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Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 26th day of May, A. D. 1888. N. P. FRIEL, Notary Public.

AVERAGE DAILY CIRCULATION 18,250

THE SUNDAY BEE TO-MORROW will be fully up to its usual standard of excellence.

Among the numerous attractive and superb features expressly prepared for it will be a Washington letter concerning the management of the government printing office and a readable and gossipy budget from our San Francisco correspondent.

A SNAKE appeared on the floor of the New York stock exchange the other day. It is not stated out of what stock-broker's boots it crawled.

THE Omaha and Council Bluffs wagon bridge looms up with graceful proportions. If the work goes on as rapidly as it now progresses the wagon communication between the two cities will be perfected before fall.

A CONVICT of Sing Sing prison in New York is writing a book on "Crime: Its Origin as a Proper Treatment." As Sing Sing is a proper treatment...

WOMEN as school directors have not turned out a success in New York. A Mrs. Dodge who was on the school board received an anonymous letter attacking the character of a pretty lady teacher.

THE stocks of grain in Chicago elevators May 19 were 4,700,000 bushels of wheat, 3,325,000 bushels of corn, 1,165,000 bushels of oats, 27,000 bushels of rye, 103,000 bushels of barley, total, 9,320,000 bushels of all kinds of grain.

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Disgruntled Democrats.

There is a want of harmony in the democratic camps of New York and Pennsylvania. Some antislavery was caused to democrats generally, and no little concern created in administration circles, by the failure of the New York democratic convention to endorse the tariff policy of the administration as reflected in the Mills bill.

But despite the fact that a refusal to approve the tariff policy of the administration, as reflected by the bill in the house, was certain to put the party in a dilemma, the democrats of New York did it. Moreover they elected men to represent them in the national convention who are pretty certain to do all they can to prevent approval there.

It is of course a foregone conclusion that the national convention will endorse the administration fully and unqualifiedly. It would be worse than foolish to go into the campaign with Mr. Cleveland as a leader unless they did this, and Cleveland they must have. But is it equally certain that the thousands of democrats in New York who are unfriendly to the tariff measure of the majority of the party are understood to be represented in that measure? Is it not quite probable, as has happened before, that a considerable number of these democrats will subordinate the question of party success to what they regard as a principle of more vital importance, and withhold their support from the candidate of their party? Is there not quite as much reason why they should do this now as eight years ago? Democratic hope rests on New York. The party cannot be successful without that state, while the republicans can. Disaffection there is consequently a matter of most serious import to the democracy. There is evidence that it not only exists, but has a great deal of strength, and its future manifestations will be watched with interest. There may be reasons before another month has passed for transferring New York from the doubtful to the republican column.

Butchers and the Beef Trust.

There does not seem to be the most friendly relations between the eastern butchers and the western dressed beef companies. At the meeting of the National Butchers Protective association a resolution was adopted, that the various states should pass laws prohibiting the sale of cattle for food which have not been killed subject to the inspection of the municipal sanitary authorities within whose jurisdiction the meat is retailed. This is intended as a blow against western beef packers who have practically made local beef killing east of Chicago unprofitable. The butchers take this stand on sanitary grounds. But they have very little evidence to substantiate their charges that the beef slaughtered in the west and shipped east in refrigerator cars is not wholesome as a food product. For the past four or five years, western dressed beef companies have been gradually supplanting local beef in the eastern markets. In consequence butchers draw their supplies from the west and the business has been completely revolutionized. Eastern butchers have all along endeavored to check the western dressed beef business. But all their efforts have been futile. It is doubtful whether this last move will avail them in stopping the consumption of western dressed beef.

The butchers, however, claim to have a grievance which, if it exists, they have a right to remedy. They allege that they are held under the thumb of the cattle pool of Chicago, which fixes the price of beef at such a figure as to give the retailer but a small margin of profit. The pool being in a condition to dictate the price of cattle on the ranges and the price of beef to the butcher, the Chicago beef trust gets the profit which rightly belongs to the cattle grower and the butcher. Such an artificial and unfair distribution of the profits of the meat business is a wrong to the grower and the butcher, as well as to the consumer, and deserves the condemnation which the butchers' association has pronounced upon it.

Police Violence.

Some time ago a judge of a Philadelphia court, in rendering an opinion relative to the duties and responsibilities of policemen, said that such officers could not be too careful in avoiding all unnecessary violence to the persons of parties in their custody. The duty of a policeman, he said, is to preserve the

law, not to break it, and he should use extreme measures against a prisoner in his charge only under circumstances of such a nature as to render such measures clearly justifiable.

