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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

County of Douglas, S. S.

George B. Tzscnuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Hee
Publishing company, that the actual average
daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the
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for Eeptember, 1887, was 14,151 copies;
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16,622 copies; for March, 1888, 12,689 copies; for
April, 1888, 18,734 copies; for May, 1888, 18,632 copies;
GEO, B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my Becs copies.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this lst day of August, A. D., 1888, N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE country is now waiting openmouthed for Mr. Cleveland's fish stories.

THE coming county convention will not be a cut-and-dried affair with thirty-seven gagged and tagged dummies, advertised as delegates to the republican state convention.

SINCE the retirement of "General" Colby from the congressional race the state of Beatrice is in hourly expectation of an epic poem on congressional pacers by their poet lariat, Griggs.

Ir does not take long for our citizens to go wild over a base ball game, but when it comes to building a million dollar hotel or a railroad to the northwest their enthusiasm oozes out at their finger ends.

MELVILLE W. FULLER is in Washington house hunting. There are even more serious duties for a chief justice of the United States who has eight lovely daughters than the interpretation of knotty points of law.

EVERYBODY ought to heave a sigh of relief. The Regan Bros.' contracts have been compromised for the present at least, and the Regans have now an opportunity to redeem themselves by pushing along the paving.

THE most comical sight at next winter's session of the legislature will be the crowd that tore out sections of the city charter which were offensive to We, Us & Co., doing their utmost to have those torn-out patches restored.

IT is a little too early to make predictions, but we believe we are safe in signaling the nomination of Pat Ford on the democratic legislative ticket. Pat wants an "honorable" jug handle to his name. He'll have the jug, but the handle will break off when the returns are all in.

DENVER is getting ready to entertain the delegates to the Deep-Water convention the latter part of this month. This is not to be a prohibition convention as the name may imply, but it is to voice more strongly the steps taken at Fort Worth, Texas, a few weeks ago to establish a deep-water harbor on the coast of Texas.

It is all bosh to say that the Rock Island and Santa Fe were frightened from extending their lines into Nebraska this summer on account of the stand taken by the state board of transportation. The truth of the matter is that very little extension of new roads is now under way on any lines of railroads east of the Rocky Mountains. The large amount of railroad building last year has made a drain on the resources of these railroad companies, and it may be a season or two before projected lines can be built. For all that both the Rock Island and Santa Fe are heading toward Nebraska. Both lines terminate at the southern boundary line, and even a blind man must see that they are anxious for a share of the heavy grain and freight traffic of which they are now deprived.

THE BEE pays more money for telegraphic news than all the dailies in Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas and Colorado combined. Only five other dailies in America are on equal footing with it in the matter of the New York Herald cables. In the face of this, an afternoon sheet, which steals nine-tenths of its "special" dispatches out of the columns of the morning edition of THE BEE, has the sublime impudence to challenge comparison of its news columns with those of THE BEE. This is about on a par with the alleged marvelous growth of circulation of papers that consume less paper in a week than THE BEE does on any one day, and have their circulation inflated chiefly by throwing papers into front and back yards of people who do not want them, and never intend to pay for them. A PROMINENT member of the South

Omaha Land Syndicate makes bold to assert that grading, paving, curbing, sewering and all public works, can be done much cheaper in South Omaha by responsible contractors than in Omaha. If this be true there must be something rotten in our municipal Denmark. South Omaha begins just where Omaha ends. The two corporations are divided only by an imaginary line, which is called a boundary. The of Omaha is certainly than that of her suneighbor. Contractors in Omaha are paid just as promptly as Why, then, those in South Omaha. should there be any material difference in prices, unless there are combinations to prevent fair competition in collusion with public officials? . While there has been undue partiality shown by the council to certain contractors, there is no proof as yet that all the contractors have formed a trust. The matter will, however, bear investigalion by the board of public works.

Those Delayed Letters.

The long delay of the presidential candidates in giving the public their letters of acceptance is said to be unprecedented. It is within a few days of two months since Mr. Cleveland was nominated and about six weeks since the nomination of General Harrison. What is the reason for the delay? It should not require from either candidate the application of more than five or six hours to write the necessary letter. It need not be elaborate. The country knows the predominant issue in the campaign, and it is not required that either candidate shall discuss it at great length. Their respective parties expect an expression of opinion from them, something of the nature of a "keynote," but this can be given in fifty lines or less. And the shorter the letters are the more certain will it be that they will receive careful and thoughtful perusal. Mr. Cleveland has not been so greatly

