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## CORRESPONDENCE.

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# THE DAILY BEE.

Ewern Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, [s.s. Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Ree Pub-Hebing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Ree for the week

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Inforth of July, 1887, was 14,003 copies; for August, 1887, 14,161 copies; for September, 1887, 14,569 copies; for OctoLer, 1887, 14,353 copies; for November, 1887, 15,259 copies; for December, 1987, 15,041 copies; for Jamsy, 1888, 15,266 cop-les; for February, 1888, 18,092 copies; for March, 1888, 19,659 copies; for April, 1888, 18,744 copies, for May, 1888, 18,181 copies; for Juns, 1888, 19,243 comies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Bworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 30th day of June, A. D. 1888, N. P. FEIL Notary Public,

Who is the White pasha? From the way the people are falling into the republican ranks, it must be Harrison.

MR MILLS succeeded in getting free wool through the House, but there will be a harder tussle when the senators get to pulling the kinks out of his bill.

No wonder Mr. Cleveland never gets sick from handshaking. No delegation ever comes to congratulate him on his renomination, except office seekers.

THE red bandanna will serve its purpose admirably to hang out of the front door when the sheriff comes along this fall to forcelose on the democratic party, Cleveland and all.

THERE are altogether too many rumors afloat respecting million dollar hotels and union depot projects. Some of them should take root immediately instead of bursting like bubbles.

EX-PRESIDENT HAVES was recently in Boston, and an attempt to interview him on politics proved a failure. He, however, told a newspaper man that since he left Washington he had made it a cast-iron rule not to be quoted by the papers.

WHEN the duel between Floquet and Boulanger took place at Count Dillon's estate near Paris. M. Grogon, one of the prefects of police, was outside the

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Rally for Your Rights. The snap judgment by which this state was captured for John M. Thurston and the callroad delogation to Chicago is liable to be repeated with regard to the nominations of state officers and members of the legislature unless honest and unyoked republicans come to the rescue. The crisis is upon us. Not a day should be lost. The issue to be fought out in the next state convention on the 23d of August will vitally affect every taxpayer in this state. Nobraska, to-day, is, with one single exception, the worst tax-ridden state in the union. While the state of North Carolina, with a debt of twelve millions, only levies a state tax of thirty-five cents on the hundred dollars, Nebraska, with practically no state debt, levies a tax of eighty-one cents on every hundred dollars. The state tax of Iowa, Kansas

and Missouri is only twenty-five cents on the hundred doltars, and in Illinois the revenue from the Illinois Central railroad land grant pays the entire state expenses.

Nebraska must have relief from this burdensome tax. She must have radical tax reform and a general cutting down of appropriations by reckless legislatures. She must have equal taxation for all classes of property, for railroads as well as farms. Republican farmers and honest republicans generally cannot afford to allow the caucuses and conventions to go by defauit. They must see to it that these conventions shall not be packed with corporate hirelings. They must take an active hand in the impending local contests and soud only tried and true men to represent them. This is a national campaign year, and every man who intends to support Harrison and Morton has a right to vote at caucuses and primaries, no matter what course he has pursued heretofore politically. This is the hour and this is the time for every true anti-monopoly republican to exert his influence in behalf of good government. It

is a waste of energy and worse than folly to growl and grumble at the sad condition of the republican party under the control of railroads. The way to wrest that control from their hands is for the republican masses to rally shoulder to shoulder in caucuses, primary elections and conventions, and they will rout them, horse, foot and dragoons.

# The Sinews of War.

The democratic managers have already opened an assessment bureau and every officeholder may as well fork over. I is announced that Illinoisans holding positions in the departments at Washeral Leese for renomination. Mr. ington will be required to contribute Leese, of all public men in this state, is the sum of eight hundred dollars monthmost offensive to the monopoly maly, which for the campaign will amount chine. He has dared to stand up to the generous sum of four thousand against corporate cormorants without dollars. Doubtless the rate of assessfliaching and has used all the authority ment is the same on the officeholders vested in him to compel the railcoadfrom all the states. So that is a reasonto respect the rights of the people. He able computation that the democracy has successfully grappled with the will derive from this source a fund ablest railroad lawyers in the state and of at least one hundred thousand federal courts, and has triumphantly dollars. From the army of federal been sustained by the judioffice-holders outside of Washington an ciary in every instance. equal amount, and possibly more, will be obtained.

