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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 11, 1888, was as follows:

Sunday, August 5	18,210
Monday, August 6	18,028
Tuesday, August 7	20,012
Wednesday, August 8	18,098
Thursday, August 9	19,027
Friday, August 10	18,968
Saturday, August 11	18,014
Average	18,472

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 11th 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 14,151 copies; for September, 1887, 14,349 copies; for October, 1887, 14,331 copies; for November, 1887, 15,256 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies; for January, 1888, 15,236 copies; for February, 1888, 15,962 copies; for March, 1888, 19,690 copies; for April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 18,181 copies; for June, 1888, 19,243 copies; for July, 1888, 18,433 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 daily bulletin from the white house—President Cleveland has vetoed another pension bill.

OMAHA is ahead of her rivals in one respect. She has an independent candidate for the presidency, with a double-decked platform.

THE protest of the board of trade to the withdrawal of fast trains between Omaha and Chicago is timely. This is a fast age, and once having established rapid service, all business interests demand its continuance.

THE Bank of England has increased its discount from 2½ to 3 per cent. This shows that the return movement of gold from Europe to America has set in, and is likely to assume large proportions when the exportation of grain begins.

A CERTAIN sage philosopher once truthfully observed: "Every cup has its bitter. Sometimes you will find it at the bottom and sometimes at the top." Political aspirants in Omaha and throughout Nebraska are draining their cups. They will discover the "bitter" at the bottom.

THE democratic branch of Nebraska will meet in Lincoln on the 29th of this month for a grand pow-wow and place a state ticket in the field. Omaha has a number of "little big" Indians who will attend in all their glory. But by the time of election they will all be forgotten and forgiven.

OVERCLOUDED skies with occasional cold-water showers ought to please the prohibitionists who hold their state convention in Omaha. When the saloonkeepers meet, the weather clerk will accommodate them with 101° in the shade and atmosphere exceedingly dry. Omaha is determined to become the convention city.

THE railroads of Ceylon, many of which cost $175,000 per mile, are in a deplorable condition, only paying about 3 per cent on the investment. If the Ceylon managers wish to put their roads on a solid financial basis, paying 15 per cent on the money invested, they should import one of America's many railroad magnates, Mr. Gould for instance.

PALESTINE, Texas, is mourning over the death of her beloved ex-marshal, Chris Rogers, who was murdered on the 27th ult. The only claims that Mr. Rogers could lay at the feet of Fame were that he had killed six men. This, the Texas city of biblical name, but not tendencies, considers amply sufficient to parade him before the American public as a hero.

MR. BLAINE returns to America stronger than ever in his adherence to republicanism. During his perigrinations abroad he has had excellent opportunities for studying the American political book through European glasses. The simple fact that England looks upon the democratic party as her friend and free trade as beneficial to her industries is a convincing argument that the republican party and protection are for America alone.

THE improved condition of Governor Saunders, reported by the correspondent of THE BEE at Colorado Springs, will be welcome intelligence to the numerous friends of the governor in Omaha and throughout Nebraska. It seems his illness was from heart failure, due to the altitude, and not apoplexy, as at first reported. It is expected that he will be sufficiently strong to return home in a few days, and it is to be hoped nothing will occur to interfere with the fulfillment of this gratifying promise.

AN important step in the progress of the Nicaragua canal enterprise was effected a few days ago when the government of Costa Rica ratified the contract with the canal company giving it certain important and necessary franchises and concessions. These are in tenor and form similar to those granted by Nicaragua, and were essential to the progress and the security of the enterprise. There is now nothing in the way of pushing forward to completion this wholly American project, the great commercial advantages of which when finished are now acknowledged. It is designed that the canal shall be fully ready for traffice within a period of five years.

Workingmen Thinking.

There are evidences that the workingmen of the country are giving more careful, earnest and intelligent thought to the principal issue in the present campaign, and to the claims of the two great parties to their support, than they have ever done in any previous national campaign. This is a fact to be encouraged. The intelligent workingman should think for himself, and he should be quick to distrust those politicians, of whichever party, who insist upon doing his thinking for him. He owes it to his personal interests, and to his obligations as a citizen, to consider carefully and thoroughly, so far as his opportunities will permit, the questions which affect his own and the general welfare, resting his faith upon the views of no man and the dictum of no party until, by investigation and study, he has satisfied himself on which side is the largest measure of truth, wisdom and sound policy. It is unfortunately true that the great majority of workingmen have not in the past pursued this plain line of duty with the care and consistency they should have exercised, and as a consequence they have been a drifting and uncertain quantity in politics, losing thereby in influence and respect.

