So long as the party shall deserve their support it can count with certainty upon receiving it. But they have had a hard and costly experience as the consequence of the corrupt manipulation of politics by the railroads, and having seen the corporations again step brazenly to the front and secure their emissaries to the national republican convention, while every voice raised for the people was drowned in the contemptuous sneers and sallies of the corporation henchmen, duty to themselves demanded that they should utter in unmistakable terms their indignant protest and rebuke.

Unquestionably the sentiment of the farmers of Cass county is entertained by a large majority of the untrammeled republicans of Nebraska. It is impossible that any considerable number of the men who are the pillars and supports of our prosperity as a commonwealth, and who have borne the heavy burden of railroad oppression, can fail to realize that the continued assertion in political affairs of the pernicious influence of the corporations is a most serious menace to their future welfare. It cannot be believed that the intelligent farmers of Nebraska, who have paid so dearly to learn what railroad domination in this state means, fail to appreciate the full significance of what has been shown during the past two weeks in evidence of the political power still exerted by the corporations. This tremendous and corrupting influence has manifested itself with a vigor and audacity as great as it had ever before shown, and with a success also that may well alarm every friend of the people's interests.

With a full knowledge of the situation, is it not obviously the duty of the free republican farmers of Nebraska to follow the example of those of Cass county, protest against the railroad interference in politics, resent the insult of the people's advocates in a republican convention, and organize to resist the further encroachments of the corporations? It is certain that the railroads will not be satisfied with what they have already accomplished, but will seek further victories in the state convention and in the choice of members of the legislature. Their creatures are in politics for all they can command or control. They will stop at nothing necessary to accomplish their purpose. They may be successful if the people are indifferent and apathetic, but their defeat is certain if the opposition to them is united, vigilant and firm. There is no time to lose in bringing this opposition into line.

Too Much Responsibility.

Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild was banqueted recently and made a speech that in most respects was a very sensible one. It related largely to the duties and responsibilities of his office, and with respect to the latter Mr. Fairchild was very explicit in saying that they are much greater than should be devolved upon any officer of the government. Referring especially to the power given the secretary by congress for purchasing bonds, Mr. Fairchild said: "It is unnecessary, it is wrong, that such responsibility should be imposed or such power given to any officer of the government as that which our laws impose upon and give to your secretary of the treasury." There is a great and accumulating suplus, which can be dealt with only by the purchase of bonds and the anticipation of interest not due. It is in the discretion of the secretary whether there shall be coined monthly two or four million dollars of silver. He can force silver into circulation or withhold it. He can deposit currency with the banks or decline to do so. He has the authority and the means to exert a most important influence on the affairs of the money market. In a word, he is a financial monarch with almost unlimited power.

Secretary Fairchild is entirely right in saying that no officer of the government, and least of all the officer charged with the administration of the treasury, should have this great responsibility and power. To a man who would not scruple to use them for his personal advantage they would afford the opportunity for enriching himself and others to an almost unlimited extent. The policy of the treasury in certain exigencies is practically omnipotent in determining the value of bonds, stocks and many commodities. It should not be left to any official to declare from time to time what that policy shall be. It is an authority too far-reaching in its possible effects for any one man to be entrusted with, for however wise and careful and honest the man may be he cannot always avoid mistakes that may have very serious results. No other fiduciary officer in the world possesses such extensive authority as the secretary of the treasury.

Secretary Fairchild will have done no better service to the country than in calling attention to this matter, if his doing so shall have the effect of impressing congress with the necessity of reform. But perhaps the only effective way of reducing the power of the secretary, and restoring the national treasury to its legitimate function, thereby divorcing it from all extraordinary relations to the financial affairs of the country, will be to provide against the accumulation of a surplus. Then the treasury can have a settled policy, and there will be no reason or opportunity for the secretary to exercise any other powers than those of receiving and disbursing the revenues of the government as provided by law. The surplus is responsible for many evils which cannot be easily removed while it remains.

The Schools and Politics.

