THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE. BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittance should be addressed to The Bre Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postonice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation County of Douglas, | s. s. Geo, B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Data. Bak for the week ending August 18, 1888, was as follows. Monday, August 12.

Monday, August 13.

Tuesday, August 14.

Wednesday, August 15.

Thursday, August 16.

Friday, August 17.

Saturday, August 18.

.18,104 Bworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 18th day of August, A. D. 1888. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. State of Nebraska,

tate of Nebraska, | 8. s. County of Douglas, | 8. s. George H. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, de-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 Angust, 1881, was 14,151 copies; for September, 1887, 14,339 copies; for November, 1887, 15,230 copies; for Deember, 1887, 15,230 copies; for Peember, 1887, 15,431 copies; for January, 1888, 15,422 copies; for March, 1888, 19,542 copies; for April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for March, 1888, 19,432 copies; for June, 1888, 19,243 copies; for June, 1888, 18,131 copies; for June, 1888, 19,243 copies; for June, 1888, 18,131 copies; for June, 1888, 19,243 copies; for June, 1888, 18,131 copies; for J

THE democrats are laying in a big surplus of discord. It will be harder to handle than the surplus in the treas-

THE Honorable Mr. Peters is on the railroad slate for state auditor, but slates have been broken several times in Nebraska.

THE evidence that this is a clean campaign is the large quantity of "soap" distributed by the democrats in the doubtful districts.

CONGRESS is looking for a quorum Sixty-five members of the house are absent, and somebody has evidently carried the quorum off in his vest pocket,

FOR THE second week in August Omaha's bank clearings keep up the rapid pace set at the beginning of the month. With a strong lead over her rivals, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Omaha takes her place sixteenth on the list of the clearings record.

OF COURSE, Mr. Adams does not know anything about the Union Pacific depot or the proposed change in the transfer methods. He is also profoundly ignorant of the laying off of men in the Union Pacific shops. "Where ignorance is bliss, 'twere folly to be wise.'

ALL the railroads are making great preparations for the movement of crops. The indications are that the heaviest tonnage known for years will be ready for shipment in a few weeks. The only difficulty appears to be that the railroads have not enough rolling stock to carry western products to market.

COUNCILMAN ALEXANDER has started out to stop leaks in the city's printing, authorized by the council, for which the city pays exorbitant prices. If Councilman Alexander will push his investigations farther, he will be sure to discover more defects in Omaha's financial plumbing, through which the taxpayers' money flows out in never ending streams.

THE bill for the reduction of postage on trees and seeds is likely to pass without opposition, having been agreed upor in committee. This is a matter of importance to farmers and those interested in tree planting. It will to a certain measure encourage the transmission of small tree seedlings into different parts of the country which otherwise would not be planted. It is proposed to reduce the postage rate on seeds and trees from sixteen cents to eight cents, and possible the rate may be made only four cents. In this way Uncle Sam will encourage tree planting so that his prairies may soon be covered with dense forests.

In spire of the remarkably fast time made recently by the West Coast flyer between Edinburg and London, a dislance of 400 miles, at the average rate of fifty-three and six-tenths miles an hour, American railroads have beaten that record. A West Shore special between Buffalo and Wechawken, also 400 miles fistance, averaged fifty-four miles an hour, and during a part of the trip the train attained the remarkable speed of righty-three miles an hour. In this connection it may be well to include the fast long distance time made just a few flays ago by a Union Pacific special between Cheyenne and Omaha, which avbraged, including stops, forty-nine miles an hour. With such records, English railroads can no longer claim to beat the world in making fast time.

THE supreme court of Washington Territory does not propose to give women the right of suffrage, although the legislature of that territory enlarged the franchise for their especial benefit. It is therefore a sad disappointment for the women of Washington Territory to be told that the legislature had exceeded Its powers and that the law was unconstitutional. The court rules that the word "citizen" in the constitution means "male citizen," and for that reason women have no right to the ballot. This is the most serious set-back the woman suffrage movement has experienced for some time, and if not counteracted would deal the death-blow to the party. An effort will be made to lay the question before the supreme court of the United States. In case the highest tribunnl sustains the territorial court. nothing short of a constitutional amendment requiring the vote of two-thirds of the states can save woman suffrage from a total collapse.

The Outlook in Iowa.