republicans who desire to emancipate the state from the misrule Herein is one very important advanof the railroad magnates allow General tage enjoyed by the democratic man-Leese to be defeated? The only plea agers. No officeholder can be comagainst him is that he has had two pelled to contribute, and a refusal to do so should not work to his official detriment. But it will not be necessary to urge any of them to contribute. On the contrary all of them will doubtless be most willing to do so, and some of them very likely will be found ready to give more than their share, by way of strengthening their positions. It may be depended upon that there will be no refusals to put up, for every man will understand that notwithstanding the protection of the law he will be sure to jeopardize his official head if his contribution fails. This of course is not the only dependence of the democratic managers for the sinews of war. The chairman of the national committee can himself afford to contribute a quarter of a million, while there are other wealthy men who will endeavor to place the party under obligations to them by subscribing liberally to the campaign fund. Obviously, therefore, the democracy will not suffer for the money necessary to the expenses, ordinary and extra ordinary, of the campaign. The republican fund must be derived wholly from private liberality. There is reason to expect that this will be sufficently generous to meetevery requirement. The candidate for vice president is a free-handed man who can be relied apon to contribute largely, and his doing so will be entirely legitimate. A score of other men more or less prominent in the councils of the party could be named who doubtless will not be niggardly of their ample resources. It is very likely, also, that many of the wealthy manufacturers will in a financial way manifest their interest in the republican cause. So that there is no reason to doubt that the republican party will have all the money it shall require to carry on its side of the campaign. It is impossible to get anywhere near an accurate computation of the amount of money that will be expended in the presidential and congressional elections of this year, but it will reach several million dollars. At all events it will be a great deal more than ought to be expended, though perhaps the proper way of immigrants, and there are the best of to regard it is as a partial compensation reasons for discouraging their coming for the ill effect on business of a presihere. dential contest.

element in New York. It is fully un- doubtful state, and that Mr. Cleveland's derstood that he can determine whether | famous circular evidently operates only against white officeholders permissionsly or not Hill shall be the candidate, and netivo for the democratic party in the if he permits the democracy of the Emsoild outh. pire state to renominate the governor. he cannot escape a measure of responsi-ELIJAH SMITH, president of the bility. The independents have two

Oregon Railway and Navigation comstrong reasons for opposing Hill, one pany and director of a half dozen important western railways, has just been through the west. His views as to the condition of crops are most encouraging. He says:

the least of which is the fact that Hill I never saw the country looking finer in all my trips, and I cannot emphasize too much rant demagogue, and the organs of the the excellent condition of the wheat and corn crops everywhere I went. People in New York democracy that if it renom-Nebraska told me the crops there were the inates Hill they will fight him. In the finest they have seen for twenty-years Along the Union Pacific from Cheyenne east and all the way home corn was in magnificent shape. Producers, farmers and haps the most reputable, which does not merchants generally are very hopeful and want Hill and will work strenuously to happy. I can simply say this as to the prosdefeat his renomination. It is a small pects for the railroads. They have the tonminority, however, and left to itself nage ahead of them now, and it is simply a question whether they will fix up their rate situation now appears the democracy of troubles to get the full benefit of the busi-New York City and Brooklyn desires 0658.

If the managers of the Nebraska railroads will heed his advice and fix up their rate troubles equitably to the people as well as to themselves. there is no reason why prosperity will not shine on everybody who touches Nebraska soil.

WHILE we are laughing over the Floquet-Boulanger duel, there a possi bility that an appeal to the code may come out of the Butler-Blair affair. The thrusts of Senator Blair in reply to the attack of the senator from South Carolina, made in the senate a few days ago, would have certainly led to a meeting had the spat occurred before the war. Since that time, however, southera blood has cooled in its ardor of calling out a brother congressman or senator on account of a real or fancied nsult.

# His Menagerie Complete.

Chicago Tribune. Mr. Cleveland has received a present of two foxes from a friend in Missouri. The presidential museum and menagerie, there fore, now consists of Dan Lamont, the left hind foot of a graveyard rabbit killed in the poll the full strength of his party, dark of the moon, one fat man, and two native Missourians.

## Suits the Action to the Word.

Minneapolis Tribune, "Daniel," said the president as he started from the white house, "Daniel, I am going to make a speech. Which do 1 use to-day, 'consecration' or 'sacred obligations !' " "Ah, sire, that depends on thy dress, "Si cred obligations' uscompanies thy pepper and salt suit, while consecration goes with thy rusty Prince Albert, every trip."

## No Reason Why This Should Be. Philadelphia Record,

It is one of the curses of municipal govern nent in this country that the important and expensive public improvements required by densely populated communities should be turned over by tacit consent to rings and gangs of needy sponsmen and corrupt eentractors. Although swindling and rescality have come to be accepted by the public as almost inseparable from big jobs for cities, there is no reason why this should be so. If other countries, and in the larger concerns of state and national government, it has been found possible to secure men with clean hands to conduct important public enterprises, and our cities might be similarly well served.

