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CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and edi-orial matter should be addressed to the Eptros

OF THE BEE BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Ber Puntshing Company, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, | s.s. | county of Douglas, | s.s. | Geo. B. Taschuck, secretary of The Bes Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Indiy Bee for the week ending June 29, 1885, was as follows:
Saturday, June 24, 21,655
Sunday, June 24, 22,650 nday, June 24 Friday, June 29..... Average.....

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in m presence this isth day of June, A. D. 1888, N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

AVERAGE DAILY CIRCULATION 20,057 Total for the Week - - - 140,400

THIS is going to be a "rough and rendy" campaign. It will be rough on the democrats.

"OUR JIM," who represents the Second district in congress, is having a lively tilt with the famous green backer from Iowa.

REV. MR. BURCHARD, of "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" notoriety, thinks of supporting the democratic ticket. Mr. Cleveland is welcome to

THE managers of the Nebraska roads. who created the railroad commission, are repenting of their own work in sack cloth and ashes. They want to abolish the commission, and if that he impossible, they would like to abelish Attorney General Leese.

CONGRESS should see to it that the next tariff bill prohibits the free importation of bankrupt British dukes with matrimonial inclinations. The marriage of his grace the Duke of Marlborough to Mrs. Lily Hammersley, the mil-Honaire New York widow, is a principle of free trade not to be tolerated in this

STATISTICS of the industrial progress in the south for the first six months of the current year make a very gratifying exhibit. The total capital represented in new entarprises and the enlargement of old plants is stated at over eighty-one million dollars-Alabama leading in the amount invested. In a business way the south is certainly making very satisfactory progress.

THE coming Fourth will be memor able for a number of altogether exceptional features, but none more so than the illumination with red fire of half a dozen of the highest peaks of the mountain range in Oregon, provided this adventurous method of observing the day shall prove successful. American patriotism blazoned from the mountain lops will be unique and thrilling.

THE promoters of the Palace of Products have no time to lose if they desire to see the enterprise a success. It is late in the season already and quite apart from the means necessary for assuring success, brains will be necessary for its management. Everybody is not capable of improvising and superrising a grand exposition. It will take a man of broad ideas and some experi-

IT is rather amusing to note the boast of an enterprising contemporary is to the marvelous increase of subscriptions, which are alleged to pouring in upon it from all directions. We are favored with a sworn certificate that the names of so many persons have been added to its list from day to day during the past two months, but it is not stated how many of these new names represent "sample copies." And all reference as to the names of subscribers dropped from the list is discretely omitted.

EVEN the express companies have taught the fever and are vicing with the eastern railroads in cutting western rates regardless of consequence. The American, the United States and the Adams express companies and the trunk tines of railroads at New York, are dashing each other's rates so that a shipper can name his own terms on freight. Although this may be a temporary boon to shippers, it is an injussice to the business community at large. The demoralization of rates has a paralyzing effect which will be felt the moment a restoration of rates takes

THE taxpayers are still waiting for an explanation from some member of the board of education to justify the tearing flown of a \$20,000 school house on Lake street. The building was a brick structure only crected two years ago; there was not a single crack found in it when it was torn down, and there is not a shadow of excuse for its destruction. Suppose the managers of a private corporation should indulge in the caprice of tearing down \$20,000 buildings, what would the stockholders say? Would they not prosecute their managers for misuse of their power, and seek to recover from them the value of the property destroyed?

It Is Not an Issue. The effort of the democratic organs

to make the Chinese question an issue in the campaign will not be largely succossful. The object of the clamor made about the position of Mr. Harrison on this subject while in the senate is to mislead workingmen, but it will fail as understand plain and incontrovertible facts. The most salient of these is that Harrison, in common with some other republican and some democratic senators, opposed certain proposed legislation regarding Chinese immigration on the ground that it was hostile to treaty stipulations and to a then existing statute, and court decisions since have sustained this view. There has not record of Mr. Harrison to show that he was in the remotest degree in sympathy with a policy of unrestricted Chinese immigration. What he desired was that congress should make no new laws in violation of obligations sacredly entered into by the government, and he democratic company. Even the New York Times, which certainly would not go out of its way to say anything favorable to the republican candidate, in reference to this matter frankly says: "Harrison's record on the question of restricting Chinese immigration is not

satisfactory to many, but really it is not discreditable to him. In opposing the restrictive measures Senator Harrison probably acted from a sense of duty. That he wished to encourage the introduction of cheap labor is hardly to be supposed." The California delegation went to Chicago strongly prejudiced against Herrison solely on account of his action in the senate on proposed Chinese legislation. They made a thorough investigation that satisfied them his course had been largely misrepresented and misjudged, and they voted solidly for him. The epublican newspapers of San Francisco are giving the ticket a hearty and unqualified support, and there has been no information of any disaffection among the republicans of the Pacific coast. They are haunted by no apprehension that as president Mr. Harrison would countenance unrestricted Chinese immigration.

