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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. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending August 4 1888, was as follows:

Sunday, July 29	18,230
Monday, July 30	18,021
Tuesday, July 31	18,065
Wednesday, August 1	18,021
Thursday, August 2	18,012
Friday, August 3	18,007
Saturday, August 4	18,030
Average	18,048

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

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

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, } s. s.

George B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of August, 1887, was 14,154 copies; for September, 1887, 14,349 copies; for October, 1887, 14,234 copies; for November, 1887, 15,320 copies; for December, 1887, 15,061 copies; for January, 1888, 15,266 copies; for February, 1888, 15,932 copies; for March, 1888, 15,689 copies; for April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 18,191 copies; for June, 1888, 19,23[illegible] copies; for July, 1888, 18,033 copies. GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

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

THE first blast of the campaign from the democrats will be sounded at Port Huron, Mich., on the 22d of August. Thurman and his bandana will be there.

WHEN American defaulters begin to bleed the Canadians there is some prospect of a treaty between the United States and Canada for the extradition of boodlers.

MR. CLEVELAND has been signing so many pension vetoes of late that he is suffering from writers' cramp. That is one way to explain the long delayed letter of acceptance.

GOVERNOR MARTIN of Kansas has appointed thirty-two delegates to the Denver deep-water convention. Does the governor intend to capture the meeting and locate the Texas harbor in Kansas?

GENERAL FISK, the prohibition candidate, has some scathing words about the drink that inebriates in his letter of acceptance. But he has failed to give the seductive drug store soda a drubbing.

IT was altogether too bad that Councilman Kaspar should have ruffled the happy mood of Councilman Hascall by referring to such a little matter as "free gas and water" at the council meeting.

NEBRASKA'S bountiful crop is the mother of invention. According to the Chicago *Herald* the carpenters in Minden, Kearney county, have gone into the business of making stilts for the farmers to pick corn.

IF MR. CLEVELAND goes on quarreling with his trusty lieutenants like Matson, the democratic candidate for governor of Indiana, he will find himself deeply planted in the political graveyard next November.

THE five dollar emigrant rate from New York to Chicago which goes into effect this week, allows the overcrowded east to send industrious men and women into the booming west where there is room for everybody with stout hearts and willing hands.

THE arrival of Mr. Blaine, Thursday, will be celebrated in New York City by a monster procession. Fully 40,000 men are expected to be in line on the night of his coming. As a political demonstration, the ovation is destined to be one of the grandest ever tendered to an American.

THE universal reports of good crops all over the country have infused some life into Wall street. For many a long day the stock market has been in the dumps. If Wall street be the barometer of financial confidence and quickening, it bespeaks a picking up of business all over the country.

OUR enterprising cotemporary on lower Douglas wants to add ten thousand names to its daily subscription list before new year's. Nothing easier than that. Take a few thousand names out of the city directories of all the towns in this state and throw a few thousand papers over the back and front yards in Omaha, and you've got 'em.

WILL England be obliged to prepare for a war with China as well as to fortify India against a Russian invasion? An army of thirteen million Chinamen, armed with rifles, as the emperor boasts, is somewhat different from a horde of barbarians armed with tom-toms and hideous battle flags. There is a thing or two in the new China war which western nations may well ponder.

THERE is to be another ticket and another platform in the field just as soon as the "American party" holds its convention at Washington on the 14th inst. It is championed by a few newspapers and by some men of political prominence. But the organization is destined to cut a very small figure in the presidential election. The party's most strenuous advocate, the *America*, makes the "cardinal principles" of the movement: First, restriction (regulation) of immigration; second, extension of time required for naturalization to fourteen years; third, protection of the American free school system; fourth, American land for American settlers; lastly, no public funds for sectarian purposes.

Washington Territory.

The bill for the admission of Washington territory as a state holds the position of unfinished business on the legislative calendar of the senate, and is therefore likely to be acted upon at any time. THE BEE referred a few days ago to the vigorous appeal made in the house by Delegate Voorhees in favor of admitting Washington territory to statehood.

Although it is not probable that the people of this territory will have their desire for self-government gratified at the present session of congress, it cannot be without interest to note upon what facts they base their claim to the right to govern themselves. The area of Washington territory is about equal to all New England, and is divided by the Cascade mountains into eastern and western Washington. The western portion, which is the smaller, has a mild and moist climate. The mercury rarely falls much below freezing, and then only for a few days. This portion of the territory is heavily wooded and has extensive tracts of rich bottom land. In the eastern portion the winters are colder, yet in the southern part and the river bottoms of the Columbia the farmer may plow any month in the year. The population of the territory is claimed to be two hundred thousand, and it is doubtless very near this number. There are about twelve hundred miles of railroad, and the territory is hardly surpassed in the richness of its agricultural resources, which are rapidly developing. It is estimated that within the last twelve months quite one hundred thousand acres of farming lands have been added to that previously under cultivation.