overworked since his nomination that he could not have found leisure to write a letter of acceptance. Possibly he utilized a part of the time of his fishing excursion for this purpose. General Harrison has really had very little time to himself since his nomination, and he is to be pardoned if he used that for a needed rest. There have been several reasons suggested for the delay. As to Mr. Cleveland, it has been intimated that he was waiting to see what decision the republicans of the senate would come to regarding a tariff measure as a substitute for the Mills bill, and the probable character of such a measure. It is not apparent why this should particularly concern the democratic caudidate, who, in any event, must adhere to the policy indicated in the tariff bill that passed the house. If he should deem it proper and expedient to discuss this subject, there would seem to be abundant material already at hand to suggest argument without waiting for any further developments. A more probable reason is the desire of the president to get the fullest possible information regarding the drift of public sentiment on the leading issue, so that he may discreetly guard his utterances. There will be no more important contribution to the campaign than this letter of acceptance. Upon it the people will make up and render their judgment on Mr. Cleveland and his party. After it has been given to the country it must stand for just what it is. Its defects and errors, if any there be, will then admit of neither modification nor explanation. Hence the importance of great care in its preparation with reference to the course of public sentiment on the matter with which it will chiefly deal. As to General Harrison's letter, it has been assumed that he is holding it back until the appearance of Mr. Cleveland's. He may do this with entire propriety in view of the fact that his nomination was preceded by that of the democratic candidate, though obviously he can have nothing to gain by so

doing. A campaign is not regularly opened until the candidates have signified their acceptance in writing, and doubtless the true solution of the delay is the desire to put off starting the active work of the campaign until a more propitious season for such work. The probability is that both letters are so nearly ready, if not completed, that they can be given to the public at any time when their authors and those in their counsel think proper. Meanwhile, both candidates having orally signified their acceptance of the nominations their candidacy is just as secure and well-attested as it will be when they have complied with the formality of publishing their written ac-

Important, Though Not an Issue.

In the course of his speech to a delegation last Tuesday General Harrison said that the American people do not mean to be contented with their own market. "We should seek," he said "to promote closer and more friendly commercial relations with the Central and South American States." In the opinion of General Harrison one of the great needs of the country is the establishment of steamship lines between our ports and the ports of the countries in the southern half of the hemisphere. He thinks one way to accomplish this is for the government to adopt a reasonably liberal policy in the paying for a mail service to those countries.

It is not possible to make this ques tion of increasing our commercial relations with the Central and South American states an issue in the present campaign, but it is not therefore the less important. We are now at a humiliating disadvantage in comparison with other nations, and particularly Great Britain, in our trade with the states to the south of us. We buy of them very largely, but we sell them only a very small part of their purchases. England, Germany and France enjoy almost the entire trade of Central and South America, and every year increases their hold upon the commerce of those states, several of which are exhibiting great enterprise and making wonderful progress. Recent statistics of the Argentine Republic show that no country is pushing forward more vigorously in material prosperity, while the good effects of emancipation in Brazil are being shown in a general industrial improvement that promises for that empire great progress. Venezuela and Chili are also pushing forward and pursuing a policy that as-

sures future prosperity. All this is well known and shrewdly taken advantage of by the European natives that have established a vast and profitable trade with Central and South America. They do not withhold any encouragement necessary to maintain and enlarge this trade. But the United States, which by reason both of propinquity and mutual interests should have a larger share of this trade than any other country, gets but a very small part of it, and for that must depend almost wholly upon the transportation facilities of rival nations. Ninetenths, at least, of all the commerce between the United States and the states of Central and South America is carried in foreign vessels, thus putting American merchants and man-

ufacturers wholly at the mercy of alien vessel owners, both as to carriage and the charges therefor.

The commission authorized by congress which visited Central and South America two years ago reported that the essential thing for increasing our commerce in that quarter was rapid and adequate transportation facilities. Doubtless our tariff system is an impediment, but if this did not exist we should make little progress without the transportation facilities. How these shall be secured, without requiring the government to adopt the repugnant subsidy policy, is the perplexing question.

A Consistent Champion.

Mr. Frye is the champion of the Outhwaite bill in the senate. This will surprise nobody who knows Mr. Frye's record. When he was a member of the house he was always on his feet championing every bill in which the Union Pacific was interested, and opposing every measure looking toward the restraint of its rapacity. Mr. Frye opposed every bill to compel the Union Pacific to take out its patents for subsidy lands which were untaxed and untaxable so long as the patents were not taken out. Mr. Frye fought and defeated the Crounse land tax bill which had been indorsed by the republicans of Nebraska in one of the planks of their platform and had the indorsement of the Nebraska legislature. Mr. Frye was chiefly instrumental in defeating in the house bills to reduce Union Pacific bridge tolls, and the natural inference is that he must have received a retainer from the road. In standing up for the Outhwaite bill Senator Frye is at least not meconsistent.