But in endeavoring to make this question an issue in the campaign against the republican candidate, the democrats 'point with pride" to the treaty negotiated by the present administration for excluding the Chinese. As an evidence of the wisdom of Cleveland-Bayard diplomacy this is not a triumph in treatymaking that will warrant such boasting. Even the democratic papers of California find serious defects in it, while every Pacific coast representative demanded its amendment by the senate and insists that additional legislation is necessary to make it effective. The San Francisco Call points out several obnoxious provisions in the treaty, under which its prime purpose may easily be defeated, while the Chronicle says of it: "If this treaty is so absolutely perfect, how does it happen that every Pacific coast representative demanded its amendment by the senate and insists that additional legislation is necessary to make it effective? It is all very well for campaign but such boast will deceive no one who | the people. is at all familiar with the question. The fact is that the astute Chinese min ister at Washington was too cunning a diplomatist for Secretary Bayard, and procured such a treaty as he wanted, not such as the Pacific coast demanded.' This same paper declares the treaty a "transparent fraud and a glaring humbug," and as being "all for China and

all against the United States." The Chinese question can not be made an issue in this presidential campaign. but if it could be it is not easy to see in what way the democrats could obtain any advantage from it. Certainly not from the exhibition sure to be made of Cleveland-Bayard diplomacy.

Set Them at Work.

During the month of June, there were 350 arrests made by our police for vagrancy. This is an average of ten vagrants for each day of the month. If one-half of the vagrants arrested were sent up by the police judge, the expense entailed on the taxpayers of this county for boarding these tramps would be \$17.50 per day.

Now it strikes us that the most effective plan to rid the city of tramps and vagrants would be to compel them to earn their board by work upon the roadways. Tramps are not fond of labor even in the summer season. When it becomes generally known that vagrants and tramps are compelled to work on the roads that class of tourists will give Omaha the go-by. Instead of 350 arrests per month, the police will have hard work to run in thirty-

five. There is ample authority to place persons convicted of vagrancy at work on public highways. The commissioners have had the county attorney's opinion on that subject for some time past, and we do not comprehend why they hesitate to carry out the law. The objections which are urged against contract convict labor do not apply to this ease. There is no contractor, and no contract work to be performed.

Many of our roadways are sadly out of repair. There is no money in the county or city treasury for repairing them. No laborer will lose a day's job by the employment of the tramps on repairs of the highways, which would otherwise have to remain torn up and impassable. The industrious workingman who owns a home should not be taxed for boarding shiftless vagabonds who refuse to work for a living.

The Arrogant Sugar Trust.

With a single exception the most arrogant of the combinations for controlling the supply and prices of products is the sugar trust. Since its organization, less than a year ago, it has plundered the consumers of the country to the extent of not less than ton million dollars by raising the prices of refined sugars in the face of the fact that the raw article declined in price. The spirit of this combination was well shown in the course of the investigation prosecuted by the committee of the New | The mixado of Japan is theroughly dis-

York Senate. It proposed to be a law unto itself, and so long as it is permitted to go on in its operations unchallenged and unchecked, it will not only continue its exactions, but become more

arrogant and oppressive. The latest action of this trust in furtherance of its policy of controlling to all such who have the intelligence to the sugar markets of the country is in giving notice that the combination will after July 1, pay no commissions to brokers who deal in any other than trust sugars. The independent refiners, who him. refused to enter the combination, are producing about half the quantity made by the trust, but within a year the combination will have more formidable competition. An extensive refinery is approaching completion in Philadelphia been a single fact produced from the and opposition is developing elsewhere The latest move of the trust is designed to check the growing competition, and if a sufficient number of brokers is found willing to submit to the arrogant policy of the trust undoubtedly its purpose will be for a time effective. It is impossible that it can be perdid not stand alone in this, having good | manently so, but meantime the consumers will pay roundly to the plunder-

ing monopoly. This last proceeding is taken in New York, and the question is whether it does not present a fair case for the attention of the state judicial authorities. Acts that constitute a conspiracy have been pretty clearly defined by the highest court in that state, and if a movement of this kind, clearly injurious to trade and commerce, as well as inimical to the general welfare, is not a conspiracy within the meaning of the law, then there is urgent necessity for legislation that will give a more extended definition to conspiracy. This is not a new phase of trust policy. There is precedent for it. But it should not on this account be given toleration if there is any way under the law for dealing with it.

