CORRESPONDENCE,
All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor

OF THE BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee. Publishing Company.

OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postolice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, | s. s. Geo. B. Tzschnek, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Dathy Bre for the week ending August 4 1888, was as follows:

State of Nebraska,

N. P. Frill, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska,

County of Douglas,

George B. Tzscnuck, 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, 1887, was 14,151 copies;
for September, 1887, 14,389 copies; for November,
1887, 14,280 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 coples; for January, 1888, 15,280 copies; for February,
1888, 15,062 copies; for March, 1888, 19,080 copies; for
April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 18,181

copies; for June, 1888, 19,241 copies; for July, 1888,
18,083 copies.

GEO, B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my
presence this ist day of August, A. D., 1888.

N. P. FELL, Notary Public.

Morris Morrison has been warmly endorsed by John H. Butler for the next legislature. It will now be in order for Mr. Morrison to endorse Juo. H. Butler.

TWENTY-NINE Chicago brokers were censured for dealing in puts and calls by the board of trade. The rest of Chicago's population will come in for its censure in due time.

GENERAL HARRISON is holding back his letter of acceptance until Cleveland writes one. If the president should insist on Mr. Harrison's precedence in this matter, the rest of the campaign will be sparred with kid gloves.

OMAHA's bank clearings for the week ending August 4 show an increase of just five per cent as compared with the returns of last year. New York, Boston and the leading banking centers of the country all show a large decrease in clearings. Sizing up the report, Omaha under the circumstances is doing quite well.

CHIEF SEAVEY'S order directing policemen not to leave their beats without permission, is a good one. It will at least give citizens a chance to know where a policeman can be found in case of necessity, and it will keep patrolmen from unconsciously straying into places where they ought not to be.

Now comes the tug of war. The republican primaries are at hand and the machine politicians are plotting night and day to capture the conventions. They will doubtless succeed unless republicans who do not make a living out of politics shall rouse themselves to their duty and take an active hand at the club meetings and next Friday's

THE convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers called by Chief Arthur to meet in St. Louis on the 9th inst., will be an important gathering. Coming so soon after the St. Joseph meeting, the sessions of the St. Louis convention will no doubt be taken up with the plan of federation as proposed at St. Joseph, and with a discussion of the Burlington strike.

IT IS a poor rule that will not work both ways. American labor has been demanding protection from foreign competition. Now comes the Typographical unions of England, Ireland and Scotland protesting against the international copyright bill on the grounds that the passage of the American bill foreshadows disastrous consequences to thousands of British artisan s.

In the packing industry Omaha keeps her strong lead of fifty thousand more hogs packed from March to August this year as compared with last year. During the same period Chicago has fallen behind two hundred thousand and Kansas City one hundred and forty thousand in the number of hogs slaughtered. With such a secord Omaha will at no distant day compete for first place in the packing industry.

THE action of the county commissioners in refusing to allow an item of \$100 to one of the deputy registers of deeds it is hoped will have a wholesome effect. There is in the register's, as well as in other departments of the municipal government, too much latitude. Clerks are hired and expense incurred for which there is no authority by law or sanction by the commissioners. The register of deeds, the sheriff, the county clerk, and other officials, interpret their prerogatives each in his own way. The result is that the county pays for services twice, and officials swell the perquisites of their office in a way not intended by law. The county commissioners are on the right track in choking off tax-

THE strange request of the British government in asking for a respite in the case of Maxwell, the St. Louis murderer, calls to mind the discour teous action of the English Home Office three years ago toward Secretary Frelinghuysen. At that time O'Donnell, an American, who killed informer James Carey, of Phœnix Park notoriety, was under sentence of death in England. Secretary Frelinghuysen interested himself in the case with a petition that O'Donnell's execution be deferred until further evidence was submitted. The English government, however, ignored the appeal and hanged O'Donnell without granting him any respite.

Sheridan's Successor.

The president has designated Major General John M. Schofield, commanding the military division of the Atlantic, to take command of the army. Schofield is the ranking major general, and his promotion is in accordance with uniform and honored military practice, though we believe it was within the discretion of the president to have designated either of the three major generals to command the army. It amounts in fact, to simply a detail, it being understood that General Schofield will continue to command the division of the Atlantic. Ultimately, however, he will undoubtedly be regularly apas commander pointed

the army, both as a matter of justice and in order to maintain the military system that has so long prevailed. There are obvious reasons why the president may not desire to be troubled at present with ordering the changes that would be rendered necessary by wholly withdrawing General Schofield from his division command.