IT is probable that the president will approve the bill passed by congress to prevent "squaw" men from acquiring title or right to any tribal property or interest in Indian Territory, such legislation having been first suggested by Mr. Lamar when he was secretary of the interior. It is well understood that white men who marry Indian women are almost without exception worthless adventurers or reckless desperadoes, and they have been to a very large extent responsible for the deviltry and the depredations of the Indians. Stripping them of all property rights or interests will have the effect of depriving them of influence, though doubtless with such a law in force squaw men would in time become very scarce, since the sole object generally of white men in marrying Indian women is to acquire property. The proposed law is just and necessary, and will doubtless receive executive approval.

BUYING wheat from Russia and India has a new terror for England. Cargoes of this "pauper" grain have introduced on British farms several species of Russian weevils and other pests, and the Royal Agricultural society has taken action to protect English agriculture from this imported infliction. The best preventative is for John Bull to buy his wheat and grain of his old reliable cousin Uncle Sam who sells him cereals and breadstuffs of the first quality only, and at rock-bottom prices.

Judged by Their Sports.

Our friends the enemy are criticising General Harrison because he goes to ball games. Mr. Cleveland never does anything so plebeian. Cricket, good old English cricket, is what pleases him.

A Thoughtful Wife. Globe Democrat.

Mrs. Cleveland has gone to visit the editor of the Century Magazine-probably with a

publication of those articles about the war, which are annoying to her husband. Cheap at the Price.

view to inducing him to discontinue the

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Boston statistician estimates that the expenses of the present political campaign will amount to not less than \$20,000,000. That is a pretty large sum, but the country can well afford to pay it for the blessing of deliverance from democratic rule.

A Good Country.

Providence Journal. If the ancient statesman who remarked that he did not care who made the laws of nation if he could make its songs were now living and could read the poetry of the pres ent campaign he would retract, and prefer even the privilege of taking the "straw

Protect Us From Pauper Hens. T. H. B. Miller, of Cambria, Ia., has sent a humorous petition to congress on the tariff question. It was presented in the house today. He says that 16,000,000 dozen of eggs were imported into this country last year and demands that a tariff on that article of diet be levied high enough to protect Ameri can poultry from competition with the pau per hens of Europe.

He is Smaller Than Bismarck.

Chicago Neies.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew has been having a great time in London. He has met any number of celebrities, and no doubt has told them all the latest gossip from the states. Mr. Depew as a teller of gossip has few equals and no superior. As a statesman he is several sizes smaller than Bismarck or Gladstone. If this be treason, make the most of it.

A Good Country.

"I tell yuh," said the man with the som brero, "there is no country like Texas fur a live young man. I went thar ten years ago thout a cent in my pocket, an' I know what

"Pretty well fixed now, are you!" inquired bystander. "Well fixed? I've got the golwhoppines pack o' hounds that ever chawed a horse thief."

The Land of Liberty. Times.

Our country, 'tis of thee,

Sweet land of pov—liberty,

Of thee we si—lum;

Land where our pants are made,

Land where our shirts are stayed,

Where girls can learn a trade,

And live on—gum.

STATE JOTTINGS. Nebraska.

The enrollment of the Columbus schools for the past year was 217 male and 213 female pupils. Three Tecumseh gentlemen were present, by invitation, at the lynching of the murderer Emmons, at Pawnee City. It was a very select party and only the elite were favored with "bids."

The whole state has read about John Anderson, the hero of the Johnstown well, and the Ulyssess Dispatch thinks he would prove the best drawing card that the state fair could secure, for everybody wants to see the

only man in the United States who was ever

buried alive for nine days and finally rescued.

A young English preacher named Rodwell occupied the pulpit of the M. E. church at Ulysses last Sunday. He is described as one of our homespun, everyday fellows, who to look at doesn't appear to know any more than the rest of us, but a dandy just the same. It was almost as hot as hades in the little church, and the preacher, getting warm under the coilar, stripped off his coat, threw it on the floor, and rolling up the flannel shirt sleeve of his right arm, he caused a smile to wreathe the faces of the æsthetic young ladies. Then he waded in and gave the congregation some good oid orthordox doctrine, dovetailing in apt scriptural quotations and clenching his points in a workmanlike manner. He made a great hit, even if he did preach for two hours, and the Ulysses people want to hear him again.