INJUNCTIONS sued out by Iowa railroads to be served on the state board of railroad commissioners are getting as thick as flies nowadays. It is evident that the railroads of Iowa are going to make a bitter fight to prevent the operation of the new freight tariff. By a scurvy trick the railroads induced the commissioners to change the date of the taking effect of the schedule from June 28 to July 5. After having gained this favor, instead of arranging their local tariff as they had promised, the railroads voked the aid of the courts to kill the measure. The point which the railroads have raised is not likely to win them a permanent victory over the people even if the courts decide in their favor. The railroad managers propose to test the validity of the power conferred upon the commissioners by legislation to fix votes. They claim that the act of making a schedule is a legislative right-exclusively, and that this power cannot be conferred upon the board of commissioners. Whether the courts decide one way or the other, the railroads gain time, and the new schedule cannot be put in force until the injunctions are dissolved. It is therefore plain that the policy of the railroads is to harrass the board and the executive as long as they can. This is but another instance where those monopolies are trying to put themselves purposes to boast of the Chinese treaty, above the law and the expressed will of

> THE stupid rivalry which is at every turn manifesting itself between South Omaha and Omaha is damaging to both localities. When the Knights of Labor of Omaha decided upon a monster demonstration on Independence Day, it would naturally have been expected that all members of the order in both cities would unite in the celebration and seek to make the affair as imposing as possible. But the spirit of petty rivalry enters as a wedge and South Omaha has advertised a programme with brass bands, Knights of Labor and various societies. This attempt will naturally detract from the magnitude of the Omaha celebration. while comparatively the South Omaha affair will be insignificant by reason of the fact that the attractions at Omaha will draw four-fifths of the South Omaha population to the city. At the same time any division between the two cities is to be regretted, because as a matter of fact South Omaha is just as much a part of Omaha as North Omaha, and sooner or later the imaginary corporate line which divides the cities must be wiped out for the welfare of all concerned.

ROYALTY.

The king of Sweden while in London, asumes the title of Count of Haga.

The Dowager Empress Victoria, of Germany, will reside for some months in England with her mother, Queen Victoria.

Queen Marguerita of Italy, is making a collection of pearls with a view to decorating, some day, the wedding dress of her son's

The emperor and empress of Russia will arrive at Copenhagen about the middle of August with their family, and will remain in Denmark for two months.

Kalakaua, King of the Sandwich islands, continues to bite his thumbs at the new Hawaiian constitution. He still believes that a king full can always beat a bobtail legislature.

The king of Holland's heiress, the Princess Wilhelmina, aged seven years, has been betrothed to the twelve-year-old prince of Saxe-Weimar. The marriage will unite Saxe-

Weimar and Holland. The countess of Aberdeen is a warm friend of Ireland. She wears shamrocks in her bonnet in London, and one of her handsomest dresses is a gray Irish poplin embroldered with shamrocks.

Lord Dudley, the wealthy young English noble who has just come into possession of heiritage of some \$2,000,000 per annum, has already developed a strong taste for gambling, and recently lost \$100 000 at racing and \$50,000 at cards.

Queen Victoria has had another disagree ment with her son-in-law, Prince Henry of Battenberg. The royal mother-in-law recently overheard Henry make certain disparaging remarks concerning Scotland and the Scotch. Her majesty was much annoyed. Kaiser William only used two swords and one sabre throughout his whole life. The first was the one used when he was a boy, from 1810 to 1834. Then the czar gave him a sword which he carried until the battle of Sadowa. Upon that day he adopted the infantry sabre which he wore till his death.

gusted with the results of his efforts at reform in the direction of the freedom of the press. The newspapers devote themselves largely topoking fun at the royal family, and the mikado will resume his former role of a

well-meaning despox Mad King Otto is growing worse. He now wanders aimlessly about his big, lonely palace outside the city of Munich. He has abandoned his last distraction, that of peeling potatoes, and has no pleasure left, but spends all his time hidden away in a dark corner, thinking every one wants to hurt

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings.

Scribner is booming as a hay market. The free mail delivery is now in operation

The Grand Army men of Cherry, Brown and Keya Paha counties are holding their second annual reunion at Valentine. In view of the many recent jail escapes the

Valentine papers warn the Cherry county of-ficials that their jail is worthless and contains Lwo murderers. Horse thieves are at work in Holt county and their latest victim is Wilson Hoxle, who mourns for his best team and without any

prospects of being comforted, A fourteen-months-old child of Cyrus Sutton of Fremont drank a quantity of gasoline Saturday, and when a doctor arrived was apparently dead. But a stonach pump was put at work, the child revived and there is a fair prospect for its recovery.

Dakota.

John S. Patten was last week elected nayor of Sturgis. Deadwood was treated to a Chinese fun-

ral on Thursday last, with all the celestial trimmings imaginable. E. M. Ledewick, of Aberdeen, Dak., was appointed by the comptroller of the currency receiver of the inselvent Madison, Dak., na-

tional bank. The prospect is now for large crops in Hyde county. Corn is backward, but with July and August favorable the corn crop will be all right.