Eastern Washington, long regarded as a cold, dry and desert land, is rapidly becoming one of the rare garden spots of the west. It has a great variety as well as good quality in its range of products. Stock raising is a leading interest, and the best breeds of cattle, horses and sheep are found there. The mining lands abound in iron, gold, silver, copper, lead and coal. With the exception of coal the mining interests have not been developed to any great extent. The coal deposits cover an area thus far ascertained of nearly two hundred thousand acres, and the product marketed acording to the latest and most trustworthy statistics amounted to over three million tons. The timber supply of the territory is not surpassed on the continent, or perhaps in the world, and finds an extensive market. In climate, soil and natural resources, Washington territory is thus seen to be one of the most highly favored sections of this wonderful country.

The population of Washington territory will compare most favorably with that of any other territory or most of the states. It is composed of intelligent, industrious and thrifty people, who are anxious to progress materially, morally and socially, and believe this can be done more rapidly under a state than a territorial government. There is a good common school system and some institutions of learning of higher grade, while there are not wanting other requirements for the intellectual improvement of the people. The attention which this territory has attracted in the last five years is likely to be greatly increased in the immediate future, and it is reasonably expected that population will rapidly increase, and with it necessarily industrial prosperity.

Having now the population necessary to admittance to statehood, the people of Washington territory are urgently asking that this great right guaranteed by the constitution to American citizens be accorded them. They ask congress to regard their request without reference to partisan considerations, which should in justice have no weight. Unfortunately, however, it is such considerations that are most potent at this time, and in keeping Dakota out of statehood bar the way for the admission of any other eligible territory. It it altogether probable, therefore, that there will be no legislation at the present session of congress to enable the people of Washington territory to come into the union of states, but whatever may be the result of this year's political contest, it is reasonably to be expected that before the close of another year the number of states will be increased to at least forty by the admission of Dakota and Washington.

The Prohibition Candidates.

The presidential candidates of the prohibition party are ex-members of the two great political parties, but there is a very wide difference in the character and circumstances of their former party allegiance, and the way in which they now feel respecting it. General Fisk was a union soldier who made an excellent record in defense of the government. For years thereafter he was identified with the republican party and did able and efficient service in its cause. He has now no hatred of that party, and his identification with another cause is due to a sincere conviction that the moral reform he desires accomplished is paramount to all other issues affecting the public welfare and is hopeless of attainment through either of the great political parties. He assails these parties only with reference to what he conceives to be their weakness with respect to the issue he represents.

The vice presidential candidate, Dr. Brooks, lived in the south at the time of the rebellion and acknowledges that he was ardently in sympathy with the confederate cause and prayed for its success. It goes without saying that he was a democrat until he became identified with the prohibition party. His motive for transferring his party allegiance may have been a sincere desire to advance the cause of prohibition, but it appears that he is still imbued with all the bitter hatred of the republican party that possessed him when he was battling against the union under the confederate flag. At a speech delivered some ten days ago at Decatur, Illinois, Dr. Brooks declared that he had been a democrat and thanked God he had not to answer for the sin of ever having been a republican.

No one will question that the prohibition candidate for vice president had the right to be a democrat, or that it is his privilege now to feel proud of that fact. But how far he may go in boasting of his former party allegiance and casting reproach upon the party that preserved the government, and retain any claim to the respect and support of former republicans now acting with the prohibitionists, is a question which all such republicans may very properly address to themselves. The language of Dr. Brooks, uttered with the earnestness of strong feeling, was an insult to General Fisk and to every prohibitionist who has been a republican. There was nothing in the occasion to give it warrant, no circumstance to justify or palliate it. It was a wholly gratuitious reproach, born of the spirit of hatred and vindictiveness. It is evident the prohibitionists made a serious mistake in their selection of a candidate for vice president.

The County Hospital.

The construction of the county hospital is said to be defective in many important particulars. The trouble is not with the plans, but of the failure of the contractors to carry out the specifications which require the best materials and skilled mechanical work. The blame is not wholly on the contractors, however. It is the common experience of all cities that contractors on public buildings will slight their work unless they are rigidly held to the specifications by a vigilant, competent and unpurchasable building inspector. This inspector or superintendent should in all cases be at the building from the time the work begins in the morning until the whistle blows for them to quit in the evening. An occasional visit for fifteen or twenty minutes, or even an hour or two, is a mere farce. No sooner is the superintendent's back turned than the contractors will take advantage of his absence, use inferior materials and try to get the most work out of their mechanics in the shortest time, no matter how poor the job may be.