Ulysses people want to hear him again. An interesting history of Chase county is given in connection with the premium list just issued by the county agricultural society. The first homesteaders pitched their tents in the county in the spring of 1:85. All the season the tide of immigration flowed on and by autumn all the best land in the county had been taken. The actual settlement did not occur, however, until the spring of 1886. not occur, however, until the spring of 1886. Every homesteader spread wide the fame of the land he had located in, and his friends and neighbors followed him. June 1, 1885, saw probably one hundred white settlers in the county. June 1 one year later there were between three and four thousand. In the northern part of the county is the starting point of the Stuning Water creek. It is formed wholly by springs. The number of the county is the starting point of the Stuning Water creek. It is formed wholly by springs. The name of this stream is derived wholly from the fact that formerly large numbers of buffale, and in latter times cattle, perished each spring by becoming mired in the ponds formed by beaver along its course. No purer, better water can be found on the continent than the waters of this stream. Although the county has been settled but a little over two years it contains about fifty school districts and nearly as many school houses. There are fine church buildings in some of its towns and with bright prospects of new ones being

lowa. William A. Fox, an old-time landlord at Sioux City, died of paralysis Wednesday. An oat thief caught in Dubuque the other night proved to be an old and respected citi-

One thousand members have been added to the Knights of Pythias in the state dur ing the last nine months. The contract for the erection of the new

corn palace at Sioux City has been let, and work will commence Monday. Last Sunday Father Spring, of LaMars, attained the advanced age of eighty-eight years, and in rememberance there of pre-sented to the Presbyterian Sunday school a

sum of money equal to his age. The oldest voter in Iowa is said to be Micah French, of Nevada, Story county, who is 97 years old. He voted for Monroe in 1818, and carries a British bullet in his body which he received in the war of 1812. He expects to vote for Harrison in November.

A schoolhouse in Preston township, Ply mouth county, was struck by lightning las week while school was in session. The boit broke every pane of glass and otherwise damaged the building. Several of the pupils were stunned and the teacher received a slight scorch on the hand.

The Number of the Stars.

The total number of stars one can see will depend very largely upon the clearness of the atmosphere and the keenness of the eye. There are in the whole celestial sphere about 6000 stars visible to an ordinarily good eye. Of these, however, we can never see more than a fraction at any one time, because

a half of the sphere is always below the horizon. If we could see a star in the berizon as easily as in the zenith, a half of the whole number, or 3000, would be visible on any clear night. But stars near the horizon are seen through so great a thickness of atmosphere as greatly to obscure their light, and only the brightest ones can there be seen. As a result of this obscuration, it is not likely that more than 2000 stars can ever be taken in at a single view by an ordinary eye. About 2000 other stars are so near the South Pole that they never rise in our latitudes. Hence, out of 6000 supposed to be visible, only 4000 ever come within the range of our vision, unless we make a journey towards the equator.

As telescopic power is increased, we still find stars of fainter and fainter light. But the number cannot go on increasing forever in the same ratio as with the brighter magnitudes. because, if it did, the whole sky would be a blaze of starlight. If telescopes with powers far exceeding our present ones were made, would no doubt show new stars of the twentieth and twenty-first, etc., maninitudes. But it is highly probable that the number of such successive orders of stars would not increase in the same ratio as is observed in the eighth, ninth and tenth magnitudes for example. The enormous labor of estimating the number of stars of such classes will long prevent the accumulation of statistics on this question, but this much is certain, that in special regions of the sky, which have been searchingly examined by various telescopes of successively increasing apertures, the number of new stars found is by no means in propor tion to the increased instrumental power. If this is found to be true elsewhere, the conclusion may be that, after all the stellar system can be experi-mentally shown to be of finite extent and to contain only a finite number of stars. In the whole sky an eye of average power will see about 6,000 stars as I have just said. With a telescope this number is greatly increased, and the most powerful telescopes of modern times will show more than 60,000,000 Of this number not one out of one hundred has ever been catalogued at all. * * * In all 314,926 stars. from the first to the 91 magnitudes, are contained in the northern sky; or about 600,000 in both hemispheres. All of these can be seen with three inch object glass.

Materialism in America.

Century.

I do not ask that men of wealth shall give more money to the church, which is often stronger when it is poor than when it is rich; nor to the poor and thriftless, whom unearned money only keeps in poverty. I urge that the power to make money, like any other power, is a trust bestowed on the possessor for humanity. The preacher who preaches for his salary, not for the spiritual wellbeing of his parishoners, is a mercenary; the physician who practices for his fees, not to cure the sick, is a mercenary; the lawyer who pleads for his honoranium, not for justice, is a mercen-ary; the politican who enacts laws for what he can make, not for the community, is a mercenary; no less the manu-facturer, the merchant, the trader, the man on 'change, who transacts his business to make money, not to give the community its meat in due season, is a mercenary. In the history of the nineteenth century, the doctrine that wealth is a trust must stand by the side of the doctrine that labor is an honor and liberty is an obedience. The materialism that threatens the American church is not the materialism of Herbert Spencer. It is the materialism of the railroad, the factory, the shop; the materialism that puts thinghood above manhood; that does not know that things were made for man, not man for things—that God gives us, not Irishmen to build our railroads, but railroads to build Irishmen; not Hungarians to dig our mines, but mines to develop manhood in Hungar-ians.