A strong canvass of the eastern portion of

Brule county is being made to obtain signa-tures to the petition for a vote on the remova! of the county seat this fall. Pokwana s the town now looking for the honor. William Kesbeth, of McCook county, whose seventy years set lightly on his shoulders, was married last week at Sloux Falls. The blushing bride was Henrietta

Hoffman, a coy maiden who had seen fiftytwo hard winters. A couple of green country boys from the nterior of Minnehaha county went to Sioux Falls last week to make their board between seed time and harvest by filing informations against the saloon men of that city. Up to date they have lodged complaints against three retail dealers and have the papers

Montana The supreme court meets in Helena the 9th

The Helena District Telegraph company has been organized with \$30,000 capital. Missoula is about to be boomed by two

ready to serve on several others.

daily papers now in process of incubation. David Cavanaugh has been found guilty at Missoula of the murder of George Gerber. A crew of men is busily at work timbering Bozeman tunnel, and expects to have it completed in two years.

A young lady at Helena drew \$5,000 on a lucky lottery investment recently, and she is now swamped with offers of marriage. A terrible crime was committed near Butte last week, William Cartright braining his wife with an ax. Whisky was the cause.

Burglaries are becoming so numerous in Helena that the governor has offered a reward of \$500 for each burglar caught and

The United States marshal at Helena has seized 75,000 railroad ties belonging to Enoch Hudson, on the grounds that they were cut on government hand. Last month Mrs. Barrier, of Boulder, was married to Frank Ratelle and now another husband has appeared on the scene and had

er arrested for bigamy. While stretching a ferry cable at Wickes-ville, ten miles from Horse Plains, tast week, Horace Foyce and a Mr. Williams were drowned by their skiff capsizing. John Rogers, of Butte, stole a hair bridle

the other day and was bound over for trial under \$1,000 bonds. John considers himself lucky that the bridle was not on the horse when he took it.

north to the British line in search of big placer diggings reported there, returned home without a color, having been driven out of the alleged gold country by Indians.

'SHOEMAKER'S WAX."

Another "End" Drawn Through It By

Mr. Greene and Others.

A BEE reporter was assigned to interview Mr. Charles Greene regarding the "shocmaker's wax" epsiode at Chicago during the republican convention. The latter was met, after some difficulty, and in response to a question as to what was his version of the story, said that so far as the incident was concerned, it occurred substantially as has already been stated. But it was an incident of such trifling a character that he could not understand why it should be made a matter of public interest. He knew nothing further whatever of the matter except what he had seen in the newspapers, and cared nothing whatever about it. He was, however, delighted to know that it was one of Mrs. Thurston's jokes and prompted purely by a spirit of playfulness. As such, cepted it, but he would like to know whether the interview published in the Herald of Saturday last was also a joke and prompted by the same playful spirit. He said he had always regarded Mr. and Mrs. Thurston as delightful humorists and sup

posed he would have to accept the episode and the interview as their latest contribution to the comic literature of the day, Mr. Greene turned on his heel, smiled and walked away as if the episode in no way annoyed Mr. Greene having refused to talk upon the points referred to in the Thurston interview, the reporter found in one of the leading republicans of the city, who attended the con-

vention, a ready spokesman. He was indig-nant over Thurston's slurs, and said: "So far as the charge of Charley Greene bobbing up and down is concerned, is absolutely untrue and unjust. He addressed the chair only seven or eight times during the convention, and then always decently and in rder, and was generally recognized by the chair and listened to by the convention. I remember particulary that in the fight over the temperance resolution Mr. Greene the attention of the chair and he entire convention at a time when it seemed as if pandemonium had broken loose

and was listened to while he made his point, which was cheered to the echo. "So far as the Freemont introductory speech is concerned, it was a little too long under the circumstances, the audience being, of course, impatient to see Fremont and not particularly wanting to hear an unknown party make a speech. 1 talked with Mr. Greene about it afterwards and he laughed and said be expected to be called down when he went He was only surprised that they al-

lowed him to talk as long as they did.

"As to Mr. Greene's being elected chairman of the delegation at Mr. Thurston's request, I am sure that the feeling of the delegates for Mr. Greene was quite as cordial as it was for Thurston, and that after Thurston's election as temporary chairman Mr. Greene would have been the chairman had he desired it, whether Mr. Thurston ad-mitted it or not. This would have been so on the principle of justice in the distribution of honors.

of honors.

"I am very much surprised at Thurston's interview. When he came home, he publicly made a speech, in which he stated that Charley Greene first conceived the idea of getting a chairmanship for Nebraska, and acknowledge his obligations for Greene's support in that behalf. In the interview, he states he has always had a warm personal feeling of friendship for Mr. Greene, yet, notwithstanding these obligations and feelings he deliberately and in the most cold blooded manner proceeds to attempt to belit tie and humiliate Mr. Greene. If all Thurston says were absolutely true, and a portion of it is false and unjust, Mr. Thurston is the last man who, under the circumstances, should give currency to Mr. Greene's alleged shortcomings or mistakes through the col-umns of the press.
"From expressions which have come to me

from republicans who were with me in Chieago and know much about the antoying episode, I am satisfied that the Thurstons are making a mistake in trying to humble and disgrace. Mr. Greene. We all know Charley, and know that he is about as well Judge Dundy announced yesterday morning that there would be no more cases called for

known as Thurston in the state, and v he does not seek every opportunity to "de-liver platitudes in a loud tone of voice," he is generally on hand and in the front rank

when the battle begins. MOUNT ON SIMERAL.