They May Fail. Confesssion by an accomplice is but a shade better than no evidence at all when the character of an honest man is at stake The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy officials appear to have gone rather awkwardly about the task of plackening in advance the repu tations of the brotherhood officials whose arrest they have caused, since nothing against them has been made public except re ports of confessions, first by clerks of the accused persons, then by alleged accomplices. In the meantime the wonderful literary bureau of the railroad company, which seems to have a pretty firm grip upon the news channels in Chicago, has been getting in some very good work against the prisoner in the newspaper press everywhere. It may be fairly considered, however, that in under taking to show that the members of the Engineers' and Firemen's Brotherhoods are a lot of unhung scoundrels the railroad officials have undertaken a task beyond their capacity, notwithstanding the marvelous industry and lecundity of their famous literary

por indifferent to the influence of that may be well to add that Iudiana is a against the Chinese treaty, never did advo- phia and Baltimore runs at the rate cate the admission of the Chinese, but did in fact advocate their total exclusion. He did insist, however, that this exclusion should be that of the Chicago limited on the New York Central & Hudson River road, accomplished under and not by violating treaty stipulations. He did, therefore, op-pose a senate bill which aimed at the exclusion of the Chinese, not because it so aimed, but because as a sound constitutional lawyer he opposed such a violation of the high re spect due to treaties, and an abrogation of treaty obligations which, were they with a treaty obligations which, were they with a nation of equal power, would amount to a declaration of war. In short, Mr Harrison did at that time just what the democratic house did in the last session of congress when it refused to pass any further exclusion acts because of the deliberations pending upon Cleveland's new treaty.

# STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Red Cloud republicans have organized ousing flampeau club.

Work on the B. & M. west of Alliance has een abandoned for this year. The hog buyers for the famers' union, at

Oakiand, paid out \$1,040 for hogs in one day ast week Four large gangs of Northwestern graders

are at work at Superior getting the road bed eady for the iron. The Beatrice board of education has

awarded contracts for building two new school houses, to cost \$20,995.

The Hemingford people have quit talking railroad and the proposed depot grounds have been converted into base ball uses.

The White river went on a tear last week and did considerable damage in Dawe county, several bridges being washed away Pierce county people are loudly howling for a jail, the escape of a prisoner havin demonstrated the need of such an institu tion.

Hastings people consume on an average 300,000 gallons of water a day, not to mention the numerous other thirst quenchers which are liberally used.

A Beatrice man who has been sufferin with a tape worm twenty-three years had the troublesome reptile removed Monday. It was seventy feet long.

Miscreants attempted to wrock the morn ing passenger train from Hastings Tuesday by placing a tie on the track near Amboy out the obstruction was discovered in tim to prevent an accident.

The Smith family came very near losing one of its members at Greely Center last week. Mrs. J. S. Smith picked up a gun which she was positive 'wasn't loaded,' and pointed it at her husband. The result was a demolished picture which was hanging on the wall, and some very scared but thank-ful Smiths. which she was positive "wasn't loaded," and

Several reports have reached the truthful editor of the Crawford Crescent the past week of men and children gotting lost in the corn fields. One man living northeast o Crawford went into his field Monday mor ing to hoe out some of the weeds and by noor the corn had grown so high that he was up able to find his way out until after midnight A cowboy primed to the muzzle with tan-A cowboy primed to the music with the glefoot tried to show the people of Scribner how to run the town. But the town didn't propose to be run by any wild-eyed buil puncher, and when he sailed down the main street on his broncho charger and whoeped and flourished revolvers and bowie knives. the mild mannered town marshal gent stopped him and landed him in the calaboos without a struggle.

Special Agent Crump appeared for the United States, and C. W. Davis, of McCook, for the present claimants. The proceedings A brilliant idea struck John Bauer, of in the present instance were brought on b Alcove one day recently, that nearly cost him his life. He had a powder keg which he interior department, ruling that they migh wished cleaned out, and he applied a lighted be heard to show that there was no fraud natch to the same, having previously taken the part of the entrymen. the precaution to put a little powder in the that the cases were dismissed, the cattl company's representatives appearing tw days after that fixed for the hearing, whe g. John was picked up several rods from scene of the explosion, and is now in bed wondering what became of the keg. they canned to have mistaken the date of trial. Let every true American resolve that this accursed "spy" sys tem, which breaks up and dissipates the hard carnings of "poor but honest" cattle

John Huber of Columbus, who was voted y the county board \$5 for the capture of dort Dumkee, the brutal murderer of his wife, in April last, writes saying that he cannot accept the amount, and asks to have it returned to the treasury of the county. e says: "If I received so liberal a sum for ich a service I might on some other occasion be reminded of the depleted treasur, sing from the extravagance of the It was a cheap job all around-Dum ce killed himself and saved the county the xpense of a trial.