General Schofield was contemporary with Sheridan at West Point, and he is registered as having entered the army in 1853. After a few years of service, however, during which he reached the rank of first lieutenant of artillery, he resigned to accept a professorship in the University of Missouri and was occupying this position when the rebellion broke out. Within a month after President Lincoln's call for troops Schofield was major of the First Missouri volunteers and before the close of the year had become a brigadier general of voiunteers. A year later he was made a major general of volunteers. He was mustered out of the volunteer service in 1866, and in 1869 was commissioned major general of the United States army.

The military record of General Schofield, if less brilliant than that of some other distinguished soldiers of the union army, was yet highly meritorious. He was an eminently safe, trustworthy and judicious officer. The most conspicuous examples of his ability and gallantry were given in the battle at Franklin, Tenn., where, with a much inferior force numerically, he held his ground against nearly the whole of Hood's army, and in the capture of Wilmington, N. C. In the Atlanta campaign, however, and in other service, General Schofield was always equal to every demand upon him, and won his way to universal regard as one of the most efficient and valuable officers in the army.

At the close of the war General Schofield was in command of the department of North Carolina, and shortly thereafter was dispatched to France to negotrate with Napoleon for the withdrawal of French troops from Mexico. Returning from this mission he was sent to Virginia to administer affairs there during the reconstruction period, a duty which he performed most satisfactorily. He was made secretary of war by Andrew Johnson after the impeachment trial in 1868, and on leaving the cabinet the next year was made commander of the division of the Missouri. Later he was transferred to the division of the Pacific, and on the death of General Hancock in 1886 became commander of the division of the Atlantic. From 1876 to 1881 he was superintendent of the mil tary academy at West Point.

It will thus be seen that General Schofield has had a varied and valuable experience, which with his scholarly acquirements amply qualify him to fill acceptably the highest military position in the nation.

A Satisfied Emperor.

Emperor William has returned to the capital of his empire in a happy state of mind. So far as outward appearances go it was evident on his arrival that his mind was the seat of perfect contentment and wholly agreeable impressions. He greeted Bismarck with the cordiality of an equal, even permitting himself, according to the dispatch, to be photographed with the chancellor, an imperial concession of no small significance to the man who received it. It denoted the highest satisfaction with and confidence in the servant. In other respects the manner and conduct of the young kaiser showed that he felt all was well with him and his empire.

William II certainly had a good time during his absence from Germany, and besides the pleasures of the royal entertainments accorded him he undoubtedly found great gratification in the knowledge that the interest and anxiety of all Europe was concentrated upon him. For two weeks his was the largest figure in the minds of European statesmen among the monarchs of the world. This for a young man just ascended to imperial power could not fail to give him most pleasurable feelings. Another source of cheerfulness may have been the fact that he was to greet an heir born while he was away.

What is to be inferred from this exhibition of happiness and contentment, so much in contrast with the general demeanor of the kaiser? The mere fact of getting safely back to his capital and finding the people unwavering in their loyalty does not explain it. As a rule, ordinary people are glad to be home after a trip, however enjoyable it may have been, but an emperor is not so easily elated, and least of all, one whose habit has been not to seem to greatly enjoy anything. The conclusion must therefore be that the kaiser was cordial to Bismarck and merry before his people because the objects of his visit to the czar, whatever they were, were fully attained. Whether disarmament was the policy he went to secure, the peaceful settlement of the Bulgarian question, the removal of causes of ill-feeling between Russia and Germany, the isolation of France, or all of these, it is to be inferred that his mission was a success, and that the greater security thereby gained for Germany, so far as its relations with Russia are concerned, was the real reason of the emperor's hap-

piness when he returned to Berlin. There seems every reason to believe that the monarchies of Europe are in no immediate danger of coming to blows. It is tolerably clear that they have a good understanding that causes of difference are to be settled without an appeal to the sword. But how is it the sentiment and known wishes

with France? Is that republic to be compelled to acquiesce in whatever policy the emperors and kings shall determine upon for the government of Europe? It is more than probable. If the other nations have agreed upon a policy of peace disarmament is undoubtedly one of the conditions, and France will be asked to acquiesce. If she refuses, as she undoubtedly will, an effort will be made to force her to do so, Germany inaugurating the effort. It is very likely William would welcome a conflict with France, with all the other nations giving him moral support, and those in

alliance with Germany ready to give material assistance if he should need it. Doubtless the German emperor has excellent reason to feel satisfied with the be avoided. situation, but his happiness may be significant of no good to France, toward which he has an implacable hatred,

An Expired Rank.

publican institutions.

both instinctive and because of her re-

The rank of general of the army expired with the death of General Sheridan. It will be remembered that it was conferred upon him only about a month ago, when it was believed his life was measured by hours, or even minutes. The bill was rapidly hurried through congress, encountering the opposition of only two or three members of both houses, and on presentation to the president was promptly approved by him. It was the one great ambition of the distinguished soldier to be thus honored by his country, and when his commission as general was placed in his hands, although he seemed on the verge of dissolution, the effect upon him was that of an invigorating stimulant, and from that hour there was apparent improvement in his condition which gave promise of ultimate restoration. The great and generous-hearted soldier knew how to appreciate such an evidence of the affection and gratitude of his countrymen.