Some of the democratic managers and organs profess to believe that their party has more than a fighting chance in Iowa this year. Their hope is based in part upon the expectation that the prohibition vote will be materially increased, drawing chiefly from the republicans. They also count upon gaining some of the farmer vote, hitherto republican, on the tariff issue. It is understood to be the intention of the democratic national campaign managers to give a great deal of attention to Iowa. Governor St. John has already been heard at several points democracy, and doubtless he and other advocates of prohibition whom the democratic managers can confide in will do further service in the state as the campaign progresses. The democratic policy regarding the tariff is also to be very fully set forth by speakers selected by the national committee. Among these ex-Congressman Frank Hurd, of Ohio, the earnest champion of free trade, is already under engagement to explain the democratic tariff policy to the people of several states where the democratic managers think there is hope of accomplishing some including Iowa. thing,

The republicans of the Hawkeye state must not, therefore, prevent their zeal and activity to suffer from over-confidence. It may be instructive to refer to the figures of lowa's vote for the past eight years. In 1880 the state gave Garfield a plurality of 78,059, the republican vote in that year having been 183,904 and the democratic vote 105,845. In 1884 Mr. Blaine's plurality was 19,796, the republican vote having been 197,082 and the democratic vote 177,286. It will thus be seen that in the four years between the last two presidential

elections the republican vote Iowa increased only 13,178, while the democratic vote increased 71,441, or more than five to one. Two years later, neither party having polled its full vote, the republican plurality was 14,712, and last year the plurality of the republican candidate for governor was 16,160, the vote of both parties being again largely under their full strength. The prohibition vote in 1887 was 14,499.

The increase in the total vote of the state for the four years between the last two presidential elections was, in round figures, 55,000, and it is probably safe to say that it has not been less during the last four years, in which case the vote next November should be about 420,000. Allowing the prohibitionists 26,000 votes, and it is not probable they will get more than this, but very likely less, and there remain 410, 000 to be divided between the republican and democratic parties, it being assumed that the labor candidates will not receive a sufficient number of votes to cut any figure. On this basis, if the republicans have made no greater gain during the last four years than they did between 1880 and 1884 they are still reasonably sate, as that small gain would insure them a vote in November of 210,000, but there is reason to apprehend that they have not made even this meagre increase. Dividing equally between the republican and democratic parties the assumed increase in the total vote for the last four years and it gives the latter a probable vote of 204,-000. Out of the estimated total vote of 430,000 must be taken the prohibition vote, which, if no greater than last year, say 15,000, would leave the republican plurality at only 11,000.

It is obvious, therefore, that the re publican margin in Iowa is not so large as to warrant a sanguine confidence, or to justify any neglect of the party in that state either by the home leaders or those in charge of the national campaign. It is apparent that democratic hope respecting Iowa is not without some reason, and that the efforts which the managers of that party intend to put forth in the state must be met by equally vigorous efforts on the part of the republican managers. If this be done and maintained to the end of the campaign the result will not be doubtful, but there is danger if republican zeal and labor shall be permitted to lag. The instructive figures we present, and the suggestions they convey, should receive the very serious consideration of all Iowa republicans.

An Unfortunate Utterance. The good judgment and political shrewdness which usually characterize the speeches of Mr. Blaine seem to have deserted him when he made the reference to trusts in his Portland address. The effort to pervert ,what he said into an apology for these combinations must be regarded as unfair, but he could hardly have made a more unfortunate utterance than this: "They are largely private affairs, with which neither President Cleveland nor any private citizen has any particular right to interfere." Mr. Blaine could not have had in mind, when

made this declaration, the plank in the republican platform which declares opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade, and which counsels legislation by congress and the state legislatures to preyent the execution of the schemes of such combinations. He must also have been forgetful of the fact that in both branches of congress republicans have introduced bills for the suppression of trusts, and that the republican press of the country has vigorously demanded legislation hostile to these combinations. Mr. Blaine is not fully in line with his

party on this matter, the great majority of republicans everywhere believing that trusts as they are now organized and managed are immensely disadvantageous to the commercial interests of the country and to the welfare of the people. There is probably no one not inter-

ested in these combinations who will agree with Mr. Blaine that they are private affairs with which a private citizen has no particular right to interfere. Possibly Mr. Blame does not fully understand the plan upon which trusts are formed. He may not know that they largely consist of corporations which derived their franchises from the people, and which in order to enter the

trusts have surrendered the control of these franchises into the hands of men unknown to the authority granting the franchises. The trusts are not largely private affairs but are combinations of corporate bedies existing under the authority of the state, with certain defined rights, privileges and responsibilities. These corporations have a quasi public character, and in their proper relation may be interfered with by any private citizen who has fair reason to believe that they are failing to comply with the obligations entered into with the state. The fact that a number of these corporations unite does in the state in the interest of not destroy the right of the citizen to interfere if he can find any law under which to proceed. The suit that has been brought against a corporation in the sugar trust was instigated, as we understand it, by private citizens.

