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

#### THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

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State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas,
George B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of August, 187, was 14,151 coples; for September, 1887, 14,349 coples; for October, 1887, 14,356 coples; for November, 1887, 15,226 coples; for December, 1887, 16,401 coples; for January, 1888, 15,36; for February, 1888, 16,962 coples; for March, 1888, 19,869 coples; for April, 1888, 18,744 coples; for May, 1888, 18,151 coples; for June, 1888, 19,241 coples; for Juny, 1888, 18,633 coples.

GEO, B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of August, A. D., 1888, N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

WHEN it comes to a lynching bee, Nebraska is not far behind Dakota.

IT MUST not be imagined that because Grover is at sea he is not angling for votes as well as fishes.

THE Georgia congressman was alto gether too crisp and tart in his opposition to the Omaha building bill. WILLIAM II will have his arms full

when he gets home from his imperial junket. There's a new baby at his house to be kissed.

WHEN the stones are falling from the top of Chicago's court house from sheer weakness, it is time to let up being scared by dynamiters.

EVEN a congressional committee on immigration must consider it a hard job when it is obliged to cross-examine an Italian with the hand-organ name of Antonio Sqranibiglia.

JUDGE GASLIN will doubtless tender his heartfelt congratulations to Judge Lynch, of Pawnee county, for his prompt despatch of business. Judge Gaslin knows what it is to hold court and pronounce sentence at midnight.

"IF the contractors are to run the city, then each department should be turned over to them," said Major Broatch to the council. And the couneil took him at his word and promptly turned the street sweeping over to Fanning & Co.

DR. NORVIN GREEN, the president of Gould's Western Union Telegraph company, was a prominent visitor at the democratic national headquarters at New York one day last week. The query arises, how much "stock" have Jay Gould and the Western Union subscribed to the treasury of the democratic executive committee?

THE statutes of the United States hibit the importation of victs, the immigration of alien paupers and the coming into this country of foreign laborers under contract. The testimony before the congressional investigating committee shows that the immigration laws have been repeatedly violated. The question arises, what is the use of more rigid legislation so long as the present laws remain a dead

WHERE is the board of health? The dumping of garbage comes under its inspection, and it should call the council's attention to the unsatisfactory method now in use of disposing of the city's refuse. The practice of the garbagemaster in dumping filth on the streets at the levee ought to be severely condemned. It is criminal to invite contagious sickness in that manner, and the board of health should recommend to the council the necessity of disposing of the garbage by burning or by other sanitary methods.

THE city clerk, under the charter, is required to make out the tax list. This is a duty which he is expected to perform without extra pay. It is now proposed to let the work out by contract to private parties. Mr. Auch Moedy proposes to take this job for two thousand dollars; Mr. W. J. Hahn is willing to do it for eighteen hundred dollars. The question is, why should the tax payers of Omaha pay eighteen hundred dollars for work which the clerk is required to do. The city is already paying two high-priced deputies and an extra derk to do Mr. Southard's work. The salaries drawn by the clerk and his assistants amount to five hundred and sixty-five dollars per month, or six thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars a year. Isn't it piling on the agony to vote eighteen hundred dollars more for extra clerical help?

THE announcement that General Roger A. Pryor, of New York, had been appointed special counsel for the civil prosecution of the trust corporations is a gratifying assurance that an effort is really to be made to ascertain in the courts whether these corporations have a right to exist. It is proposed to bring actions in the courts of the county of New York, and the appointment by the attorney general of special Counsel is to be accepted as indicating that he is about ready to move upon the works of the monopolistic "combines." An effort was made to get a law for the suppression of trusts passed by the legislature at its last session, but the politicians of that body did not have the courage to respond to the popular demand. It is believed, howthat the existing laws of New York w'll be found sufficient for suppressing the combinations. The progress of the movement to test the

The Situation in Indiana. The democrats express greater confi-

dence in their ability to carry Indiana since General Porter has decided to be the republican candidate for governor. They profess to have feared that with Porter at the head of the republican state ticket the democracy would have a very small chance of carrying Indiana, but that possibility being removed they affect to believe that the state is certain to go democratic. It is not questionable that General Porter as a candidate would strengthen the republican cause in Indiana. He is especially popular with the soldier element, and he is strong with people. His record as whole a public man is perfectly clean and his fellow-citizens of all parties respect him and are rather proud of him. He is, perhaps, the only republican in the state, with the exception of General Harrison, who could draw votes from the democracy. He will work hard for the success of the national ticket, though perhaps less effectively than if he were a candidate.