THE SHERIFF UNDER FIRE.

His Reasons for the Things Criticised by Expert Points.

The financial committee of the county com missioners is discussing the findings of Examiner Points in the reports of the county officers. The latter reported that the sheriff had uncollected fees on his books to the amount of \$2,500, and suggested that he be re quired to collect fees in advance. The committee are considering a proposition of that kind.

Sheriff Coburn asserts dilligent effort has been made to collect the delinquent fees. He is, to a certain extent, powerless. The court issues orders which he must obey, fee or no fee. For example, if a writ of attach ment were issued, and the property in ques tion were sold while he was waiting to collecthe fee for serving the process, there would be a claim against him for damages. This is be a claim against him for damages. This is an illustration of the impracticability of col-lecting fees in advance. The sher-iff doubts the authority of the county commissioners to require him to do so. The law says he "may" collect his fees in advance, but in no way makes it compul Mr. Points calls attention to the fact that the sheriff has charged ten cents per mile for

taking insane persons to Lincola, and in-timates that he is entitled to but five cents. The law governing the matter is vague. It says the charges shall be the same as for other like services. Mr. Points calls atten-tion to the fact that the mileage for other county business is five cents. Sheriff Coburn retorts by citing the ten cent mileage for tak-ing prisoners to the penitentiary and to the reform school. He furthermore says he consuited Chairman O'Keefe and other former commissioners and they agreed with him in the interpretation of the law. He, still fur-ther asserts that he obtained the unofficial opinion of one of the judges, which was also for the ten cent mileage.

Mr. Points notes that the sheriff has also

charged ten cents per mile for his assistants when sent in charge of an insane person. Mr. Coburn insists that this comes under the same head as the preceding matter.
The county commissioners will meet Satur

day morning to act on the sheriff's reports. and, at present there is a disposition among some members to approve of the suggestions of Examiner Points. Sheriff Coburn talks

SLEEPS HIS LAST SLEEP. Funeral of the Late Colonel Lorin

Miller.

The remains of Colonel Lorin Miller, one of the oldest citizens and masons in this city. lay in state during yesterday in Masonic hall. The casket stood in the middle of the room, surrounded by beautiful floral designs. During the day, a large number of the friends of the colonel and his brother members in the Masonic order called to take their last look at the venerable and placid features of the deceased. The funeral exercises at this place was conducted by the members of Capital lodge of which the colonel was a member assisted by a number of the broth ers from the other local lodges. The Knights of Mount Calvary commandery acted as a body guard, and at 1:30 conducted the pro cession following the remains to the 3:45 train for shipment to Cardiff, N. Y., where funeral services in accordence with the ritual of the Masonie order will be conducted. As soon as the friends of the deceased had arrived and were seated, the members of the order of Knights Templar marched into the room and formed a body guard around the casket. Mr. George W. Lininger

the casket. Mr. George W. Lininge acted as master of ceremonies and had charge of the ceremonies The exercises were begun at 1:30 with music by Dr. Saxby, Rev. John Wilhams, rector of St. Barnabas church, read the scripture and offered prayer Mr. Lininger then gave a brief history of Mr. Miller's life, and introduced W. R. Bowen, who spoke in a general way of Mr. Miller as a man and a mason. Mr. Williams Clebourne culogized him as a member of the Nebraska Veteran Free Masons, J. J. Points, from the Royal Area masons, spoke in a very pleasant and touching manner of their de-ceased brother. Rev. Mr. House, of the Methceased brother. Rev. Mr. House, of the Meth-odist church, spoke of the deceased as a mem-ber of the Knights Templar. The addresses were all brief and very interesting. The funeral was attended by a large number of the prominent people of the city, who were friends of the deceased. The remains were sent to Cardiff, New York, for interment.

RAILROAD EXTENSIONS.

The Eikhorn's Creighton Branch Nearing Completion-Other Items. Missouri Valley, from Creighton to Niobrara is already completed and trains will ron from the latter point to this city August 10. The time table will be so arranged that the Niobraraian can leave his home at 3 a. m. and breakfast in Omaha, returning in time for his supper at home. The citizens of Niobrara are jubilant over the prospect.

The Formal Opening. On Sunday, August 12, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy announces that the formal opening of its new steel bridge across the Missouri river at Nebraska City will take place. As the bridge serves as the gateway to southern Nebraska, some changes in the time of passenger trains may be anticipated.