Mr. Blaine has made a mistake, and one which it is not questionable the very fullest advantage will be taken by the democracy. In fact the organs of that party are already filled with comment upon it, and a leading democratic senator has found opportunity to refer to it. It is a mistake, however, which with fair-minded men will work no injury to the republican party, whatever effect it may have upon the influence of Mr. Blaine. The republican party is broadly and explicitly committed by its platform, by the record of a number of its representative men, and by the voice of its press in opposition to trusts and all similar combinations, and in favor of national and state legislation for their suppression and prevention.

A Specimen Brick. The city hall question will yet have to go to the people-if not sooner, when it comes to the selection of successors to the present aldermen. And the Farnam street advocates needn't flatter themselves that they can shake Mr. Patrick Ford then, either.-Remublican.

This is nice talk from a republican paper. It is just like all its boasted party loyalty. The Third ward is republican excepting when the colored vote is bought up, or when, as is threatened above, a democrat receives aid and comfort from boodlers who are in the republican camp for revenue only. It is notorious that Pat Ford holds his seat in the council to-day by fraud and bare-faced bribery. If he were to serve out one month for each vote he bought outright to re-elect himself, he would spend the balance of his days in the penitentiary, and then leave half his term unserved. There is no doubt that Pat Ford is playing his card on the city hall question for votes on the north end of his ward, but that won't save his bacon-next fall unless he buys his way in again or has the ballot box stuffed by some of his tools.

CHURCH HOWE and Tom Majors held a convention unto themselves the other day, at which they solemnly declared against Lancaster county's candidate for congress, because he did not support Church Howe two years ago. We would like to see the candidate for congress in this district who did support Church Howe, with the exception, perhaps, of "General" Celby. If Church Howe proposes to bar out every man who did not support him, and the rank and file of the party bars out all those who did, we shall be confronted with the dilemma of nominating somebody who can't be elected in November.

MR. GRIFFITTS, the late commissioner of the freight bureau, is making himself very numerous all over the state with a stereotyped remonstrance against reduction of local freight rates. Mr. Griffitts gives himself great airs as the so-called representative of the Omaha board of trade, when in fact he has no connection whatever with it, and no right to speak for it. As the paid agent of the railroads, Mr. Griffitts undoubtedly is earning his salary, but he should not masquerade as a board of trade commissioner.

THERE are still a few defective sidewalks on Farnam between Ninth and Sixteenth. They should by all means be repayed with stone or concrete before the 1st of September. We must have at least one of the principal thoroughfares in perfect condition before the exposition opens.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. A Burwell sportsman brought down two monster pelicans with one shot from his rifle one day last week. The Blue River Baptist association meets at Fairbury Friday next and will remain in

session over Sunday. Seven telephone poles were struck b lightning and split into a thousand pieces by the recent storm at Niobrara.

The teaching of a new branch of industry has just been commenced at the Genoa In dian school, that of harness making. Charitable people of Scribner were duped out of \$40 by Olaf Nelson, who collected that amount ostensibly for the relief of a Fremont widow, and then skipped to Wyoming on the

proceeds. The notorious "hog ranch" near Valentine The notorious "nog ranch many disturb-which has been the scene of many disturbances and one or two murders, is now a thing of the past, the outfit having been

closed out on a chattel mortgage. Emmons & Oppenheimer have concluded that there is a field at Lincoln for a Jeffer-sonian democratic paper, and last Saturday launched the Nebraska State Democrat

which will be printed as a weekly. Vene Pearson, a seventeen year-old farm hand working near Plattsmouth, has been arrested for burglarizing the house of John Frederich, carrying off a large amount of valuables. Some of the plunder was found

in l'earson's trunk. John Liska, a Bohemian, living near Hem-ingford, attempted to take the life of his neighbor, Adam Naidl, under very peculiar circumstances. He went to Naid's house late in the evening and found him in bed. Naidl was going to get up and dress, but Liska said he had just come over to make a neighborly call and could talk to him as well in bed as if he was up. Naidl then concluded that he would remain in bed and the two men were soon engaged in discussing the crops, weather and other local matters which lasted for about an hour, when Lisks rose up to go home, and, by request of Naidi. lew out the light. No sooner was the room darkened than the report of a revolver, fol-lowed by four other shots, proved that the lowed by four other shots, proved that the visitor had not come for the purpose of only making a neighborly call. None of the shots took effect and the would-be assassin es-caped. At last reports the sheriff was una-ble to find the villain, who has left the coun-

Fayette county will produce a big crop of Twenty five convicts were

from Anamosa to Fort Madison last week.

