IT MADE MONEY

THE DAILY BEE.

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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

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

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending September 1, 1888, was as follows:

Sunday, August 26	18,340
Monday, August 27	18,060
Tuesday, August 28	18,518
Wednesday, August 29	18,034
Thursday, August 30	18,097
Friday, August 31	18,092
Saturday, Sept. 1	18,522
Average	18,175

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

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

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

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, 14,333 copies; for November, 1887, 15,226 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies; for January, 1888, 15,306 copies; for February, 1888, 15,662 copies; for March, 1888, 19,668 copies; for April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 18,181 copies; for June, 1888, 19,243 copies; for July, 1888, 18,023 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 ice bridge across the Missouri will be passable much sooner than the new wagon bridge, the way things look now.

IT IS very evident that the democratic party is suffering just now with an "old-fashioned case of cholera morbus."

WE ARE now on the eve of the rainy season. The indications are that equinoxial storms will set in earlier than usual.

MR. CLEVELAND'S letter of acceptance has at last been placed in the hands of the national democratic committee. The following is the full text of the letter: $ $ $ $.

SENATOR TABOR, of Colorado, could not get the nomination for governor on the reputation of his frilled nightshirts, and so the nomination went to Banker Cooper.

IF IT be true that Colonel Henry Watterson with his star-eyed goddess is managing the democratic headquarters in New York, he is making a pretty sorry mess of it.

WITH a long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together, as they say at sea, Omaha can next year improvise an exposition that will eclipse anything ever attempted west of Chicago.

THE general managers of the western railroads have ratified a new agreement as to passenger rates to take effect September 15. In the words of the song of the day, "Oh, I wonder how long it will last."

THE past three days have demonstrated the advantage of cable roads over the horse railway system. More than sixty thousand people were carried over the cable line within forty-eight hours.

THE best advertisement Omaha jobbers have ever had was the demonstration on Drummers' Day. Next year the parade should be supplemented by a grand banquet to country merchants and dealers who purchase supplies in Omaha.

NOW IT is charged that General Harrison has contributed $25,000 to the republican national committee. The truth of it is that Mr. Harrison has not paid a dollar into the campaign fund for many reasons, the most obvious being that he has no such sum at his disposal and would not borrow it if he could.

WHEN Chicago can show up a sensation equal to the recent hurly-burly enacted in Justice Fields' court at San Francisco, by the famous Sarah Althea Hill and her husband, Judge Terry, it will be in order for the Queen City of the Lake to lay claim as the American divorce centre.

OMAHA is now overrun by shyster justices who make it their business to promote litigation for the sake of costs. It is a revival of the old cost-mills that have been the bane of merchants and employers generally. The responsibility for this state of facts is with the parties who encouraged and hired legislative boodlers to tamper with our metropolitan charter. One of the most needed of reforms which Omaha will exact from her delegation next winter, will be the abolition of cost-mills, by a reduction of the number of justices of the peace. Five justices can do all the business of this city very conveniently. Now we have eighteen justices in Omaha and six in South Omaha.

THE condition in the yellow fever district of Florida is by no means improving. In spite of the prompt and vigorous measures taken by the state and national authorities the epidemic is spreading, and fears are entertained that the dreadful scourge will sweep over other sections of the south. It is only by the strictest attention to quarantine regulations that any hope is entertained for confining the disease in its present boundaries. This appears to be the only way of stamping out the epidemic. Unfortunately the people of Jacksonville are chafing under the quarantine rules and cause the authorities no end of trouble as the germs of the fever are carried into other parts of the country chiefly through refugees who evade the quarantine regulations.

British Bluster.

The American people are not likely to be seriously disturbed by British bluster, and they will not be diverted from what they believe to be their duty to themselves by any reflections which members of the English ministry or the English press shall make upon the conduct or expressions of their official representatives. A London paper representing the government has been disposed to indulge in menances to this country in commenting upon the proposed policy of retaliation, and a member of the British cabinet in a public speech treated with a measure of derision the idea of the United States adopting any radical measure for protecting the rights of its citizens against the abuses of the Canadian authorities.