But democrats may very easily overestimate the effect of General Porter's declination. It would obviously be much more serious were the national candidate not an Indiana man. There ought to be no doubt of the republicans of the state casting their full vote for General Harrison, and the only question is whether they will be to any extent reinforced from the democrats and the independents-the latter a not very numerous body. State pride will certainly exert an influence, and it does not appear unreasonable to estimate its value at several thousand votes drawn from the democracy. As to the independents, Lucius B. Swift, their acknowledged leader, is authority for the statement that they will almost unanimously support the republican candidates. This element is very much dissatisfied with the civil service policy of the administration as exemplified in Indiana, and not having had any success in impressing its dissatisfaction at Washington, though it has made several attempts to do so, it intends to administer through the ballot box a rebuke for the failure of reform promises. Another very important fact favorable to the republican cause in Indiana is the increasing interest which the workingmen are taking in the cause. The delegation of twenty-five hundred miners which visited General Harrison the other day contained many democrats who after the interview declared that they would support the republican ticket solely on the tariff

Contemplating these facts of the situation carefully and fairly, and remembering that two years ago Indiana was carried by the republicans, we do not see how it is possible to reach any other conclusion than that the chances are largely in favor of the state giving its electoral vote to the republican candi-

## Pauper Labor in Chicago.

The Chicago Times is printing the personal investigations and experiences of "Nell Nelson" in the factories of that city where girls are employed. The writer is evidently a very bright woman, well qualified for the service she is performing. Her plan has been to apply for work at various establishments and to remain long enough where work was given her to fully inform herself regarding the wages paid, the amount that girls were enabled to earn, the treatment of employes, and other relevant and interesting facts. The story so far as she has told it is a very cheerless one. There are thousands of girls working in the factories Chicago, or doing work for these factories at their homes, who cannot earn enough for a proper subsistence. Those who earn three dollars a week are especially fortunate. much the larger number earning not more than half that amount, while Nell Nelson found some whose weekly earnings fell below a dollar. As to treatment, in most of the establishment, not the slightest attention is given to the comfort of employes. Generally the supply of girls seeking work greatly exceeds the demand, so that there is no reason, except that of humanity, why the factory owner should trouble himself or tax his pocket for the welfare of employes, and the average man of this class is not overflowing with humane feelings. The girls in these factories pass their days of drudgery in unhealthful surroundings, many of 'them receiving less for the results of their long hours of toil each week than their extremely plain food costs them for that time. It is a very pitiful disclosure which the Times is making, and unfortunately it could be duplicated in every large city of the country.

Nelson will do some good, but the chances are that they will accomplish next to nothing for ameliorating the condition of the thousands of factory girls of Chicago. They will furnish material for reflection to the social philosopher and reformer, they will help to confirm the conviction of those who believe that there is something radically wrong in the industrial and social systems, and they will very likely stimulate philanthropic interest and effort in behalf of the overworked and ill-paid girls. But the hard and relentless manufacturers will doubtless continue on in the policy they have found to be profitable. justifying themselves with the plea that active competition on the one hand and on the other hand the querabundance of labor do not warrant them in being more generous, or less ungenerous, to employes. When girls crowd and jostle each other for a chance to earn twenty or thirty cents a day, it is idle to expect that the average factory owner will not take the fullest advantage of his opportunity.

Perhaps the practical sermons of Nell

It is an unfortunate fact that so many girls are unfitted to be anything better than factory employes, or prefer that kind of employment to domestic duties. There is no excess of girls qualified to do housework properly, while there is a very large and steadily growing demand for such. But this scope and Lowers of the laws relating to sort of work is repugnant to most girls, corporations will be watched with great | or rather the idea of being regarded as servant is repugnant, and therefore

girls will go to the ill-paid drudgery of a factory rather than perform domestic duties, which besides a reasonable pecuniary reward would enable them to have the comforts of a home and a share in the interests and care of an employer. The consequence is that the factory labor market is overcrowded and those who enter it are compelled to take what grasping and heartless mannfacturers are disposed to give.

The New Postoffice.

