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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, 1888. County of Douglas, I, S. S. George H. Tzschuck, Secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, do solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending August 1, 1888, was as follows:

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 4th day of August, A. D. 1888. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

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

THE Nebraska farmer will be on the "bull" side of the market this fall when the corn crop puts him there.

It looks as if Omaha is determined to become a rival of Chicago in the divorce court as well as in the packing industries.

It would seem that Dan Voorhees has not entirely recovered from the bolt on his leg. He has broken out again with a fresh fit of spleen.

THE refusal of Justice Day to go on the Parnell commission has put the Tories in an awkward predicament. The English judge could not barter away his sense of justice in taking his seat on a packed bench although he is said to be strongly prejudiced against Parnell.

WHILE the county commissioners are trying to find out why delinquent fees in the sheriff's office have not been collected, it would be in line of their investigation to make inquiries whether fines levied on delinquent jurors have ever been collected or turned into the county treasury.

COUNCILMAN ALEXANDER has an eye for the aesthetic by introducing an ordinance requiring the telegraph and telephone companies to paint their poles. It is to be hoped that some councilman will have a nose for cleanliness and health by introducing an ordinance requiring the disposal of garbage in a city crematory.

THE mugwump newspapers of New York are pouring broadsides into Governor Hill, and warning the democracy that it will be impossible to re-elect him and that the effort to do so will cost Cleveland thousands of votes.

This, of course, is said to bring an administration influence in opposition to the governor, but the trouble with Cleveland is that he understands he must be a loser whether he favors Hill or is against him, the perplexing question being as to the position of least danger. The indications are that the mugwump influence will not be able to prevent Hill's renomination, and it is a promise quite reassuring to republicans.

THE grain shippers of Kansas City in a conference with the representatives of roads west and east of the Missouri river have gained an important concession. Heretofore when grain was shipped from Kansas City, east to the sea board, and held back at intermediate points, as at Chicago, with a view of selling it, but was afterwards shipped to destination because it could not be sold, it was charged local rates. The new agreement with the railroads allows the Kansas City shippers to hold their grain at intermediate points in transit not exceeding ten days and then to forward it to destination in the east at the original through rate from Kansas City.

These terms, so satisfactory to the grain shippers, can not be confined exclusively to the benefit of Kansas City. Omaha and other Missouri river towns have the right to claim the same advantages. By this arrangement it is expected that many of the complaints of discrimination will be removed.

THE Kansas state authorities have taken tardy action to suppress the war that has been raging in Stevens county, that state, for two weeks past. An issue between the citizens of two towns has caused the death and wounding of a half dozen men, but as the crimes occurred in No Man's land, which is outside the pale of all law, those who committed them will go unpunished. It is time this region without law was brought under judicial jurisdiction, and for this purpose congress ought to pass at the present session one of the bills for creating the territory of Oklahoma, including No Man's land, and extending over the country a territorial form of government, so that the laws of the United States could be enforced by the courts. There seemed earlier in the session favorable promise that this would be done, but political scheming, as well as some adverse influence, has prevented action. Perhaps the late murderous business in the region will renew congressional interest in the territorial question.

Death of General Sheridan. General Sheridan has surrendered to the invincible Conqueror. The dauntless spirit, that never quailed before mortal foe, has met defeat at last. The lustre that blazed in battle has lost its lustre. The voice of command that summoned always to victory is silenced. The intrepid heart, as gentle as it was brave, is still and pulseless. The great soldier—one of the greatest the world has known—has joined the innumerable army of immortals. The proud conqueror of a nation will attest how entirely the dead hero possessed the affection and honor of his countrymen.

General Sheridan's career was wholly military, and it constitutes one of the most illustrious chapters of American military history. Of the great triumvirate whose ability and achievements were pre-eminent in the war of the rebellion on the side of the Union—Grant, Sherman and Sheridan—history will record that the soldier who has just died deserves to occupy a place of honor not less elevated than the others. The assistance he rendered to Grant in Virginia that great and just commander has borne most ample testimony to. He gave Sheridan his fullest confidence, allowing him the largest latitude for the development and execution of his own plans, and invariably with results that were of the utmost advantage to the union armies. The future reader of the history of the rebellion will dwell upon no portion of it with greater interest than that which records the first raid of Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley, his advance toward Richmond, his ride to Winchester, when he snatched victory from the jaws of defeat, and his brilliant and masterly achievements in the grand movements of the army of the Potomac, which ended with the capture of Richmond and the overthrow of the rebellion. Among the great soldiers of history there are not many whose victories as subordinate commander were more honorable to their wisdom and valor, or more valuable to their country, than were those won by Sheridan after he was placed in command of the cavalry of the army of the Potomac.