This is not the tone which English newspapers and public men should observe. A fair criticism of the attitude of this country is admissable. If Englishmen believe that the message of Mr. Cleveland was a mere political move it is their unquestionable privilege to say so. If they believe our construction of treaty rights is incorrect it is their right to say so and give their reasons. But our sense of injustice is not to be removed by telling us that Canada, being a province of Great Britain, will be protected at every hazard by the imperial government against a defensive policy of the United States regardless of the true merits of the controversy. This is the real meaning of the utterances of the organ of the British government, and they are not calculated to increase the friendly relations of the two countries, or contribute to the settlement of the controversy with Canada.

There can be no question respecting the real sentiment of the American people as to what should be done by their government in the event of Canada resuming its former policy of hostility to American interests and rights. They believe in a policy of non-intercourse, to be extended as the circumstances shall require. The question that divides them now relates wholly to the expediency of clothing the president with extraordinary powers, which the exigency does not seem to demand. The indisposition to do this must not be regarded as indicating a feeling in any direction favorable to the abandonment or the least relinquishment of any just claim set up by this government. The country is a unit in demanding that Canada shall be required to respect every right belonging to American citizens under treaty stipulations, and if she fails to do so there can be no doubt that all parties will agree upon a policy that will most amply attest the national displeasure, regardless of what the consequences may be.

There is reason to believe that the real sentiment of the British government is not reflected in the London press. If the communication of Lord Salisbury to the Canadian government has been correctly reported, in which he is said to have enjoined great caution in every movement, he evidently has in view a policy of pacification. On this line the government of the United States will undoubtedly be prepared to meet the British government half way. But there is nothing to be gained on either side by bluster, and English statesmen and editors will make a great mistake if they imagine this country is to be frightened from its just position by boasting and bravado.

Contributions Flowing In.

It is understood that the example of Mr. Cleveland's ten-thousand-dollar contribution to the campaign fund has had a most beneficial effect. Before it was made very little had been or could be accomplished in inducing the officeholders to "chip in." The urgent appeals that had been made in various localities were not freely responded to. Whether from an apprehension that there might be trouble from contributing to the campaign, or because the average democratic officeholder is loth to part with his hard-earned dollars, the fact was that subscriptions went to the campaign committee very slowly and in most niggardly amounts previous to the stimulant administered by the president.

It was this state of affairs that made Chairman Brice and Mr. Henry Watterson tired, and caused these gentlemen to make certain public avowals which threw the whole democratic line into momentary confusion. Mr. Cleveland was given to understand that something more was necessary in a hot political fight than wordy messages to congress, and that it was especially important to give those enjoying the spoils an idea of their obligation and what was expected of them. The head of the ticket was equal to the occasion, and with a few strokes of his pen not only conveyed to all office holders the assurance that contributing to the campaign is regarded as an entirely proper and desirable proceeding, but also that the correct thing is to forward twenty per cent of salary. It is reported that these suggestions of Mr. Cleveland have had their expected effect, and that the campaign committee is no longer harrassed with a fear that it may be unable to meet the demands upon it. With a hundred thousand officeholders to draw upon, all of them understanding what is required, there would seem to be no reason why the democratic campaign from now on should not exhibit some vitality, and it is certainly in need of it.

Meanwhile there continues to be some comment not favorable to the remarkable liberality of Mr. Cleveland in this matter. There are persons who insist upon regarding the exceptional course of the president as an exhibition of personal solicitude not altogether creditable to the occupant of the highest office in the republic. The opinion is somewhat freely expressed that the action of Mr. Cleveland in this matter is an abasement of the presidency. It certainly was not in line with the Jeffersonian principle, but the democracy of to-day is not narrowed by any such limitation. At all events a most urgent exigency was relieved, and at present the treasury of the campaign committee is reported to be prosperous. There will be use, however, for all the committee can get, and no democratic officeholder should withhold a contribution with the idea that his mite may not be needed. Every man is expected to do his duty, the measure of which is twenty per cent of his salary.

Time to Order a Halt.

A new forest of tall telegraph poles is just now being planted on our principal thoroughfares. Whether these poles are to supplant the unsightly old poles now on the streets is a matter of conjecture.