The Omaha, Dodge City & Southern C. E. Gallagher, superintendent of the construction corps of the Omaha, Dodge City & Southern, with a large corps of surveyors, is at present in Mankota, Kan., having lately completed their line from Dodge City, Kan., to Mankato. From that point they come i a northeasterly direction to Omaha. They have nothing to overcome heavier than a 1 per cent grade on the entire line and expect to begin work on the line in Jewell county. Kansas, inside of six weeks.

Rates on Missouri Coal. The St. Joseph, St. Louis & Santa Fe (the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe) and the St. Joseph & Grand Island have fixed a reduced rate on Richmond, Missouri coal, which took effect Wednesday, by which shippers 159 miles

west of Omaha can have the same delivered

10 to 15 cents per ton cheaper than in Omaha Another Engineers' Meeting. On August 9, the Brotherhood of Locom tive Engineers hold another meeting in St Louis. Delegations from every division in the United States and Canada will be in attendance. It is believed that Arthur, whose to contest the proposed amalgamation of firemen, workmen and conductors. How-ever, the sentiment is strongly in that direction, and it is possible that for once Arthur may be overruled. The "Q" strike will also receive attention.

Fast Fruit Trains.

The Union Pacific management are priding themselves on the fast fruit train time during the past thirty days and contend that it has never been equalled on any road in the country considering distance. From Ogden to Omaha the distance is 1,035 miles. Twenty trains have made the trip in the last thirty days and the fastest time has been thirty-two hours and forty minutes, while the slowest run made was forty-one hours and forty minutes, which is only five hours and ten minutes less than the "flyer's" time.

Belt Line Fares. THE BEE, a few days ago, contained a commu nication from a prominent citizen regarding the fares charged on the Belt line's suburban trains which, among other things, stated that the rates asked were nearly equal to

those on regular trains, and that the company were doubtless putting prices up to this figure in the hope that the lack of patronage would offer them a sufficient excuso for laying off the trains.

The matter has been brought to the attention of General Passenger and Ticket Agent Townsend through Agent Godfrey who has ascertained the wants of the people in this respect, and a decision in the matter may be anticipated in a few days. Mr. Phillipi said he had not yet looked up the matter and probably would not for the reason above given.

those on regular trains, and that the com-

Headlight Flashes.

George W. Bull, general freight agent of the Erie dispatch, with headquarters at Chi-cago, is in the city.

H. Young, traveling passenger agent of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company, is in the city, on his way south. The July report of earnings for the Chi-

cago, Burlington & Quincy shows an increase of 6% per cent over the same month in 1887. The Burlington announces a rate of \$60 for the round trip to the sovereign grand lodge, I. O. O. F. at Los Angeles, September 17, with choice of return route. Tickets good with choice of i

Tickets for the G. A. R. reunion at Holdredge and the reunion at Norfolk are to be sold at the rate of one fare for the round trip. The former occurs A the latter August 27 to 29. The former occurs August 13 to 15 and

T. W. Adams, assistant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania, arrived in the city yesterday to establish an office for his lines. With him came G. V. Teedrick, traveling passenger agent, whose head-quarters will be at Omaha; also T. H. Thorpe, traveling pasenger agent with head-quarters at Des Moines. The gentlemen came through from the east.

Superintendent C. A. Cosgrove, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul is assigned to the Jowa and Dakota division; Assistant Superintendent W. W. Collins is appointed superintendent and is assigned to the Prairie du Chien and Mineral Point divisions and Assistant Superintendent E. D. Wright is appointed superintendent of the Rasins and Spathwestern divisions of the Rasins and Spathwestern divisions. tendent E. D. Wright is tendent of the Racine and Southwestern di-vision with headquarters at Racine. These vision with headquarters at Racine. These are among the first appointments of the superintendent, Mr. Earling.

DAN IS IN TOWN. The Standard's Left Hand Bower

Under Omaha's Roof. Dan O'Day, the general manager and vice president of the Standard Oil company, with headquarters at Buffalo, N. Y., and M

wing of Dr. J. T. Kinsler. A BEE representative met Mr. O'Day last night, and in the course of a conversation he said:

Geary, of the National Tube works of Pitts-

burg, Pa., are in the city under the directing

"This is my maiden visit to Omana, and must confess that I am greatly impressed with the city. The beauty of the plant, the push of the people I have come in con-tact with, and the general enterprise visible on all sides induces me to come to the conclusion that I will invest in Omaha real ity. In my opinion Omaha is destined to be come a great city, and my pocket book will be the confidence I have in it."

"How long do you expect to remain in the city!" was asked of Mr. O'Day.
"Mr. Geary and myself have interests here in the header. in the bridge now being built, and as soon as they are settled I may look around for future results."