Until the time of General Grant the highest military rank in this country was that of lieutenant general, first conferred on Washington, who held it from July 3, 1798, to his death December 14, 1799. General Winfield Scott was made brevet lieutenant general, and in 1864 the full rank of lieutenant general was conferred on Grant, the rank of general being given him two years later. Similar honors were conferred on General Sherman. It is not improbable that in time General Schofield will be made a lieutenant general, but it is not likely that the rank of general will be revived until another war shall furnish a justification for conferring this special distinction, the very highest military rank which the republic can

THE producers and merchants of the northwest are not manifesting any sympathy with the efforts of Senator Cullom to interpose the authority of the government to prevent them having an independent outlet to the east at cheap rates, by the favor of the Canadian railroads. A few days ago a meeting of business men of St. Paul and Minneapolis was held to protest against the proposed investigation by the inter-state commerce commission of what is known is the Soo road, for the purpose of de termining whether the rates made by this road could not be brought under the control of the commission. It was urged that nothing more serious could happen to the producers of the northwest than to have this outlet interfered with. As evidence of the strong feeling on this subject, the Pioneer-Press warns the merchants and producers of the Northwest to be on the alert against the threat of Chicago and the American trunk lines to deprive that section of its advantages, and says: "The threat must be met at the outset by such vigorous and determined action as will tear aside the pretense that American railroads need protection from Canadian competitors, and show the true character and the real motives of the promoters of a plan for national protection and a national monopoly in the interest of Chicago. This is a subject which should be acted upon, without delay, by the joint committee charged with consideration of matters affecting both St. Paul and Minneapolis. We must make this issue so clear and strong that the 'investigation' ordered shall be the last ever heard of the preposterous notion that the people of this country can be made to pay legal . tribute to any selected and favored city." There is manifested in this a spirit of warfare that is likely to render this matter one

of general and conspicuous public inter-ON THE success of the Indian commissioners at Standing Rock agency depends whether the Indians at the other agencies will sign the bill for the opening of the Sioux reservation. At Pine Ridge and Rose Bud agencies, where Red Cloud and other chiefs are the leading spirits, the Indians are on the fence waiting to see what Sitting Bull and his followers will do. The commissioners are therefore in a critical position. If unsuccessful in winning the Standing Rock Indians they may as well pack their grips for Washington, for they could never induce the Sioux at the other agencies to sign the bill. The case, however, is not yet hopeless. In spite of Sitting Bull's apparent anxiety not to treat with the commission. the old fellow is holding off for better terms and more subsidies. The wilv chief is moreover aided by the squawmen who are responsible for nine-tenths of the opposition to the opening of the reservation. If the commission is persistent, there can be little doubt but that a majority of the Indians will be

THE naming of delegations by candidates is a practice more commenable in the breach than in the performance. It is decidedly unrepublican and savors altogether too much of the monarchial and dictatorial forms. It belittles the delegates in making them mere dummies that are tagged to be traded away at the pleasure of one man. In a representative form of government, the men chosen to act out the wish of a constituency are expected to respect

of the nominating conventions. But when a convention delivers itself and its delegates to one man and gives him the privilege to play political dictator, it is a confession on its face that the convention has been packed by mere tools and henchmen, who are political serfs instead of free agents.

It is said that the recent Indian outbreak in Arizona, of which but meagre accounts have been received, is due to the encroachment of bad white men on the mining lands of the Apaches. Indian wars in Arizona and New Mexico have been such expensive luxuries for the government that another brush with the savages to cost hundreds of thousands of dollars, at the instigation of unscrupulous adventurers, ought to

A Popular Old Game.

New York World, -King Christian of Denmark saluted his guest, the emperor of Germany, with a kiss. The old and fascinating game of Copenhagen still continues to permeate.

Col. Ingersoll's Funeral Sermons.

Cincinnati Gazette Colonel Ingersoll's funeral orations do not attract as much sensational attention as formerly, because the public have become accustomed to their sombre beauties. They are interesting, for he is a man of genius and makes all he touches shine. His peculiarity at funerals is an intense care not to express an opinion as to a future life. He does not pass into the firmament beyond the sunset. His oration over the dead body of Mr. Pal-

In the Family Closet.

In the palace of the Hohenzollerns: "Mrs. Hohenzollern," remarked the Emperor William, as he walked up and down he imperial bed chamber at midnight with the new kid squalling in his arms, "I think we had better change the family name on this youngster."

"Why, Willie," replied the astonished Mrs. H., "what do you mean?"