All this splendid work of Sheridan demonstrated that he was a soldier in the broadest sense—not simply a brilliant and intrepid fighter. In this respect few of the great cavalry commanders of history will stand comparison with him. Ney, Murat and others who will be naturally suggested, possessed the gallantry, dash, and all the mere fighting qualities that distinguished Sheridan, but in the larger ability that makes successful commanders—that plans as well as wins victories—the American general was the peer of the greatest of them. His services to his country were of inestimable value.

As a man, General Sheridan had a most kindly heart, and he made and held friends. He was a modest man, whom fame and station did not spoil. He had no ambition above that of being commander of the army, and when talked of as a possible presidential candidate he promptly and unqualifiedly refused to allow his name to be considered in that connection. It was sufficient to him to be the first soldier of the republic, and in that capacity he rightly avoided all association with politics. His death will be sincerely mourned by a grateful people, to whom are left too few of the distinguished soldiers whose genius and prowess preserved the union, and his memory will be cherished and perpetuated as one of the most brilliant and successful of the nation's military chieftains.

The Question of the Hour. The tax levy for 1888 has been completed by the state board, and the ratio of taxation is fixed at seventy-five cents on the hundred dollars of valuation on the real and personal property subject to taxation. This is a reduction of six cents and a quarter per hundred dollars as compared with 1887, but the levy is still outrageously high. The levy made by the board is expected to yield one million, three hundred and seventy thousand, nine hundred and thirty dollars. In other words, in this year 1888, the people of Nebraska are to pay over one hundred and thirty thousand dollars for the maintenance of their state government.

The enormity of this forced contribution can only be realized by comparison of Nebraska's tax levy with those of other states. Our neighboring state of Colorado, which has new state buildings to construct and institutions to establish, levied a state tax last year of forty cents on the one hundred dollars and managed to conduct its entire state government with an income of five hundred and thirty-two thousand two hundred and fifty-eight dollars.

Florida levied the same tax as Colorado, and only realized three hundred and sixty-seven thousand, one hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

Minnesota, with a state debt ten times as large as that of Nebraska, was content with a state tax aggregating six hundred and five thousand, six hundred and fifty-one dollars.

The state government of New Hampshire was maintained with a tax aggregating four hundred thousand dollars.

North Carolina, with over fifteen millions of debt, only levied a state tax aggregating four hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars.

Vermont only levied ten cents on the hundred dollars, and realized an aggregate state income of three hundred and seventy-one thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

Nebraska alone the state levy ranges above seventy-five cents on the hundred dollars.

These are stubborn facts and they must be faced at all hazards. The tax-ridden people of this state must grapple with the state tax-levy and choke them off. Fifteen hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year for state taxes in a state that is practically out of debt, is utterly indefensible. Why should it cost more to maintain state government in Nebraska than it does in the more populous and wealthy states? This is the question that confronts us now and will continue to be asked by every taxpayer from now until the legislature meets. That there is something rotten in Denmark is patent. Our state officers are not high-salaried nor does this state maintain a larger number of benevolent and penal institutions than other states. Where then do these thirteen hundred and fifty thousand dollars each year go?

THE BEE is taking great pains to collect statistics that will enlighten the people on that point. Meantime the conventions of all parties should raise their voices against extravagance and in favor of revenue law revision, and above all the republican party should see to it that the man nominated for state offices this month are capable and rigidly honest. Unless men of known integrity are put in nomination the party will have to face disaster, notwithstanding the national campaign. A man's shirt is nearer to him than his overcoat. The demand for lower state taxes will have more weight in the impending campaign in this state than the racket raised by political hacks over the protective tariff, which every intelligent man knows cannot and will not be materially changed as long as the republicans control the United States senate.