This is the true inwardness of the defects at the county hospital. Mr. Shane, the inspector, has been unable to devote much time to inspection. His visits were only at intervals, like those of the doctors that will be in attendance upon hospital patients. Mr. Shane has contracts of his own to carry on, and cannot therefore devote much time to the county building. He very properly declines to serve any further, and the correct and business like thing for the commissioners to do is to find a trustworthy and competent superintendent without delay and hire him to remain at the hospital building until it is completed.

IT IS remarked as somewhat singular that the president should retain Mr. Edgerton as one of the civil service commissioners. Edgerton has never manifested any sympathy with the other democratic member of the commission, who professes the most ardent devotion to reform, or indeed with the pretensions of the president in the same line. It seems to us the matter can be naturally explained. Mr. Cleveland knows that of the two democratic members of the civil service commission Edgerton is the more honest and better represents the general sentiment of the party, and he is necessary as a sort of safety valve. Oberly was an ideal spoils hunter before he became a reformer at a generous salary and traveling expenses, and like all converts he is now a fanatic. The republican member cuts a very small figure. Edgerton is the foil to Oberly, and undoubtedly has a much closer understanding with the president than the latter. At any rate there is good reason to believe that the president has found it to be wise policy to keep Edgerton on the commission, and undoubtedly he will remain in the position as long as it is the privilege of Mr. Cleveland to retain him there.

AS WAS to have been expected, the "squaw" men are found to be in a large measure responsible for the attitude of the Sioux toward the treaty for opening their reservation. These white renegades and desperadoes have a much greater influence with the Indians than is generally supposed, and their presence in the tribes has been the cause of perhaps more than half the crimes and outrages that have been committed. They constitute a wholly bad element, which, if it is not possible to eliminate, should be deprived of much of its power for mischief. This would be largely accomplished by the bill now in the hands of the president to prevent white men who marry Indian women from thereby securing any rights or interest in tribal property. With such a law in force very few white men would seek Indian wives, and the few who did, having no property rights, would be without influence. Legislation of this kind twenty years ago would have prevented a vast amount of outrage that has cost the nation many millions of treasure and supplied to Indian history some of its darkest pages.

WHEAT has gone up. English advices show that the demand is active and holders offer freely. This will bring joy to the American farmer. Owing to the shortage in the wheat crop in Great Britain and France, estimated at over 75,000,000 bushels, the advance in price for American wheat is almost certain. Both America and Russia will be called upon to make up the deficiency of western Europe. India cannot be depended upon for a supply, as the crop there has been smaller than the average for the past few years. Russian wheat has excited the prejudice of English buyers on account of its uncleanliness, so it appears that the bulk of Great Britain's supply will be drawn from the United States.

THE council has voted Fanning & Slaven twenty-one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and sixteen cents for cleaning and sweeping the streets during a period of five weeks. Four hundred and twenty-five dollars a week for street cleaning is a nice little bill for the taxpayers of Omaha to foot. But it is a very fat job for the contractors, who probably have cleaned up half the twenty-one hundred dollars in pure dust, after paying off the street-sweeping gang, with their teams.

THE national executive committee of the democratic party has already started the ball rolling by sending out tons of congressional records containing tariff speeches which nobody reads. The campaign orator has also been started on the road with a clean suit of clothes, a democratic plug hat and a red bandana. It is an ill wind that does not blow somebody good. Democrats who make hay while the Brice-Scott sun shines are very sensible.

THE nice plum which the freight agents had prepared for Kansas City by allowing shippers to send grain to Chicago at through rates with stop over privileges en route has been picked before it was ripe. Some of the roads refuse to make any such terms, and the city on the Kaw will have to worry along on the old schedule rates.

Why It's Delayed.

Globe-Democrat.

The delay in the appearance of Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance justifies the suspicion that it has been submitted to some of his leading supporters in England for criticism and revision before being published in this country.

The Star-Eyed Goddess Hot.

Kansas City Journal.

"Which Way I Fly is Hell," was the title of a bitter editorial written by Mr. Henry Watterson one day last week. We knew that Louisville was a hot city, and that it was hotter than usual last week, but surely Mr. Watterson's description of the temperature must have been overdrawn.

In Big Demand.

New York World.

Belva Lockwood is in great demand. She has been asked to run as the presidential candidate of a new party to be composed of prohibitionists, greenbackers, reformers, woman suffragists, etc. The anti-bustle enthusiasts hot-water-cure-for-dyspepsia fanatics, double-umpire-system-for base ball advocates and the Salvation army are seriously considering the question of joining in the Lockwood movement. Belva Ann seems certain of polling a great vote.