The people of Omaha will this year again have the question presented to them whether the school board shall be a non-partisan body or shall be composed of politicians who will make use of their positions for personal and partisan advantage. The attitude of THE BEE on this question will be the same this year that it was last. We are unchangeably opposed to a partisan school board. We believe the practice of electing politicians to administer the affairs of our schools to be essentially pernicious and demoralizing. It is a policy that is universally condemned, and its abandonment is sought wherever neither of the political parties is so overwhelmingly in the majority as to have everything its own way. The ablest and most experienced friends of education reprehend it. Its supporters are the self-seeking politicians only, whose business it is to turn everything to the account of politics.

This class have already signified their purpose to put in the field a partisan ticket for members of the school board. They propose to make the board, if possible, a political body, so that its power and influence may be wielded in the interest of a party and for the benefit of such politicians as may be able to use it. They intend, if permitted, to make our public schools a part of the political machine by which they and their friends are to secure and retain public office. This means eventually the deterioration and degradation of our school system. Whenever the public schools become the instruments of the politicians, to do service in rewarding their followers and raising their friends to public places, the efficiency of the schools will necessarily become impaired and their usefulness diminished. The infusion of politics into educational affairs will inevitably work detriment to the latter.

Those who believe in a non-partisan school board should promptly organize to confront, and as we believe can be done, defeat the partisan programme already announced. It is a matter of very grave importance to our city and to the future of our schools, and the people of Omaha who desire to keep public education free from all association with politics should give it immediate attention.

FOR the past few weeks an enormous adverse balance of foreign trade set in against us on merchandise account. The United States was importing more goods than it exported. In consequence, the brokers of Wall street predicted a great efflux of gold, and the clouds looked dark in moneyed circles. But the exportation of specie to pay for the woolens and thousand and one other articles imported from England, France and Germany did not set in. The scare was more fanciful than real. Notwithstanding the balance of trade was in favor of England, the rate of exchange was kept down by the liberal investing of foreign capital in mining and manufacturing enterprises in America as well as by our continued exportation of railroad bonds. It is strange that the balance of trade fluctuations are not better understood. Whenever America imports more than she exports the cry is annually raised that there is an unfavorable balance of trade, and that the gold will flow out of the country. Nothing is more fallacious. In the nature of the immense international trade with England, there is a period in the year when we import more foreign goods than we export. This season always comes in the spring when our shipments of grain and provisions to Europe are at the minimum. As soon as the harvests set in, America not only wipes out the balance but turns the scale and England owes us for the rest of the year. Added to our exports of food products, the bonds and securities which are the certificates of foreign money invested in American enterprises, there is practically no adverse balance of foreign trade against us. The scare of an efflux of gold is therefore silly and unfounded.

THE United States court in the district of New York has just handed down a decision in the now famous case connected with the importation of Rev. E. Walpole Warren, the pastor of Trinity church. The court sustains the decision of the lower courts, that the act of congress against foreign contract labor applies to ministers. This ruling will be a surprise not only to the vestrymen of Trinity church, who are liable to a fine of $1,000, but also to the ministers of the United States. It may be a debatable question whether congress intended the act to apply to ministers, but looking at the matter in a common sense view, it seems right that the ministry as a profession should come under the provisions of the contract labor act.

THE farmers of Nebraska and the northwest cannot find fault with the weather. For planting corn and cereals, everything is most propitious. The weather is cool and but little rain has fallen for the past week or ten days, giving the farmers ample opportunity to finish their work which was interfered with by the late rains. Wheat seeding is practically finished except in very few localities. In many counties farmers are busy putting in oats and barley and the acreage of these crops will undoubtedly be larger than last year. The acreage of corn is everything to be desired, and the prospects for a full crop this fall start out very promising.

A Frank Confession.

Chicago Times.

The Nebraska republicans merit whatever praise is due to men who frankly admit their own demagogism. In their platform, after arraigning the democrats for seeking to tear down "the great American system of protection," they proceed to denounce the democrats for making no effort "to put down corporate trusts." Inasmuch as it is "the great American system of protection" that makes most of these trusts possible, and inasmuch as nine out of every ten members of these trusts are influential republicans bent on continuing "the great American system of protection," the Nebraska platform is almost as meritorious as a frank confession. It ought to do the souls of the republicans out there a deal of good.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

Several new gravel trains will now be fitted up at great expense, for political purposes. No "scab" engineers need apply, as the lever will be pulled by a political official, remarks the Thayer County Herald.