"I mean, my dear, to call it Holler'nzollern, instead of Hohenzollern," and then the baby squalled louder than ever, and the emperor went on a trot with it, till plumb breakfast time.

Must Come Under the English Flag.

Springfeld Republican.
The magnificent new steamship City of New York, which is to bring James G. Blaine across the Atlantic, affords a striking instance of what our shipping laws are doing for our merchant marine, to which the Philadelphia Telegraph calls attention. Two citizens of Pennsylvania own the ship. It was built on the Clyde by foreign labor, of foreign material and under foreign laws. This fact has damned the ship in the eyes of our statutes. It can neither bear the American registry nor fly the American flag, nor in any way become an American ship. Along with obscene literature and counterfeit money it is prohibited from entering our ports as an American vessel. Hence it will be manned by an English crew and English officers, fly the Union Jack and sail under the protection of British laws. It is not a subsidized vessel. and no subsidies are needed to keep it afloat. Great Britain glories in many such products of American enterprise banished from our shores by laws partaking of the character of the middle ages.

Anderson's Bine Bottle. New York World. The only living, creature found by Pathfinder Fremont when he ascended the highest peak of the Rocky mountains was an humble bee that flew up the rocky plane and rested familiarly on the hand of the first white man who had ever put foot on the summit of the American Alps. It was a blue bottle fiv that penetrated John Anderson's dark well tomb, fifty feet below the surface of Nebraska's soil, and brought him a message from the upper world of light and air. Persons who have doubted the mission of the bumble and blue-bottle must see their mistake. Had Lieutenant Fremont been freezing and exhausted on that icy peak the bumble bee's sting would have roused him to action, nerved him to new feats of emulation and reminded him to "improve the shining hour." as it gets deadly cold in those high altitudes even in midsummer when once the sun is out of sight. The buzz of the bluenottle was sweeter to John Anderson's cars than the buzzing of his curious neighbor that came afterwards. It had a human sound and forged a link of human sympathy, and if anybody has any doubt of the inspiring air the blue-bottle hummed Mr. Anderson should set it at rest by promptly making his affidavit to "John Anderson, my Jo John."

The Sioux Commission. Pioneer Press.
Captain Pratt, chairman of the Sioux commission, is a failure. He is a bulldozer, and in the art of buildozing the Uncapappa Sioux is at home. Pratt's mistakes may not be responsible for the Standing Rock Indians refusing to sign the treaty, but they are large enough to make him the target of disappointed Dakota. The Indians are neither fools nor babies, and they can't be played with on that line. They have figured out in this case that they are getting nothing for their land-\$1 each annually. They smile and wonder what the whites take them for. They care nothing for the commissioners. The commissioners are only agents without authority to enforce their request for signatures and without authority to depart in the slightest particular from the text of the law. The Indians know that congress must modify the law if there is any modification. and that their refusal to sign cannot be made the pretext for a war, or even the excuse for short rations. They are compact bodies and at a single evening session can decide what they want to do. The commissioners have no new or supplemental proposition to offer, and the Indians know enough not to ask them for one. In treating with the Indians the white commissioners have about the same influence and discretion as a clerk to a wood sawyer. A great nation is snubbed by an Indian. We admit, as far as the Standing Rock incident is concerned, politely snubbed.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. The first cattle ever shipped by rail from Hay Springs were sent out last week. There are 117 cases docketed for trial at the next term of the Nuckolls county district

to attempt to corral the town of Bertrand last week. It cost a young would-be bad man \$6.10 Josiah Coombs has retired from the editor ship of the Burnet Blade and been succeeded

Mrs. O. E. Trognitz, a morphine eater of Sidney, became tired of life and Saturday night took a fatal dose of poison. Horrible yells, frightful kicking and pitiful grouns attracted a large crowd to a doctor's office in Gordon, but it was only a cowboy having a tooth pulled.

The state line G. A. R. reunion at Hardy was a splendid success in every way except the heat, which came down in too large chunks to please the veterans.

The sexton of the Clay Center cemetery keeps hogs in the burial ground, and some of the porkers scared a horse in a funeral procession last week, which resulted in a disastrous runaway. And now the edict has gone forth that the hogs must go, as they are an unsightly, malodorous and dangerous attachment to the cemetery.

A cow which escaped from a butcher territ The sexton of the Clay Center cemetery

fied the people of Fairbury for several hours one day last week. The infuriated animal gored a horse, ran over a child, drove one man into a cellar and chased another into the second story of his house. The whole town remained indoors until the festive bovine disappeared from the streets.