## Iowa.

Dubuque supports over one hundred prosituites of the most shameless kind, Robbers shot A. M. Bruce, a creamery man of Mount Avr. and took \$1,900.

### What to Eat and Drink.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The individual, in order that Le determine when, what and how he shall eat, must take his bearings from his physical vigor, season and habits. What shall we say for the little innocents who have no thought for themselves or the morrow? It is probably a startling statement to say that fully 75 per cent of the deaths of infants and children are due to errors in feeding. How frequently do we meet foud mothers, who in the hot weather never think of giving the abe water to drink, ice water even. What! Ice water for an infant or child! Oh, doctor! Why, it will kill my baby. We admit that the use of ice water can possibly result in killing a babe, but if it does it has not been properly used. It is perfectly safe for babes or any one to the degree of satisfaction. Give freely, abundantly, slowly. Even break up the ice in ittle bits and feed the baby all it will take, and the fond mother will find that the bottle will not be needed so often, more rest and comfort will come for mother and babe, and good health reign instead of cholera infantum, diarrhea. etc. Probably in no other single direction is there a more potent cause for trouble in summer among infants and adults than in the denial we unconsciously undergo in the use of water. The great additional drain of water made in hot weather accounts for the greater necessity for a more liberal and

abundant supply, and the disasters which follow the denial of it. In the ingestion of our food do we find a fertile source of our trouble, Bolting of food is a common evil. We do not take time to eat. Fifteen minates for dinner is peculiarly American. Ask an Englishman or German to cat his dinner in fifteen minutes, and the shock produced by the demand upon his sense of what is needed destroys his appetite. Then again our habits as regards the times and arrangements of our meals is an unnatural one. Most of as eat very light breakfasts in the morn. hearty dinners at noon, light or moderate suppers at eye, and wonder why we get sick. Doos any other member of the animal kingdom perform any such feat? Animals after eating chew the cud in contemplation, or yield to na-ture's demand and lie down and sleep for awhile. And we have no doubt that there are but few of us who will not testify that after dinner especially it is the most difficult to get to work again and not sleepy. The truth is, we are all wrong in this respect. The eight hour law, as regards the time of labor is the right idea, if we will but take advantage of the privileges it offers. To be natural under our present surroundings we should work, play and rest eight hours each. We want more system and less of this every fellow for himself.

Arise at 6 to 7, prepare for breakfast only, (let the rest of the day, in thought, take care of itself.) by a plunge, cool or tepid, as preferred; breakfast 7 to 8, and at this time prepare for the day by laying in store a good, hearty meal Get to work at Sor 9, and keep at it until 4 to 5. No lunch, no dinner, but work for eight solid, sleepless, active hours. Go home and prepare for dia ner. Another plunge, if desired, and ait down and cat; rest awhile, rend the paper, etc., then get into recreation some kind, and enjoy yourself until 10 to 11. Now take a light lunch, if you must, and go to bed. I have no doubt but that many will at once conclude that this is impossible, and that they could not enjoy life if this method was adopted. Try it. See, and after you may the landscape, but under the "spy" sys-tem it is in a fair way to be dotted with dwellings and made to produce such vulgar have got reorganized or tapered down to your new mode, we have no fear that you will go back to the old, but will for erops as corn, wheat, onts, etc. No wonder the honest and intelligent set-tler, meditating on these wrongs, visits his the first time really enjoy living. You ent to live and live to eat. anathemas on the "spics" and proceeds to elect to congress the B. & M. candidate, who

All intelligent men recognize and experience the necessity of variety for the mind and body in exercise, recreation, etc., as well as in foods. The old idea tion of mind on body and body or mind is to be utilized for the benefits we wish to derive from our foods, and the sphere of its usefulness is found in our hours of preparation for meals, exercise and recreation and rest, without which we live at a disadvantage, and must, sooner or later, pay the penalty. From the above we see that our formula is as follows: Attention and adaptation of the individual to his surroundings, geographical or seasonal position, occupation, habits, preparation, manner and time of ingestion; variety of action of mind and body and rest. With these the summer brings no more disaster than the winter; life is worth living for it is enjoyed, and our affirmation that all things edible are estable is found as a natural sequence, and the dogmatic denial of any article of food, on superficial reasoning, can find no place for acceptance.