The labor parties have nominated their presidential candidates, but the indications are not favorable to these candidates receiving a very large general vote, though in localities they may show a strength that will affect more or less seriously one or other of the political parties. It is certain, however, that before November the vast majority of workingmen will have arrayed themselves under the banners of the republican and democratic parties. Already both of these political organizations are seriously at work to capture their support. Neither party can hope to obtain all of it, but the party which shall be so fortunate as to secure the larger part, especially in the doubtful states, will be pretty sure of the election. A great deal is being reported regarding the tendency of the labor vote, much of which should unquestionably be placed to the account of invention and exaggeration. But it all indicates the great importance of this vote and the solicitude with which it is regarded, and should suggest to the workingman the urgent necessity and duty there is upon him to investigate carefully and intelligently the issue that is paramount in the campaign, and to do his own thinking in determining which of the two great parties he prefers to trust in the settlement of the overshadowing issue.

The task need not be a difficult one. The facts are easy of access. The arguments on both sides can be had for the asking. The history of the two parties on the vital question of a national fiscal policy is familiar to all. Having these before him, every intelligent working man is at least as competent to decide which policy is the more favorable to his interests, and to the welfare generally of his fellow workers, as is the politician whose first thought and concern is for the success of his party. The present campaign not only offers to workingmen a great opportunity to think for themselves, but makes an urgent demand upon them to do so, and there is no reason to believe that they are thinking more earnestly and more independently than ever before.

Losing Courage.

It is suggested that the recent action of Mr. Cleveland regarding certain measures of legislation indicate that he is losing courage. Particular reference is had to his permitting the river and harbor bill to become a law without his signature, although objecting to certain important features of it, of which, however, he failed to make any official statement, leaving those who assume to speak for him to explain his action. In the matter of vetoing pension bills, however, the president seems determined to maintain his record.

Undoubtedly Mr. Cleveland is giving very close and careful attention to the trend of the political current, and if he has ordinary political sagacity he cannot fail to see that its course is far less favorable to him than it appeared to be sixty days ago, when there was a perplexing uncertainty regarding whom the republican candidate would be. Viewing the events of the past month with the keen self-interest and absorbing solicitude that must possess Mr. Cleveland, it is not at all to be wondered at that his courage, or rather his obstinacy, should begin to weaken, and that he should manifest a desire to avoid whatever he can of responsibility without completely stultifying himself. To witness the republican party everywhere exhibiting its old-time zeal and enthusiasm, while the democracy is nowhere showing any heart or interest, is a spectacle well calculated to discourage a candidate who dictated his nomination and expected the party to follow it up with a whoop and a hurrah that would grow steadily in volume until the day of election.

If Mr. Clevelnand is not disappointed and discouraged at the situation there is every reason why he should be. The party has apparently fallen into a condition of complete apathy, and it isn't easy to see what is going to lift it out of that condition. All along the line there is a conspicuous lack of zeal and interest, and necessarily a steadily declining confidence. Mr. Cleveland might arouse the party a little if he would give out his letter of acceptance, but he seems to be afraid to do this. Mr. Thurman will soon try to infuse some interest in the campaign, but the old gentleman cannot spare much energy for this work. Meanwhile republican organization goes steadily on, and republican zeal and confidence grow and expand. There is everything in the present aspect of the political situation to lead Mr. Cleveland to lose courage.

The Prohibition Convention.

The state convention of the prohibition party of Nebraska will assemble in Omaha to-day. A large attendance is expected, and these worthy citizens will have a cordial welcome to the metropolis of the state. They will not fail to find some things to interest them besides the duty they come to perform. They will see evidences of steady, material improvement and progress. They will find unimpaired all the conditions which assure Omaha a future pre-eminence among the commercial centers of the west. They will note on every hand an enterprise and prosperity which are the augury of greatness indefinately extended. They will see a happy, peaceable community, where the policy of high license has received a most complete and entirely satisfactory vindication. As citizens of Nebraska they cannot fail to feel proud of Omaha.

It is claimed that the prohibition party now has organizations in thirty counties of the state, and the more sanguine members of the party profess to believe that it will cast thirty thousand votes next November. Four years ago the prohibition vote in Nebraska was two thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, and in the state election of two years ago it had increased to eight thousand one hundred and seventy-five. If the same ratio of increase has been maintained during the last two years the vote in November next will be about twenty-five thousand, but it is not at all probable the party has realized any such growth. We think it entirely safe to predict that General Fisk will not receive more than ten thousand votes in Nebraska, and in view of the fact that his associate on the ticket is a man whom no former republican now acting with the prohibitionists can support without a sacrifice of self-respect, it is not improbable that the prohibition vote in Nebraska on the national ticket will be less than the vote of two years ago. Doubtless four-fifths of the prohibition party of this state were formerly republicans, and we question whether a majority of these will be disposed to honor with their votes a man who publicly proclaimed that he had been a rebel and a democrat, and thanked God that he had not to answer for the sin of having ever been a republican. Nowhere will the burden imposed on the prohibition cause by the nomination of Dr. Brooks weigh more heavily than on the Nebraska branch of the party.