John A. Creeth and Edward E. Merritt, two enterprising young newspaper men of Hastings, have purchased the Hastings Ne paper as there is in the county. The semi weekly edition will be abandoned, and the boys will put all their efforts into one paper a week, and with their ability they ought to

make it a success. "We have it on good authority," says the Edgar Times, "that a young lady from Edgar while picnicing on the Blue, one day last week, lost her balance and fell in the water. When rescued, her fellow was surprised and delighted to find a ten pound catfish entangled in her wire bustle—fact. Her fellow wanted to set her again, but she didn't care to repeat the experiment." care to repeat the experiment."

care to repeat the experiment."

A Crawford paper calls the attention of its young lady readers to the fact that Robert McNair, the handsome hardware merchant, can be had for the asking. He has reached the age of thirty and now wishes that he had taken advantage of some of the many chances he has had in days gone by. When you approach Mr. McNair do it slyly. You need not tell him that you are head-overheels in love with him, but give a bright smile and he will melt. He has lots of money and a better husband could not be found.

A pretty little summer story appeared in the Mead Advocate last week about a hunter named Gus Gustafson, who started up a black-tail deer near that place the other day. The animal was a fine specimen, of the male gender, and Gus, as might be expected, was determined to bag the game if possible. The deer took a northerly direction at the rate of about thirty miles an hour, and soon disappeared. But our Nimrod was plucky. It had snowed about thirteen inches the night be-fore, which enabled Gus to follow the course of the fleet-footed animal, although some dis-tance in the rear, which lay about midway between Yutan and the Platte river, bearing slightly to the westward. After going fifteen miles the deer took the back track, for some unknown reason, and came within 100 yards of Gus before he was aware of his presence. The two stood face to face. The supreme moment had arrived. The hunter slowly raised his Winchester, took deliberate aim and fired. The buck gave a sharp snort, turned towards the Platte, a mile distant, crossed on the ice and disappeared in a 600 acre cornfield belonging to John Johnson. He passed Peter Peterson's wheatfield, in Sarpy county, where Carl Carlson was shocking wheat, about sundown the same day, traveling on three legs and in the direction of Omaha. Gus says he don't see how it happened that he missed that deer, unless it was that he had a touch of the "buck

It takes seventy-five notaries to do all the ousiness in Scott county.

The city physician of Burlington gives the nnual death rate as 7.94 per thousand. Mrs, Eliza A. Jansen, an insane Davenport voman, hanged herself last Saturday. The first trial of the electric motor cars at Davenport was made Sunday and was a suc-

Prof. J. W. Hayden, of Columbus, Ohio, will jump out of a balloon at the Ottumwa fair a week from Wednesday.

The Mississippi Valley Spiritualists' asso ciation began a four weeks' convention at Clinton on July 19 and are still holding on. The Odd Fellows of Iowa are arranging to visit Los Angeles, Cal., in September, to attend the session of the sovereign lodge. Bridget McCarty, for many years an in-mate of the hospital at Davenport, suc-cumbed to the heat Friday. She was eighty

The effects of the Keokuk Rowing club, in cluding its fine piano, have been disposed of and the proceeds will be equally divided among the members,

Jonathan and Washington Brice, who lived for many years and flually died at West Point, Lee county, were uncles of Calvin S. Brice, the democratic national chairman, who, a few years ago a struggling young lawyer at Lima, Ohio, is now the fortunate possessor of several millions and a good deal of reputation.

The water melons on Muscatine island are about ten days later in maturing than last year. The floods in May and the cut worms have reduced the acreage considerably but the yield promises to be very satisfactory and the melons will be of good quality. Nutand the meions will be of good quality. Nut-megs will be abundant in a few days. Sweet potatoes are doing much better than last year and the yield will be very large.

The local land office at Mitchell is doing a rushing business.

Since the 28th of June eighty-six arrests have been made in Sioux Falls for selling liquor without a license. Some of the saloon men have been arrested from twelve to four-

Deadwood is perhaps the only city of con-sequence in the country where no prominent personage has forsworn former allegiance to one or another of the two great parties, and declared himself in favor of the principles of In Butte county the deadly grey wolf is

still getting in his work on horse stock. The Betle Fourche Horse company has lost six-teen head thus far this year. Unless something can be done to rid the country of this animal the loss to stock next winter can hardly be calculated.

hardly be calculated.

The board of trade of Rapid City is having printed for distribution in all parts of the United States, a pamphlet, descriptive of the advantages of location, resources, commerce and manufactures of the city. It gives statistics, showing the gold output of the Hills to be \$3,000,000 annually, and the total output to be \$31,000,000 for thirteen years. At a dozen points throughout Traill county

At a dozen points throughout Frain county large farmers report the appearance of the army worm and the entire destruction of whole fields of wheat. At Burlington, Blanchard, Caledonia and Hillsboro they have begun their attacks, moving from field to field about half a mile each day. Thousands of acres of grain will be a total loss.

LITTLE PHIL.

The News of His Death in Omaha and His Successor.