The County Commissioner Attacks the County Attorney's Work.

According to an article which appeared in Suuday morning's Republican, County Commissioner Mount delivered himself of a very billious discourse Saturday on the manner in which Mr. Simeral looks after the county's business. According to the article Mr. Mount claims that Mr. Simoral does not look after the business of the county as he should but wastes his time in preparing and submitting to the commissioners numerous reports that are not required of him and that

reports that are not required of him and that they do not care to receive. The failure of duty he charges Mr. Simeral with is not collecting the back payments on the sale of the lots of the poor farm.

The facts in the case are that the semi-annual report submitted to the commissioners Saturday afternoon called the attention of the commissioners to a fact that, it seems, comes a little close to Mr. Mount himself, and for that reason he would rather the regard had rever been submitted. The county port had never been submitted. The county attorney quoted the statutes to the commissioners on the subject of letting the convicts in the jail out to do convict contract work and thus earn their own board. The suggestion was well taken by all of the commissioners, except Mr. Mount, and Mr. Simeral was instructed to prepare a resolution to let the convicts out to the city to do work, or take them to the bottoms to break stone for the county roads. It was this part of the report that touched Mr. Mount. He has always taken a very friendly interest in the main-taining of Sheriff Coburn's boarding house. The cost to the county of boarding the criminals for the month of December was almost \$1,800. Mr. Simeral wants a save the county this monthly board bill. When the effort was made to have the price of boarding criminals reduced from 75 and 50 cents per day to 35 and 25 cents. Mr. Mount recorded his name as being opposed to the re-duction. Now that Mr. Mount sees that the all boarding house is hable to be closed enirely, he gives vent to his feelings against he county attorney for his failure to do his egal duty. Any one who has attended court during this term knows very well that Mr. Simeral has been so occupied with criminal business that he had no time to prepare papers in the beginning of suits against the men who are dilinquent in the filling of their contracts in the poor farm purchases.

Mr. Simeral stated to a BEE reporter yesterday when asked about Mr. Mount's com-plaint that he had acted in the collecting of the money from the poor farm sale as any man would have done in his own private business. "The men who are back in their payments," he said, "are almost all good responsible men and have each and every one promised to pay the notes and have simply asked for a little time. The county is receiving 7 per cent on all the paper and it is perfectly good. I don't desire to inflict any reports on the commissioners that they don't want to hear and receive. The commissioners are all glad to receive such suggestions as I made to them in my law does not require me to prepare a report at all but I feel it as a part of my duty to do so. It adds a great deal of work to my regular work to do so but I feel that I am paid for it int the way the majority commissioners receive my reports and act upon my suggestions."

PALACE OF PRODUCTS.

Nebraska Attraction. The stockholders of the Palace of Products company had held a meeting at the board of trade yesterday afternoon. The soliciting committee reported about \$4,000 subscribed, but several books were not in. The meeting was given up to an informal discussion of plans and means, but without taking definite action in any respect. The project is embryonic as yet, and the preliminaries will require numerous meetings and much consulta tion in order that the many ideas may be crystalized into feasibility.

Looking For a Site For the Great

One of the first considerations is that of a location for the coming palace. Thus far vo sites have been canvassed. the corner of Farnam and Twentieth streets and the other is the exposition building. After the meeting adjourned the committee visited the latter to examine its adaptability for the amine its adaptability for the purpose intended. The more they discussed it the more were they convinced that this is the place looked for. The project now is to use not only the whole of the exposition, but also Capitol avenue between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. The asphaltum pavement does away with the necessity of constructing the floor, and the piece of the street upon which the boomers have designs is eighty feet between the curbstones, 120 feet in full width, and 24 feet long. The idea is to leave the space between the exposition building and the north curbing open and connect the two structures with bridges. It is be lieved that the city will grant the use of the street, and no doubt is entertained that the property owners and business men of the lo-

cality will co-operate heartily.

The rather vague plan contemplates the use of both the exposition hall and the Grand opera house. Manager Crawford has been wired for a list of his engagements, and the Palace company may take the house for the unengaged nights, with a view of running a nightly theater or other entertain-ment. The possibilities opened up by the use of the Grand as an adjunct of the Pro-duce exhibition are altogether to extensive to be grasped all at once, but it can readily be seen that it may be made a strong draw

ing card. The stockholders will hold another meet ing at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon at the board of trade. Officers will then be elected and various committees appointed. The soiciting committee will continue its work in the meantime.

The Real Arab as Seen in America.