In all probability both the old and the new poles will be allowedto remain, unless the city authorities take steps to abate this obstruction. It seems to us that the time is at hand for our mayor and council to compel the laying of the telegraph wires under ground at least in all the principal business streets. Heretofore the telegraph companies have set up the plea that they could not successfully operate underground lines. This plea is no longer tenable. Subterranean telegraph lines are no longer an experiment. They are in successful operation in all of the larger eastern cities from New York to Chicago. It will, of course, involve considerable outlay to plant the wires beneath the pavement, but the companies that operate telegraph and telephone lines enjoy privileges which would amply repay them for the cost of underground construction. The overhead lines are not merely unsightly and obstructive of travel and traffic, but they endanger public safety. In cases of cyclones and storms, the telegraph poles and broken wires endanger the lives of people, and in case of fire they seriously imperil life and property. It will be almost impossible to put out a fire in the large business blocks of this city by reason of the network of wires and proximity of high poles surrounding each block. There is also serious danger of fire being orignated by the contact of telegraph and telephone lines with electric light wires which necessarily must be carried on poles because the intense current needed for electric lighting would be deflected into the ground, no matter how perfect the insulation of a subterranean line.

It is manifestly high time for decisive action on the part of our city authorities to forestall and prevent disastrous loss of life and property by the promiscuous planting of telegraph poles and stringing of wires in the heart of the city.

A LITTLE too much horse-jockey and much too little exhibit of products was the only draw-back of the Omaha fair.

Other Lands Than Ours.

Queen Victoria is at Balmoral, where she is to remain until the third week in November. She will have a host of royal visitors during her sojourn, but there will be no political significance connected with the courtesies thus paid to the British sovereign. Meantime no country in Europe is offering less in the way of political interest than Great Britain. The government is steadily and vigorously carrying out its policy in Ireland, and certain political leaders are improving the parliamentary recess in endeavoring to strengthen their position with constituents or advance the cause they represent in popular regard, but generally there is a very quiet condition in politics, which may be expected to continue until the reassembling of parliament. It would seem that for the present most Englishmen are more interested in American than in home affairs.

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Advices from Germany indicate that the health of the great chancellor is in a state which is far from reassuring to his friends. It is claimed that he himself is the immediate cause of his own illness, by having disobeyed the instructions of his physician, but it may be more than suspected that mental trouble is at the bottom of his sickness. It is evident that the young emperor chafes at the control of Bismarck, and that he is ambitious to be out of leading strings and to pursue his own course unhampered. If he does induce the retirement of the chancellor he will take a step which will put a stop to German progress for many a year, and which will do much to destroy the unification of the empire so patiently and carefully built up by the old emperor and his faithful counselor. However much we may differ about the means adopted by Bismarck for the creation of a united Germany, we cannot deny his wonderful success any more than we can challenge his statesmanship. Having accomplished the task which he had set before him, it would seem the part of wisdom on the part of the young emperor to permit the aged statesman to retain the control of affairs, especially as his ability is unquestioned. Latterly there has been a disposition evinced by Bismarck to be content with keeping the peace of Europe, and permitting Germany to develop her resources under the protective system adopted in 1882, and her success in that line has been most encouraging. Now if the young emperor comes in and pulls down the carefully built fabric its fall may involve the whole empire in ruin.

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It appears that the most extraordinary efforts were made to defeat Boulanger in the late elections in which he was successful. All sorts of tyrannical persecutions are said to have been practiced, including the sending of large bodies of troops into the towns where Boulanger was to speak, and the dispersion, at bayonet point, of crowds assembled to hear his harangues. M. Tinquet, member of the chamber from Aisne, and formerly a cabinet minister, is authority for the statement that at Doullens agents of the government prevented by force Boulanger's friends from calling upon him at the hotel, caused the banners of his partisans to be destroyed, and, in effect, declared the town in a state of siege, even forbidding all traffic in the streets. Of course, the excuse for all this was that vigorous measures were necessary to preserve order. Color was given to the claim by the uproar which prevailed at all points along the line of the general's progress. No well-wisher of our sister republic can study the European accounts of these most recent political events in France without grave apprehensions. Our contempt for a charlatan must not be allowed to blind our eyes to facts which explain, though they do not excuse, his career. There is a seeming lack among all parties in France of that faith in the strength of free institutions which makes a self-governing people at once moderate and firm. France is full of discontent. There is an ominous want of mutual confidence between rulers and citizens. There are many signs that a vast number, probably a vast majority, of the people want something which they have not got, and that they do not know what it is. For such a condition of unrest and unreason Boulanger is exactly fitted. He has just one proclamation to make, and that is that things are in a bad way. He offers just one remedy, leaving each faction to put its own meaning on the phrase, and that is revision of the constitution.