Civil Service Reform.

New York Tribune.

PIZEN BUSH, Dakota.

My deer Groover: Your letter putting me onto as how I had ben appinted P. M. heer was brot to me last nite by Jim Hanner. He happened to be goin' past the office and thot he'd ask fer me jes fer a joke and I'll be durned if he didn't git your letter. I'm sorry to dissapint you, Mr. Cleveland, but I don't believe I kere fer the office. The blamed thing don't pay more'n 24 dollers a year, and I couldn't 'ford to give up my seloon fer that. I make six thousand out of the seloon. Whiskey two bits, beer 15 cents. Other drinks in proporshun, or more so. I did think at fust that I wood move one pool table a little and put the office in the corner by the north end of the bar, but I low it will pay better to put in another table and deal Spanish monte on it. I have faro and hazard and wheel and keno and stud poker now, but they say there is piles of money in Spanish monte. Least, I reckon there will be more'n in your old postoffice. Better give it to Buck Bobleter—he jest has a seloon but no sporting layout and could give it the attention it deserves. Buck shot a man last month but the jedge you sent out cleared him in bout a minit. He is a thunderin' good jedge fer this country. He dropped 200 dollars on my south faro table last night and never kicked a kick. Send out some more of that kind.

Yours till deth,
NIC DURGIN.

Thurman's Song.

New York Tribune.

"Know ye that never took a pinch,
Knows he the pleasure thence that flows
Knows he the titillating joy
That my nose knows!

Nose, I am as proud of thee
As any mountain of its snows;
I gaze on thee and feel the joy
A Roman knows!"

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Jay Gould has gone to Saratoga.

They say that Mr. Edison is worth $6,000,000.

Wayne MacVeagh and family are at Bar Harbor for the summer.

Robert J. Burdette has been taking a ramble through the Rocky Mountains.

Herbert Spencer is working on his autobiography, but his poor health prevents his making much progress.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale is practically the head of the Chautauqua assembly at Weirs, N. H., and is lecturing there daily.

Theodore Tilton is often seen nowadays on the Champs Elysees, Paris. He much resembles Floquet, the prime minister of France.

Ex-Governor Alger, of Michigan, is visiting the Cincinnati exposition. He loaned his fine collection of paintings to the exposition art gallery.

Dr. Robert Morris, who recently died at La Grange, Ky., was one of the only two poets laureate the Freemasons have ever had. Robert Burns was the first.

Jesse D. Carr, the rich ranchman of Fresno county, Cal., has been ordered by a government agent to remove a stone fence which he has built around 40,000 acres of government land.

There is an unfounded rumor afloat in England to the effect that William E. Gladstone will enter the house of lords as the Earl of Flint. It is better to be the first commoner in England than one of a useless body of lords.

General Boulanger, on a pension of $1,600 a year, pays $2,400 a year rent and spends $30,000 a year on himself and an equal amount on the establishment of his wife and two daughters at Versailles. French papers intimate that an American millionaire supplies the difference between income and outgo.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox wears a white bathing suit trimmed with blue braid, and varies the monotony of a black-hosed majority by wearing pink stockings. She is said to look about sixteen in this short-sleeved, short-skirted attire. She always attracts much attention as she "walks the plank," but avoids the publicity, courted by many, of promenading the beach in bathing costume.

Dr. William Everett, son of the famous orator, is possessed of a phenomenal memory. He is master of Adams academy, at Quincy, Mass., and never uses a text-book in the class room. Virgils "Æneid" and Horace's "Odes and Epodes" he knows by heart. On account of his remarkable voice, which combines in a startling manner the qualities of bass and falsetto, he is irreverently referred to as "Piggy" Everett among the boys.

Edwin Booth's only daughter, Mrs. Grossman, is petite, with pale sweet face and childlike manners. She is wholly domestic, absorbed in her husband, children, and father. Mr. Grossman is a Hungarian, and speaks with a strong foreign accent. He has dark eyes and prematurely gray hair, and is tenderly lover-like in his manner to his wife always. The oldest child, Mildred, not yet three, has the Booth eyes and a tragic face even in her babyhood. The baby, seventeen months old, bids fair to astonish the world and the tragic Booth family by becoming a comedian. He astonishes his grandfather even now by his remarkable feats of mimicry.

Big Backing for Gray's Patent.

RICHMOND, Va., August 8.—The Gray National Telautograph company has been chartered, with a capital stock not to exceed $15,000,000. The principal office will be located in Richmond. The company will engage in a general telegraph and telephone business under the system invented by Prof. Gray.