"In the interests of the Standard oil company!" put in the reporter expecting to catch "No sir. As I've said before I'm looking around." him unawares. As Mr. O'Day did not wish to be further

A POCKETBOOK MISSING. Also \$70 in Cash and a Note For

\$2,600. A stockman named C. D. Lacy stepped into Frank Crawford's saloon on South Tenth street to get a glass of beer. He took out his pocketbook and abstracted \$5 from a roll of \$70; but finding a loose dime, he returned the money to his purse and shoved the latter into ing the beer and leaving the saloon he dis covered that his pocketbook was gone. In addition to the cash it contained a note for \$2,600 payable to Morris Selter of Chicago There were several men in the saloon at the time he drank, and his natural conclusion was that his pocket has been picked. Sus-picion fell on a colored man, a brakeman on the Union Pacific dummy train, but there is no evidence against him further than his presence in the saloon.

FLORENCE CITY MARSHAL.

A Great Breeze is Raised Over His Conduct With Two Cyprians Harry Freeland, the stalwart city marshal of Florence, is said to have gotten into a scrape that has temporarily taken off his official head. It is alleged that he had charge of two prostatutes who were candidates for the county jail and drove to Omaha with them and on the way things occurred which it would be immodest to mention. The affair reached the ears of the good people of Florence and raised a great breeze. There was a clamor for his dismissal and temporarily he has been suspended until the matter is investigated. N. J. Buraham has in his behalf during the investigation of the matter by the city council of Florence this evening. Freeland is a half brother of Officer Ward of the Omaha police force and is a man of good reputation and standing His alleged indiscretion is a surprise to his

LOCAL POLITICS.

Sixth Ward Democrats. The democratic club of this ward has called a meeting for to-night, at 1403

Fourth Ward Republicans On Friday night next at Judge Anderson' office a very important meeting of the repub-licans of this ward will be held.

Eighth Ward Republicans. At a gathering which is to take place at Twenty-fourth and Cuming streets on next Saturday night, speeches will be delivered by General Cowin, John L. Webster, W. J. Connell, John M. Thurston and others.

Sixth Ward Republicans. There will be a meeting of the Sixth Ward republican club at 8 o'clock p. m. on next Saturday evening, at the corner of Twentysixth and Lake, for the election of officers under the reorganized constitution and by laws, and for the transaction of other im portant business. Every republican who re ards the interests of his ward, or the repu ation of his party, is earnestly invited to be

HE LASSOED THE BEAR.

California Cowboys Give an Englishman Points in Handling Big Game. San Francisco Chronicle: As the hot sun began to pour down we wended our way back to the ranch and whiled the

time away listening to the yarns reeled off by the colonel whose experience had been rich and racy.
"Talking about sport," he said, "reminds see of a little experience I had

with an Englishman, some years ago, up in the main range. He came down from Frisco with a letter of introduction to me, and wanted to get into the heart of the big game country. It so happened that I had 400 or 500 head of cattle up a valley and a camp there; so I took him up and introduced him to half a dozon cowboys—regular oldtimers—and they guaranteed to show him all the bear he wanted. They got it into his head that it was unsportsman like to shoot a bear, and that it should be taken with a lariat, so he practiced with a rope at steers, dogs, stumps and men until he was a fair hand at it, and finally one day they went off on a regular bear hunt.

"It so happened that the boys knew where there was a large patch of wild grapes that black bears are fond of, and they made for it, fairly sure to find one or more, and sure enough they did. Coming down a little side canon, they came out into a level spot, with a patch of trees covered with vines in the cen-ter. Some of the dogs were put in, and in a few minutes out came an old brown bear, snarling and showing her teeth in a terrible fashion. 'Now's your chance,' yelled the boys, and they all stood bac to give my new friend a chance. I tell you he was no slouch; he put his horse up as near the critter as he would go, and, riding around, dropped his rope over the bear's shoulders the minute she reared up. When she felt the rone she grabbed at it, but the pony settled back; then down she went, and began just what the boys expected, the rolling winding the rope about her, getting snarled up, but coming nearer and nearer the pony all the time. The

pony was the first one to tumble to it. as the boys saw, and began to snort and buck; but it was no use, the old bear kept coming getting more and more entangled every moment, and finally the pony turned tail and began to drag her, she yelling and whimpering and scratching gravel, the horse crazed; and in this shape they came to the side of the hill. Over the horse went, bucking the Englishman cussing things until were blue. When half way down the rope broke, and, fearing the bear would get away, some of the boys, who were laughing themselves sick, put her out of her misery. The boys got kind of left trying to fool the fellow as he showed so much pluck trying to stop the bear that they never tried any games on him again. After a while they asked him what he proposed to do with the bear after he got the rope around himand then he saw the joke, and rather

Bad for Posterity. Scribner's for August: We have at

thought the bear was catching him."