Treaties With Indians. It is noteworthy that the conduct of the Sioux is having a very decided effect upon the public mind unfavorable to continuing the policy of making treaties with the Indians. That policy has been observed largely as a matter of sentiment, notwithstanding the manifest absurdity of the government negotiating formal treaties with its wards and the opinion of the supreme court that such conventions have no binding force on the government, but there is a growing feeling that the time is at hand when the government can not wisely or with justice to the people go on allowing a few Indians to obstruct progress and stand in the way of the general welfare in order that they may live in a condition of idleness and lawlessness at the expense of the whole people.

The proposition which has been submitted to the Sioux is so entirely fair and just in its terms, and the result would so unquestionably be to their great ultimate advantage, that their obstinate refusal to accept it is convincing a great many of the folly of dealing with Indians in this way. They manifestly cannot understand what is best for themselves, they are under the influence of strong prejudices which are kept alive and intensified by designing men, and they are naturally hostile to whatever makes for civilization. They should be fairly dealt with on the same general principles of justice that are observed in dealing with other people, but the policy of treating them as entitled to special consideration will have to be abandoned, and it undoubtedly will be if the Sioux reject the treaty proposed to them. The sentiment that their reservation should be opened, whether they will have it or not, it is a rich territory which should no longer remain unproductive, and there is a demand for it which it is the duty of the government to regard.

The Iowa Railroad Issue. It is expected that to-day Justice Miller of the supreme court of the United States, will decide whether the temporary injunction granted by Judge Brewer, restraining the Iowa railroad commissioners from putting into effect their schedule of freight charges, shall be made permanent. This issue has excited widespread interest, and the decision of Justice Miller is awaited with a feeling of profound concern by the people and the railroads. The decision of Judge Brewer was hailed by the corporations as a signal victory, and its immediate effect was to advance the speculative price of the stocks of several roads directly interested in the decision. It has received, however, a great deal of adverse comment, as involving a principle hostile to the constitutional right and authority of the state. It imposed a check and limit upon the legislative power which if allowed could be employed at any time under like circumstances to defeat the will of the people. The jurisdiction of the federal courts, in controversies of this character, is questioned, and there is a very general expectation that Justice Miller will not sustain Judge Brewer in assuming jurisdiction. The attitude of Justice Miller regarding the rights of the states has been very clearly defined and no man on the supreme bench has made greater concessions to state authority, so that there is fair reason to expect that his decision in this case will be in favor of the people.

THE state board of equalization has not kept faith with the Douglas county commissioners. They agreed to reduce Douglas county from eight mills to six and a half, which would have been relatively higher even at that rate than a majority of other counties. Instead of fixing the rate at six and a half mills they have rated Douglas county at seven and one-eighths for the present year. This is only three-eighths of one mill below the average state levy and seven-eighths of one mill below the highest rating. While it saves Douglas county twenty-one thousand dollars on the basis of the highest rate, the aggregate contribution from this county for the year 1888 for state purposes will exceed the enormous sum of one hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars.

J. M. Schoup, of Fort Dodge, swam one day last week in West Okoboji lake from Arnold's park to Omaha point, a distance of three miles.

NEBRASKA POLITICAL NOTES.

The Campaign is Now Opening Up In Earnest.

CLUBS FORMING EVERYWHERE.

Republicans and Democrats Rapidly Getting Into Line While the Labor and Cold Water Parties Are Unusually Active.

From Nebraska City. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., August 5.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Politics in Otoe county have never been less interesting than at present, and, aside from a few leaders, no one seems to have an opinion as to the outcome of the primaries or conventions.

In conversation with THE BEE representative, a leading republican expressed himself as not prepared to predict the result of the "General Van Wyck" will be elected. Paul Schmitke will be satisfied with a seat in the house, and, of course, will have what he desires.

Ran McKee, of Palmyra, is also a candidate for nomination for representative. He is a pronounced anti-Van Wyck man, but, strange to say, has promised to support him in case of his own election. J. O. Moore, also of Palmyra, and Albert Joyce of Syracuse, are two of the who are expected to be elected at Lincoln next winter. The former is a political partner of McKee, while the latter favors Van Wyck.