Until all ordinary means are found to be unavailing with a prisoner there should be no resort to extreme methods. The policeman of Omaha seem to require instruction of this sort. THE BEE has within the past few days recorded acts of violence by policemen on citizens for which there appears to have been no sufficient justification. In one case a man was vigorously clubbed about the head after he had become helpless from being pounded, and but for the interference of bystanders the infuriated officer might have knocked all the life out of his victim. In the other case the violence of the officer was less severe, but no less, as it appears, without warrant. This sort of thing, though not encouraged, as it will be if the police commissioners do not give it attention, and instruct the force to exercise greater care in the exercise of authority. There are of course many exasperating circumstances in a policeman's experiences. He has to deal chiefly with the lower and rougher class of community, which has little regard or gratitude for considerate treatment. He is not without the human weaknesses which manifest themselves under trying conditions. But a policeman should train himself to remember that he is merely a guardian of the peace, with no other right or authority than to interpose for the preservation of peace and order in the community, and that in the exercise of this right and authority he must not himself do violence to the law. Even in the arrest of persons charged with the most serious offenses against the law the policeman is not justified in going beyond what is necessary to secure the parties. No man who cannot understand these restrictions on a police officer, and who is not competent to control his impulses and temper under the most aggravating conditions, is fit to be a policeman.

Political affairs in France seem to have settled down to a state of complete tranquility. The Boulanger excitement has spent its force, and the "idol of the people" appears for the time being to have passed out of consideration, or at least to have no more accorded him than is given to ordinary people who enjoy some prominence. He, too, seems to be behaving himself with becoming circumspection. Meanwhile the business of legislation is actively resumed, and several measures of considerable importance are receiving consideration. The decree issued by the German government regarding Frenchmen entering Alsace-Lorraine is a source of some annoyance to the French, and the Paris newspapers have shown a disposition to stir up public feeling on the subject, but with no great success. The decree is obviously precautionary, and a condition of the peace, and should be regarded as a measure, and it should be rightly regarded as intended to avert any danger which may exist by reason of the absence of such an arrangement. The decree provides that travelers entering Alsace-Lorraine from France must have a passport revised by the German ambassador at Paris, and foreigners neglecting this requirement will be prevented from continuing on a vehicle for a certain period back across the frontier. The only persons exempt from these restrictions are Germans arriving from France and inhabitants of frontier districts entering Alsace-Lorraine on business, and even they must satisfy the frontier police that they are what they profess to be.

When the great bankers of Berlin refused to loan to Russia the money she needed, the czar appealed to the bankers of Paris. But Berlin is now the greatest loan market of Europe, and the adverse decision of a notable group of German capitalists was a "bear argument" which had great weight in France. Months passed, and still the bankers of Paris were unwilling to risk their money. At last the required sum was offered, but on terms that were humiliating. The lenders proposed conditions like those which might be exacted from Peru, or some nation that had refused to pay its just debts. These terms, at first scornfully rejected, have now been accepted, and Russia will obtain from the French syndicate an immediate advance of \$75,000,000, with the promise of \$145,000,000 more. The negotiation of this loan may disturb the peace of Europe. Until she procured a supply of foreign money, Russia lacked the means of war. With a full purse she can hasten those preparations for war which have been delayed.

A few days ago, at Valparaiso, there was a great celebration of Chili's triumph over Peru. While the special reason for indulging in rejoicings on that subject at the present time is not clearly apparent, there can be no question that this enterprising republic may take just pride in the prowess of her arms. With Peru and Bolivia both against her, she succeeded in inflicting on the former one of the most complete disasters, both by land and sea, recorded in recent warfare. She annihilated the really strong navy of Peru, carried her victorious army into Lima and broke the Peruvian army into fragments, until only a few fugitive guerrillas were left, and exacted a war indemnity, the cession of territory, and the control of the disputed nitrate and guano districts as conditions of peace. From the first she took the aggressive and won victory after victory. Chili has since shown good sense in cultivating peace rather than keeping up the war spirit. She has done so admirably well in the Patagonia dispute with the Argentine Republic, and, with no neighbors whom she fears, ought now to be able to remain at peace for generations.

Should the emperor of Brazil, who is believed to be mortally ill at Milan, Italy, die, the empire will be governed by a woman, and that woman is the Princess Isabel. The princess has been acting as regent in the emperor's absence abroad, but she has not scrupled to take the initiative in very grave matters of state, without referring such matters to the emperor. Last month she dismissed the cabinet which her father had left her, because she was dissatisfied with the slow progress of the work of slave emancipation. Should she come to the throne she was certainly not to be expected to resign without good reason. Her husband, the Comte d'Eu, is a neutral in politics, but the princess only needs an opportunity to make her influence felt throughout the South American continent. She is forty-one years of age, and it has been said of her that she combines the religious enthusiasm of her namesake of Castile with the energy of her ancestors, Maria Theresa, of Austria. She certainly shows her mind with all possible distinctness, and has a way of having her will obeyed which is well understood and rather admired by her subjects.

Other Lands Than Ours.