But there will come a more opportune time than now to discuss the candidates, policy and prospects of the prohibition party. Meanwhile the action of the state convention will be awaited with some degree of interest by men of all parties.

THE death of Charles Crocker, the railroad millionaire at Monterey, California, is rapidly drawing to a close the last chapters in the lives of the projectors of the Central Pacific. Crocker was one of the four founders of the Pacific railroad. A storekeeper in Sacramento he was induced to enter into the project of an overland route through the influence of Stanford, Huntingdon and Hopkins. The actual work of building the road was entrusted to Crocker. For six years he superintended the difficult undertaking while his partners were engaged in raising money for the purpose. As his share of the deal, Crocker retired with a fortune estimated at $20,000,000. Of late he has not been directly identified with railroad manipulation. The work and exposure incident to the building of the Pacific railroad undermined his health. Of the interesting group which built the great Pacific railroad without a dollar, whose financial operations have never been equalled for audacity and brilliancy, only one member, C. P. Huntington, retains his full vigor. Mark Hopkins and Crocker are dead and Stanford is very sick in Europe.

AT the conclusion of the rifle practice at Bellevue on Monday, General Morrow in his address before presenting the prizes made the interesting statement that not only is marksmanship in the American army at the highest point in the history of the army, but had reached a standing not surpassed by any other nation. Marksmanship is one of the most important achievements of the soldier, and as General Morrow said has value not restricted to the one thing of rendering its possessor more efficient in service. It helps to improve the character and conduct of the individual, and hence its pursuit is an aid to the whole work of discipline. The entirely satisfactory results of this sort of training supply all the argument required in behalf of its continuance and encouragement.

A TAXPAYER who evidently keeps his eyes open to municipal affairs, calls attention to the loose and unbusiness like methods on the part of the board of education. In the affairs of the building committee alone, it is safe to say that at least $25,000 of the school fund was squandered owing to the carelessness and ignorance of certain members of the board. The result has been that contractors have grown fat at the taxpayers' expense. If the records of the committees on teachers and text books, supplies and property were looked into the report would likewise be damaging to the business sagacity of the board. The new board has before it a great task. Order and business methods must take the place of the loose and shiftless policy so long in vogue.

MR. M. W. DONAKEY, of Omaha, who offers himself as an independent democratic candidate for the presidency, is commended to the favorable consideration of the American party, now in convention at the national capital. There is very close accord between the avowals of this party and those of Mr. Donakey regarding immigration, while throughout the platform of the latter there is voiced such an ardent spirit of Americanism as should make him an ideal candidate of the projected new party. And we feel warranted in saying that Mr. Donakey (great care should be taken not to omit the "a" in the name) would promptly accept a nomination.

THERE is likely to be a big drop in passenger rates to the Pacific coast. It is claimed by the Atlantic and Pacific that the Union Pacific started the war by cutting rates $4 to $6. Not to be outdone that road met the Union Pacific by a rebate of $10 on tickets from San Francisco to Missouri river points. The row is hardly on as the Santa Fe is yet to be heard from should the Union Pacific retaliate. The moral of this is, that the public hears no howl when railroads slash each other. But a mild reduction ordered by a state board of transportation is fought as if it involved the confiscation of the railroads.

THE idle boys of San Francisco have been offered free transportation to go into the interior and pick grapes, as California is just now in the middle of the grape season. The state board of trade is anxious to supplant the Chinese coolies by white labor and has issued circulars to the grape growers through the state to give the boys a chance. The experiment will be watched with interest. The Chinese have had the monopoly of harvesting in California so long that white labor in the fields is a novelty.

THE coils of the lumber trust are tightening in the northwest by which the people of Nebraska and other states will be squeezed. A combination of all the principal lumber interests of Minnesota and Wisconsin has been effected, backed by a capital of sixty millions of dollars. When the plans of this syndicate are perfected, every foot of lumber sent to this state will be controlled by the trust. The prospect is far from pleasing.

AS A result of the recent investigations into the sugar trusts by the state of New York, the attorney general has instituted suits against the monopoly. Between the law on one side and Claus Spreckles on the other, the eastern sugar pool is as it were between the devil and the deep sea.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The purchase of Canada would be a fine way to reduce the surplus.

Senator Evarts expects congress to adjourn election day, while Sunset Cox declares it is likely to remain in session till the 4th of next March.