The new postoffice bill has struck a snag. The snap judgment taken by the opponents of the bill has for the time being given the measure a set back. The mishap is chiefly due to the extreme weather, which caused the absence of nearly one-half the members of the house. There was a bare quorum present, and on the division only one hundred and seventy-three out of the three hundred and nineteen members, were in their seats. As it was, a change of six votes would have carried the bill through. Mr. McShane will doubtless be able to secure a friendly conference committee, and with a long pull and a strong pull the bill will go through just as soon as it can be reached. The only question now is whether the new conference committee's report can be sandwiched in between pending legislation that has preference, so as to secure a vote before the adjournment. At the very worst if the bill goes over until December, it is safe to predict its passage before the holidays. That will be time enough to formulate state legislation which must be had before the government can acquire title and secure jurisdiction that has to be ceded to every government building.

A Pioneer Nebraskan Dead. Another of the pioneers of Nebraska, and one of the founders of Omaha, has departed to that bourne from which no traveler returns. Colonel Lorin Miller. whose death at the advanced age of eighty-eight we chronicle, was among the most respected and venerable men of this state. Identified with the great west for nearly thirty-five years, he contributed largely towards the settlement and development of the state and city of his adoption. He was one of the four surveyors who laid out metropolis of Nebraska the boundaries of her broad thoroughfares. He saw Omaha grow from an Indian camp to a city of over one hundred thousand population. Honored with the office of mayor at a period momentous in the history of this city, he helped to welcome the first locomotive that reached the banks of the Missouri by rail from Chicago. During the years of his retirement from all political and business activity he enjoyed the esteem of his fellow citizens, and felt just pride in the marvelous growth

THERE is likely to be some trouble among the Sioux Indians who have met the commission at Standing Rock agency which may finally bring about a signing of the treaty. Many of the chiefs are disgruntled because they were omitted from the list of orators who addressed the commission. They have learned that they have the right to speak, and speak they will before the conference is ended. Out of spite, therefore, to the chiefs who preceded them they may oppose them and urge the Indians to sign the treaty. A division in the camp, it is thought. would soon influence the necessary number to sign the treaty. Shrewd old Sitting Bull, who has not yet appeared on the scene, is reported to fear just such a result, and is said to be disgusted with the Indians for remaining to talk so long with the commissioners. He is coming to Standing Rock to add his influence in opposing any concessions. The astute old fox has spread the report that he will not speak so long as the Indians refuse to sign the treaty. But if they waver in their purpose he will step into the arena and cause trouble. With this wily politician as the chief mugwump, the Indian conterence will be as exciting as a political convention.

CONGRESS appears to have determined that Mr. Cleveland should pay for his brief fishing excursion. When he got back to Washington on Tuesday he was confronted by a mass of legislation awaiting his perusal and action. Among these bills were more than one hundred private pension bills. If there is one thing more certain than all others to ruffle the spirits and upset the equanimity of the president it is a private pension bill, and it is safe to say that when Mr. Cleveland had these hundred evidences of the government's generosity thrust under his nose his mental observations on congress were of a kind not suitable for family reading. The next three months will be a very busy period for the president, but both his industry and his powers of endurance are equal to the task.

IF THE reports from New York be true there are to be some stupid demonstrations when the campaign formally opens in that city. The democrats are said to be organizing a band of Chinamen to parade and carry Harrison and Morton banners for the purpose of having photographs taken of the procession and scattering them on the Pacific coast. The republicans, it is said, will retalliate by getting up a parade of British tars dressed in suits made of the English Jack and carrying Cleveland and Thurman portraits. All such horse-play is not only foolish but a useless waste of campaign funds. The campaign ought not be made a circus.

# A Chance for Civil Service.

Globe-Democrat.

A son has just been added to the royal household of Germany-another evidence of President Cleveland's disposition to let foreign nations get the advantages of this country.

# "A Condition Not a Theory."

Chicago Tribune.

The yacht danced merrily over the blue waves. The president leaned over the side of the vessel, looking with glazed eye at the water, and at intervals briefly yet frantically apostrophizing the mighty deep in Vol-

"Dan," said he, "ugh-wow-is there no cure for this sort of misery!" "There is a theory, sir," replied Dan, "that

seasickness is purely a mental disorder and may be prevented by the exercise of --- " "Dan," interrupted the president, sternly, "it is a-faugh!-a condition, and not a theory, that confronts me!"