WAS HASTINGS A DESERTER?

A Queer Incident in the Life of a Nebraska Editor.

HIS MILITARY RECORD CLOUDED.

He Served Gallantly Throughout the War But Is Made to Suffer for an Unintentional Wrong.

A Strange Case.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Some very strange incidents are unearthed in the records of the war department occasionally. An instance comes from Nebraska, and involves a well-known editor in that state. Two years ago, Loren W. Hastings wrote to Washington for his military record, believing it to be without blemish, and was staggered at discovering that he was on the rolls as a deserter. The circumstances under which Mr. Hastings was scored as a deserter are interesting.

He enlisted in company G, Sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, at Iowa City, March 29, 1862. After about two months service in the infantry arm of the army, he became dissatisfied and wanted to enter the navy. A transfer was refused him, and when his company reached Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., he abruptly left it, and immediately entered the service of the navy, going on board the United States ship, Cairo, then lying at Mound City, Ill. He enrolled his name as one of the crew, he immediately entered into active service. He preferred serving in the navy because he had a number of years before been a seaman before the mast, and certainly he was enabled to be of greater advantage to his country in the branch he was familiar with, and which he preferred to serve in rather than the place distasteful and strange to him. He never dreamed that his leaving one branch of the service and immediate y entering into another would be recorded against him, and naturally presumed, during all these years of peace, that the record of the department showed that he had continued in the service of the union. It was well known in the company he left that he had entered the navy, and he presumed that his captain would see that his name was properly transferred, since he had made formal application for it.

Last February Senator Paddock applied to the war department requesting to know whether Mr. Hastings' record could not be corrected under the statute of May, 1886, but the department held that immediate enlistment in the navy was not covered by the law, which applied only to re-enlistment in the army. A bill was introduced in the senate to correct the record, so as to make it appear that instead of being a deserter he had simply absented himself without leave from his company commander; that he had immediately entered the navy, served honorably, and was discharged from that service—making his army record a matter with the navy instead of the war department.

Senator Cockrell has submitted a report favorable on the bill from the committee on military affairs, and in his statement the senator says:

"Had the petitioner joined some other regiment or company in the army, instead of enlisting in the navy, the charge of desertion would be removable by the war department under the act approved May 17, 1886. It is perfectly manifest that the prisoner did not intend to desert the service of the United States, in the prosecution of the war for the maintenance of the union. In other words he did not absent himself without leave with the intention, the animus, of not returning, but with the express purpose and intention of joining another branch of the service, for the same purpose, and which was co-operating with the military arm in the prosecution of the war. And the telegram of the adjutant general to General Halleck, December 17, 1861, and general orders No. 27, issued by General Halleck, January 31, 1862, clearly show that the rumors which reached the petitioners in regard to the difficulty to procure men to man the western flotilla, and orders for the transfer of soldiers to such service were correct. If the petitioner had made a formal application in writing, or if his captain had forwarded his name to his commanding officer to be transferred, the transfer would doubtless have been made. The charge, therefore, of desertion is not a true one, and should not remain upon the records."

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Another special consular bulletin has just been issued from the department of state on the subject of the cost of manufactured articles in England in comparison with those in the United States, the object being to submit an official argument in favor of a reduction of the duties on imported English goods into the United States. This report is confined to the ingrain carpet industry and comes from the American consul at Tunstall, England.

In the first paragraph of the report it is shown that in America the price paid operatives for weaving with our improved machinery, which enables each person to weave an average of one hundred and eighty yards a week, is 5¼ cents a yard, bringing up the average earnings for the operative to $9.45. In England the ingrain carpet is woven by hand looms, for the reason, the consul says, that "hand loom weaving offers to the manufacturer the great advantage that he need not sink the greater part of his capital into fixed charges of costly machinery," the price of labor being so cheap that improved machinery is not an inducement to English manufacturers. Owing to the fact that hand looms are used in England the manufacturer can deliver the carpet at a cost of 10 cents a yard, which includes the warping, weaving, dyeing and finishing and everything else connected with the manufacture. Including the expense outside of the weaving alone about the same price is paid for the weaving in England that is paid in the United States; but while an American weaver turns out 180 yards a week, the English weaver, with the best hand looms, turns out but 120 yards in two weeks, which is only about one third as much as is done by the operator in America, and the English operator is paid $6 a week. The highest wages paid for power-loom weaving in England is 2 pence, or 4 cents, and the average wages paid is a little below $6 a week in the English carpet factories.