John C. Watson is said to lose much sleep thinking of his chances to represent Otoe and Cass counties as float senator. Watson is a candidate for the amount of money he does the float senatorship and stands a good chance to win the nomination, as he has many friends among the politicians, but is not so popular with the farmers. His known fidelity to Van Wyck, however, will be of great assistance in the event of his nomination. He is also a candidate for congress, and his friends are quietly urging him to the front and are doing so by the amount of money he has in a district overwhelmingly republican. Mr. Watson's record as a legislator is clean and open and his ability is undoubted.

Prohibition will cut a very small figure in the fall election in Otoe county. The resolution adopted by the republican state convention to carry the amendment prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Otoe county. This was decided at a county central committee meeting last Tuesday. The only contest in Otoe county seems to be centered on Van Wyck, who will make an effort to regain his lost seat in the United States senate by succeeding Senator Johnson. He will go to the state senate with that aim, and his friends think he has more than a fighting chance to win. Certain it is, and it goes, and will win a dozen thousand dollars in premiums, \$1,000 for special attractions each day, Roman chariot races and balloon ascensions will be the feature of the festival.

An Iowa lady named Good, who for five years has been searching for her little son, found the missing boy at the residence of Dr. George R. Hummel, who is making anti-prohibition speeches in various towns in the state, has had quite a varied career. He is known as "Antelope Dick," and it is said that he has been a member of the board of Grand Island as a temperance orator, at the same time jumping a board bill of about \$20,000 as a legislator, and was once mayor of a city. At one time he was editor of the Osceola Herald, and with the record left behind him everywhere he has been it is not likely that he will be a member of the board of any cause. At his birthplace, Independence, Mo., things are entirely too hot for him. A few years ago he bobbed up in a Kansas town as a minister before the gospel, and after creating great excitement in the religious circles and getting in debt to all the unscrupulous preachers of easy virtue in the town and played such a high game of disgrace and villainy that the natives fled him out of the country. He afterwards went to Denver, where he opened a game of chance in violation of the law, and was compelled to skip out to avoid being arrested.

Representatives of the People? Grand Island Independent. Mr. W. F. Griffiths, as a railroad speaker before the Omaha board of trade, assumes the role of a "representative of the people," claimed that the board of transportation ought to have yielded to the advice of some so-called boards of trade of different Nebraska places, and that a reduction of railroad rates were disastrous to the interests of Nebraska, uncalculated for and against the will of the people of Nebraska.

We want Mr. Griffiths and his so-called delegations of so-called boards of trade to understand that that body are by no means the representatives of the people of Nebraska; that the interests of most of them are entirely different from the interests of the people, and that the great majority of them lack the independence of character and of business relations required for good and reliable representatives of the people.

The egotistical interests of the merchants have very little, if any, to do with the true interests of the people. It hardly makes a difference to a merchant whether he pays \$100 or \$20 for a carload of goods, because he adds the price to the price of his goods, and takes so much more from his customers; who have to suffer for it. Consequently the majority of them, ninety probably out of one hundred, look with supreme indifference on the most outrageous overcharges of the railroads. The common merchant takes an interest in the freight only when discrimination is practiced, either in his favor or against him. And here just is the point where the railroad control him, so that he is always willing to help them against the people. They can favor or hurt him, either individual against individual, or city against city. And they use this power by threats of their vengeance or promises of their favor. This explains why it is an easy thing for the railroads to get a thing in a meeting of a board of trade a majority which is willing to whitewash railroad oppression, railroad swindles and railroad overcharges. The great many stay back for fear of interest and from fear the railroads might hurt them while the railroads send their tools to do their bidding.

In this way they got some delegations of "representatives of the people" on the board of transportation, and had some meetings in Omaha and Hastings called, to make declarations in favor of excessive railroad overcharges.

For these men, who are nothing but railroad assistants, to appear before the board of transportation, and call themselves "representatives of the people" and to claim that their demand is the "will of the people." It is the usual railroad game to foist upon the people railroad men as "representatives of the people."

That among the merchants there are men who are willing and able to truly represent the interests of the people we know well enough, but they are scarce and form an exception rather than the rule. Those, that crowd themselves into these delegations of boards of trade, are none of these exceptions, they are the common railroad tools like those who crowd the political clubs, primary and caucus, and are called "representatives of the people."