The people of Omaha were not prepared for the announcement of the death of General Sheridan, which is elsewhere recorded in this issue of THE BEE. The announce ment of his improvement in the telegraphic columns had led people to believe that the sturdy little leader would be able to outgeneral even death itself. Those, however, who read with care the bulletins of the physicians saw that there was no hope for the general's recovery. Among these were a number of the adhears of the army, as also some of the leading physicians, who steadily watched the advance of death from the time of the first attack.

The flag of the headquarters of the depart-

ment of the Platte was early placed at half-mast. It was followed by those of the Union Pacific, the county building and on several other institutions, but up to noon no flag had made its appearance on the government building. Postmaster Gallagher was asked for the reason of the delay, and said asked for the reason of the delay, and said it was not his fault. The raising of the flag depended upon Mr. Jordan, who was very likely waiting for orders.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Prince of Magicians at Boyd's Last Night. The prince of prestidigitateurs, Herrmann,

attracted quite a large audience at Boyd's last evening. The audience enjoyed the performance immensely, and were kept in the pest humor, as well as a constant state of bewilderment and wonder, by the witty and clever professor. There are some new features, but, like the old ones, are as mysterious as artistic. Herrmann finds an able collaborator in the fantastic D'Alvini, whose feats of poising and balancing are miraculous to the artesme. Herrman is a master of the in the extreme. Herrman is a master of the black art, and his scenes of incantation and talismanic sorcery are sufficient to make one doubt the humanity of the man. The stereop-tical views are beautiful and elicited nounte-ous plaudits from the audience. Herrmann again this evening.

Must Shift for Themselves.

New York, August 6. The car drivers and conductors in this city will not support their striking brothern in Greenpoint. They say that the step was ill-advised and the strike utterly uncailed for.

IN AND ABOUT THE CAPITAL.

An Important Communication Concerning Freight Rates.

VERY EXPLICIT STATEMENT.

Complaints Filed Against the Omaha & Southwestern and the B. & M.-Lincoln News of Interest.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE,) 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN. August 6.

Attorney General Leese to-day addressed is letter in reply to the questions suggested by Eric Johnson, editor of the Semi-Weekly Progress, published at Holdrege. The answer is very explicit and is worthy careful reading and study. It is as follows:

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 6, 1888, Mr. Erie Johnson, Holdredge, Neb. My Dear Sir: Your letter of the 2nd inst. is at hand, and in answer thereto I will say that your conclusions are correct. If the rates had been clusions are correct. If the rates had been reduced one-third in November last, why do the railroads keep the fact paraded before the public! Would the people not know if the rates had been reduced! They are the ones that must pay the rates, and if there is a farmer in the state that has saved his one-third of the rates prior to last November he has not been discovered that for vember he has not been discovered thas far.

The rates were put on a uniform basis as to distance, and did reduce the amount charged in some respects, but not to exceed one-thirtieth part of the carnings of the roads. The railroad companies are trying to deceive the people when they tell them of a one-third reduction. Ninety per cent of all the earnings of the roads in Nebraska is what are known as inter-state rates, and these rates were not touched by the board. Ten per cent of the earnings of the roads are local rates, and it is this 10 per cent part of their earnings that the board controls. Se

of their earnings that the board controls. So if the whole amount of the business done on the local schedules was done free it would only affect the net earnings 10 per cent, which would still have the net earnings of the Union Pacific \$9,000 per mile and the Chicago, Bur-lington & Quincy over \$11,000 per mile net, as the former earned \$10,000 per mile net and the latter \$12,283 per mile in 1887.

The reads claim that the reduction on the

out and in rate makes the one-third, but the out and in rate was only partly restored to what it was on April 1, 1857. The rates between Lincoln and Chicago are shown below also the increase of rates made by the companies on April 5, 1887, without any cause for doing so, and then the restoration of a part of the amount that had been increased, and to-day the rates out and in in our state are much higher than they were on April 1, 1887. Hard coal per ton April 1, 1887, \$3.10; raised April 5, 1887, to \$4.50; present and November rate, \$3.60.

Corn and oats per 100 weight, rates April I, 1887, 18 cents; raised April 5, 1887, to 24 cents: present and November rate, 23 cents. cents: present and November rate, 22 cents.

Lumber, per 100 weight, rate April 1,
1887, 16 cents; raised April 5, 1887, to 26
cents; present and November rate, 20 cents.

Fifth class, including sugar, coffee and
canned goods, rate April 1, 1887, 25 cents,
raised April 5, 1887, to 30 cents; present and
November rate, 28 cents.

The above sugas are the actual cush paid at The above sums are the actual cash paid at

the various times stated. So you can see that there never has been a reduction, but a estoration of only a part of what belonged to the people.