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King Milan of Servia is pushing industriously ahead in his efforts to obtain a divorce, and the royal scandal is being discussed everywhere. Queen Natalie has gone to Bucharest so as to be as near as possible to Belgrade when the suit for divorce is heard. She is not allowed by her royal husband to enter Servian territory. The prince has written his petition for divorce entirely in his own hand. He says he asks for divorce, not for his own advantage, but for that of the country whose interests are compromised by the queen's conduct. The grounds on which he asks for a divorce, and which are sufficient according to the Servian church, is that of insurmountable aversion for each other between himself and the queen. It is not believed the King will obtain his divorce, but in any case either will have the right of appeal to the superior ecclesiastical court, composed of archbishops and archimandrites. The king's chief ground of complaint appears to be his wife's desire to spite him in all possible ways. He declares that if he wished to ride out the queen always preferred to walk. If he chanced to admire a dress she had on she would change it at once, and that when his army and himself were beaten by the Bulgarians his wife addressed him a most insulting telegram, inquiring practically why he did not learn to fight before he set up as king. She would also countermand royal dinner parties to which he had invited ambassadors and other friends. It was hoped a feeling of national sympathy so strong as to influence the king would be aroused in Queen Natalie's favor, but this has been disappointed. In the first place the king is a Russian, and, in the second place, Servian ideas of wives and wifely obedience are quite worthy of the Turks. The Servian peasantry, who form the bulk of the population, oblige their wives to work in the fields and take their meals apart. To them the idea of a wife, even though she be a queen, defying her husband in any way is a thing which should not be encouraged.

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It is said that a marriage, or at least a betrothal, has been arranged between the eldest son of Don Carlos, and therefore, of course, the heir to the Carlist pretensions, and the young Infanta, the sister of the infant king of Spain. It is said that this attempt to settle a dynastic quarrel which has repeatedly plunged the peninsula in war, has the hearty approval of the queen regent and of the present ministry. Obviously, such a union would only settle the dispute about succession, now some half a century old, in case the infant king should die and his rights should pass by inheritance to his sister, as they would if we accept the theory, always rejected by the Carlists, that the Salic law does not obtain in Spain. In any event, we should then see a state of things analogous to that which existed in England at the close of the fifteenth century, after the marriage of Henry VII., representative of the Lancostrians, to Elizabeth, the daughter of Edward IV., and and consequently heiress of the Yorkist claims. In their son, Henry VIII., the conflicting titles to the crown, which had racked England for a century, were merged. The same thing would be true of the son of the Carlist prince and the infanta, should the present king of Spain die without heirs. But if, on the other hand, the young king should live, this marriage on which the queen regent counts for peace and harmony would aggravate the situation. For then the Carlist pretensions would remain just what they were before, and their representative, being allowed to live in Spain and build up a party there, would acquire opportunities for intrigue and conspiracy such as neither his father nor his grandfather enjoyed. So that, from this point of view, the queen regent and her advisers may with the best intentions, be doing after all, the worst thing possible for the infant sovereign.

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The latest exchange of titles and honors is that by which Emperor William II. has made King Oscar II. an admiral in the German navy and King Oscar II. has made Emperor William II. an admiral in the Swedish navy. They are probably equally worthy of this nautical distinction, and neither will take away the laurels of Nelson and Farragut. There is something rather amusing in the profuse swapping of titular dignities and decorations that has been going on among the monarchs of Europe who have hobnobbed together this year. Luckily these gifts are less expensive to the donors than the most costly kinds of diamond snuff boxes, and the amusement is so comparatively harmless that their subjects can hardly grumble. Besides, these exchanges of coloneicies and admiralships and what not give great opportunities for masquerading in new uniforms, and a large part of the enjoyment which the young German emperor has thus far found in reigning seems to have been that of rigging himself out in the military and naval clothes of different nations.