Notwithstanding the fact that the government has asked for large appropriations for military and naval purposes, the war scare in England has not wholly abated. This is due mainly to the fact that new defects are being discovered almost daily in the condition of the navy and in the defenses, which the money already asked for will go but a small way to remedy. There has been a stupendous amount of extravagance, and an equal degree of inefficiency, in the military and naval establishments of Great Britain, and the disclosures are naturally somewhat startling to a people who have been resting in the confidence of complete security. But the fear of invasion and conquest, which intelligent newspapers have contributed to, seems altogether absurd. The declaration attributed to General Wolsley that a hostile army of 100,000 men landed in England could, it remains to be seen, be repulsed. New South Wales will take in the matter. It is a very intelligent outsider to be wildly and ludicrously extravagant. The

volunteers, militia and yeomanry of the United Kingdom, together with the regular forces and the army reserves which are stationed there, make a total of over 400,000 soldiers in Great Britain and Ireland at all times.

As little as 200,000 of these could be made available for service in England, if a force of 100,000 were sent to the continent, it would be a force to be reckoned with. It is safe to say, could hold at bay 100,000 or 150,000 of the best soldiers ever gathered together. But how could 100,000 of a hostile force be brought to England? If it were a continental country the task would not be difficult, but the fact that many miles of sea would have to be traversed before the objective point could be reached would render the feat both delicate and arduous to the last degree. To collect a sufficient number of ships to transport such an army would be a work of weeks, if not of months. An army of 100,000 men, with its quota of arms, horses and munitions of war, has never yet been transferred by water by any country at one time. But even if it were practicable to move such a big army at short notice, how could it make a landing? England has a stronger navy than any other two nations in the world combined, while its coast line is comparatively short. If the British navy, with all its preponderance in men and improved appliances of war, be not adequate to defend this line against any hostile combination likely to be directed against it, then British manhood and British energy and skill have deteriorated since the days when they were last brought to a test in armed conflict with a formidable foe.

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A Blackmailing Scheme.

A prominent Omaha business man held up for money. A special telegram from Minneapolis in yesterday's Bee gave a very one-sided account of the unpleasant family troubles of Mr. Lorenzo D. H. Hill and a divorce proceeding that is on trial in the courts of that city at the present time. The facts that have brought about the present case are as follows: Mr. Hill was married to a Minneapolis lady in about the year 1882. Some time after their marriage they separated and he applied for a divorce. The divorce was denied. In 1885 he moved to the Iowa city of Des Moines, where he had become a resident of that state he applied for a divorce and the divorce was granted. His former wife and full proceedings in the case, and did not appear against him. The cause of their separation was her ill treatment of his children who were born to him and his first wife who was deceased. Some months after he was granted a divorce he married a lady in Maine and lived with her until she had been engaged in the house furnishing business for some time. In 1885 the Minneapolis Mrs. Hill went to Dakota, accompanied by her two boys and asked the court to reverse the decree of divorce. The court held that the divorce was regular and refused to re-open the case. Some time after Mrs. Hill's husband transferred five lots that he owned in Minneapolis to his present wife for a money consideration. When the Minneapolis Mrs. Hill heard of the transfer of the property last summer she began the divorce suit that is now on trial and also asks for the segregation of the property that is now owned by Mrs. Hill. Mr. Hill is in the Minneapolis courts with attorneys defending the case.

A lady (some complexion) is one of the greatest charms a woman can possess. Pozzori's Complexion powder gives it.

THE RAILROADS.

The Change in Rates on Live Stock—Other Matters of Interest. A number of the southwestern roads, in addition to the lines west of the Missouri river, are protesting against the action of the Western association in determining that all stock shipped should be charged for at actual weight, and claim that the new arrangement was made in the interest of the companies owning and running palace stock cars. Not many cattle cars are crowded into a palace stock car as in an ordinary one, and in consequence the charging of actual weight would crowd out of service common cars, as it would cost virtually less to ship in an improved than in a common car. Cattle shipped in improved cars do not lose as much weight in transportation, and roads using them would receive greater remuneration. The lines west of the Missouri made the rate on live stock alike for all kinds of cars, to offset the advantages derived by roads east and west of the river in using improved. Unless the roads east and west of the Missouri adopt the weight system, the action of the western and northwestern roads amounts to nothing.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

Bold burglar men abound in Fremont. Colfax county has 4,000 school children. Ex-Senator Van Wyck speaks at Schuyler Saturday afternoon.

Sioux county's court house, to be built at Hardisty, will cost \$100,000.

McCook again announces that the B. & M. machine shops have been located there.

There are more buildings in course of erection in Fremont than at any other time since it was founded.

The Nebraska City Press calls for the enforcement of the law which prohibits the sale of tobacco to children under fifteen years of age.

Track laying will be pushed on the Beaver Valley branch of the B. & M. It will be completed by one of St. Francis, about forty miles west of Blakeman.

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Red Willow county republicans are engaged in a factional fight, the Indianola crowd being accused of defeating Mr. Habcock, and the county is expected to go to Chicago from the second district.

Satoria, Buffalo county, wants a boom, a saloon, a milliner, a city dray, a barber shop, a sign painter, a meat market, a wagon-maker and a bank to buy his lot of wheat. Satoria was lucky in securing a name.

The work on the insane asylum at Hastings is progressing in a most satisfactory manner. Mr. O'Connell, the contractor, says that if stone be secured the foundation will soon be completed. Mr. Laws, of the board of public works, pronounces the work so far satisfactory.