John B. Haskin, a prominent New York democrat, member of congress before the war, and a warm friend of John Kelly, has declared for Harrison.

Anna Dickinson will take the stump in the pending campaign, and will make several speeches for the republican candidates in New York, New Jersey, and Indiana.

Calvin S. Brice, the new Ohio field marshal of the democratic party, does not seem to be a glittering success. Two of his pet schemes were recently voted down at a single meeting of the national committee.

A bank building against a drug store that Harrison carries Indiana is the latest and oldest election bet from the "cotton velvet west." The property is rated at about $10,000.

H. P. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., owns a Tippecanoe handkerchief that has been in the family since 1840. It is emblazoned with devices designed to fire the patriotic heart and has mottoes printed in red on a white ground. He has been offered $100 for it, but declines to part with it.

Col. Fred Morley, of Detroit has sent Gen. Harrison the original manuscript of his grandfather's inaugural address. President Harrison gave the document in charge to a colored body servant named De Baptiste, and Col. Morley obtained it from an acquaintance of Baptiste whom he had befriended.

Mrs. Lydia Dickinson Courtney, of Kennebunkport, Me., denies that Mr. Blaine's action in refusing a presidential nomination is unparalleled. She wishes it remembered that her late honored father, Daniel S. Dickinson, declined a presidential nomination when actually in his hands at the democratic convention held at Baltimore in June, 1852.

The smallest man in the house made the longest speech during the great tariff debate. He is Joseph Wheeler of Alabama, the celebrated cavalry leader who hung on Sherman's flank and gave him so much trouble during the historic march to the sea. General Wheeler does not look much like a man who had made a record as a cavalry leader. General Wheeler's tariff speech fills thirty-two pages of the Congressional Record. No one has ever read it except himself, but a glance over it shows that the effort is made up of quotations from the various presidents' big tables of figures and innumerable poetical illustrations. The ex-rebel cavalry leader was so proud of it that he had a copy of the speech handsomely bound in morocco and presented it to Mr. Cleveland.

The Bulletin Fake.

Utica Herald.

We move that when the next man loved of the nation falls sick the doctors let the bulletin business alone. From Garfield to Sheridan they have covered the ground of misinformation amply. It is best to quit.

The Savages Must Move On.

Minneapolis Tribune.

The idea of the government being thwarted in its great plans for the civilization of the Indians and for the conversion of the wild prairies into farms and villages and cities by a few unscrupulous renegades is not a pleasant one to contemplate or one that is likely to be submitted to.

Lets Go Fishing.

Chicago Tribune.

The President—Dan, what worries me in this letter of acceptance is this second term business. How am I going to get around it? I can't explain away that letter I wrote four years ago denouncing second terms, and if I don't say something about it the people will think it looks like cowardice. What would you do, Dan.

Dan—I would dispose of it, sir, in a few lines—

The President (eagerly)—Lines, Dan! That reminds me. Let's go fishing, Dan.

A False Alarm.

Milling World.

Another shock awaits the American wheat grower and miller. Another grain phantom has materialized. Another "granary of the world" is announced. This time it is the valleys of the Congo, in interior Africa. As usual, the new "granary of the world" is more fertile than all the rest of the earth, its waterways are the finest, its climate is the most heavenly, and it is able to turn out at least 999,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 bushels of wheat so excellent that, when Congo wheat becomes known, ordinary Dakota and Minnesota wheats, now known as the best on earth, will be relegated to the station of hog-feed and ornamental grasses. Welcome the "granary of the world!" Adieu Chili, Argentine Republic, Australia and India! All aboard for Congo!

The South Confesses.

Globe-Democrat.

General Morey, at a meeting of his society held in New Orleans a few days ago, expatiated eloquently on the soil and climate of Louisiana, but added significantly, that it is not a pleasant state to live in for persons who "differ political, from the dominant element." He himself, he declared, "had not had the right of expressing his opinions when he differed with his neighbors, as he would have had in the north." The general evidently made the acknowledgement more in sorrow than in anger, as he has a personal and pecuniary interest in the advancement of the state. He dared to tell the truth however, and in doing so he confessed that "at the last election I cast my vote for Warmoth, and it was counted for General Nicholls."

For twenty years General Morey has lived in Madison parish. He owns property there and pays his share of the taxes freely and promptly. There is good reason to believe that he obeys the laws rigidly and cheerfully, and that he is in all respects a worthy member of the community. And yet General Morey is obliged to confess that he has not the right of expressing his opinions when he differs with his neighbors.

Grover at Red Top.

Washington Critic.

Oh, Daniel, bring my palm-leaf fan,
And wave it to and fro;
I'll shut my eyes and try to think
That I'm not down below.