Audubon has a scandal among its upper ten that is shaking the foundations of so-Herndon, the town that was blown up so oig with nateral gas a while ago, has col

lapsed. The attorney general has ruled that the in mates of the codiers' home are legal voters of Marshall county.

Davement has but a single office holder in foreign lands of 12 Millar, consul at Leipsic, on a salary of \$2,000 a year.

The deputy postmaster at Sioux Rapids is likely to lose his job. He is quoted as "hop-ing to the Lord old Cleveland would be beat The annual reunion of the Iowa state association of Mexican veterans will be held at Des Moines, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sep-

tember 4 and 5. The records of the Dubuque Early Settlers' association show that the first school house in iowa was suilt at Dubuque in the fall of 1833, and that George Cubbage, who occupied it the following year, was the first teacher; also that Mary Ann McCraney, whose birth occurred at Dubuque January 10, 1883, was the first white child born in the

state.
The four Methodist conferences of Iowa meet this year as follows: The lowa conference at Oskaloosa, September 5; the Des Moines conference at Creston, September 12; the Northwest conference at Ioa Grove, Sentember 26-at all of these Bishop Goodsell will preside; the Upper lowa conference at Vinton, October 3, and will be presided over by Bishop Foss.

Dakota Liquor licenses in Jamestown now cost

Two premiums will be offered for the fastest walking farm team at the Aurora county fair this fall. It is reported that one of Alpena's fair damsels ate twenty-one ears of sweet corn

for dinner one day this week. Elder Dobson, at Deadwood, has kept cases on the young fellows who attended camp meeting for "the sole purpose of creating a disturbance." He threatened to read the list

if there was any more monkeying.

The officers are on the lookout for a young man named William Emmet, who was in the employ of J. T. Stearns, of Yankton county, till Tuesday of last week. On that day Emmet left uncermoniously for other regions, and it has since been discovered that he took with him a valuable watch, \$12 in cash and a coat and vest belonging to Mr. Stearns. Emmet is a young man of quiet disposition, and does not appear to be as bad as this ex ploit proves him.

Sheridan and Gordon

Philadelphia Call: General Gordon, now governor of Georgia, tells this story of Sheridan at Appomattox: "A cavalry officer came to me from Sheridan with a flag of truce. He was a handsome fellow and very polite. Sa-

luting, he said: "'Is this General Gordon? I am the bearer of General Sheridan's compliments, and he demands your uncondi-

tional surrender. "'Well, colonel' (or whatever I saw his rank was), I answered, 'you will please return my compliments to General Sheridan and say that I shall not surrender.'

'Then,' he said, 'you will be annihilated in half an hour. We have you completely surrounded. 'Very well, sir,' I replied, 'I am probably as well aware of my situation

as you are, but that is my answer.'
"You don't mean that!' he exclaimed. "'Yes, I do, sir,' I said, 'the only thing I propose to say is what I have already said through my staff officer-that a flag of truce is in existence be-

tween General Lee and General Grant I was not going to surrender, because I knew it was coming. I was not going to let Sheridan capture me in that way." 'Then you will be annihilated,' he said, and rode away.
"While I had been sitting there wait-

ing, the firing had almost ceased. The infantry on my flanks had not changed their positions much, as they had been moving up very slowly. I was firing artillery at the time, so as to check them. In a few minutes Sheridan himself came up with his staff. He was riding an immense black horse. I will never forget how he looked with his short legs sticking out on either side. We had very much the same sort of parley as had occurred between the other officer and myself. Indeed, the language was almost a literal repetition. Finally, I said to him: 'General, I think that it is hardly worth while for us to parley. I have made up my mind not to surrender, and I shall accept any consequences which may fol low this determination. I wish simply to give you this information, which was sent me by General Lee. All know is that there is a flag of truce in existence, and I only know the bare