The Scribner News thus records the political demise of "Our Val:" Valentine was in the Norfolk convention with a view to getting himself elected delegate to Chicago. Out of the fifty-seven in the convention he got three votes. Val. isn't the power he used to be.

The Norfolk News wonderingly inquires: What right has a lot of imported Pinkerton specials to be doing police duty in Nebraska? By the time a few more citizens are killed off, perhaps public sentiment will be aroused sufficiently to demand that the Burlington road call of its dogs.

The Wood River Gazette remarks: Hon. N. V. Harlan withdrew from the congressional race in the Second district. The conspiracy to down anything and everything in opposition to Laird was too formidable, and Mr. H. wisely concluded not to allow himself to become its victim.

"Since Congressman McShane is not a candidate for reelection," says the Beatrice Democrat, "the republican aspirants for his position are bobbing up all over the district. There is plenty of timber in the republican camp, such as it is, and it is of that peculiar growth that pushes itself to the front, uncultivated and unbidden."

Thus merrily sings the Kearney County Democrat: Another month and wheat will be heading out. Another month later the sound of the reaper will be heard. Ninety days hence we will be eating bread made from new wheat, and the critical moment will have passed and gone. Soon the streets will be crowded with farm wagons loaded with grain, and the farmer will be returning home with lumber, merchandise, etc., whistling merrily, and the merchants will be hastening to the bank to make their daily deposits. Hang on! Hang on!!

The Cedar county Nonpareil editor throws his soul away in this fashion: "R. N. Smith, of Concord, has our thanks for $2.50 on subscription. It took us so by surprise that we nearly had a fit; it being the first money we had received on back subscription for nearly three weeks. We'll gladly risk having fits, however, if more of our subscribers will follow the example of Mr. Smith. We would have the heart to get up a better paper; as it is now one might as well not try to do anything if he has to depend on collections. As a matter of fact we don't take in cash enough to pay current expenses, although we are doing a rattling good credit business, and we expect our dues sometime or the other, but we can't persuade the paper dealers to do business this way. It is either cash up, or close up. Pay up, so we can cash up!"

The York Times thus reviews the action of the recent convention in this city: "Though Hascall and others in the state convention jeered General Van Wyck's resolutions, it was a noticeable fact that the committee embodied his tariff views in the platform which was unanimously adopted with a good deal of enthusiasm. 'The democratic portion' of the Van Wyck resolutions seemed to fit the republican platform pretty well. They are precisely the same views that were expressed by Mr. Laird in his letter of acceptance and represent the sentiments of nine-tenths of the republicans of Nebraska and nearly all of the democrats. It was not the tariff portion of Mr. Van Wyck's resolutions which were objected to as unrepublican, but that resolution when referred to the interference of the railroads in politics. The boys are very tender on that point, but they may rest assured that the majority of the party in this state do not consider such sentiments unrepublican. There is no doubt that the interference of the railroad corporations in state politics this year has lost the republican party thousands of votes, and General Van Wyck is not the only man who deprecates it."

Changed His Sex.

Philadelphia Record.

The Father of Waters is just now the Mother of Mischief.

The Brass Button.

Pioneer Press.

The Cleveland button has stamped upon it the inscription: "A public office is a public trust." The button is made of brass, and the metal is appropriate to the inscription.

Why Indignant?

Chicago Herald.

The doctors have kept the New York man who was bitten by a rattlesnake uproariously drunk ever since. There is a great deal of indignation in New York because he killed the snake.

The Ball Ball Market.

Mail.

"Sealed proposals will be received until 6 o'clock on October 8, 1888, for the purchase of one or more first-class ball players. Proposals must state player wanted and sum offered. Every man guaranteed to be worth his price—to the Chicago club. No bids of less than $10,000 entertained. Address Chicago ball club. N. B.—A fine assortment of promising colts now under training will be ready for the market in 1889."

The Republican Always Lame.

Kansas City Journal.