From Council Bluffs. COUNCIL BLUFFS, Neb., August 4.—[Special to THE BEE.]—All the political parties are organizing for the coming year. The democrats elected the county officers last fall, through the bad manipulation of a few republicans. By proper organization and management the republicans can carry the county by a handsome majority. The democrats are sending circulars all over the county soliciting the names of all democrats that will sign their names. But many

of the old-time democrats refuse to endorse the free trade platform. The prohibition party has organized clubs all over the county. In some localities they seem to have captured the state. But the great issue in this country is between the republican and democratic parties and all other questions will be absorbed by the two old parties. If a system of proper management the republican party can be restored to its former position in the county this fall. The republicans will organize here in a few days. They will have the best speakers here this fall to present the issues of the campaign in their proper light.

From Seward. SEWARD, Neb., August 4.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Politics are rather quiet, but our county is solid for Harrison and Morton, and for William Leese for attorney general for another term.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings.

The contract has been let for building two bridges over the Republican river near McCook.

An Uncle Tom's Cabin company is making the residents of interior towns very weary this season.

August Koeler, an Aurora saloon keeper, has been fined \$100 for selling liquor to an habitual drunkard.

El Housso, the old Dakota City lecher, has sold on the property and will be himself away to some more suitable clime.

A number of families at Fullerton have been very sick, caused by eating pressed beef. None of the attacks proved fatal.

The Omaha county agricultural society proposes to make an effort to capture the prize offered by the state fair for county exhibition.

Louis Stander, an old soldier and for twelve years an inmate of the Thayer county poor farm, has been sent to the state soldiers' home at Grand Island.

One of the remarkable things about the railroads is the amount of money that they use and the peculiar cases that it is shipped in. There is no saloon in the town.

The last "round-up" has been made in Cheyenne county. Less than four years ago the county was given up entirely to range cattle, but now the cattlemen have left and have been superseded by the farmers.

Ed Haight, a resident of Pierce, is playing the job act, sitting in sack cloth and ashes and refusing to be comforted on account of the loss of his wife, who died of the present hot weather unusually uncomfortable.

The Gage county agricultural association will hold its seventeenth annual fair at Grand Island, Sept. 7, including a number of thousand dollars in premiums, \$1,000 for special attractions each day, Roman chariot races and balloon ascensions will be the feature of the festival.

An Iowa lady named Good, who for five years has been searching for her little son, found the missing boy at the residence of Dr. George R. Hummel, who is making anti-prohibition speeches in various towns in the state, has had quite a varied career. He is known as "Antelope Dick," and it is said that he has been a member of the board of Grand Island as a temperance orator, at the same time jumping a board bill of about \$20,000 as a legislator, and was once mayor of a city. At one time he was editor of the Osceola Herald, and with the record left behind him everywhere he has been it is not likely that he will be a member of the board of any cause. At his birthplace, Independence, Mo., things are entirely too hot for him. A few years ago he bobbed up in a Kansas town as a minister before the gospel, and after creating great excitement in the religious circles and getting in debt to all the unscrupulous preachers of easy virtue in the town and played such a high game of disgrace and villainy that the natives fled him out of the country. He afterwards went to Denver, where he opened a game of chance in violation of the law, and was compelled to skip out to avoid being arrested.

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IN AND ABOUT THE CAPITAL.

Some Sly Political Work by Nebraska Railroads.

SEVERAL SCHEMES O' FOOT.

One of Them is the Capture of the State Board of Transportation—Their Chances of Success.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, August 5.

"Oh, yes," said Judge Marvin to THE BEE representative last evening, "the railroads are getting in some sly political work these days. Play those fellows for fools and you will get led down hard every time."

"But what great things are they doing, judge?"

"They are bent on capturing the state board of transportation, and they will come pretty near doing it. No great effort will be made to beat Leese for attorney general. He is too hard a nut for them to crack, although they would make a sturdy effort that way if they thought it would do any good. He is too strong for them, though on the surface he would seem to be a weakling. He is the only thing the railroads cared for. In my opinion they are only throwing mud in this direction to hide their real intentions."

"How so? Please explain."