"'Did you say that you had a letter from General Lee?' he asked. "I handed him the letter. "He looked it over and said: "I sup-

ose, then, that the only thing we can do is to cease firing. 'I think so,' I replied. "He then turned to me: 'If you will

withdraw your forces to a certain place, I will withdraw mine, and wait to see what happens. "We got down off our horses, and tak-

ing a seat on the grass talked there for some time. In the meantime I had forgotten that early in the morning I had detached a force to go back and over on the brow of a hill to prevent the cavalry from coming around between Longstreet and myself. While we were sitting on the grass I heard a roll of musketry, and looking over to where the force had been placed saw it firing into ome cavalry that had ridden down in that direction. 'Sir, what does this mean?' cried

Sheridan. "'I am very sorry about it,' I replied, as I explained the circumstances, and he and I each sent an officer over the

hill to stop the firing.
"I saved Sheridan's life that morning beyond question. One of my sharp shooters was a sour sort of a fellow, and his only idea was that when he saw a pluecoat it was his duty to shoot it. had the sharpshooters around me when Sheridan came up with the flag of truce and I saw this fellow draw his gun. What do you mean?' I cried, 'this is a flag of truce. He did not pay the slightest attention to me, and was just about firing when I knocked up his gun and it went of over Sheridan's head. Let him stay on his own side, general,

he remarked. .

"General Sheridan and I sat on the ground, close withe brick house where Lee and Grant met, in the orchard. I had passed the flouse in the morning. We chaffed each other a little in the course of the conversation, Sheridan saying: 'I believe I have had the pleasure of meeting you before.' I replied that we had some little acquaintance in the valley of Virginia. He turned the thread of the conversation to some guns he had received in the valley. Sheri-dan had captured nearly all of Early's artillery and some more had been sent to him from Richmond. Some wag had written with chalk on one of these guns Respectfully consigned to Major Gen-Sheridan through General Early. Sheridan had heard of this and he was very much amused at it; but whether he ever saw such words upon a gun I do not know. When he was through with his story I suggested that I also had two

with the more grace because they had come from him that very morning. "Sheridan came with a full staff and remained with me about an hour and a half. My recollection is that we stayed at that place until we received information chat General Lee and General Grant had agreed.

guns which I could consign to him, and

THEY TELL THEIR OWN STORY

The Stock Shippers' Association

Make a Correction. THEY WERE MISREPRESENTED.

Do Not Want to Suppress the Market

Reports-Their Efforts to Build Up the South Omaha Market.

The Official Report.

COLUMBUS, Neb., August 14 .- [To the Editor of THE BEE:] By request of the president of the Nebraska Live Stock Shippers' Association, I send you herewith a copy of the minutes of the proceedings of our last meeting, held in July. The report published in THE BEE, July 12th was unfair and to a consider able extent likely to do injury to our association. Evil disposed persons have circulated marked copies of THE BEE of that date among farmers for no other purpose than to mislead the farmers and to aid in creating a sentiment that the object of our association is to "skin" the farmer and that our interests are

not mutual. The preamble to our Constitution and By-laws contains the following in plain language. "We fully realize that the interests of the farmers and stock raisers are identical with our own, and under all circumstances we will endeavor to pay the highest market value for stock, and we hereby pledge ourselves to work unceasingly for the upbuilding of a permanent and substantial stock

market in our own state." No action has ever been taken by this association contrary to the letter or spirit of the above, and we believe no such action well ever be taken. Your report says: "The association

transacted a certain amount of business, no doubt satisfactory to themselves but decidedly otherwise to the farmers and commission men of the state," nothing of the kind.

Then further: "Then an attempt was made to prevent commission men from sending out agents to divert trade to South Omaha.

The resolution of Mr. Stocker was the only thing that could in any way be distorted to mean what is implied. viz: That we opposed sending out agents to solicit shipments to Omaha. On the contrary, the society is pledged to do all it can to build up a market at Omaha. The resolution discountenanced the practice of commission men placing men in the country to buy in competition with regular shippers. Your report would have it understood that our association was opposed to farmers getting market reports. On the contrary most of our members, who expressed themselves, preferred to go in the country to buy with the latest market report to show the farmer; but no action was taken by the association on this subject and no resolution or motion offered relating

We are also accused of roasting rail Nothing of the kind occurred. On the contrary, all members who said anything on the subject stated that stock trains were generally on time and service good. Our transportation committee reported no grievances against the rail roads, and we as an association have only the kindest of feelings towards the newspapers or reporters. The writer has on several occasions given reporters who were not in attendance at meetings access to the record and assisted them in securing a correct report This courtesy has never been refused : member of the press and I hope never

JOHN WIGGINS, Secretary. PROCEEDINGS OF JULY MEETING.