This is how the campaign poet of the Springfield Republican breaks loose: Stand fast for Harrison.

Scarce has so rare a son Stood with his pen, Money, or saber, or Tongue for the laborer Time and again.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings. It is predicted that 200 students will attend

the fall term of Hastings college. Kearney's electric lights are visible at Minden, a distance of twenty miles. One of Minden's best carpenters has struck quite a snap, making stilts for the farmers to pick corn with. The mayor of Superior has issued an order to the chief of police to close up all the

houses of prostitution in the city and to drive out the roomers. Rulo citizens have organized a coal pros

pecting and mining company for the purpose of discovering the extent of the recent find made in that section. The advent of Barnum's circus into Hast ings on the same day that the county fair had been fixed for has caused the fair managers to change the date to September 25 to 28, in-

The New York life insurance company offers to build a \$50,000 opera house at Kearney for \$100,000 worth of insurance, and at the end of five years they will present it

clusive.

The current of the Missouri has suddenly changed at Nebraska City, leaving the Nebrrska side and striking about the center of the island. The railroad company is busy

protecting the shore with rock and brush. The premium list of the annual fair of the Chase county agricultural society has just been issued and is an extensive little book. The fair will be held at Imperial September 5,6 and 7. Premiums to the amount of \$1,717 are offered.

Peter Johnson, a farm hand living near York, died recently of perforation of the stomach. A post mortem examination re-vealed the fact that the liver, bladder, stomach and intestines were involved in one ancerous mass, and it was almost a miracle that the man had lived so long.

Several farmers living near Paxton have told the editor of the Pilot that they thought "their wheat would make twenty bushels per acre. This, at the present market price in Omaha, would amount to \$12.20. Land lying adjoining these farms can be bought for from \$0 to \$8 per acre. The wheat on 100 acres would almost pay for 200 acres of equally as good land and yet thousands of equally as good land and yet thousands of people in eastern states are renters. Why don't they come to Nebraska and be as independent as kings!"

Iowa.

Church members at Hartly have forgotten the good old Puritan customs of their fore-fathers and have fallen into the habit of buying their dry goods and boots and shoes

Governor Larabee has received from the governor Larabee has received from the governor of Colorado a request to send dele-gates to a convention to be held at Denver, August 25, in the interest of securing an-other deep-sea port on the coast of Texas. Fred Wood of Union, as assignee of the O.

B. Chapin hose team, has brought suit for \$1,000 against the A. H. Smith team of Clinton, to recover prize money claimed to be unlawfully awarded at the late firemen's tour-

nament.
A ex-confederate soldier who was relieved of his necessities by Grand Army veterans of the had been a sold a Herald reporter that he had never yet seen a man who wore a G. A. R. button who would "go back" on a man who wore the gray. The night watchman of the lumber yards

of Knapp, Stout & Co., Dubuque, found a man trying to fix up a bunk in the lumber piles. The man did not want to go to jail and on the way tried to escape. The watchman shot him through the abdomen and he is in a critical condition.

### Dakota.

election on the question of incorporating the town of Hermosa will occur August

The W. C. T. U. of Bismarck will incorporate and obtain a building to be used for permanent headquarters. Mitchell citizens guarantee \$8,000 for the

proposed Methodist university at that city. drawn with consummate skill and unfall. An enterprising resident of Vankton who

is going to the national G. A. R. encampment at Columbus, O., proposes to take along a corn palace car for exhibition. Five delegates favoring the nomination of Hugh J. Campbell for delegate to congress were elected at the Faulk county republican convention. The delegates were not in

PHon. M. H. Dunnell, the republican can-didate in the first Minnesota district, is the president of the bank of New Rockford, Dak., and the principal owner of the New Rockford townsite.

The guests of a Yankton hotel have been kept awake nights for a week past by pecu-liar noises in the walls. A search made revealed a family of infant king birds in a chimney, and the noises which have made strong men nervous were found to issue from the tiny throats of those fledglings.

Wyoming. A ferry costing \$6,260 has been established at Fairbanks, on the North Platte.