"Well, you will find that the state convention will develop the fact that they want the state treasurer, auditor of public accounts and the commissioner of public lands and buildings, and the various candidates they have in mind for these positions goes a long way toward unveiling the end they have in view. To be half way fair they will seem to be willing to concede something to the dear people. They swear by Leese and the renomination of Laws is conceded upon paper, but if you will study the geographical location of the candidates they have sprung you are evidently friendly to their interests, you can see the force of my position at a glance. Benton, Paton and Cross are all candidates for auditor of state. Yost, Graham, Hill and Eisner are gripping for the treasurerly job grim death. Dew, Carter and Parker are working hard for commissioner of public lands and buildings, and all these men and women will do one thing, they will play it safe. If they secure the treasurer, auditor and commissioner, they have a majority of the state board, and they care more for that than anything else. Of the candidates I have named for these positions only Graham and Cross have any real people first, last and all the time. Now you have my idea."

"But should the game explode, judge, don't you think that the railroads would labor for the repeal of the law of their creation?"

"That might be, but I doubt the wisdom of that, because of the peculiar difficulty there is in securing the passage of a statute law that will give the railroads a dozen or more, roughly as the one that provides for the state board. The law that we have is good enough if the people are only sharp enough to keep a majority of the board at the helm who are in their favor and will stand by fair and equitable laws, and will not allow the law to be well enough alone and stand by what they have. It is time that the people understood the importance of the primary election. There is the place to make the fight, and the railroads would not see it down to the inevitable or do all the kicking."

LINCOLN'S SUNDAY GUESTS. At the capital—J. D. McDonald and C. S. Peafold, Fremont; J. P. Heale, Charles town; W. Va. J. T. Mather, St. Louis; G. H. Schell, Kansas City; R. W. Kelly and Miss J. T. Dillman, Burlington; William Guetel, Chicago; H. Hill and wife, Grand Island; F. M. Benedict, Leavenworth; Kan.; A. G. McIntosh, St. Louis; P. M. Halloran, Chicago; E. H. Airey, Noblesville; Abraham Chapman, St. Louis; Frank Livingston, Kansas City; E. B. Phillips, Valparaiso; F. L. Boynton, Westside, Ia.; William Bruno, Chicago; C. F. Wilson, Mansfield, Mo.; A. W. White, St. Roger and John Haddock, Chicago; D. N. De Lim, Des Moines; Frank Catron, Omaha; H. E. Riel, Valparaiso; O. H. Johnson, St. Louis; E. D. Wright, Birmingham, N. Y.

The Windsor—G. O. Riman, Cincinnati; H. P. Hubbard, St. Louis; J. B. Fattou, New York; R. L. Duncan, Chicago; B. Apple, New York; A. W. Pullen, Chicago; W. Hardwick, New York; H. Edgar, Chicago; F. T. J. Numan, New York; J. S. Hill, Milwaukee; W. L. Jenny, Idaho; L. Ravebrook, Ottumwa, Ia.; William A. Wolfe, Omaha; R. K. Cooper, St. Joe; N. E. Hackman, St. Louis; Ed Long, Chicago; E. A. Hines, New York.

At Opelous—S. W. Strunk, Atchison; J. A. Campbell, Seward; G. E. Wetherwick, New York; W. H. Allen, Omaha; George Loper, York; E. F. Fassig, Chicago; George B. Shurway, Kansas City; M. K. Van Huseon, Sioux City; L. W. Ball, Denver; A. A. Dunkel, Boston; L. W. Willis, St. Joseph; W. H. Taylor, Kansas City; F. J. Jostin, Omaha; Frank Landers, Chicago; H. Rosentrot, Omaha; O. P. Turner, Grand Bluff; A. M. Githel, Chicago; J. P. Malloy and George W. Davy, Fremont; Charles M. Hough, St. Louis; M. W. Rayley, Omaha; W. L. Roetherick, St. Joseph; C. E. Paton, Chicago; B. H. Carter, St. Louis; E. J. James, Chicago; F. A. Pollard, St. Joseph; L. L. Gerbrick, Des Moines; L. C. Fessler, Chicago; C. C. Goodell, Peoria; C. E. Cannon, Columbus, Ohio; G. E. Winslow, Warren, Mo.; G. N. White, Chicago; C. G. Chandler, Rockford, Ill.; E. Rosenbaum, St. Louis; Eugene Pitts, Omaha; V. E. Crasper, Chicago; J. L. Webber, St. Louis; F. W. Wells, Fondulac, Wis.; C. A. Diamond, St. Joseph; J. N. Hunt, Chicago.