some democrats. From this point of view, the present aspect of the political situation in New York is altogether reassuring to republicans. The Attorney Generalship. All the forces that the railroads of Nebraska can command will be centered to achieve the defeat of Attorney Gen-

Will

Hill, and if there is no adverse influence brought against him from Wash ington he will probably be the candi-The nomination of ex-Senator Miller by the republicans is urged for several reasons. Primarily it is necessary to completely harmonize the party. It is in excellent condition now, and the nomi-

being his veto of the bill to reform the

ballot, and the other his relations with

the mep who are connected with the

acqueduct steal. There are others, not

has shown himself to be a most ar-

independents have served notice on the

second place there is a considerable cle-

ment of the New York democracy, per-

will not exert much influence. As the

these considerations combine to make

him an available man at this particular

With Miller and Hill as the opposing

candidates, the chance of winning

would seem to be decidedly in favor of

the former. He would unquestionably

while Hill would lose the very impor-

tant independent vote and doubtless

Inte.

iuncture.

nation of Miller will have the effect to continue it in that condition. It is understood to be the very earnest desire of Mr. Morton that Miller shall lead the party in the state and he associated with him in political management during the campaign. Finally, Mr. Miller represents thoroughly the principles enunciated in the republican national platform, he is one of the most popular men in New York, and he is a shrewd and skillful political manager. All

rounds looking over the fence. After the duel, one of the first to congraulate M. Floquet on his victory was the chief of police. Queer people those Frenchmen.

THE Kansas City Drover's Telegram fails to publish the Omaha markets or stock receipts. Since the Omaha stockyards received more cattle and hogs than Kansas City for the past two months, and ranks third as the largest pork packing market in the country, stockmen can judge for themselves of what commercial value the Drover's Telegram is to them. The policy of that paper is like biting off ones nose to spite his face.

THE location of several large Trust and Investment companies in Omaha during the past month, in addition to the large number already here, is an indication that our city has become the leading money market of the state. It is moreover a sign of confidence in the growth and importance of Omaha as a commercial centre. Through these Loan and Trust companies eastern capital flows into our city seeking for investment. They are therefore the best barometer to point to in order to measare Omaha's sound financial condition.

THE reported sale of the property on the northwest corner of Farnam and Sixteenth streets to the Commercial National bank for something like \$90,000, forms an idea of the value of real estate in Omaha. When it is remembered that in 1885 the same lot fetched only \$30,000 in the market, and in 1887 was sold for \$70,000, the rise is shown to be phenomenal. This is another index of the rapid growth and prosperity of Omaha. The price just paid for that corner seems large just as in 1885 the purchase of it for \$30,000 excited comment. But there is no fictitious value in the last deal, nor is it a speculative enterprise when such a conservative company as the Commercial National bank buys the property for the erection of its own bank building.

THE Eighth Iowa congressional district, with a republican majority of over two thousand, is represented in the house of representatives by a democrat This state of affairs was brought about by the renomination of W. P. Hepburn whose record as a railroad tool caused his defeat by A. R. Anderson. The republicans of the district, however, are straining every nerve to redeem themselves, and with a nominee who is with the people, and who will honestly represent them, they can win. Prominent among the candidates for the nomination is J. B. Harsh, editor of the Creston Gazette. Mr. Harsh was a member of the upper house of the last state legislature, and made an excellent record. He introduced some of the best railroad measures that have recently become

laboring man.

## Miller an | Hill.

It appears to be regarded as a foregone conclusion that ex-Senator Warner Miller will be the republican candidate for governor of New York, and it is assumed that Governor Hill will secure a renomination. There is some uncer tainty, however, regarding Hill's chances. In the first place, there is a question whether it is the of Mr. Cleveland that he wish be renominated. The presishall dent has been assured by the mugwump element that it will not support Hill, and that if the democracy of New York again places him in nominathe effect- will be damaging tion laws in the state, and showed himself to to the national ticket. As we have be the friend of the farmer and of the before said, Mr. Cleveland is not insensible to the value of the mugwump vote of considering the political situation. It vote to enfranchise Chinamen, never did vote | The quickest train between Philadol-

terms. Is that any reason why he show be retired? Why don't the railroad managers retire Jim Laird, who is now a candidate for a fourth term in congress? We can't spare a debauched railroad congressman, but a clean, sober and fearless attorney general becomes superfluous as soon as his second term runs out. It is simply amazing that the second-rate attorneys who are canvassing the state for Mr. Leese's place can get any countenance or support from the rank and file of the party. Each and every one of them depends upon the railroad contingent for his backing. Does any one of these intend to follow in the footsteps of Mr. Leese, and do his duty to the state without fear or favor?