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Advices have reached the state department from Japan, Sweden and Italy of increased duties on imports. These reports show that nine-tenths of the European, Continental, Oriental and Occidental countries have increased their import duties during the last two years, and that more than half of them levy duties ranging from 10 to 50 per cent above those imposed by the laws of the United States. This fact is being pointed out by the tariff protection republicans in congress as an argument going to show that there should not be a decrease in the duties on manufactured articles at this time.

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An old republican member of the house from one of the principal silver states, gave me briefly to-day a history of the bill which created the "dollar of our daddies," known as the "Bland dollar," or the "buzzard dollar." For several years Mr. Bland, who comes from Missouri, has been claiming prestige and leadership in the house on the reputation he carned with this bill, and after all it developes that no more credit is due him than is due the man in the moon, because he never wrote a line of the measure and never offered the smallest suggestion to it. The member referred to gave me the history of this bill, which is now a law, in words like these:

"The bill was introduced by General N. P. Banks, then a member from Massachusetts, elected by the independents. When the bill was introduced by Banks it was thought to be so much of a joke that it wasn't dignified by its reference to the customary committee on banking and currency, or even to the committee on coinage, weights and measures, but was referred to the committe on mines and mining. Bland was chairman of this committee, having obtained the position because, some years previously, he had lived in Virginia City for a while, and was supposed to know something about mines and mining. The committee, having very few bills before it, took this bill up simply to make a record for the committee, and Bland, as chairman, was instructed to report it favorably to the house. It was passed by the house and went to the senate, where it received some salutary amendments by Senator Allison, after which it passed the senate and became a law. In the consultation in the committee on mines and mining on the bill every member frankly admitted his ignorance of the subject, no man more frankly than Bland, and it seems strange that such a circumstance should have brought fame to a man who had actually nothing to do with the matter except the prefunctory duty of reporting it from his committee."

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The smokers of tobacco who have ever tasted the flavor of the weed from Egypt have wondered what gave it that peculiar flavor—a kind of smokey cure which partakes of age and oil. John Cardwell, the United States consul at Cairo, has written a letter to the department of state which contains some information on the subject of Egyptian tobacco. That country, for many years, has made a desperate effort to improve the cultivation of her tobacco crops and has levied a tax against the imported article which almost amounts to an inhibition, except to the specific dealers who have an arrangement with the government. This has had a tendency of developing the tobacco industry in Egypt. In the course of his remarks on the subject Mr. Gardwell says:

"The English, Mediterranean and French cigars sold in Egypt are, it is said, largely composed of American tobacco, but the main demand for foreign tobaccos is for the manufacture of cigarettes, which are not only largely consumed in Egypt, but are exported to all parts of the world. Egyptian tobacco has been consumed almost altogether by the common natives for smoking. It has been the cheapest tobacco in market, the Grecian coming next. The last named is prepared in imitation of Turkish tobacco, and is packed in sacks like it. It is said some Turkish is mixed with it to give it the more popular flavor, yet its use is indignantly disclaimed by the makers of high class cigarettes.

"Turkish tobaccos, including Syrian, have a wide range in quality and prices. They are almost altogether light. Some of them, however, are dark, being made so by smoking in the curing process. The packing of all tobaccos sold here is in sacks, each package weighing from 125 to 175 pounds. Much of the tobacco is covered by an internal casing of cheap skins or by paper prepared for the purpose.

"I have consulted with many tobacco merchants and cigarette manufacturers regarding the importation of American tobacco. The invariable answer is that they can make no promises as to its use unless supplied with reliable samples. I was shown some samples received a few days ago from the United States, and they were all pronounced too coarse, and decidedly too strong. I am satisfied the light, mild leaves of North Carolina, and similar products of other states, could be prepared to meet the Egyptian demand."

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

The Hall county normal institute has been the most successful one ever held in central Nebraska.

Red Cloud is to have another daily paper, republican in politics, to be managed by M. A. Metzger, now of Beatrice.

A turkey at J. Sterling Morton's Arbor Lodge has adopted an almost full grown quail, and the little bird rests every night under the shadow of its protector's wings.

Beatrice may come to be known as the city of sweet scents. There is talk of starting up a perfumery factory in the near future.

A young lady living near Minden has made herself a dress from flour sacks. It is said the dress presents a very unique and picturesque appearance, with "Straight Grade" in front and "Early Rises" behind.

A business firm in Grand Island received the other day a shipment of goods upon which the freight charges from Batesville, Ind., to Rock Island, Ill., about six hundred miles, amounted to $2.20, while the charge from Rock Island to Grand Island, a distance not so great by 150 miles, was $10.30, or considerably more than four times as much for one-fourth less distance. And the Independent wants to know if it is any wonder that firm said No! when approached to sign a petition stating satisfaction with present rates!