W. C. RIDLEY EXPLAINS. The following letter from W. C. Ridley offers a word explaining his actions in reference to the late death of his nephew, M. C. Ridley, who severely condemned in some quarters of the city.

HASTINGS, Neb., August 4.—In an article published in the State Journal Friday, referring to the death of my nephew, M. C. Ridley, I am charged with unfeeling conduct. Permit me to say that upon receipt of the telegram announcing his death I was

confined to my bed with sickness and was, on that account, unable to personally go to Lincoln and see to the arrangement of his funeral. I immediately wrote a letter to his mother, informing her of the sad state of affairs, and telegraphed to Lincoln as stated, thinking it best at present to bury him there on account of the extreme hot weather, with a view to removing his remains to his old home later on. As to the expenses of his funeral, I am not at present financially able to bear them, but it is not on account of my lack of affection for him, as I have always been almost a father to him, as he would testify to were he alive to-day. W. C. RIDLEY.

FOR TWO LOWE YEARS. Yesterday afternoon Sheriff Mallon, of Dodge county, committed R. A. Irwin and James C. Crawford to the merciful care of Warden Hyers, and they will do service for the state in the penitentiary for two years. These crosses were arrested from about five months ago for house breaking and robbery; were tried and convicted and are now paying the penalty of the law.

A PAINFUL ACCIDENT. William Davidson, a laborer on the N street sewerage work attempted to cross a plank over the trench yesterday evening, and slipped and fell heavily upon his face, his chest striking some rusty spikes sticking from the plank, one of which penetrated his lungs, producing a wound that will cost him about five months ago for house breaking and robbery; were tried and convicted and are now paying the penalty of the law.

CITY NEWS AND NOTES. The city insurance companies have raised the insurance rate on city property, because of the insufficiency of the water supply, spurs the water committee to work its level best to help the city out of the pressing strait. It is now reported that \$5 will be ready for operation by the middle of the week, every one of which will throw pure, sweet water. It is thought that this number of wells will do the work and raise the water pressure to the required level. This plan will be thoroughly tested, and it will be made if it is found to be necessary.

Bishop Ward, D. D., colored, of Denning, D. C., will visit Lincoln Monday and on Tuesday evening will deliver a lecture at St. M. church. A grand reception will be given to him while he is in the city. He has been the bishop for over forty years and is one of the oldest of the F. M. E. church. His lecture Tuesday evening ought to be largely attended.

The beautiful picture, "Will They Consent?" is a large magnificent engraving, printed upon a sheet 19 inches wide by 24 inches long. It is an exact copy of an original painting by Kwall.

This elegant picture represents a young lady standing in a beautiful room, surrounded by all that is luxurious, near a half-open door, while the young man, her lover, is sitting in an adjoining room, asking the consent of her parents for their daughter in marriage. The fine interior decorations, together with the graceful position of the beautiful girl in her beautiful dress, make the picture, it must be seen to be appreciated.

This valuable picture is fitting to adorn the wall of a lady's chamber, and is offered to offer an extraordinary inducement to introduce our Wax Starch, this costly picture will be given away, free to every person purchasing a small box of Wax Starch.

This starch is something entirely new, and is without a doubt the greatest starch invention of the nineteenth century. It is superior to any starch that has ever been used. It is everything heretofore used or known to science in the laundry art. Unlike any other starch, it is made of the finest quality wax and chemically prepared upon scientific principles by an expert in the laundry profession who has had years of practical experience in the laundry art. It is the only starch in the world that makes ironing easy and restores old summer dresses to their natural softness, and imparts to linen a beautiful and lasting finish.

Please remember that the present you receive with each box of Wax Starch, has never been sold at so low a price. This great offer is only good for five weeks, after which the present will be omitted and the starch sold at the usual price. Try and get a box of Wax Starch and obtain this beautiful and costly picture free.

THE WAX STARCH CO. Kookuk, Iowa.

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