What pleasure I might have just now
If it were so, dear Dan,
Instead of what I am, I were
A cold and haughty man.

I have not time to take a trip,
My work grants no release;
But, Daniel, if this thing keeps on
I'm bound to go to grease.

If politicians come these days
And want to talk about
This office for this man or that,
I cannot freeze them out.

If Mrs. Cleveland calls to me
To help in her affairs,
My heart grows soft; I can't refuse;
I melt and run down stairs.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

A fourth saloon was started at Niobrara last week.

There are prospects of peace in newspaper circles in Grand Island. The Times is about to change hands.

Enterprising citizens of Gandy have mowed down the weeds in the court house square, which almost hid the trees from view.

According to a Kansas paper, a man in Nebraska invented a patent fly trap. He saturated a blanket with coal oil and when it had become covered with flies set fire to it. He is now trying to find his house.

A youthful ball player at Grand Island thought he could curve the sphere with the best of the twirlers, and in demonstrating his ability curved his arm so suddenly as to break the bone. He will not play ball any more this season.

The Knox county court has just decided that the woman who had for many years lived with the late John Mitchell was his legal wife, notwithstanding the fact that no marriage ceremony had ever been performed. The case will be carried up.

Annie Schurf, the ten-year-old niece of John Bodewig, of Hooper, Dodge county, has just arrived from Germany, making the journey alone. A card was attached to her dress telling who she was and her destination and thus ticketed she found no difficulty in getting through all right.

A Custer county deputy sheriff went to Alliance last week after a couple of fellows who had mortgaged some property two or three times and then skipped. They were tracked to a ranch in the western part of the county and captured. They were very brave and boastful and were armed to the teeth, but when the arm of the law reached for them they crawled under the bed and trembled.

In the favorable report submitted by Congressman McShane on the bill for a public building at Beatrice, the following facts were stated: Beatrice has a population of about twelve thousand. It is a rapidly growing city, the third in size in the state, and the county seat of the third largest county in Nebraska in respect of population, business and wealth. It has three trunk lines of railroad and is the center of large manufacturing industries. The post office at present is located in the Masonic building, which is occupied by stores of various kinds, offices, and a printing establishment. In consequence the risk to the government property from its present situation is very great. The room now occupied by the postoffice would readily rent for $1,500 per annum, and when the present lease expires, which will occur about the time a government building could be erected, if the bill now pending should become a law this session, the rent would undoubtedly be much greater than it is at present. The rent under the existing lease was reduced by contributions of business men at the time it was made. These cannot be expected to be continued when the lease expires. The appropriation provided for in the bill is very moderate in amount. The interest on the cost of the building at 3 per cent—and this is a high rate for the government to pay—would amount to a rental of $1,200 a year, which will be less by several hundred dollars than the same would be if the department should depend upon renting.

Iowa.

A Des Moines butcher has been fined $5.45 for selling meat on Sunday.

Colonel Chase, the landlord of the Lyons house at Rock Rapids, was robbed of his pocket book, containing $175.

The state auditor has issued a warrant to the soldiers' orphans' home at Davenport for $9,500, voted by the last legislature for improvements.

A reunion of the Thirtieth Iowa regiment will occur at Birmingham August 22 and 23. The Sixth (Corse's old command) will assemble at Osceola on the same dates.

The recent death of Bob Conner, the noted sporting man, recalls his campaign in Iowa with the famous horse, "Small Hopes," in 1875, under the name of "Lothair," and particularly the clean scoop made at Dubuque.

Dakota.

Hermosa wants to incorporate.

The oyster season is announced as opened at Deadwood.

The average shipment of butter from the Brookings creamery is about 3,000 pounds per week.

Grain buyers at Armour will start the wheat market at from 55 to 62 cents, according to the quality of the grain.

The city council of Dell Rapids has decreed no bunks in the calaboose, as prisoners break them up and use the pieces to dig out with.

The city council of Woonsocket has passed an ordinance making it unlawful to play ball on the streets or to ride bicycles on the sidewalks.

The city council of Brookings has made arrangements with the cornet band of that place for ten concerts, for which the band is to receive $100.

Omaha in Politics.

Lincoln Daily Call.

The action of the republican county convention at Omaha on Saturday was characteristic of that town in politics. It voted down a resolution favoring the renomination of Attorney General Leese because he has favored lower freight rates for Nebraska and a cessation of the discrimination made by the roads in favor of Omaha and against every other shipping point in the state. It was an Omaha against the state declaration. Mr. Fred W. Gray, who has made some money out of cedar blocks laid in Lincoln streets the past year, was the chief spokesman in the convention against the Leese resolution. According to the newspapers he stood up in the convention and declared Leese an enemy to Omaha. An enemy forsooth, because he, as a member of the board of transportation, has engaged in the work of making the roads do justice to the people of the state outside of Omaha. Mr. Gray was one of the Ilers and Griffiths who came to the meeting of the state board of transportation clinging to Mr. Kimball's and and Holdrege's coat tails, and testifying that rates were low enough in the state. It was all testimony showing fraud on the face, the testimony of men who have thrived upon the rates given them at the expense of every other town in the state.