SOUTH OMAHA, July 11th, 1888 .- The Nebraska Live Stock Shippers Association met in the parlor of the Exchange Hotel, at 2 p. m., the president, J. A. Kehoe, in the chair. Roll called and the following officers found present: J. L. Martin, 1st vice president; James Danly, 2nd vice president; David Anderson, 3rd vice president; John G. Smith, treasurer; A. C. Virgin, director; J. G. Hall, finance commissioner; A. J. Vail, finance commissioner. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. A communication was received from the Freight Department of the Union Pacific railway as

"John Wiggins, Cotumbus, Neb .-Dear Sir: Referring to your letter of July 6th, I enclose herewith copy of let ter to Stock Agent Lam, dated May 4th 1888: I intended that he should convey this information to you. I think you will find he has already spoken to Mr. Kehoe on the subject. However, if not, he will do so immediately. Yours P. A. WARRACK.

truly, P. A. WARRACK.
The enclosed letter referred to reads as follows: OMAHA, Neb., May 4th, 1888,-Mr. C. J. Lane, Stock Agent, U. P. Ry., Grand Island, Neb.-Dear Sir: Referring to conversation had with you and also to letters received from D. Anderson and John Wiggins. I am advised by the Passenger Department that the lines in Nebraska have agreed upon a rate o one and one-third fare for members at tending the quarterly meetings of this association at Omaha. That is, pay full fare coming to meeting; take receipt and they will be returned at one-third fare on presentation of certificate of the secretary of the meeting that they have actually been in attendance,

H. A. Johnson. On motion of D. Anderson, the secretary was instructed to advise the railthat we appreciated their kind offer of one and one-third fare to members actually in attendance at our regu lar meetings, but that we respectfully declined the offer with thanks. It seemed to be the feeling of the members that we were entitled to free transportation, and would be very much pleased if the railroads would so view it. The following resolution was presen-

ted by J. W. Stocker and unanimously Whereas, there are certain commission firms at these yards who are buying stock at different stations in the country through men employed by them that have neither money or local credit in competition with regular buyers.

Resolved by this association that we discountenance this practice and will withhold shipments from such firms and discourage other shippers from patronizing them, and, Resolved, further, that at our next meeting we will consider the question

Now therefore be it

of the formation of a commission house for sale of stock and also the formation of a rendering company. The secretary was requested to notify each member of the association before the next meeting that at that meeting

the commission house and also the rendering company question would be considered. On motion the president and secretary were instructed to notify the joint exe cutive committee who appoint the hog inspectors and have the dockage under their control at the South Omaha Stock

Yards, that there is a general complaint

on the part of shippers, on account of excessive dockage and ask that they cor-

rect the abuse named J. W. Lynch

and J. Lemke, were appointed members of the Finance Committee, pro-tem. The following bills were presented and referred to finance committee. John Wiggins, cash expended\$13.50 John Wiggins, 6 months salary as Sec. . 25.00

M. K. Turner & Co., Stationery...... The finance committee reported favor-

ably and on motion the bills were allowed and warrants ordered drawn on the treasurer for the amounts, all voting age.

The application of E. H. Wilcox, of Alma, Neb., was received and on motion elected a member of our association. A telegram was read from A. Beahm, of Cortland, Neb., as follows: To John Wiggins, secretary of L. S. S. A. Family sick, sorry can't be with you. "Count me in for good of the cause Different members reported as to the

manner in which their stock was handled and forwarded by the railroads. As a rule, the stock was being satisfactorily handled. The transportation committee reported no complaints.

The following receipts were reported by the secretary and the amounts paid to the treasurer. McCoy Bros, "ad" \$5.00; E. H. Wilcox, Fees, \$2.00; W. Weyant, Jr., Dues, \$1.00; J. A. McShane Dues, \$1.00; B. King, Dues, \$1.00; J. Lempke, Dues, \$1.00; J. W. Lynch, Dues, \$1.00; Geo. Boutel, Dues, \$1.00; J. W. \$1.00; Geo. Boetel, Dues, \$1.00; J. W. Stocker, Dues, \$1.00; total \$14.00.. A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Briggs, of the Exchange Hotel for favors received at this meeting.

Adjourned to meet on the second Wednesday in October, 1888. John Wiggins, Secretary.