THE measure passed by the house of representatives proposing an exhaustive investigation of the subject of pauper immigration, with reference primarily to the great increase in the immigration of Italian laborers, appears to have attraction in Italy. A promi-

nent paper in that country announces that the Italian government will be on its guard respecting any measure for the repression of immigration from Italy, and will see that neither the And t United States nor any other country shall do anything in this matter contrary to international law, or in opposition to the rights conferred on Italy through diplomatic relations. This of course is the merest bravado. International law has nothing whatever to do with the matter, and Italy has no right by virtue of dipiomatic relations that will compel the United States to

allow Italian pauper laborers to come here without check or restraint. The fact that there are now more than eight thousand of these laborers in and around New York who are in a half-starved condition and are subsisting wholly on public relief would seem to clearly show that there is already here a large surplus of this class of labor, and that the welfare of italian subjects as well as our own suggests that some restrairt be put upon the coming of these people. They are really the least desirable class

MR. CLEVELAND is seemingly whacking the heads of some of his office holders with his dust covered "peruicious activity" broom. There are others. however, who apparently have received a free pass from him to work the campaign for all it is worth. This is most noticeable in the case of James W. Trotter, the colored man from Boston who was appointed by the president recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia. Mr. Trotter is just now neglecting his important business in order to organize democratic clubs of colored men in Indiana for Cleveland and Thurman. He has accepted the chairmanship of the committee which has called a congention to take place at Indianapolis on the 25th of this month for the purpose

## The Campaign.

Boston Budget Soon the torches will flare. And the trumpets will blare, While transparencies on us will fiash; And stump speakers declare That unless we take care, Our dear land will be knocked into smash But when vanished away All the smoke of the fray noise of the battle is o'er

bureau.

There are few but will know That the country will go On in glory, as ever before.

HARRISON'S CHINESE RECORD.

Some Sample Opinions From Newspapers on the Pacific Stope.

San Francisco Bulletin: The record General Harrison, the nominee of the repub publican party for the presidency, is idential with that of every auti-Chinese citizen of California.

San Francisco Call (Ind.): If the Chinese bill which Mr. Harrison reported had been enacted it would have kept thousands of iese out who will come in under the new treaty.

San Francisco Post: The voter will have no difficulty in deciding which party favors Chinese exclusion The interests of the asts will be far safer in the hands of Mr. Harrison, who assisted in framing an excluion act, than in the hands of Mr. Cleveland. who killed it.

Sacramento Record-Union: He reportea and voted for anti-Chinese legislation as soon as treaty contracts admitted it, and he stands pledged upon a platform clear and satisfactory upon the question discussed. He is disclosed in strongly favorable contrast with his oppo-nent, who but a few short weeks ago was anxiously inquiring of California if it was not possible to christianize the Chinese and bring them into harmon with our system of civili zation-thus displaying a surprising degree of

ignorance upon the subject. San Francisco Call (ind.): The attempt to create a projudice against Harrison on this coast on the Chinese question will not cost him a vote. Harrison stood in 1573 where castern men generally stood. He did not comprehend the magnitude of the question nor the urgent used of legislation. The Buringame treaty was then in force, which pro vided for the immigration of Chinese. On this coast we regarded the need of legislation as so urgent that we asked congress to prohibit Chinese immigration without regard to the treaty. General Harrison, with many others, thought it better to wait until a treaty was obtained as a basis of the legislat The Angell-Swift treaty was formed owed. two years later, and Senator Harrison has since placed himself on record as an oppoheat of Chinese in migrations

The last quarter's expenses for caring fo he state insanc amounted to \$66,786,97. Forty-five cases of glanders have been re-

ported to the state veterinarian the past month. Jasper Swinny, a Jasper county farmer.

was driven insane by the announcement that is wife was fatally ill, and went out and hanged himself. The state board of heaith has received a

tolegram from Durham saying that a citizen had been bitten by a rabid dog, and asking for a madstone. A new potato bug has made its appearance

in Wright county. It is a slim insect about one-half inch long, of grayish color and very destructive. Its bite or sting seems also sonous to people.

W. W. Thompson, who was find so heavily y Judge Kinne for selling whisky in Beile Plaine, and who lost his case in the s ourt, has skipped the country and left his bondsmen in the lurch.