Mr. Gray is an extensive lumber dealer. It is a notorious fact that up to a short time ago the rates were such that not a city in Nebraska outside of Omaha could wholesale lumber and live. The railroads gave wholesale lumber dealers in Omaha the state of Nebraska for a field and killed competition with ruinously high rates. The state board of transportation after much work, partially righted this wrong, so that lumber dealers at Lincoln, Fremont and other places can do a wholesale trade, but still at a disadvantage compared with Omaha. Mr. Gray may be pinched a little when he declares Mr. Leese an enemy for the part he played in giving partial justice to all the state outside of Omaha. It is a good thing in advance to know not only that the railroads own the Douglas county delegation, but that individually, some of them at least, are willing to denounce as a common enemy anyone who seeks to give the state justice in rates. The state of Nebraska ought to be greater than Omaha. It ought to assert itself as done paying tribute to that place on the rate dictation of the railroads. The Call predicts that the action of the Douglas county convention in voting down the Leese resolutions will be worth a hundred votes in the convention. This city is ready to go before the people of the state on the issue laid down by the Omaha convention.

A COUNTY SEAT CONTROVERSY.

Hyannis Boomers Charged With Violating the Election Laws.

WHITMAN, Neb., August 14.—To the Editor of THE BEE: In the issue of THE BEE of August 11, appeared an article under the heading "Hyannis Gets the County Seat," which is misleading and which does not tell the truth.

It has been well said that the "truth is not to be spoken at all times," and this may be the view that the Hyannis writer has taken of this case. However, be that as it may, last fall or winter upon a petition supported by affidavits, asking for a temporary organization for Grant county, Governor Thayer appointed J. S. Dellinger special clerk and Thomas R. Lyrech, James Forbes and W. Westover special commissioners and selected Hyannis as the temporary county seat.

The statute of Nebraska plainly defines the duties of these special commissioners to be to divide the county into precincts and to appoint a polling place in each precinct and to call a special election in the county if necessary, and to announce to the public the various officers to be voted for, as well as to proclaim the places to be voted for for permanent county seat. And the duty of said special clerk is to act as clerk of said special commissioners. Among other things done said commissioners divided the county into four voting precincts, to-wit: Whitman, Collins, Hyannis and Ashby, and called the special election for July 31 and in addition to announcing the various officers to be voted for proclaimed that the voters might select a permanent county seat by casting their ballots for Whitman or Hyannis, as their conscience might dictate.

The election occurred on Tuesday, the 31st of July, and on the following day, August 1, found the returns all in and said special officers on hand at Hyannis to canvass, as people generally supposed and as the law provides. Although several electors from Whitman and other parts of the county were in attendance upon the session of special commissioners, from August 1 up to the night of August 3, nothing had been done, so far as the public could learn, towards the canvass of the votes, although it was well known that the seals on the returns had been broken and in two instances the seals to the ballots had been broken. This is traceable directly to the special clerk, it is claimed. On the night of August 3 Special Clerk Dellinger went to Lincoln by request of the Lincoln Town Lot and Land company, and the board adjourned to await his return the following Tuesday, August 7, without making a finding or announcing the result of the vote. On said August 7, at 9 o'clock a. m., the special board completed their labors, there being no one present aside from that august body, and amidst whereases and ejaculations found that by throwing out and flinging to the wind the vote of Ashby precinct Hyannis would have a majority of one for the county seat, and that James Forbes, one of the special commissioners, would be elected county treasurer by one majority; whereas by the straight vote, had it been canvassed and declared as the law provides, for the entire county, showed the defeat of the entire Hyannis outfit. Said special clerk, J. S. Dellinger, as a candidate at the election for county clerk, failed to carry one-fourth of the votes of the county, and such was the case with H. R. Dellinger, candidate for superintendent of schools, and R. A. Westover for commissioner and Mike Yakeem for surveyor. As aforesaid, James Forbes, by an act unprecedented and without any shadow of law, whatever, by disfranchising the electors of one whole precinct, procured his election by one majority. Whoever saw the like or a similar case? Of course, said special commissioners and clerk—or two of the commissioners anyway and the clerk—are determined on Hyannis for the county seat and it has been asserted that they would have turned any stone or cut any caper which would have afforded any avenue of escape in this their dire extremity.