A writer in Drake's Magazine says:

Anywhere in New York city, or so far as that goes, in the broad United States, you are liable to encounter a slender man of medium height, with a long, straight or hooked nose, blue-black hair, dark brown eyes, half mild and half ferocious and a swarthy complexion. He wears baggy, very baggy trousers, or some leg garment, for English has no name, and in every case is the proud wearer of a red fez. known as "one of the Arabs." ries a valise or a sack which, when opened, displays a large assortment of ottar of rose put up in crystal vials, crosses, rosaries and reliquaries carved in clumsy style, sometimes tawdry jewelry and relies from the Holy Land sometimes vials of ottar of rose costing 18c, that he offers for \$5 to each and all he meets. Once a month he meets with someone who is so fascinated by the red fez as to buy a fragment of the true cross for \$10, \$15, \$20, or even more. But objects from the Mount of Olives. These cost but a trifle and always command from 200 to 2,000 per cent profit. Sometimes he makes his wares in leisure hours, but has of late years found it cheaper to hire a dilapidated artist or a rum-ruined wood carver. His mode of life is exactly that of the

hog. Though he buys, carries and sells, never uses soap. He has a singular dislike for removing his clothes at night and prefers a rug, rags and straw to a bed. An able bodied healthy man can live ten hours in a Polak work room, and one in an Italian dive before he gets a headache or an attuck of nausea. an "Arab" apartment this period drops to ten minutes. But he is devout. Each morning and night he kneels upon his praying reg facing Mecca, and prays to Aliah for help, and the next minute is committing wholesome perjury over a fragmeet of the true cross.

BENCH AND BAR. HARRISON & MORTON Yesterday's Proceedings in the United

States Court.

District Court.

the court building yesterday forenoon were in

WOLLD NOT RECOGNIZE THE ORDER,
Judge Doane yesterday refused to
recognize an order from Judge Dundy to re-

recognize an order from Judge Dundy to re-move the case of Evans against the Anglo-American Provision company to the United States court. The ruling on the order was the only feature of interest in the courts. The grounds upon which the order was not recognized were that the ap-plication for the order was not made until after the trial of the orac had been beginned.

after the trial of the case had been begun in the district court. The case was assigned a place on the trial the first of last week. It

place on the trial the first of list week. It was reached Friday morning about 11 o'clock and a jury was called and examined and passed for cause. It was then near neon and, owing to the absence of one of the attorneys for the defendants, the case was continued until after dinner before any of the privilege challenges were made or the jury aware. At the paging of court in the

jury sworn. At the opening of court in the afternoon the attorneys for the defendants presented the order from Judge Dundy to

have the case removed to the federal court on account of local projudice. The court

took the matter under advisement until yes

terday and made the above ruling on the order. A motion was made yesterday for

a continuance in the case, but was over-

The case involves \$5,000, on a claim for that amount. The plaintiff was employed as a bookkeeper for the Anglo company, and claims that he was employed for several years, and was discharged after being with the company only a short time. The company claim that he was employed from month to month and that it was their neighbors to diagnose with his serve.

was their privilege to dispense with his serv-ices whenever they desired.

JURY CASES CONCLUDED.

The cases that are now on trial before Judges Groff and Deane are the last jury cases that will be taken up this term. The

juries that are now occupied will be dis-charged as soon as the cases are over.

The case of John I. Reddick against C. W. and Mary R. Mount, for the foreclosure of a mortgage, was on trial before Judge Wakeley. Plaintiff endorsed for defendant

in one of the banks of the city for any

proceedings are to cover the remainder of

Sanguin was handing him a long joist, but

the blow knocked him off, causing him to

fall a distance of about thirty-seven feet, breaking his thigh bone and dislocating it,

also breaking his left arm, and injuring his

right. Hayne affirms that he is crippled for life and is compelled to use crutches. He

DESERTED BY HIS WIFE.

Joseph Humpel asks for a divorce from his

wife Carrie. They were married August 19, 1876, and the wife abandoned her husband

June 29, 1886. The plaintiff also prays to be

given the custody of his two sons, who are now with him. A little daughter is living

A TENACIOUS TENANT.

The case of Gustave Sesemann against

Richard O'Mally has come up from the justice court on the plea of the defendant. The case is a suit to eject a tenant.

AN UNPAID NOTE.

Frances D. Cooper has brought suit for judgment against John Liscoe on a note for gegon given December 6, 1886, and payable April 1, 1887. One of the conditions of the

note was a discount of \$50 for prompt pay-

ABSENT.

Judge Hopewell is attending the Crote Chautauqua, but is expected to be in court

County Court.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

Judge Shields entered a judgment for

sum of \$175, against Barnes. The case as against the New York Storage company, one

San Antonio's Invitation.

Secretary Nattinger of the board of trade vesterday afternoon received the following

"Dr." Reeves, the Quack.