Old Camp Sheridan

The bill for the relief of settlers upon old Camp Sheridan military reservation, which recently passed both houses of congress, is as follows:

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled. That all entries or filings under the homestead and pre-emption laws, al lowed by the United States district land office at Valentine, Neb., of lands within the limits of the former Camp Sheridan military reservation, situated in township thirty-three north of ranges forty-five and forty-six west, in said state, prior to receipt by them o instructions from the commissioner of the general land office, dated July 2, 1886, be, and the same are hereby confirmed. Provided, that the persons making such filings or entries pos-sessed the necessary qualification and have, since filing or entry (as the case may be), fully complied with the law governing entries of like character

upon public lands. That in cases of filings under the preemption law, made upon lands in said abandoned reservation, the limitation of thirty months, prescribed by section 2267, United States revised statutes, shall not be enforced, but proof and payment must be made within six months from passage of this act.

Reform at the Beginning. Bob Ingersoll: "People think that if

the thieves are sent to the penitentiary that is the last of the thieves; that if those who kill others are hanged society is on a safe and enduring basis. But the trouble here: A man comes to your front and you drive him away. have an idea that man's case is settled. You are mistaken. He goes to the back door. He is driven away. But the case is not yet settled. The next thing you know he entersat night. He is a burglar. He is caught; he is convicted; he is sent to the penitentiary, and you imagine that the case is settled. But it is not. Your must remember that you have to keep all the agencies in life for the purpose of taking care of these people. You have to build and maintain your penitentiaries, your courts of justice; you have to pay your judges, your district attorneys, your juries, your witnesses, your detectives, paid. So that, after all, it is a very expensive way of settling this question. You could have done it far more cheaply had you found this burglar when he he was a child, had you taken his father and mother from the tenement house, or had you compelled the owners to keep the tenement clean; or if you had widened the streets, if you had planted a few trees, if you had plenty of baths, if you had had a school in the neighborhood. If you had taken some interest in this family--some interest in this child---instead of breaking into houses he might have been a builder of houses.

It Worked Both Ways. New York Sun: A plump little col ored girl sat on a stoop in South Fifth avenue gloating over a bib and lucious slice of watermelon. Two other little girls sat beside her and watched the melon vanish between two glistening rows of ivory. The other girls wanted a piece of the melon just about as much as anybody can want anything. When the slice was half gone one of them looked pleadingly at the melon-cater and

murmured:
"Tildy, gimme some o' dat ar watermilin!"

"Chile," said the middle girl, looking reprovingly at the pleader, "whar did, yeh learn yeh manners. Don't yeh know dat it am unpolite to axe fo' any thing. I won't give you any o' dis watermilin kase you axes fo' it. The little girl who asked for

melon got up and went away. Then the other one ventured to remark, looking up in Matilda's face: 'Tildy, I didn't ask fo' any water "I know yeh didn't, Hannah, and de

reason yeh didn't ax fo' any watermilin is kase yeh didn't wan any."

Hannah got up and followed her impolite little friend, and Matilda stored away the rest of the melon without in-

terruption.

Boucicault on Character. Dion Boucicault has been telling the eaders of the New York Herald what he thinks about the portrayal of character. The pith of his ideas on the sub-

ject is contained in this paragraph: The portrait of character by the dramatist in his imagination and its formation by the performer on the stage is a collusion into which enters as profound a philosophy as the human mind can receive and contain. It is the creation of an ideal man and his endowment with a vital and moral principle Character I hold to be the distinction existing between man and man, who suffer differently under similar calamities or good fortune. Othello suspects his wife as Sir Peter Teazle suspects his. The manner in which each husband is affected by his jealousy betrays his character, or, what is less correctly called, the nature of the man. The poet shapes him in the abstract. The actor makes him concrete, giving him substantial being.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

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F. F. Campbell, Arlington, Neb., mail order, diamond stud in tea; Mrs. Ali Thompson, Park ave., silver water pitcher; Miss Katie Lillig, Victor street, diamond ring in tea; Mr. Chas. Robison, Howard st., silver pickle stand; E. J. Knapp, Hickory st., diamond ring in tea; C. R. Mitchell, Des Moines, Ia., \$20.00 in gold coin, mail order; Mrs. M. C. Rundell, silver sugar bowl; L. A. Pickering, 1st Lieutenant U. S. Fort Omaha, diamond ring in tea; Mrs. Kittie Webber, 16th st., silver fruit stand; Chas. R. Davis, Decatur st., diamond ring in tea; Mrs. Chas. DeWolf, mail order, Kearney, Neb., elegant ladies' gold watch in tea; Mrs. L. N. Ketcham, silver sugar bowl, 17th st., O. B. Legg, 45 and Jackson, diamond ring in tea. Miss Sadie Gibson, Twenty-sixth