The jury in the Patterson murder case at Cheyenne has returned a verdict of not Electric light for Evanston is now an as-

out delay. A Cheyenne man has just found an old county warrant among his papers which was issued in 1869.

sured fact. The plant will be erected

Judge Corn has refused to grant a change of venue in the Jewell murder case at Lan der. This is the now noted Indian murder. Some dissatisfaction is expressed in Chey enne over the appointment of a Colorado pre-siding elder to the superintendency of the Wyoming M. E. mission, and hopes are ex-

pressed of soon having a Cheyenne man a the head of it, A dispatch from Lander says the citizens of that vicinity have wired Delegate Carey to interpose a vigorous remonstrance against the withdrawal of troops from Fort Washa kie for the summer camp, as the settlers fear trouble from the restless Indians.

A large number of Utah mutton sheep are being driven through near Evanston on their way to Nebraska, where they will be fed during the coming winter and placed on the early spring market. Thirteen thousand head were purchased in Utah, at \$2 per head, and five thousand at Hillard at \$2.75,

A large number of Utah mutton sheen ar

The grocers of Laramie, without a single exception, have entered into a contract, with a forfeit of \$100 to be paid by the first one who breaks the obligation, to close their respective places of business at 7:30 p.m. during the month; of June, July, August and September, and at 7 o'clock p.m. the remaining eight months of the year.

ing eight months of the year.

The Michigan Copper mining company in Muskrat Canon, near Rawhide Buttes, in Laramine county, have contracted to furnish the smelter at Fairbanks with fifty tons of ore per day. The mining company have also sold a very large quantity of ore in bulk to the smelter. The smelter is to haul theore from the mines, a distance of twenty-five miles, and this hauling contract has been let and the teaming begun last Saturday. day. FOR THE PEOPLE.

Anti-Monopoly and Settlers' Rights Association of Colorado. To the president of the United States, the

secretary of the interior, the attorney general, the commissioner of the general land office, and the houorable senators and representatives in the congress of the United States, greeting: The undersigned, on behalf of the members of this association and all

good faith home-seekers in Colorado, and in behalf of justice and right and common decency in the administration of public affairs, respectfully represent:
1. That the Union Pacific Railway company has in the past been permitted to steal thousands of acres of the public domain in Colorado.

2. That this land was never in any

shape, manner or form granted to said

company or any of its associate companies, and neither legally nor equitably has said company any more or greater claim to the same than to the capitol grounds at Washington.

3. That this land in large measure consists of that affected by the famous Dunmeyer decision, and that lying beyond and without the original grants and embraced within what is known as the "Triangle" adjacent to Denver.

4. That large portions of this land has been ostensibly sold at nominal figures to Denver and Colorado speculators, who never purchased the same for establishing homes, but simply and solely for the purpose of specula tion: that these tracts range in area from 160 to 10,000 acres, and in nine cases out of ten, have never been actually settled upon by the speculative purchasers.

5. That, not content with recovering from the company on their warranty deeds, these Denver speculators and said company have devoted their vast means and energy to influencing the land department at Washington, and securing congressional legislation for the purpose of curing, quieting, perfecting and patching up these fraudulent and stolen titles, and that for this purpose, they have for over two years, through the ablest lawyers and astute lobbyists, importuned the United States land department at Washington for favorable rulings and orders, and that these same lawyers and lobbyists have been in constant attendance during this and the preceding congress. and, besides arguing before committees and lobbying generally, they have personally or by proxy button-holed every individual member of congress and every department official time and again. These facts you personally know to be true.

6. That, relying upon the United States land laws and the decisions of the supreme court of the United States and not for one moment questioning the integrity or manhood of the legislative administrative officials of the government, a great many needy and good faith home-seekers filed upon tracts of this land and actually settled upon and improved the same.

7. That these filers and settlers are universally and proverbially poor and in need of homes and have no means nor resources to enable them to employ lawyers or lobbyists to constantly wait upon the department and congress at Washington, and if their rights and interests are to be taken away from them and the decisions of the supreme court of the United States and the land laws of the United States are to be ignored set aside or overruled by procured rulings and lobbied legislation, then are they helpless; but

8. If you desire fair play and are in-clined to put a stop to the legislative legerdemain that are always called into requisition where the interests of an American citizen are to be subverted to the greed of a railway corporation, if have confidence in the supreme court of the United States and are desirous of having its adjudications enforced according to their letter and spirit—in short, if you are the side of the people against the methods and influ if you are on and influences that have corrupted our legislation for many years; in the name of justice. in the name of American citizenship. in the name of common decency we beg and pray that you will raise your voice against this despicable monopolistic manœuvre that is about to be consummatea in the sole interest of the Union Pacific railway company and several Denver millionaires, and against not only poor settlers, but against the United States land laws and the decisions of the highest court in our land.