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Prince Bismarck once remarked, when he was in trouble with the vatican, that "we will not go to Canossa." The complete collapse of the Kulturkampf sent Germany very far on the way to Canossa, and more recent occurences have given what may be taken as nearly complete assurance that Bismarck fears, as much as he dislikes, the influence of Rome in German politics. In view of the coming visit of the Emperor Willian to King Humbert—a proposed visit which is said greatly to have annoyed and irritated Pope Leo—the prince has written a private letter to his holiness, explaining the situation and saying that William will go to Rome solely for the purpose of examining the military situation, and because he intends to see all his "cousins" and allies in succession. Bismarck and the papal nuncio at Vienna are arranging the terms on which the pope and emperor shall meet.

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Italy needs disarmament, freedom from entangling alliances, and repose. Her people are poor and cannot much longer bear the constantly increasing burdens imposed on them. Some parts of the country have become almost depopulated by emigration, which has increased from 20,000 annually in 1878 to nearly 175,000 in 1887. If the war taxes continue their yearly augmentation, the inability to pay will become general as in Spain, and as in the latter country, the property of the greater part of the small taxpayers will have to be seized by the state.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

Superior's urgent need just now is more houses.

The town of Beemer is booming, with two saloons.

Hastings' police judge only collected $42 in fines the past month.

The Wymore roller mills have been greatly improved and will be ready for operation next week.

Beatrice furnishes a contingent of seventy-five old soldiers to the G. A. R. reunion at Columbus, O.

The war in the Hastings city council has been ended by the resignation of Street Commissioner Breed.

Every residence in St. Paul is supplied with a heavily loaded revolver and kept in a handy place to shoot burglars.

A farmer at Paxton has an agricultural curiosity in the shape of six stocks of corn containing nine well developed ears, all grown from one grain of corn.

Charles Shultz, who robbed his employer, H. Rohn, of La Platte, of $100 and a watch, was arrested at Plattsmouth Thursday and most of the property recovered.

The Norfolk board of pension examiners claim to be doing more work than any similar board in the state. There are now thirty-seven orders for examination on hand.

The farmers in the vicinity of Arapahoe are agitating the subject of building an elevator and shipping their own grain. Over one hundred farmers have agreed to take one share each at $10.

Wayne county's fourth annual fair will be held at Wayne, September 26 to 28, and promises to be a grand success. The tickets are very pretty pieces of pasteboard, and THE BEE has one.

Incendiary fiends made another attempt to fire the town of Aurora Tuesday night, but the flames were discovered in time and extinguished. The citizens will organize a vigilance committee.

Poisonous ice cream doubled up a number of the guests of C. H. Fuller, a Burt county farmer, one night last week. A doctor was called and quelled the inward disturbances after a short siege.

The United States fish commission car deposited a large number of bass, wall-eyed pike, carp and perch in the North Fork at Norfolk, and other fish were distributed along the main line of the Elkhorn as far west as Stuart.

A team of mules belonging to Owen Winslow, of Beaver City, ran away the other day, throwing Mr. Winslow from the wagon, breaking his leg. Mrs. Winslow attempted to stop the animals and was knocked down, receiving injuries which may prove fatal.

A "poor sick steer" was being trampled on in a car when it stopped at Schuyler the other day and the humane men in attendance unloaded the cattle in order to relieve the fallen brute. In repay for their kindness the steer charged the men, jumped out of the car, broke for the country and terrorized everybody in the neighborhood. It was finally found necessary to shoot the animal.

The straw vote fiend worked one of the trains returning from the Norfolk reunion and this was the result: The whole number of votes cast was 172. Of these Harrison received 126, Cleveland 40, Fisk 5, and Streeter 1. Of the 172 votes, 111 of them were the votes of old soldiers, divided as follows: Harrison 101, Cleveland 7, Fisk 3. One peculiarity about the vote was that 23 of the 40 votes for Cleveland were in the smoking car.