The Long Pine Chautauqua was the first in the west to establish a school of pedagogy, having supported one in the session just closed. It was a success, and plans are maturing which will make it a far greater success next year. At a meeting of teachers held on the grounds this year an executive committee was appointed to raise funds and build a hall of pedagogy and science. The committee was given full authority to secure the lease of ground from the trustees of the assembly, appoint all necessary auxiliary committees and erect the building. This committee has appointed committees in every county, consisting of the county superintendent, as chairman, and the principals of the graded schools and presidents of colleges and other institutions of high grade in the county, to make a thorough canvass of their respective counties and forward the funds to the chairman of the executive committee, President E. A. Whitwam, of the North Nebraska Normal college, Madison, Neb., who will return proper vouchers.

Iowa.

Des Moines real estate men complain of dull business.

If Dubuque can raise $600 more she will secure the Lutheran college.

A man named Mike Kelly was crushed to death under the cars at Burlington Tuesday.

A Burlington mechanic walked into an elevator shaft Tuesday and had both arms broken by the fall.

The "Q" shops at West Burlington have almost completed six new baggage cars to be used on the "Eli" train.

The July report for the boy's reform school at Eldora shows the average number of inmates to be 357, and the Mitchellville school for girls has 114 inmates.

The July report for Anamosa penitentiary shows the average number of convicts for that month to be 254; monthly expenses for convicts, $2,540; for officers and guards, $2,229.27; for improvements and repairs, $2,263.33.

Governor Larrabee has appointed the following gentlemen as delegates to the deep water convention to be held at Denver August 28: A. P. Chamberlain, Polk county; R. H. Spencer, Kossuth county; N. C. Blanchard, Palo Alto county.

The following are the dates and places for the regimental encampments of the I. N. G.: First, September 10, at Cedar Rapids; second, August 20, at Burlington; third, August 13, at Grinnell; fourth, August 28, at Olewein; fifth, August 20, at Villisca; sixth, August 28, at Mason City.

The Clinton Herald tells of a young man in that city who is serving on the police force while he is educating himself to become a Methodist minister. In the absence of the pastor the policeman conducted the services last Sunday morning. O. W. Weeks is his name. The Herald relates how once he secured a position as city editor on a daily newspaper, "but his associations not being congenial he severed his connection with the press."

The Coast and Northwest.

Bozeman is figuring on erecting a $100,000 hotel.

Girls are not allowed to serve beer in saloons at Los Angeles.

Nevada has four Indian reserves embracing [illegible] acres, and containing 6,800 Indians.

Butte City has voted $50,000 bonds for municipal improvements. For sewers $[illegible],000, for street grades $15,000 and for improving city hall $10,000.

Prof. Leroy, the tight rope walker, is to walk across the Missouri river at Benton on the 1st of September, using a steel cable stretched from towers seventy-five feet high.

While Woods, the colored wife murderer, now in jail at Blackfoot, Idaho, was being taken from the jail at Butte to the cars for return to Blackfoot, a delegation of colored Masons, of which Woods is a member, called on and shook hands with him.

A locating party, headed by Engineer Bundeck, is reported to be at work surveying the Billings, Clark's Fork & Cooke City railroad from Billings to the coal fields. It is thought by the citizens of Billings that the road will be completed to the coal fields in about two months.

The Blackfoot and Challis stage robbers who were arrested at Dillon some weeks ago and taken to Challis "squealed" after getting to jail and gave up the stolen bullion. The brick valued at nearly $2,000 was found where they hid it and was brought down last Friday and shipped to Salt Lake City.

Freight Rates Reduced.

ST. PAUL, August 8.—Every line leading east from this city was represented at the meeting held here for the purpose of reducing freight rates. A proposition was adopted to make rates via Lake Superior and Lake Michigan ports equal, the representatives of all the roads agreeing except Vice President Fisher, of the St. Paul & Duluth.

HE WANTS TO BE A SENATOR

And the Railroad Influence is Backing Him.

FIGHTING IN THE TWENTY-FIRST.

Blue Hill Furnishes a Strong Man With a Clean Record While the B. & M. Has a Candidate of Another Stripe.

Will the People Win?