9. We have heretofore forwarded to one of the senators from this state a petition, with several thousand signatures appended, upon this subject. Suit has been commenced by the government to set aside these void titles; but the bill now before you which has been scrupulous astuteness will, if passed. render these court proceedings of no avail to the people, but will enable the said speculators to perfect their titles. DWIGHT H. HEYWOOD, President.

JAMES H. KNIGHT, Secretary. DENVER, Col., July 25, 1888

The Vote in Iowa. CHAPMAN, Neb., July 31 .- To the Editor of the BEE: What was the official vote in Iowa in 1884? Please answer through the columns of the BEE. CHARLES R. CAUGHLAN.

|Blaine received 197,089 votes, Cleveland 177,316 votes, and St. John 1,472 votes. There was a fusion of the democratic and green-back parties, so that the other presidential candidate, Butler, did not receive any votes.

A Strange Language.

At the last meeting of the Berlin An thropological society, Lieutenant Que-denfeldt, a German officer who has lived on Gomero island, one of the Canary group, described a whisting language which is used by the inhabitants. The language does not consist of any arbi-trary series of signals or sounds. It is described as ordinary speech translated into articulate whistling, each syllable having its own appropriate tone. The Gomero uses both fingers and lips when whistling, and Lieutenant Quedenfeldt asserts that he can carry on a conversation with a neighbor a mile off, who perfectly understands all he is saying. The practice is confined to Gomero island, and is quite unknown to the other islands of the archipelago. The adoption of the whistling language is said to be due to the peculiar geographical construction of Gomero island. It is traversed by numerous gulfies and deep ravines, running out in all directions from the central plateau. As they are not bridged they can only be crossed with great difficulty; hence a man liv ing within a stone's throw of another in a straight line has often to go many miles when he wishes to see and speak to his neighbor. This, it is conjectured. led to the adoption of whistling as : useful means of communication, which has gradually assumed the proportions a true substitute for speech

America: The newspapers of Phila delphia are agreed in the statement that since the new high license law went into effect in that city, a few weeks ago, the number of saloons has been reduced to a mere fraction of the previous total, while in some wards they have been wiped out altogether; that the ar-rests for intoxication and disorderly conduct are not one-third as numerous as in former years; and that tradesmen report an increased demand for food clothing, and family supplies, which are now made available owing to the decreased expenditure for liquor. It might be argued that licensing crime is immoral, but high license is the only practical manner of regulating the greatest evil of the day. Free whisky will not do it, but dear whisky will take the liquor out of the reach of the poor man, and he is the one most injured.

Cheap Whisky and Dear Whisky.

Killed His Assailants.

Correevelle, Miss., August 1.-[Special Telegram to The Bee.]-In a difficulty at Pittsborough, Calhoun county, between Bob Regan, who was assaulted by Jim and E. W. Enochs and Charles Calhoun, Rogan re treated into a blacksmith shop, but was followed by his assailants, who continued the attack on him. He finally drew a knife and cut Calhoun, who fell dead. The Enochs were both severely cut and may not recover.

TRYING TO SQUARE HIMSELF. General Black the Schemer Who Man-

ipulated the Colored Convention. WASHINGTON, August 1 .- [Special to THE Ber. ]-A gentleman who has business at the pension office says he has run against J. Milton Turner, the colored man who was sent by the administration to Indianapolis to lead the colored men's convention for a division of the colored vote, almost every time he has gone to the pension building during the past six weeks, and that many of the plans carried out in the Indianapolis convention were originated by Commissioner Black. "General Black," says this gentleman, "is extremely anxious to make himself solid with President Cleveland, and he conceived the idea of turning his abilities toward an organization of the colored men with a view to dividing the colored vote at the polls in November. The president is very much in-censed at some of the acts of General Black during the past six or eight months, and has marked him for decapitation. To begin with, the president was greatly provoked at Black's persistency in running for Black has misled the chief executive in furnishing pension vetoes. You know nearly every one of the pension vetoes were written in the pension office by clerks designated for The secret of all this lies in the fact of its being a very hard and expensive the purpose, and the instructions of the president were to the effect that the facts job to break up so stanch a craft and pointed out in the vetoes should indeed be facts without any possible speculation, and that the reasons given in the vetoes for dis-approval should be entirely different from those assigned when the cases were origin-ally rejected by the pension office. The president has found that these instructions, in many instances, were disregarded, and that false information and prejudice have largely governed the clerks who have written the vetoes, and that in many largely