The Lyons Mirror refers to a contemporary as follows: It has often been said that "there is nothing in a name." Perhaps this is true, and for the good of our contemporary, the Tekamah Herald, we hope it is. For a long time it was under shackel (Sheckle.) Later it was under the guidance of one who ought (Ott) to have made it a good paper. Still later it was conducted by the most Savage man in the county, and now it is owned and edited by corns, (Korns) that which has given the human family more intense pain than anything else of similar dimensions. We implore the editorial fraternity to tread lightly.

Iowa.

Farmers' alliances are being formed by the wholesale throughout the state.

The Central Christian church in Des Moines has made a choir out of twenty-five children.

The brick paving in Burlington, the Hawkeye says, is unanimously voted to be a fine thing.

Des Moines papers say that 60,000 is a conservative estimate of Wednesday's crowd at the state fair.

Webster county electors will vote on the question of spending $85,000 in bridging the Des Moines river in Dayton and Badger townships.

Muscatine democrats will open the campaign at that city with a grand parade and torchlight procession Saturday evening, September 15.

Miss Von Black, daughter of John Von Black, of Poyner township, Black Hawk county, committed suicide Tuesday morning by taking poison. Miss Von Black was a cripple from infancy, and before dying she told her folks that she had taken the deadly drug—that she was tired of life. She was about twenty-eight years old.

The Belle Plaine artesian well, which caused such havoc when the water was first struck, is now being put to practical use. Some near business blocks have pipes throughout the buildings, and the force is sufficient to reach the second story. All of the wells are closed in the center of the street and iron boxes are stationed at different points, and to these from the different wells runs a supply of cold drinking water absolutely pure and healthy.

There is a firm in Marshalltown styled the Chicago Importing company. They imported a car load of whisky in bottles—about five to the gallon—each bottle in a separate box. They packed these bottles in boxes in the car with straw just as they pack bottles in boxes until the car is full. They went to Milwaukee and packed a car full of beer the same way—each bottle was an original package. The day Barnum was in Marshalltown this firm sold a carload of beer and 1,000 bottles of whisky.

Dakota.

The total amount of Rapid City registered warrants now outstanding is $7,296.38.

The Dakota editors have entrusted their papers with the "devil" and are on their annual junket.

Brown county has 171 ex-union soldiers who are drawing pensions. Last year they were paid $5,811.

The Hoit farms, south of Aberdeen, produced this year 9,078 bushels of wheat—450 acres—being a little more than twenty-two bushels to the acre.

The Methodist conference will meet in Yankton October 11. Entertainment is wanted for 120 ministers, twenty lady delegates and ten official visitors.

A Bowdle man whipped his wife. When the neighbors heard of it about a dozen of them formed a pool. The Bowdle man was taken out, tied to a telegraph pole and beautifully larruped.

The city council of Aberdeen has deferred for thirty days the further consideration of an ordinance for the suppression of houses of prostitution, much to the disgust of certain citizens whose homes are in the infected locations.

Twenty-five years ago last Monday occurred the battle of Whitestone Hills. In this engagement the Sixth Iowa cavalry, Colonel Pollock's regiment, was surrounded by 5,000 Indians, but cut their way out, killing about two hundred braves.

The Bismarck Tribune observes that the crop with which the Missouri valley has been blessed this year, the fact that a railroad is to be completed to the city next year and the advantages which are offered by cheap fuel, should give the Bismarck's chamber of commerce an abundance of material for good work during the winter months.

Why the Sioux Do not Sign.

Washington Critic.

Dr. T. A. Bland, the corresponding secretary of the National Indian Defense association, returned to Washington after a ten week's trip through the east. He was seen by a reporter, and questioned concerning the prospect of an early settlement of the dispute with the Sioux, concerning the proposed treaty. Dr. Bland is emphatically opposed to the treaty, which he says, is a fraud upon the Indians. The Dawes act proposes that the Sioux tribes shall cede one-half of their reservations, amounting to 11,000,000 acres, and receive in return 25,000 cows, 1,000 bulls, agricultural implements, seeds, school houses and the means of educating their children.