While a copy of the platform adopted by the Nebraska republican convention was on its way to the office of the Omaha Republican some mischief maker pinned to it one or two sections from the democratic platform, and the Republican charges collusion on the part of its democratic contemporary, the Herald. Whoever may have been guilty of collusion, it is certain that the Republican was guilty of gross carelessness and stupidity which passes understanding. Its explanation is very lame.

The Growth of the Booms.

Commercial Advertiser.

It is a rather late spring for all kinds of crops, including booms. Nevertheless, just as seed time and harvest never fail, however unfavorable the meteorological conditions may be, the political harvest is sure to ripen every fourth year in this country, even if it occasionally gets a little behind time. A president must be elected every fourth November. In order to be elected he must have been nominated previously; and in order to be nominated it appears to be "generally conceded" that he must have a boom. This is not strictly and invariably true. In fact there have been a great many and notable exceptions to the rule. Garfield had no boom, Hayes had no boom, Lincoln had no boom. But the aspiring politician usually thinks it better to be "forehanded," and accordingly devotes a pretty large share of his active life to the incubation and nourishment of his boom.

Look Out Sam.

Chicago Tribune.

Sam Randall, Sam Randall, beware of the day
When the star-eyed shall meet thee in battle array,
For the boys in the trenches are heaving in sight,
And the plume of the chieftain who leads them in fight
Is a tuft of blue grass. See his ominous frown!
Wo, wo to thee, Sam! He will trample thee down!

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

The university cadets are now in camp at Wymore.

A young lady of Hastings invested $20 in real estate a year ago and to-day is worth over $2,000.

The Danabrog Sentinel is the name of a new paper from Howard county.

Father Martin again becomes sole proprietor of the Dakota City Argus. "Of course," says Father Martin, "our story will be continued."

Since the death of Mason, who died from the effect of a mad dog's bite, a general warfare has been commenced upon all dogs, regardless of color.

Arrangements are being made for a public fountain in the city. It is expected to see the feculent waters of the old Missouri spout two thousand feet in the air.

In the foot race at South Sioux City on Saturday Maloney, the Jackson racer, won the 100-yard dash over Gray, the South Sioux City runner, on a 15¼-minute record.

The oldest Indian village in Dakota county, Nebraska, of which there is any record, was located by the Omaha's near the present site of Homer. They burned it in 1800 to get rid of the small pox.

James Arthur, a farmer from Pleasant Valley township, Dodge county, was arraigned by Sheriff Mallon yesterday before the commission of insanity and pronounced a lunatic.

Thomas Hilton, who lives at Deadwood, Crawford county, is the father of a fourteen pound boy. It arrived last Monday, and as an evidence of the productiveness of Nebraska's soil it caps the climax.

General L. W. Colby is in Washington. His business down that way is to go into Pennsylvania and get the Arabian stallion, "Linden Tree," which he recently purchased of U. S. Grant, jr. It is stated that it will cost $200 to ship the horse to Lincoln.

It is stated that James Burrows, of Pueblo, Colo., who was arraigned for the killing of I. P. Ollive, several months ago, has been, by the jury, acquitted on the grounds of self-defense. Ollive was well known in an early day in this state, as a stock man, and was foully butchered.

Says the Journal: "The indebtedness of Hastings is less than $200,000 by considerable, and in this respect can stand, much to her credit and financial reputation, comparison with all the cities of the west. For the debt we do have we have much to show—four distinct systems of giant railway corporations of the western country."

The Wayne, Neb., Driving Park association begins July 4, 1888. Lot 1, 2:35 class, $300; lot 2, pacing race for green pacers, $150; lot 3, pony race, one-half mile and repeat, $25; lot 4, three-minute class, $150; lot 5, 2:45 class, $200; lot 6, three-minute class for horses owned in Wayne and adjoining counties since May 1, $75; lot 7, one-half mile and repeat (running), $100; lot 8, 2:27 class, $200—$100 to winning horse if he makes 2:30 or better. If the weather is favorable the races will be continued June 6, with added purses.

That same old chestnut, the Nebraska clam bake association, will give one of its annual seasons of song at Shogo island, at Milford, Neb., June 1, 2 and 3, 1888. The membership fee is $5, which entitles the member to bring one guest with him provided the guest pays in the same amount. Among the peculiarities of the organization are rules forbidding the use of cigars, plug hats and white shirts. Pipes will be furnished by the association and every species of salt water shell fish will be provided and cooked by sea-coast experts.