The rates in the state were made uniform

as to the distance on all the roads, and it consequently made a reduction of about 15 per cent of the local rates—i. e., of the 10 per cent of the gross earnings from busi ness arising and terminating in the state. ness arising and terminating in the state. The main lines of the roads cleared almost enough last year to pay for their whole line, and this, in my opinion, is too much. In 1886 the net earnings of the B. & M. were \$11,000, 25 per mile, and last year over \$12,000 per mile. The auditor's report will show these figures to be correct. And when the agents of the rail-roads tell you that we as a hoard or that roads tell you that we as a board, or that they voluntarily reduced the rates one-third, it is a campaign lie, unless they tell you that they raised them 50 per cent and then lowered them in part, but the figures given you will speak for themselves. I have not got the old tariff rates at hand, but on fourth class in this state we pay double what lowa her last year's rate, and Iowa says she paid too much and reduced 25 and 40 per cent on their old rate. This is what they are fighting in that state to-day. You can rely upon the above statement as correct. The com-parison with Iowa rates is based on 100 miles. WILLIAM LEESE, Attorney General. Cours very truly,

Attorney General.

MR. GWYER'S COMPLAINT.

William A. Gwycr, of Omaha flied a complaint against the Omaha & Southwestern railroad company, and their lessee, the B. & M., before the state board of transportation to-day. He alleges that the Omaha & Southwestern received a land grant from the state to aid them in constructing a line from Omaha to Lincoln: that the line was dreomaha to Lincoln; that the line was extended to a point opposite Cedar Island, and in 1875 was leased or sold to the B. & M., who operated the road to a point opposite complainant's stone quarry until 1879, when the iron was removed and the road abandoned, entailing upon him a heavy loss, For this divergence of the road Mr. Gwyser asks and the matter will come un be a real-way and the matter will come un be. next regular meeting.

next regular meeting.

The Dawes County Fair association is incorporated. Articles were filed with the secretary of state to-day. The recorded papers show that the object of the fair association is to buy, sell, hold and lease real estate for agricultural fairs and all kindred purposes. agricultural fairs and all kindrod purposes. The association was organized July I, and may live forever. Chadron is declared the principal place of business, and G. W. Clark, A. C. Pulman, T. F. Powers, Thomas Madden, W. H. Reynolds, Thomas J. Wilson, Charles Manu, B. S. Cooley. C. J. Lutz and Burr Shelton are the incorporators.

Articles were also recorded incorporating the Omaha Stove Repair company, with an authorized capital of \$25,000.

h an authorized capital of \$25,000 half of which was paid in hand July 1 one-half of which was paid in hand July I, the date the company commenced business. The object of the company is to buy, sell, job and retail stoves and repairs. Henry A. Kosters, Charles M. Eaton, Hamilton J. Miller, B. F. Parker, L. P. Ash and George W. Harvey comprise the company. Under the present articles the company will continue husiness for ten years.

the present articles the company will continue business for ten years.

An International Transportation company was established at Sloux City, Ia., and Covington, Neb., on the 1st day of August and will continue business for five years. The company authorize a captal of \$2,000, and will move and convey goods of every description to any point in either state, from the principal places of doing business. The company promise to be governed by the laws of Nebraska and Iowa in all their business transactions. The articles of the company were filed this morning.

NEW NOTARIES PUBLIC.

were filed this morning.

NEW NOTARIES PUBLIC.

The following notaries public were commissioned by the state executive to-day:

Austin E. Griffiths, York, York county:
H. V. Temple, Plum Creek, Dawson county;
Stephen Bates, Whitney, Cherry county; H.
E. Lisle, Greeley Center, Greeley county.

CITY NEWS AND NOTES.

Parties wishing to rent booths during the state fair will find Mr. S. M. Barker, president of the state board of agriculture, at the Windsor hotel August 8 and 9.

Ernest Schmidt will go to Derver, Col., to-morrow to prepare to remove hence in a few weeks. He has been in Lincoin during the past three years wholesaling and retail-

few weeks. He has been in Lincoin during the past three years wholesaling and retailing eigars and tobacces.

Frank Patrick, retail merchant, Talmage, was in Lincoln to-day on a business visit.

Henry Grosshans, J. W. Johnson, L. D. Fowler, L. G. Hand, E. D. Davis, George Birge and W. M. Walters, Clay county politicians, are doing the city to-day. The gentlemen accompanying Mr. Grosshans are urging him strongly for auditor of public accounts.

urging him strongly for additor of public accounts.

Dr. J. A. Vandeburg, of Friend, was in Lincoln this morning. He left on the "flyer" at 4 o'clock in pursuit of his divorced wife, who kidnapped his eleven-year-old daughter one day last week. The girl in question is the fruit of his marriage with this woman, whom he alleges is a bad one, having at one time committed the daughter to the merciless care of a sporting house in Council Bluffs, from which he rescued her and took her to his home after his second marriage. He is en route for Peoria, Il., where he understood they took passage to from this place.