the identical language used when the cases were rejected has been employed in the vetoes. This put the president in an em-barrassing situation, and will lead him to further condemnation when this pension veto business is thoroughly looked into. "In the first place," continued the gentle-man, "the president thinks General Black is too ambitious; and in the second place he says he is too reckless and partisan. Gen eral Black has been running a regular politi-cal bureau for two or three years and has made no secret of the fact. Nearly all of the civil service scandals which have come out against the present administration can be laid at the door of the commissioner of pensions, whom the president holds blameworthy for nearly all of his political evils. It may not be true that the president has, as reported, requested General Black's resigna-tion, but I think the president may just as well have asked for the commissioner's resignation as to have sat down upon him as hard as he has upon four or five occasions

After a Military Plum.

Washington, August 1 .- [Special Telegran to THE BEE. |-It was rumored at the war department yesterday that Captain Lawton of the Sixth cavalry will be tendered the pro motion to the forthcoming vacancy in the adjutant general's department on the 20th of this month. There has been a vigorous struggle for this army plum in which Captain John G. Bourke, of the Third cavalry, Captain J. B. Babcock, of the Fifth cavalry and Captain Lawton have been competitors. Captain Bourke has had the warm endorse ment of General Crook and the active work of the entire Nebraska delegation. For some weeks past it has been known that the appointment lay between him and Captain Lawton. Lawton was, however, more early on the grounds and has had the strong sup-port of the Indiana delegation, in which state he was a colonel of volunteers during the late war.

WASHINGTON, August 1 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE |-- Patents were granted to the following Nebraska and Iowa invent ors: Frank A. Bagley, assignor to himself and T. McCulla, Cherokee, Ia., feed gauge for plate printing presses; Edward P. Lynch Davenport, Ia., horse hay rake; William G. MacLaughlin, Omaha, assignor to Mac-Laughlin Chemical Motor and Heating

Nebraska and lowa Patents.

Laughlin Chemical Motor and Heating company, Seward, Neb., generating steam and heating air apparatus for chemically heating water to produce steam and apparatus for automatically producing heat; James Mahedy, Sperry, Ia., regulating damper for cooking-stoves; C. Nathaniel and J. Ritchie Miller, What Cheer, Ia., rock drill; Henry C. Plambeck, Davenport, Ia., cigar mold; John A. Roberts, Clarinda, Ia., wire fence machine; Frank P. Stanley, Spencer, Ia., post-hole auger; Harvey N. Simms, Des Moines, Ia., pole and shafts for vehicles; Henry M. Wheth, Council Bluffs, Ia., pump.

Trying to Hedge.

WASHINGTON, August 1 .- [Special to THE BEE. |-Since the publication of the fact that the democrats were using the Grand Army badge with a picture of Cleveland in the center of the star, there has been a great deal of com ment among the democratic leaders here, be ment among the democratic leaders here, because they see that the scheme is likely towork
to their detriment. All sorts of plans have
been suggested to offset the evident opposition which this badge has created in Grand
Army circles, and it seems now that they
have hit upon one which is likely to prove
successful. Within the past twenty-four
hours dealers who have had a stock of the
Grand Army badges with Cleveland's nicture Grand Army badges with Cleveland's picture as an adornment have been supplied with a stock of similar badges in which a picture of Harrison is used. This is a nice little scheme to make it appear that the Cleveland badge was not a political trick to steal the G. A. R. thunder, but inasmuch as it was offered for sale several weeks before the Harrison badge of similar design, it will hardly the desired effect.