The notorious and shameless quack and ex-hostler known here as "Dr." Reeves, who

for a while lived fatoff the credulous victims

he deced by the same in Omaha, is again heard from, and as is evident from the fol-lowing communication, he is still practicing his base frauds on the afflicted of other

BLAIR, Neb., July 2.—The location of the notorious Dr. Powell Reeves, late of Omaha, has been ascertained to a certainty by recent

letters written by the dector under the name of "The Portland Medical Dispensary," of Portland, Ore, to a Mr. Harris, of this city, whom the dector was attempting to cure by his "wonderful" treatment. Prof. Harris had given the doctor his notes conditioned

stances to address him as Dr. Reeves.

be called this morning at 9 o'clock.

has done no work since the accident.

with the mother.

Thursday.

The case involves \$5,000, on a claim for

The majority of the lawyers who were in

until the 25th of July.

hearing in the United States court for thes The Candidates of the Republican Party. term, and that court would stand adjourned

Also Cleveland and Thurman, the Demothe court building yesterday foreneon were in Clerk Moores' office during the first hour of the court session. It was each there, and there was but little business being transacted in the court rooms to require their attention. It was suggested that the scene resembled a strike, but as lawyers are a class who never have to strike for higher wages, but keep all the proceeds of a case until their fee is settled, the clerk had but little fears that he would need the pelice to quell any riot that might break out.

Judgo Groff was occupied in writing out his instructions to the jury in the case of Broderick against the Union Pacific Railway company, which was tried Saturday, and argued yesterday morning. In the afternoon the jury brought in a verdict of \$1,995 damages for Brederick.

WOULD NOT ERCORNIZE THE ORDER. eratic Candates -- A Short Non-Partisan Sketch of the Four Candidates -An Omaha Man a Candidate.

Now that the convention of both great politi didates, the political pot will be boning until next November. Nearly fifty years ago the granofalher of the present republican candidate was elected president and held office one mouth, dying in office at the end of that time. The present Mr. Harrison is a man well known to the people of the United States, being what is termed a self made man born in the humble walks of life he has, by his unniring energy and unappronchable integrity, risen to the top of the ladder of farae. The candidate for vice president on the republican ficket is also a well known man, having been in public life for a long time. Of the candidates of the democratic party Mr. Cleveland has been president for hearly four years and it is unnecessary to say anything of him as he is well known, as is also Mr. Thurman, who has been in public life for a long time, having been a United States sonator for one term, and lield numerous offices. There is yet another candidated manerous offices. There is yet another candidated manerous offices. held numerous offices. There is yet another candidate of whom we wish to speak, one who is not nearly so well known as the four mentioned above, but who passed through his term as a candidate and is now a happy man. The gent leman in question is



CHARLES CARLLSON SIL FARNAM STREET, stone mason in the employ of Judge Raskell ir. Carlson has been a resident of Omaha for bout one year, and prior to that time was a re-ident of Iowa, and for about six months past adquite an experence which we will give in

amount not exceeding \$3,000. That amount of money was obtained on the endorsement and a mertgage given for it. Mount paid \$1,30s.34 of the money and the foreclosure his own way.

Last fall I caught a severe cold, which bothered me a great deal, causing me to cough continually, until at last I commenced to raise large quantities of blood at every conging spell. I felt tired, drowsy, and depressed in splits; soon my breathing became short and my chest the money borrowed.

A SUIT FOR LUMBER.

The Star Union Lumber company began a suit against A. M. Finney, William G. Albright, B. F. Coy, The Dwelling House Insurance company and the New Hampshire Insurance company for \$1,192.50, claumed for the lumber used in the crection of ten cottages in Albright's Choice, four of which were destroyed before they were completed. Plaintiff claims in his petition that the policies were written naming them as one of the beneficiaries.

The case of Thomas Price against the Kearney Canal and Water Supply company was taken up by Judge Groff. The plaintiff sues for \$55,000 for breach of contract in the construction of the Kearny canal.

Divorces.

In the Larsen-Larsen divorce suit, brought by the wife on the grounds of drunks enness and non-support, Judge Wakeley granted the degree prayed for.

Pon Perissonal Insular.

John Hayne has begun suit against Henry Sanguin and Guy Mattison, builders and contractors, for \$5,000 damages. The plaintiff was employed by the defendants as a carpenter in the crection of the Odd Fellows' hall, on Saunders street. He asserts that while at work on November 10, 1887, Sanguin was handing him a long joist, but let it slip and strike the plaintiff in the stomproceedings are to cover the remainder of the money borrowed.

A SULT FOR LUMBER.

The Star Union Lumber company began a suit against A. M. Finney, William G. Albright, B. F. Coy, The Dwelling House Insurance company and the New Hampshire Insurance company for \$1,102.50, clanned for the lumber used in the erection of ten cottages in Albright's Choice, four of which were destroyed before they were completed. Plaintiff claims in his petition that the polfully and rapidly.