Tom Ewing returned to Lincoln yesterday from a trip to some of the castern summer reserts, stopping for a day's business at Chicago en route home.

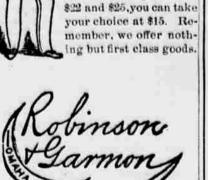
Deadwood is feeling very hopeful over its designs for reduction works and narrow gauge roads to the Ruby Basin and Bald Mountain districts.

'NOW'S THE DAY And NOW IS THE HOUR

Our summer goods are now going at summer prices. This mark down is le gitimate and includes many of our best quali-

ties. Men's fine all wool

suits, former price \$20,



DRUNKENNESS

Or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specifie.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it; absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge and to day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. It never falls. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appelite to exist. For sale by Kuhn & Co., läth and Douglas sts., and isth and Cuming sts., Omaha, Neb.; A. D. Foster & Bro., Youncil Bluffs, iowa.

GRATEFUL --- COMFORTING

Epps's Cocoa BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of direction and nutrition, and by careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocas. Mr. Epps has provided our break fast tables with a delicatery flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor; bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maindies are thoring around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shart by keeping ourselves well fortilised with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil service dazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half pound this by Greecer labeled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homocopathic Chemists

THE BANK OF COMMERCE. S. W. Cor. Farnam and 15th Sts.

Paid in Capital......\$500,000 GEO, E. BARKER, President. E. L. BIERBOWER, Vice President. F. B. JOHNSON, Cashier.

S. L. WILEY.
J. H. MCCONNELL,
CHAS, METZ.
D. CUNNINGHAM.
GUSTAV ANDERSON.

Accounts of Bankers, Merchants and Individuals received on the most favorable terms,

SOME DOCTORS

honestly admit that they can't cure Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Others say they can but—don't. Ath-lo-pho-ros says nothing but—cures. That's the secret of its success. Years of trial have proved it to be

s quick, safe, sure cure. p quick, safe, sure cure.

In my own family Althophoros was used at a last resort, the user laving uffered from rigornation for years and lavving both resorts in this State and Massachusett under the control of the c

Dubuque, Iowa, Jan. 2, 1988.
Athlophoros has completely cured meonervous headache, and I feel thankful foall the good it has done me.
Mrs. Louise OHERRY. Send 6 cents for the boantiful cofored plo-THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N.Y.

Seabury's Sulphur Candles for disinfecting Closets, Store tooms, Cellars, Sinks, Stables, buthouses, Chicken Coops, Bird DON'T YOU Gages, Ac. Hydronaphthol Scap. For diseases of the Skin and Scalp, such as Tetter Ringworm,

Rezema, Scabies, Scaley, grup-tions, Itching, Sweating Feet, Dandruπ, Fating Heir, &c. Hydronaphthol Pastilles, For purifying the Sick room, ex-terminating Insects and elimin-Mead's Corn & Bunion Plasters

ARTIGLES? For Foot troubles.

Benson's Plaster
For Aches and Pains. Sold by
all Druggists.
SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Sole Manufacturers, New York

DRINK

Sewer Proposals.

SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned up to 4 o'clock p. m. of Wednesday September 5th, 1888, for furnishing the material and constructing sewers according to plans and specifications on file in the cark's office in the city of Grand Island, Hall Co., Neb. The work embraced in said sewers is approximately as follows:

5.780 feet of 10-inch pipe.
10.430 feet of 12-inch pipe.
23.620 feet of 15-inch pipe.
1,025 feet of 24-inch pipe.
1,25 feet of 24-inch pipe.
1,25 feet of 24-inch pipe.
1,25 faet of 24-inch pipe.
1,25 manholes.
70 carch basins.

12.545 feet of 24-inch pipe.
123 manholes.
130 catch basins.
150 catch basins.
150 catch basins.
150 catch basins.
160 color like shall be made upon the printed bidding blanks which accommany the specifications furnished by the city upon application to the undersigned, and no costs are to be taxed against the city in any event upon the bids. Each bid, to be considered, must contain a certified check upon a local bank in the sum of \$500.00, payable to the city of Grand Island as forfeit money in the event that the bidder shall fall to enter into a contract with good and sufficient bonds within ten days' notice of award.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

proposals.

Bids to be enclosed in a scaled envelope with endorsement "Sewer Proposal" thereon and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Mayor and City Council.
C. W. BRININGER, City Clerk.
Grand Island, Hall Co., Nebraska.

T. E. CILPIN, FIRE INSURANCE BROKER,

CHICAGO. B. G. Dun & Co. The Bradstroot Co.