Iowa.

Some grain dealers at Odebolt are shipping 80,000 bushels of oats this week.

An old settlers' festival is announced to take place at Macedonia on the 30th of this month.

The Odd Fellows of Dubuque will decorate the graves of deceased members on memorial day, May 30.

The Sioux City high school alumni has decided to hold the annual exercises on the evening of June 13.

The gas well people at Marshalltown are having considerable trouble on account of the blue clay crumbling in.

Holstein wants a canning factory, a starch factory, a butter and egg packing house and a creamery. That is all this time.

The Fort Dodge butter and tub factory, owned by Butler Bros., has been destroyed by fire again for the third or fourth time.

The Onawa Gazette was recently sold under a chattel mortgage and purchased by H. C. Lamb, father-in-law of Mr. Ainsworth, the proprietor of the paper.

The Northwest Soldiers' and Sailors' association will meet at Sioux City in August, instead of corn palace time, as first suggested.

The forty-ninth annual meeting of the general association of the Congregational churches and ministers of Iowa will be held at Grinnell, May 23 to 27.

A crazy man was arrested in Sioux City by Deputy Ford. The fellow was on Prospect hill in a heavy rain on his knees praying. He gave his name as Doran, and again as Brady.

The occupants of Bachelors' hall at Holstein are talking seriously of organizing a bachelors' insurance company. The plan will be for each member to pay $10 to any members who shall get married.

A band of Indians is giving nightly exhibitions in the court house at Creston, much to the dissatisfaction of some of the taxpayers and the disgust of the officers. Some joker has posted a card in the court house yard saying "All business but Indian exhibitions is suspended."

Dakota.

Several new houses are in course of construction in Centerville.

The Rural Voice, of Olivet, will remove to Menno in about two weeks.

The leading amusement among the sporting class of Redfield nowadays is foot ball.

The Vermillion cornet band is practicing for a big concert to be given on the university field day.

The consecration of Christ church at Yankton, which was to have occurred May 30, has been postponed until some time in June.

The county commissioners of Hutchinson county have let the contract for the construction of a fire-proof vault at the court house.

A large number of valuable and interesting natural history specimens were received at the Vermillion university last week from Rochester, N. Y.

Alexandria is making arrangements to build a brick veneered four roomed school house to cost when completed $8,000. The old school building will be taken by the city and converted into a town hall.

The sisters of St. Edward's academy at Deadwood have made a beautiful banner to be competed for by the various fire companies of the Black Hills at a fair to open at that place on the 6th of next month.

The postmaster of Carbonate camp, in the Black Hills mining district, has caused considerable of a sensation up there by going on an extended spree. Nothing is known of his accounts save that he has made no reports of money order business for three months.

Fargo has one or two breweries in active operation, but cannot sell to residents. Citizens who want kegs delivered at their houses order by telephone from the sales depot across the river, and beer wagons are driven from the brewery over one bridge and back over the other to deliver to residents.

General Brooke's Serenade.

In the balcony of the Paxton sat many army officers, their wives and friends last evening, and enjoyed the beautiful concert given by the band on the floor of the corridor. About the halls strolled the guests of the house, and on the lower floor were crowded the many outsiders who had been drawn thither by the sweet strains of music. The affair was the first serenade by the Second infantry band to Brigadier General Brooke, the successor of General Crook. The serenade commenced at about 8 o'clock and continued until shortly after 10. The following programme was given:

Selection—"Robert Le Diable,"..Meyerbeer
Diploma Polka—Cornet Solo.... .....Cox
P. Tuschsniger.
Waltzes—"One Hundred Nights,".. Strauss
Reminiscences of Donizetta (arranged)
Neiucke
Waltzes—"Fleur D'Alsair"..... .....Striner
Selection—"Capricia," (arr.)....Wedemeyer
La Sonnambala—"Thrair and Varie,"..Donigath—(Cornet Solo) Prof. Darwin.
Potpourri—"Ill Polinto,".....Donigath

Badly Bitten By a Dog.