The pretext for throwing out the vote of Ashby precinct was that the electors themselves changed the place of voting from the tent as announced by the commissioners to a house only a few yards distant. The facts are that a notice of the would-be change was posted for more than a week prior to the election at both places, that the change was beneficial on account of the buildings and that every voter was agreed, no one being inconvenienced or a vote lost. Had the voters anticipated the straights that said commissioners and their clerk were in no change would have been made, and no loophole or avenue of escape offered. Be it everlastingly said to the credit of the Ashby electors, no illegal act can be laid at their door, and that not a sympathizer with the nefarious schemers can be found in their precinct. Grant county is a young county, but the voters are as intelligent as anywhere. No deceptive article written by this same J. S. Dellinger and published in THE BEE or any other paper of standing will have sufficient weight to overcome the damage done to decent and respectable people in Grant county. The real facts are as recent events have demonstrated that this man came here from Broken Bow with the intent to make money; that he took the land at Hyannis, made his proof with the money furnished by the Lincoln Town Lot company, and that he deeded one-half to said company, agreeing at the same time that the county seat should be located there. It was fortunate, indeed, that the people "caught on" in time to prevent his election to an important county office. It is strange that the Lincoln Town Lot company would sustain and uphold the acts of this man.

AKIN TO CROOKEDNESS.

More Light Thrown Upon Recent Transactions of the School Board.

"What do you know to-day?" remarked THE BEE man as he met Mr. Taxpayer, "anything more about the school board?"

"Yes, sir!" was the reply. "Now there's the Webster street school; there's lots of fun going on up at that school, and the end is not yet, by any means. When the erection of this building was commenced the old school board was in office, and before the present board appeared upon the scene the plans and specifications for the plumbing and steam-heating, as compiled by the architect, were approved by the old board, and the contract, amounting to $3,200, awarded. Upon the accession of the new board, however, these plans were rejected, and a member of the board, together with a local steam-heating firm, compiled a system of plumbing and steam-heating to suit themselves.

"The system recommended by the architect provided for two boilers with a separate brick flue for each one. The new system compiled by the amateur architects only provides for one boiler, consequently there is not a flue in the building large enough to accommodate the system.

"The boiler, as provided by the 'amateurs,' was so large that it could not be taken into the building through any of the apertures already built, so they knocked a hole in the wall and succeeded in getting it in.

"Then a new difficulty presented itself. Cold air ducts had been left in the walls by the masons to accommodate the original system, but these were found to be impracticable for the 'amateur' plan, and they cut holes for themselves."

"And where do you think they cut them? Right in the piers of masonry, twenty-nine inches square, seriously attacking the strength of the building. This was done notwithstanding the protests of the superintendent; but it was so preposterous that they are now being filled in again."

"The 'amateur' system does not provide for steam radiators in the play-rooms in the basement, as formerly provided. These play-rooms are used mainly during the winter months, and it is most important that they should be heated in some manner. Besides having no radiators in the play-rooms, they have cut off the only possible chance for heat by 'packing' the main and return steam pipes. It is evident to any man who knows anything whatever of steam heating, that the steam pipes should be packed nowhere but in the boiler room, and that they should serve as means to prevent the plumbing from freezing."

"Now, the whole cause of all this business seems to be in the fact that the board member who helped compile the 'amateur' system, and who succeeded in having the contract awarded to his steam-heating friends, is the partner of this same firm, but in another branch of their business. The contract, as awarded, amounted to $3,200, $[illegible] more than the first, or original contract. Another feature of this affair is that the firm who got the plumbing contract, and also through the influence of this same board member, the consideration being that the plumbers buy all the material used in the contract from a supply house in this city of which this enterprising board member is a partner."

"I understand that there has been a very loose method in the manner in which the architects have been allowed to make plans and the way in which they were compensated for their work."

The old board had a certain architect in this city make plans for an addition to the high school building, but they were found to be utterly impracticable, and not used. However, they paid this architect $700 for his work before it was found out that the plans could not be used, and it is a dead loss to the city."

Then the present board employed another architect to get up plans for the same purpose, and paid him $500 for them, but for some reason they were not used, and now they are not going to do anything about it. The board has also paid a local firm of architects from $500 to $700 for planning buildings which for some reason or other could not be erected."

That Mason School Blunder.

Look here, young man, THE BEE's informant was not well advised on one point as pointed in yesterday's BEE. He thinks the superficial feet of the lot on Twenty-fifth and Mason streets are not adequate to the large new school building now being erected on that spot.

Without any effort to be precise I would say that the lot is large enough, but a better site might have been chosen. The school building now being reared on that lot is the largest in the city, except the High school, and the one on Lake street, of which it is a duplicate. It may be regretted eventually that a more sightly and appropriate location had not been found for such a massive and costly house.