street, silver cup; Louis Gardner, mail-order, Grand Island, Neb., hunting case gold watch in tea; Mrs. Phillip Collins, South Twelfth street, diamond ring; Miss Marie Parker, River View, silver cup; Alice Ridley, mail order, Missouri Valley Junction, \$50 in gold coin in tea; Mrs. Sheridan, North Twentieth street, silver butter dish; Mark A. Andrews Sixteenth street, can money; Mr. J. E Stover, South Twentieth street, silver caster; D. E. Mellus, South Omaha silver five bottle caster; Fannie Sharply, Dodge street, cluster dia-mond ring in tea; Miss Mary Adams, Jackson st., silver five bottle caster; Annie Watson, Davenport st., can money; Morris Johnson, Park ave., cluster diamond scarf pin in tea; Ernest Messersheith, Franklin st., silver but, ter dish; Ida Lewiston, N. 20th st.-handsome gold lace pin, diamond, ruby and sapphire setting; Gee. L. Hutchinson, mail order Mascot, Neb., silver cup; Mrs. R. B. Wagner, Springfield, Dak. silver sugar bowl; W.A.Keeler, Grafton Neb., mail order, diamond ring; Frank McGinley, mail order, Kearney, Neb., solitaire diamond shirt stud; Ellen solitaire diamond shirt stud; Jones, Cass st.; diamond ring; Andrew Roberts, 8th st., \$5.00 in gold coin in tea; C. H. Andrews, Fremont, Neb., diamond ring; Isaac Siff, Hastings, Neb., mail order, stem winding and stem setting watch; Mrs. Hanchisire, Jackson st., silver pickle stand; Charles Kelley, Harney st., can money; Mr. John Potter, 29th st., silver pickle stand; Mrs. S. G. Barnard, Douglas st., diamond ring; Sadie Hannaford, Farnam street, silver sugar bowi; Julia Hyman, 9th st., and a hunting case gold watch in tea; Mrs. M. J. Frank, of the Cozzens hotel, soltaire ring; Mrs. Schlimme, S. 30th, silver butter dish; Benjamin Lewis, Twenty-Eighth st., gentlemen's hunting case gold watch in tea; Rosa Seldon, Farnam st., silver pickle stand; Belle Stewart. St. Mary's ave., can of money; Mrs. Alice, Pinkney st., silver butter dish; Mrs. I. N. Hammond, Central ave. silver sugar bowl; R. J. Watto, S. 27th. diamond ring; C. Stewart, Pioneer house, 16th and Dodge sts., silver cup.

diamond ring; Sallie Dillard, mail or-der, Atchison, Kan., hunting case gold watch in ten; E. Bartlow, N. 18th, diamond ring; Harry Blanchard, Douglas street, \$20 in gold coin; Jennie White, 30th street, ear ring; Miss Mattie Den-niston, 6th and Hickory streets, diamond ring: Phoebe Falkart, California street, cluster diamond ring; Miss Nel-lie Ludlow, 22d and Clark, silver fivebottle castor; Wm. Gray, Farnam st., \$5 in gold coin in tea; Miss Carrie Kenyon, Douglas street, silver pickle stand; R. J. Stadler, mail order, Nebraska City, Neb., solid gold ring, diamond, ruby and sapphire setting in tea; Miss Sadie Wheeler, Seventeenth street, can money; Miss Nellie Linden, between Jackson and Jones, diamond ring; Fred Cooper, Council Bluffs, can money: Willie Menden, Hamilton street, ladies chatelaine watch in tea; Richard White Twentieth street, silver fruit stand; Ray Mandel, Cuming street, silver fivebottle castor; H. A. Haskell, superintendent of THE BEE, silver pickle stand; Geo. Gage, Jackson street, can money: Louis Manford, 20th st., elegant gold lace pin, diamond, ruby and sapphire setting; Miss Belle DeFoe, mail order, York, Neb., gents' cluster diamond ring in tea; Christ Roth, 7th st., diamond ring; Nora McKay, Ohio st., \$10 in gold coin; Sadie Roberts, Davenport st., silver butter dish; Dan Sullivan, California st., suver cake basket; Mrs. John Donovan, Capitol ave., silver eastor; E. M. Nastel, So. 13th, diamond ring; O. P. Stuart, Clark st., silver sugar bowl; W. L. Watters, Lincoln, Neb., diamond ring; W. B. Watson,

L. J. Withrow, Leavenworth street,

Windsor hotel, diamond ring. Mrs. Stein, 42d and Farnam, silver fruit stand; Miss Cusack, Fort Omaha,