RED CLOUD, Neb., August 8.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The political situation is warming a little in this locality. Drum corps, flambeau clubs and all other necessary adjuncts, and a lively political campaign is being organized for the fray. Local politics excite but little interest except in the contest for senatorial honors. Colonel Hoover, of Blue Hill, is the people's candidate for these honors. He stands well with all classes. His reputation and character as a business man are beyond reproach. In fact, he is one of the pioneers who came to this country when the wisest could but give that doubtful shake of the head and say: "I don't know what the outcome will be." He has lived and labored side by side with the rest of the tried and true, until to-day he is enjoying the honors and fruits of a well-planned life. He took about four years of the shot and shell method of baptism along about the years from 1861 to 1865. This gives the people implicit faith in his republicanism. He is an able, conscientious and upright man, and will be a credit to the Twenty-first senatorial district of Nebraska.

The B. & M. railroads, however, have another candidate in the field and in their manipulations at this point they are leaving no stones unturned in their efforts to palm him off on an unsuspecting public. Their candidate, A. J. Kenney by name, came before the public posing as anything and everything for the sake of obtaining the nomination. In the prohibition camp he is loud in his proclamations against the rum traffic. Down where the boys "take a nip for the stomach's sake" a tap on the shoulder, a wise nod of the head backed by "I understand the situation," is intended to catch that crowd. As an illustration of his deception, a few months ago he startled the members of Garfield Post No. 80 by asserting that he at one time enlisted in Iowa and was ready to go to the front, but the news of the surrender of Lee at Appomattox reached there before his command received marching orders. A letter written to the adjutant general of the state of Iowa inquiring if Mr. Kenney's name appears among the volunteers of that state brings back the news that it does not; that they know of no such character and that his "name is not written there."

Such pretensions are loathsome and disreputable, and a business man would not attempt to use them while the vendor of shoddy goods knows the use of no other. Mr. Kenney's record in the house as float from this district two years ago shows him to be a weak man, noted more for his inferiority than anything else. While his claims to soldier honors cannot be substantiated, there was a society in Iowa known as the "Knights of the Golden Circle," to which Mr. Kenney would have but little difficulty in proving membership. In fact other members of the same society claim him as a member and brother. His early training, his democratic proclivities during the war and his willing disposition to be "anything, Lord, for the sake of position," renders him unfit as a people's candidate. Mr. Kenney is an untiring office-seeker and never permits a campaign to go by without asking for something. He believes in the strength and power of corporations and relies upon them to carry him through. At this point Ed Highland, the roadmaster on the B. & M., is, to all appearances, devoting his entire time and attention to Mr. Kenney's canvass.

This is the most open and flagrant case of railroad dictatorship that has appeared in the political field in this valley. They seem to need Mr. Kenney for some purpose and are determined to have him at all hazards.

Drink Malto.

The Omaha Postoffice Bill.

The bill providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a postoffice building in Omaha, as now before a conference committee of the two houses of congress, is as follows:

An act to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon, at Omaha, Nebraska.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase or acquire by condemnation proceedings, in accordance with the laws of Nebraska, a suitable lot of land in the city of Omaha, in the county of Douglas, and state of Nebraska, to be used for the construction thereon of a building suitable for the accommodation of the postoffice, the courts of the United States, and other government offices in said city, at a cost which shall not exceed for said site the sum of $500,000: Provided, that the site shall leave the building, when constructed, unexposed to danger from fire in adjacent buildings by an open space of not less than forty feet, including streets and alleys; and no moneys appropriated for this purpose shall be available until a valid title to the site for said building shall be vested in the United States, nor until the state of Nebraska shall have ceded to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same during the time the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof, for all purposes except the administaation of the criminal laws of said state and the service of civil process therein.

That the sum of $500,000, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purpose of the purchase of said site, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

When you need a friend, select a true one. Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic is the best friend mankind has for all diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys. The best blood purifier and tonic known. 50c. For sale by C. F. Goodman.

North Loup's Advantages.

NORTH LOUP, Neb., August 4.—[Correspondence of THE BEE.]—North Loup is a beautiful town of 800 inhabitants, situated in the North Loup valley, with the widely known Mira and Davis creek valleys as its direct feeders. North Loup does not boast of mushroom boom, with every branch of business overdone, but claims to be the source of supplies for one of Nebraska's finest agricultural belts, which alone guarantees a bright future for Valley county's young city North Loup and the surrounding country is peopled by a thrifty class of Americans. From a business standpoint North Loup holds the fort, as the large country tributary naturally looks to North Loup for its supplies. Her business men are enjoying a good trade in all branches, but there is still an excellent opportunity for a first-class bank, a live general merchandise store and a lumber yard.

A number of substantial improvements are contemplated by the citizens, among which is a brick block with an opera house in the second story, by Smith Bros.; an implement factory for the manufacture of plows, harrows, hay rakes, etc., by S. Spethman, and an oat meal factory, by a stock company.

Prospects for a bountiful harvest were never better in the Loup valley, which means continued prosperity for North Loup.