#### A FIRST-CLASS FRIGATE. That Never Even Touched Water.

New York Times: As the work of the new cruisers progresses the besom of destruction is making a clean sweep of all that remains of the last of our wooden vessels, designed during the civil war and never launched, and a visitor at the navy yards cannot fail to notice the wonderful change that has lately passed over the frames of what was at one time intended to be a first-class steam frigate of a ton age slightly larger than the Chicago, and which, when launched, it was intended to christen the New York This vessel, whose frame has for a quarter of a century filled the large shiphouse to the left of the main avenue o the yard, has for the past few weeks been growing gradually smaller, and before the three months of the contract limit expire there will be very little of this much-discussed vessel remaining. Her keel was laid during the civil war and, unlike numerous other vessels constructed during that busy period o wood that was actually growing in the forest when the contract for building them was drawn up, the timber used in the New York is of selected seasoned oak, as hard as iron, as the tools used by the workmen in tearing her to pieces afford ample testimony. Popular opinion was very much in fa-

vor of completing the ship, even though she was only used as a transport, a class of vessel, by the way, of which our navy seems strangely delicient, and one whose services would always be in demand to keep up the supplies of our for-eign stations and to transport men and tenterial to and from the isthmus when occasion required, The only strong argument used against the New and the one which proved sufficiently potent to decide her fate, was that this is an age of steel shipbuilding, and the fact that this vessel was to be built en-tirely of wood was quite sufficient in the eyes of the powers that be to con-demn her. Had she been completed she might have made a formidable cruiser, with of course more or less departure from her original design, which yould have secured for her fore-andaft fire and other equally important advantages so absolutely necessary to the modern cruiser. The preparations for her completion were even far enough advanced to include the finishing of her

boilers and engines, which were all ready to be shipped on here and set up in the vessel, as at one time the mind of the navy department was made up to complete her, for opposite her name in some of the old navy registers we find New York under the heading of vessels of the first rate that require extensive repairs, with this remark as to her condition: "On the stocks to be completed," This, however, was before much had actually been accomplished toward the construction of the steel vessels. When fully committed to this material, and with large contracts entered into, which will eventually give us a navy of which we can once again be proud, the fate of the New York was effectually sealed and she was again ordered to be appraised, but the value placed upon her was altogether too high to attract any bidders, and the appraisement was reconsidered and very much Even at the low figure at which this estimate of her value was placed nobody came forward to invest, and she was sold to the present contractor for \$10, with which the government, after expending a quarter of a million dollars, had to content itself.

that the material recovered has no very high market value. The vessel, as a vessel, is of course utterly useless, and the question simply resolved itself into one of wages to be paid in pulling her to pieces, against whatever sum she will bring as firewood and junk, with a possible bid from mechanics who work in hard timber of short length pieces, such perhaps, as wagon and wheel makers. The prospect of the demoli-tion being finished within the specified time are from present indi-cations in favor of the contractor, as the immense frames which rose fifty feet or more from the ground are visibly crumbling until now the flooring alone remains, and has the appearance of an immense sandal. The cutting away of the upper timbers, itself no easy task, is simple enough when compared with the almost solid mass of floor timbers which remain to be disposed of, as they are bolted through and through with the idea of securing a structure strong enough to resist the shock of the mighty waves and to bear the heavy weights of engines and battery. It is this system of bolting that makes it so very difficult to wrench the timbers apart, as the bolts pass in every direction in which the greatest strains are expected; consequently the saws used in breaking up the frames are frequently rendered almost useless, as they bring up against an unexpected bolt, when the slower process of wedging has to be resorted to. As a rule the breaking up of the old vessels is very much simplified by burn-

ing them. They are towed to the flats at top high water so as to get them as far above low water mark as possible and are then thoroughly fired in nu-merous places and allowed to burn until all inflammable material has been consumed. The metal is then recovered at low water and sold for old junk. In the case of the New York, however, this plan was obviously not feasible, as the ship was only in frame without any planking whatever, and although this state of construction adds greatly to the ease of pulling her apart it renders it impossible to launch the vessel without going to the great expense of planking and calking or whatever else is necessary to make her fit for transportation to some convenient burning place. The immensely valuable property in the immediate neighborhood of the shiphouse, both government and private, naturally prevents any other plans being followed than the one at present being carried

Some idea of the time and amount of work required may be formed when one considers that the vessel is about 335 long and forty-five feet beam-a very respectable pile of kindling wood and old junk. The bolts so far taken from her are mostly of iron, but those bind-ing the keel and floor timbers together will bring much more in the market, as they are copper. When it has been as-certained how much material there will be to dispose of, proposals from outside parties will be invited, and the successful bidders will then take charge and remove their purchases from the shiphouse, which will then be thoroughly cleaned and possibly made ready new battleship. Let us hope that it will be the finest and most successful yet proposed, the prototype of others yet to come, and that she to may be christened the New York.



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