J. E. Copald, a Sixteenth street saloon-keeper, was attacked last evening by a vicious bulldog owned by a butcher doing business on the same street. At the time of the affair Kopald was standing in front of his saloon. His clothes were badly torn by the animal and the flesh in his side and neck was terribly lacerated. Medical attendance was called at once and the ugly cuts were cared for. The owner of the dog has promised to have it killed immediately.

MORE HEADS WILL COME OFF

Postal Clerks to be Dismissed for Political Purposes.

PATENTS FOR THE POSTOFFICE.

The Department Flooded With Labor-saving Devices—The Next Postage Reduction Will be Made on Foreign Matter.

Uneasy Mail Distributors

WASHINGTON, May 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE]—The change in the head of the railway mail service of the postoffice department is causing a great deal of uneasiness among the postal clerks of the country. Although the dismissal of a large number of competent clerks during the past three years has caused a decided falling off in the efficiency of the service, it is the determination of the powers that be to carry on the process of weeding out the remaining republican clerks until a man whose politics are not in accord with the administration will be as difficult to find in the railway mail service as a ripe strawberry in the northern fields in December.

It is understood that preparations are being made for a wholesale change from this time on until election day, and railway mail clerks will be dismissed by wholesale, notwithstanding their records for efficiency and the faithful performance of their duties. The administration, or at least that branch of it controlled by Postmaster-General Dickinson, does not propose to allow the business interests of the country to interfere with the moves on the political chess-board. A clean sweep is down, and every place is to be made of some value to the democratic party. In consequence the complaints of inefficiency which have been so thick of late will be redressed, and those who have cause to complain may keep on growling, at least until after the November elections.

The supply division of the postoffice department is again flooded with a number of patented devices. The pantentees think they have the very thing needed to lessen the labor of cancelling stamps and post-marking letters. Up to date, however, the department has not seen fit to adopt any of these patents, because of the complicated nature of the machinery, or imperfection of or the cost of the machine. Some years ago a machine was invented for cancelling stamps on postal cards which is a self-feeding apparatus, and which worked to perfection. This machine costs $300, and a number of them have been purchased by the department. But postal cards are going out of fashion, and the necessity for the machinery is passing away, so that it is not likely that any more of them will be purchased. An inventor in New England has a device for cancelling and post-marking stamps, which is used in the postoffice at Boston. The government has not yet purchased any of these contrivances, although the postmaster-general has recommended their adoption for the larger offices of the country. The reason he has not made the purchases is because the price fixed upon is altogether too high, as the patentee asks $500 each for them. If he can be induced to cut the price down somewhat they will probably be placed in all the first and second class offices; otherwise the government will wait until some simpler method is devised. One of the problems to be solved in the post office department is that relating to ink. An indelible ink is needed, and up to date none has been offered which fills the requirements. Some powerful chemical inks which usually contain nitrate of silver, has been placed upon the market, but their use by the department is prevented because they are too powerful, and destroy the contents of letters as well as the stamps

It is probable that Postmaster General Dickinson will appoint a commission during this summer to settle upon some compound which can be used for destroying stamps so that they cannot be washed, and which will be at the same time free from danger.

The next general reduction of letter postage will probably be proposed on foreign matter. Letters to all parts of the world now pay five cents for each half ounce, whether mailed in the United States to other countries or in other countries to the United States. This is an international arrangement and meets with general approval except with people in coast cities who do heavy transactions in merchandise with foreign dealers. These are demanding a reduction in the postage, so as to make 5 cents pay for an ounce instead of a half ounce. The matter is one which must be settled by international negotiations, and will be very slow to act upon. The reductions on foreign postage have been remarkable during the last third of a century. In 1846 it cost 43¾ cents to send a half ounce of letter matter from Boston to Bremen, Germany, and a newspayer from or to the same points had to pay 61 cents. The reductions were made by 50 per cent cuts.