The fifth candidate mentioned above is Mr. Carlson, who has been a candidate for health and has been very successful in his candidacy. Mr. Carlson, whose portrait graces the column above, resides at No. 811 Farnam street, and is willing to corroborate this statement to any one doubting it, who will address or call on him there. let it slip and strike the plaintiff in the stomach. Hayne was kneeling on the wall and

TWENTY-ONE QUESTIONS.

Few Symptoms of Disease That May Prove Serious to You. Do you have frequent fits of mental depres-

Do you experience ringing or buzzing nobes Do you experience in your ears?

Do you feel as though you must sufficiate when lying down?

Are you troubled with a haef '2g cough and general debility?

Are your eyes generally weak and watery and frequently initianed?

Are your eyes generally weak and watery and frequently minamed?

Does your voice have a husk, thick sound a a mesal sort of twang?

Is your breath frequently offensive from so maccountable cause?

Have you a dull, oppressive headache, generally located over the syes?

Do you have to hawk and cough frequently is the effect to clear your throat?

Are you losing your sense of swell and is you sense of taste becoming dulled?

Joes your nose always feel stopped up, forcing you to breathe through your mouth?

Do you frequently feel dizzy, particularly when stooping to pick anything off the floor?

Does every little draft of air and every slight change of temperature give you a cold?

Are you annoyed by a constant desire to hawk and spit out an endless quantity of pnlegm?

Do you rise from bed as tired and weak as you were the night before and feel as though you watted to lie there forever?

Is your throat filled with phlegm in the morning, which can only be discharged after violent coughing and hawking and spitting?

Do you occasionally wake from a troubled sleep with a start and feel as if you had just escaped a horrible death by choking?

Have you lost all interest in your calling or business or former pleasures, all ambition gone, and do you feel indifferent whether to morrow finds you alive or dead?

Are you troubled with a discharge from the head into the throat, sometimes watery and excessive, sometimes mucus, thick, sticking to whatever it touches, sometimes watery and excessive, sometimes mucus, thick, sticking to whatever it touches, sometimes watery and excessive, sometimes mucus, thick, sticking to head into the throat, sometimes watery and excessive, sometimes mucus, thick, sticking to whatever it touches, sometimes watery and excessive, sometimes mucus, thick, sticking to head into the throat, sometimes watery and excessive, sometimes nucus, thick, sticking to head into the throat, sometimes watery and excessive one affected with the paring turned. In the most approved manner, and by using the head in th \$151.67, in the case of Cunningham against Harris. Judgment was also confessed in the case of Hall against Barnes, et al., in the of the defendants, was continued. In the case of Welshans, et al., vs. Coots et al., the suit was dismissed as to the Union Pacific, and a judgment for \$136.27 was entered against the other defendants by default. CALL OF THE DOCKET,
The docket for the July term of court will telegram:

San Antonio, Tex., July 2, 1888.—San Antonio wishes you to appoint delegates to the Drop Water convention, which will be held at Pt. Worth July 10th. We also bid your delegates a cerdial invitation to be in San Antonio on the morning of July 6 to San Antonio on the morning of July 6 to participate in an occursion to Arkansas Pass with the delegates from other points. Please wire your pleasure.

Secretary Board of Trade.
The short notice in which the invitation is given will undoubtedly preclude an acceptance. Some time ago a proposition was received by Secretary Nattinger to hold the convention in Denver, and he gave assurances that Omaha would be represented at the meeting in that city. The above telegram is the first notice he has had of the date of the convention or of the change in place.

DOCTOR J. CRESAP McCOY Late of Bellevne Hospital New York

HAS OFFICES No. 310 and 311 Ramge Building,

NO. SIO RING SII FRAIRING DARKHING.
Corner Fifteenth and Harney sts., Omala, Neb., where all curable care irretreated with snocess.

Medical diseases treated skillfully. Consumption, Bright's disease. Dystepsia, theumatism, and all NERVOL'S DISEASES. All diseases peculiar to the sexes a specialty. CATARRH CURED.

40NSULTATION at office or by mail, \$1.
Office hours—9 to H a. m., 240 4 p. m., 740 8 p., special processing to the sexes.

OASCLITATION at office or by main, st., Office hearts—9 to H a. m., 25c 4 p. m., 7 to 5 p. m., sunday office hours from 9 a. m., to 1 p. m. Cornsecondern a receives prompt attention. Many deceases at treated successfully by Dr. Mctoy through the mails, and B is thus prisible for those manter to make a former to obtain States are H. Hospital. The ATMENT AT THEIR HOMES. letters answered unless accompanied by 40

given the doctor his notes conditioned n his cure, and the doctor was trying y hard by his persuasive arts to induce professor to pay them and wait for the cafterward. One of the letters requested in stances, all risks should be addressed to Dr. J. Crossp. All risks should be addressed to Dr. J. Crossp. Modey, Rooms blv and 311, Itange building. Omaha. Neb. Prof. Harris to address his letters to the above institution, and under no circum