Carl Phenicie, of Dubuque, has just died of kjaw brought on by a wound received from oy pistol. He was twenty-four years old a toy pistol. and was showing some little boys how to shoot the weapon when injured.

The state board of health is taking active measures to prevent the sending of any more lepers into this state from Norway. The United States consul at Christiana, Norway, has been notified, and any others brought to this country will be promptly returned.

S. Fitz Henry, the oldest man in Dubuou county, if not in the state, died last Saturday, aged ninety years and eight months. The old itleman was a veteran of the war of 1812 and has up to the last few months enjoyed good health. He resided with his son-in-law Captain C. W. Alexander, a few miles from the city.

### Dakota.

Sturgis City will have a street car line runing out to Fort Meade The assessed valuation of Sioux Fails prop

orty is placed at \$4,001,990. The Missouri river is said to be shifting its

hannel to the Dakota side at Yankton. The farmers' alliance at Sioux Falis saved its members \$3,000 on twine this year. Material is acriving for the round house to built at Yankton by the Milwaukee com DBD3

No fewer than a score of Sioux Falls young nen are planning to spend their summer's acation at Spirit Lake.

An invention in the shape of a bundle carrier has been made by Fred Parmer, of Red Lake, which is said to work to perfec It can be attached to any machine

The political campaign of 1888 will have one effect on society in the Black Hills, even if the people can't vote. It will introduce the fashion of wearing high hats. The fash ion is already very popular. The white has without the black band seems to predominate In making test of Occidental tin ore at the ol of mines at Rapid City, one day recently, the fact was developed that it carries a considerable quantity of gold. This was a This was a evelation even to the men who have per formed the work upon the mine.

#### Fast Time.

An examination of the official time tables for June, made by the Railroad Engineering Journal, shows that the fastest trains now scheduled are two on the Baltimore & Ohio, which are timed to run the forty miles from Baltimore to Washington in forty-five minutes, without stops, making the rate of speed fifty-three and three-tenths miles an hour, no other train can be found which makes over forty miles an hour, and the nearest approach to it is a train on the Pennsylvania railroad, which runs from Jerser city to Philadelphia, makng one stop, at an average speed of 48.3 miles an hour. On the opposition-Bound Brook-line one train makes the distance from Jersey City to Philmeel-phia at the rate of 45.9 miles an hour, vithout allowance for the four stops

homesteader," knows how to expose the horrors of the "spy" system in lurid and mewhat imaginative rhetoric. It is a satis faction to know that Lee, the diabolical "spy." who stirred up all this mischief, was given his quietus soon after the advent of the present administration, and there is hope that the "honest settlers," who first entered these lands may soon repeat the operation unmolested in another state.

having experience himself as an "honest homesteader," knews how to expose the

of forty-one and six-tenths miles an

which averages forty-one and six-tenths nules an hour from New York to Albany

and forty and six-tenths miles an hour

from Albany to Buffalo. The cor-

responding train on the Penusylvania

road runs at the rate of thirty-eight miles an hour from Philadelphia to

The trains which are timed to run

over forty miles an hour are thus found

to be very few in number, and there are

not many which are called upon to

make more than thirty-five or, indeed

over thirty miles for any considerable

distance. It must be remembered, how

ever, that a train whose average speed

s forty miles an hour must make much

aster time than that in parts of its run

What is the slowest passenger train in not easy to determine, but an "express"

on a North Carolina line, which takes

nine hours to run 100 miles—an average

of eleven and one-tenth miles an hour

is a very promising candidate for the

THE "SPY" SYSTEM.

Some Land Cases Before the McCook

District Officers.

McCook, Neb., July 17 .- To the Editor of

THE BEE: Several quite interesting land

cases came up before the register and re-

ceiver here lately involving lands held by

the Northwestern Cattle company near

Benkleman. These cases were investigated

by a special agent named Samuel Lee, or m

the classic language of our Nebraska con-

gressmen, "a spy and lureling of the depart

ment." Many other entries were investigated

by the same "spy," the lands being claimed

by said company and located in Kansas, im

mediately adjoining those involved in the

cases here. These will illustrate the cases

of poor homestead settlers who have been

driven from their homes by hundreds of

thousands through the machinations of these

accursed "spies." (See speeches of J. L., Con-

Nearly all of these entries were made by

mployes of the company or by worthless

hangers on who had no more intention of

making homes on these prairies than they have in heaven. The improvements were

generally of such a character that they could

of be discovered a year after the proof was

made. In most instances conveyances were

made to the calle company or its officers within a few days after the entries were

made, and in many the moncy for make proof was furnished by said company. The

'honest settlers' were never known to fr

quent their lands afterwards, and may

not be traced by the When these claimants

notified of the proceedings against their entries several failed to respond

and the cases going by default, the entries were canceled. The lands were then en-

tered by other parties, now residing on or

near the same, and who have lasting and

e cattle company as interested parties.

companies, and permits sellers to build home

and raise crops on the lands so occupa-shall be abolished. Here was a fine bro

pasture, extending from the contines of Ne braska into Kansas, and no settlers' house t

valuable improvements thereon.

by the speci

The result

were

gressional Record, June 21, 1888.)