Ningara falls a tolerably hard layer of limestone, belonging to a division of the Silurian age, which has indirectly received its name from this great cataract. This Niagara limestone is underlaid by a considerable thickness of softer shaly rocks known as the Clinton group. The waters of the Niagara plunge over the hard rim afforded by the limestone and descend about a a hundred and seventy feet, acquiring in this movement a very great velocity. At the base of the fall, the water strikes against a mass of hard fragments, which in succession have tumbled down from the resisting upper layer. These fragments, set violently in motion, cut out the soft material, the crosion of which is also aided by the violent whirls of water and of spray driven against the shaly beds in the space behind the fall. From this wearing action, the soft materials are constantly working backward more rapid than the hard upper layer is worn away, and so, from time to time, the projecting shelf over the waterfall is deprived of support and tumbles to the base in fragments, which, in turn, are used for the further erosion of the soft deposits. In Niagara, as in all other waterfalls of this description, the bor-der of rock over which the plunge takes place is constantly and pretty rapidly working up stream. The fall is pro-gressively decreasing decreasing in height, as is shown in the diagram, and in the end, when the hard layer has descended to the general level of the stream bed, especially when the softened limestone rocks have passed altogether below that level, the fall will disappear; first passing into the stage of a cataract and afterward vanishing altogether. In the case of Niagara falls the rate of

retreat is about three feet in a century; this rate is very variable. It was probably more rapid in the past than at present. Although the retreat of the fall is slow, it will in a very brief time, in the geological sense of that word, lead to certain momentous conse-quences. When the hard layer of Ningara limestone passes below the bed of the river, the stream will then cut upon rocks of another constitution, making for a time certain small falls at a higher geological level; but in the course of ages, much less long than those which have elapsed since the birth of this waterfall, the gorge of the river will extend up into the basin of Lake Erie, draining away a considerable portion of that fresh water sea. We shall then, if the continent retains its present height over the level of the sea, have another system of cataracts, in the passage between Lake Eric and Lake Huron, which will also in time be worn away. Other cataracts will then form at the exit of Lake Michigan; and thus the lower lakes of our great American system would be diminished in area, or perhaps even disappear. At a yet later stage, we may look for diminution in the size of Lake Superior, though that basin, owing to the strong wall which separates it from the lower lakes, is destined to endure long after the last-named basins have been diminished or entirely drained away.

Western Pailways.

San Francisco Examiner: The Cour d'Alene country is this year the seat of great railroad rivalry, and the Northern Pacific and Oregon Railway and Navigation companies, respectively, are putting lorth their best efforts to get control of that section. The Oregon Railway and Navigation company has let the contract for a branch from Farmington to Mullan, and are pushing the work with all possible rapidity. The Northern Pacific is pushing its line into the mines, and thus war between these two mighty railroad corporations

is in progress.

One thousand five hundred men are at work on the two roads between Cour d'Alene and Mullan, and as a result much excitement prevails. Additional forces are being sent by the carload and soon the country will be flooded with railroad men.

There is no longer any doubt as to the intention of the Northern Pacific people; the original survey of the line was through Cour d'Alene. This is the road that is now being built, and it is generally believed that the main line east of Helena will be abandoned some day for a route through Cour d'Alone. Work on the grade is being pushed with vigor, and it is a race to a finish between this company and the Oregon Railway and Navigation company as to which

will be the first to run trains out of Cœur d'Alene. As fast as men are brought in by the contractors on one road they are bought up and placed to work on the competitive line. Each company has been doing its best to harmonize conflicting interests, and the probability is that an agreement will soon be made dividing up the territory and assuring each road a share of the carrying trade of the

What a Dreadful Critter a Woman Is Ramabal, in her book, "The High Caste Hindoo Woman," makes some quotations from a catechism which may astonish her free, imperious sisters of

Q—"What is cruel?" A—"The heart of a viper."

Q-"What is more cruel than that?" A-"The heart of a woman. Q-"What is the cruelest of ally"

A-"The heart of a soulless, penniess widow. And again, from another, a Hindoo

gentlemen of high literary reputation: Q—"What is the chief gate to hell?"

A-"A woman. Q-"What bewitches like wine?"

A-"A woman."
Q-"What are fetters to man?"

A-"Women.

Q-"What is that which cannot be trusted?" A-"Woman." Q-"What poison is that which ap-

pears like nectar?" A-"Woman." These pretty compliments are wound up by a few proverbs:
"Never put your trust in women."

Woman is a great whirlpool of suspicion, a dwelling place of vices, full of deceits, a hindrance in the way of heaven, the gate of hell."

"Women's counsel leads to destruc-

Drink Malto it is pleasant.