The feature of extra expense was not as stated. But after the excavation was supposed to be completed, Morrison, the new-made chairman of the committee on buildings and property of the school board, ordered the grading contractor to cut deeper, and, by so doing, the additional and heavy extra expense was incurred.

It is understood that other members of the board were not consulted, and the aforesaid chairman is the responsible party to the extra cost. But no one would have occasion for fault-finding if the added cost had effected an improvement. It is suspected, on the contrary, that the deepening of the cut is damaging to the grounds and the building, on account of their both being too far below the grade on Twenty-fifth street.

THE FLY SENTENCED,

But the Spiders Skipped and Are Still at Large.

O. H. Haynes and L. W. Greene, perpetrated such a wholesale fraud and robery in government lands throughout Nebraska that the poor government has not money enough left to arrest them, but their agent, a one-armed man, has been arrested, tried and was Monday sentenced to do three years in the United States prison at Sioux Falls, Dak. The man who received the sentence is Lou Passoo, familiarly known as "Happy Jack." He was arrested over a year ago charged with forgery in making out bogus land receiver's receipts. The facts are that Passoo is not able to write his own name, but pleaded guilty to handling the papers and received the sentence as stated above, which is the lightest that could be given him. He was not regarded by the court as a forger, but merely the agent of some men who have perpetrated the greatest land fraud on people in this state that has ever been discovered.

The men at the head of the scheme were O. H. Haynes, a member of the Omaha bar, and L. W. Greene, a land agent. Haynes was admitted to the bar about three years ago and made Greene's acquaintance when he was asked by the latter to defend him in a suit in the United States court on a land fraud. Haynes conducted the trial and acquitted his client. It was the last case he tried and embarked at once with his brother in this large and magnanimous scheme to sell all of the government land in Nebraska. Their plan was to make a survey of the land, draw up a description of it, and this, with pictures of the surrounding country, was sent east among people who were seeking homes in the west. The fishing was good and soon the fins began to swim into the net. Real government papers were now necessary and were supplied to the firm by a brother of Mr. Haynes, who had charge of the government land office at Box Butte. They were thus not forged papers, but the genuine.

The business soon became so profitable that it needed no longer to be run behind a screen, but an office was opened in Lincoln just across the street from the genuine government land office. This was the head office and branch offices were opened at Box Butte, Broken Bow, Valentine, Omaha and in fact all over the state.

The business was lucrative beyond the anticipation of the managers of it and it is said that in the first year the Lincoln office paid to the sharks a revenue of $65,000. The branch offices also sent in good returns over and above the good salaries of their managers.

The scheme was to send these pictures made by the surveying parties east, and when an applicant came for a homestead they would issue him a receiver's receipt for the land which was his right and title to it until he received his patent from the land office. The date of the issuing of the patent was so far ahead that the schemers intended to sell the state and, when it came time to prove up, they would not be in Nebraska. The tenant paid in each case $130.50 for his receiver's receipt.

The duties which Passoo performed in this deal were to conduct purchasers to their land when they were ready to settle. For this he received $75 a month and expenses. He finally quit his job and returned to Omaha where he had always lived and after being at home some time, they sent for him and made him collecting agent at a salary of $100 per month and expenses. It was in this position he was working when he was arrested and arraigned in court. Haynes and Greene were also indicted but have never been placed under arrest owing to the fact that there is no money in the treasury to prosecute their cases. Passoo has been retained in the county jail to be used as a witness against them when they are brought to trial. During his confinement he has received kind treatment at the hands of the United States marshal and county jailer, and has even been allowed to work on the wagon which stands in front of the jail and for which he has applied for a patent on the ground of the dumping attachment. He is fifty-four years old and a general favorite at the jail and has charge of the laundry department. It is generally believed among the men that he will not be taken to Sioux Falls, but will still be retained here to serve as a witness in future land fraud cases.

City Bonds at a Premium.

City Treasurer Rush closed the contract yesterday for the sales $242,000 worth of 6 per cent district paving bands due in from one to nine years at the premium of $10,244.66. There were seven bids, as follows: Blake, Bros. & Co., of Boston, $1.03.4; Brewster, Cobb & Estabrook, of Boston, $1.03.25; John Day, of Omaha, $1.03.1; S. A. Keene & Co., New York, $1.02.57; Omaha Loan & Trust company, of Omaha, $100 and one-half of 1 percent; Central Loan & Trust company, a slight advance above par. Each bid included the accrued interest. The sale was made to Blake, Bros. & Co.

Prince Joseph Dead.

BERLIN, August 14.—Prince Joseph of Saxe-Coburg-Gothe has died of inflammation of the lungs.