The fastest long distance run is

hour.

Pittsburg.

honor.

could

agent.

# CUTTING FREIGHT RATES.

How Railroad Companies Manage to Evade Interstate Commerce Laws. A correspondent of the New York

Times who evidently knows a thing or two about railroad methods, says: Protection does not always protect

and the interstate commerce law will not wholly prevent old-fashioned poolday's cuts being made in freight rates between various points of the country. The railroads are not going to sit quietly down and wait for business to come

to them; they have been in the habit of "husding," and I am very much mistaken in the surface indicatians if everything does not point to the same old methods for controlling business. It will be every road for itself, while outwardly professing to be living up to the new law, and the --- commission the hindmost in being found out. I have a friend who is in one of the largest establishments in the country, located in a great western city which is the center of railroad systems. His firm is an enormous shipper of freight, as its products go to every corner of the globe supplying not alone armies, but nations.

pratically. Their contracts are un paralleled. Now the new law will force hem to pay as much per hundred as the man who may ship one tierce of products like theirs: there must be no discrim ination, else the law must step in and ollar and punish the railroad company which grants a favor. So what is the firm to do? It must have special favors

the road that can give he best rates will unfurind that can give the ally get the most of its n return. What will they do? Why, it is just as simple as adding two to three. My friend has already been asked to accept a position in the freight department of several of the railroad companies which compete for this busi-That is to say, he has been told hat there is a beeth for him which he can fill if he chooses. His duty shall be to secure shipments of freight from the rm with which he is now connected. at full tariff rates, of course. His salary is to be computed on a percentage asis, calculated upon the total ship ments by each line. That is, suppose the tariff from St. Louis to New York is 60 cents per 100 nounds. This would be charged the manufacturer by the railroad companies. If the companies please they can pay their employes 25 ents per 100 pounds for controlling and directing the business. At the end of the quarter or half year the gentleman will find an opportunity to present his income thus derived-a very handsome one, by the way-to his former employers. And if they, by this means, get their product to New York for the

same tariff they paid before the interstate law took effect-say 35 cents per 100 pounds-who is going to be any the wiser? But if my friend should happen after he got six or nine months receipt in his pockets, to suddenly bethick him self of the splendid opening thus made for a permanent retirement, from business he might leave the railroad companies and shippers to whistle for the fat and nestly arranged rebate. He has not decided to undertake the job, but he says it will certainly be done by somebody.

## Laying Masonry While Under Water.

Scribner's Magazine: The pressure of air in caissons at 110 feet below the surface of the water would be fifty pounds to the square inch. Its effect upon the men entering and working in the caisson has been carefully noted in various works and these effects are sometimes very serious; the frequency of respiration is increased, the action of the heart becomes excited and many persons become affected by what is known as the "caisson disease," which is accompanied by extreme pain and in many cases results in more or less com plete paralysis.

The execution of work within a deep meumatic caisson is worth a moment's onsideration. Just above the surface of the water is a busy force engaged in aving the solid blocks of masonry which are to support the structure. Great derricks lift the stones and lay them in their proper position. Powerful pamps are forcing air regularly and at uniform pressure through tubes to the chamber below. Occasionally a stream of sand and water issues with such velocity from the discharge pipe that, in the night, the friction of the particles causes it to look like a stream of living fire. Far below is another busy force. Under the great pressure and absormal supply of oxygen they work with an energy which makes it impossible to remain there more than a few hours. The water from without is only kept from entering by the steady action of the pumps far above, and beoud their control. An irregular settement might overturn the structure. should the descent of the caisson bo arrested by any solid under its edge, immediate and judicious action must be taken. If the obstruction be a log it must be cut off outside the edge and pulled into the chamber. Boulders nust be undermined and often must be broken up by blasting. The excavation must be systematic and regular. A constant danger menaces the lives of these workers, and the wonderful success with which they have accomplished what they have undertaken is entitled to notice and admiration.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, sl. s oried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castorie, When she had Children, one ge estimat Conturia.

Oakland Times: Mr. Harrison never did