The strange and unexplicable turn taken by Second Assistant Postmaster General Knott recently in refusing to inform bidders for star route contracts who were successful until weeks after the time the lettings were made had elapsed has been paralleled by the supervising architect of the treasury. It has been the custom of the supervising architect from the creation of the office to make public records of bids and contracts, which records were open to the public interested for inspection at any time. Bids are always opened at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the names of bidders and the amounts proposed by them are instantly made public. The present supervising architect, or the officers under him, have refused to furnish the representatives of the press and others who call for the information, lists of bidders, unless the parties desiring the information are present at the opening of the bids. It is probable that Secretary Fairchild's attention will be called to this proceeding and that the supervising architect will be asked to explain this remarkable action.

SHUTTING OUT A FACTORY.

The Other Side of the Kountze-Page Soap House Question.

Tuesday evening the question of preventing the opening of the Page soap works in the old Boyd packing house came up in the council and was referred to the delegation from the First ward. As mentioned in THE BEE of Monday the part of the house in question was sold to W. A. Page, of Creston, Ia., and the intention of the latter was to open his factory on the first of next month. The opposition led by Mr. Kountze will probably interfere witth the project, because, as stated, it was backed with interests represented as valued at $1,000,000. This opposition was grounded mainly on the charge, that as a soap factory was necessarily a nuisance. It emitted unpleasant odors, and it was impossible to keep it in a clean and healthy condition. Some months ago, on the same ground, Mr. Kountze prevented the sale of the Boyd house to Underwood, the Chicago packer. It is stated that at the time an ordinance was passed which prevented slaughter houses and other malodorous institutions, among them soap works, from being erected in the city, though the ordinance could not be found. If such should be the case, the opening of the Page factory, without repealing the ordinance, will be an impossibility.

It is claimed, on the other hand, that such an ordinance does not exist, and that the only way in which the factory may be prevented from opening is under the section thirty of the council which provides that the "mayor and council shall have power to secure the general health of the city, to provide for the prevention, abatement and removal of nuisances; to regulate or prevent the carrying on of any business which may be dangerous or detrimental to public health."

This is the understanding of the case had by some members of the council, with two of whom a BEE man spoke yesterday One, Mr. Manville, said he had been approached by some person whom he did not know, and asked to prevent the opening of Page's factory. He, however, did not understand why a soap factory could not run here without being injurious to people and neighborhood.

Councilman Snyder said that he had not been approached by anybody regarding objections to the soap works. When people wanted to work schemes of that kind they went to other members of the council. He was opposed on general principles to shutting out manufactories. The city was striving for them, wanted them and ought to encourage them. A soap factory was not a nuisance, and he would give no vote to shut one out, because it meant, among other things, the employment of at least fifty men.

Dr. Mercer was spoken to on the subject and said that so far from a soap-factory being a nuisance, there was nothing to destroy impurity in the atmosphere so well as the acids and chemicals used in the manufacture of soap, and everybody knew that.

Mr. Page has written that he will arrive in Omaha to-day. It is stated by some that the transfer to Mr. Page of the property has not yet been made, but this statement is not credited by well-informed people who know that the deed was made out long ago and forwarded to Chicago to Mrs. J. D. Ier for her signature. They claim that the deed must have long since reached Mr. Page.

Mr. Ier and his brother Peter are now in Chicago. They were telegraphed yesterday by Colonel Akin of this city of an unfavorable turn in the illness of their father in Tiffin, O., and will probably return to that point before coming home. Mr. Ier has not been informed of the opposition above referred to, and Mr. Page had not anticipated it, because he had already made the first payment on the property purchased.

THE BUREAU'S CHIEF.

Mr. Griffitts Addresses a Few Lines to the Board of Trade Freight Bureau.

But a few days more remain of the official connection of W. S. Griffitts with the freight bureau of the Omaha board of trade. He retires on the first of next month, and retirement at that time is considered particularly unfortunate by many of the members of the board. Some have felt that if a retirement must take place it would have been a dictate of policy and courtesy to have placed the date subsequent to decision of the inter-state railway commission upon the question of discrimination raised by the bureau, and especially by Commissioner Griffitts. The retirement of the latter leaves the present freight committee without a head and has prompted Mr. Griffitts to pen them a few lines bearing upon the future of the board in the discussion of railroad questions. Mr. Griffitts says:

1. The decision in our case now pending before the inter-state commerce commission, if favorable, your watchful attention will be necessary in order to see its requirements are promptly fulfilled by the railroads in interest. If unfavorable, your best efforts will be required towards reaching the ends in view, through other channels.

2. All decisions of the inter-state commerce commission should be carefully scrutinized by your committee, in the interests of our city.

3. The course our state board of transportation may pursue with reference to a reduction of freight rates in Nebraska, should be closely watched. In this connection the claim of the Union Pacific for exemption from state interference, and its ultimate disposition, are subjects for your earnest attention and consideration, as affecting Omaha.

4. The effect of the distance tariff now adopted in Iowa should be carefully investigated as to the influence it may exercise, for good or ill, on our jobbing and manufacturing interests.

5. The Niagara ship canal project, toward which our board of trade stands fully committed, should not be lost sight of. On the assembling of the legislature care should be taken to secure the passage of strong resolutions endorsing the enterprise, and steps be taken for their proper presentation to the congress of the United States.

6. The efforts to destroy competition of Canadian roads, as voiced in resolutions already presented to congress, should be stubbornly resisted in the interests of our jobbers and manufacturers. This point may yet call for the exercise of the highest ability you can command in an appeal and argument before the inter-state commerce commission.

I retire with the warmest thanks for the invariable courtesy you have extended me throughout my entire official intercourse, and with my best wishes, not only for your individual futures, but the continued welfare of the Omaha board of trade.

Railroad News.

A FAST STOCK TRAIN.

Nineteen cars of stock bound for Chicago left at 9:45 yesterday morning, and by special agreement on the part of the C., B. & Q. management are to arrive in Chicago inside of fifteen hours. This is the fastest stock train time on record.

THE DIRECTORS SUSTAINED.

Copies of the resolutions adopted by the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy at their annual meeting in Chicago May 16 were received at B. & M. headquarters yesterday. Five hundred and twenty-seven thousand five hundred and fifty-five shares were represented, being more than two-thirds the entire capital stock, and the following unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company thoroughly sustain and approve the course pursued by the directors, president and managers of the company during the recent strike of the engineers, firemen and switchmen.

In the face of the above statement where is the man who has temerity enough to deny the oft repeated statement:

"Everything is running smoothly."

NEW FREIGHT RATES.

The Union Pacific yesterday issued their new freight tariff circular on shipments from Missouri river points in Kansas, Nebraska and Montana which will take effect June 1. Rates to Montana points are as follows: First class $3.05, second class $1.80, third class $1.55, fourth class $1.30, fifth class $1.15, class "A" $1.05, class "B" 92c, class "C" 82c, class "D" 72c, class "E" 62c. These rates apply to points on the Montana Union and Utah & Northern. The rates on cattle to points on the former line are $145, to points on the latter from $138.25 to $140, according to distance.

SPIKES.

Acting on information received from B. & M. headquarters, THE BEE a few days since announced that the republican delegation to the Chicago convention would travel via the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. It transpires since, however, that the Milwaukee has secured the plum, and that the delegation will travel in a vestibule train, with dining cars and such things attached.

As is usual the republican delegates to the Chicago convention will travel over the Union Pacific in six special coaches. The train will leave San Francisco June 10 at 8 a. m.

Peter F. Daly, traveling passenger agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, is in the city in the interest of his popular route. Pete is a genial young man and a rustler, and if the Lackawanna does not profit by his visit out here it will not be his fault.

The report that engineers and firemen formerly in the employ of the Burlington are leaving Omaha to search work elsewhere is a fabrication emanating from a few half-salaried petty officials of the B. & M. The men are doing well enough here at present and it is but a matter of time when their old places on the "Q" will again be open.

Superintendent Blickensderfer, of the Union Pacific, has gone west.

General Passenger and Ticket Agent Tebbetts, of the Union Pacific, who has been in San Francisco for some time, returns to-day.

Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent Lomax, of the Union Pacific, returned from Kansas City yesterday.

General Passenger Agent Eustis, of the B. & M. will return from San Francisco Friday.

Assistant General Freight Agent Johnson, of the Union Pacific, returns from California on Sunday next.

The Rock Island summer resort at Colfax Springs, Iowa, will be opened June 2.

The Union Pacific announces that the Gunnison district has been reopened for business.

McGee's station, 126 miles west