"In other words," said Dr. Bland "it simply provides for the extensions of the treaty made by the government in 1868. The exchange is unfair, because the government agreed to give the Sioux in the 1868 treaty, just what it proposes to give now in exchange for their land. The same attempt was made in 1882. A commission sent to the Sioux returned with the report that they had obtained the requisite signatures of three-fourths of the male adults. It was proven to the senate that the report was false, and a committee composed of Senators Dawes, Logan and Cameron, of Wisconsin, who visited the Sioux, found that the commission had perpetrated stupendous frauds. Senator Dawes then introduced a bill in all essentials like the other. It passed the senate in the Forty-ninth congress, but failed in the house. Last December it was again introduced and advocated by Mr. Herbert Welsh, of the Indian Right association. It was passed, but the prospects of inducing the Indians to yield their best land for something that is theirs by right now is not promising."

"Who are at the bottom of this movement?"

"The St. Paul, Milwaukee & Chicago railroad."

"What about the chances for war?"

"There will be no war, unless it is forced upon the Indians. War to them means the loss of their reservation. If the soldiers arrest those who have gone from the Pine Ridge to the Cheyenne agency, a fight would probably result. The Indians would not be to blame, for they would be acting on the defensive."

"What sort of an Indian is the Sioux?"

"He is the best representative of the genuine American Indian now on this continent. In bravery, intelligence and moral power he stands pre-eminent. Red Cloud, their leader, is a man of great character and wise statesmanship."

"Do you believe that the Sioux should hold their land indefinitely, shut it off from the whites?"

"I advised them in 1884, should the government present an agreement to them, that they should select the land they were willing to part with and sell it to the government. They agreed to do so. This they will do when the government has paid them for land previously sold. An honest and fair agreement the Indians will sign. But should it be stated that a sufficient number of signatures had been obtained to the agreement in dispute, I would know that they had been secured by false representation, or not obtained at all."

The "Old Roman."

New York World.

Some discussion has been aroused as to how ex-Senator Thurman, of Ohio, came by his sobriquet of the "Old Roman." The explanation is very plain. Mr. Thurman inherited this title from his uncle, William Allen. The sage of Fruit Hill, William Allen, was distinguished in politics and statesmanship in the days of Andrew Jackson. He was a United States senator contemporaneous with Clay and Webster, Benton and Calhoun. When he retired from politics he took up his abode at Fruit Hill farm, near Chillicothe, O., and devoted himself to ancient history. He was familiar with every feature of the Roman republic, its rise and fall, and he could draw a parallel on short notice between all things modern and all things ancient. He could quote Macaulay and Gibbon by the yard. It was because of this, coupled with his great height, his splendid physique and his powerful voice, that he was given the title of the "Old Roman." When brought out for governor in 1873 in Ohio he was regarded as a curiosity—the connecting link as it were, between the farmer republic and the commercial republic of to-day. After his death Mr. Thurman, his nephew, who developed some of his characteristics, succeeded to the title of the "Old Roman" in the most natural way. But Judge Thurman has never been able to talk of Cæsar, Brutus, Calus, Sixtus Dentatus, Circus Maximus, Lucullus and Enobarbus like his Uncle Bill.

A Militiaman's Wail.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP SHERIDAN, FIRST REGIMENT, WAHOO, Neb., Sept. 7.—To the Editor of THE BEE: Perhaps a few words from "one of the boys" would be interesting to the people as well as give vent to the feelings of every private and non-commissioned officer in the camp.

The legislature appropriated 30 cents per day per man for rations; heretofore when we received the money we lived well and were happy. This year the officers saw fit to change the program and furnish rations and they receive the money. What is the result? About half of the time our bill of fare is bread, fat pork and coffee (without sugar or milk). Once in a while we get beef for breakfast instead of pork, and occasionally a little rice and sugar; but when we get either of those luxuries for dinner we get nothing but coffee and bread for supper.

Now what we want to know is, who gets that 30 cents per day. Ten cents would furnish everything that is furnished us.

Some of the officers are making money.

Great dissatisfaction exists throughout the entire brigade. At one time an open rebellion was greatly feared, and it may come yet before camp breaks. The probabilities are now that many of the companies will disband when they reach home because of their mistreatment. We think we should not starve even it we are so unfortunate as to belong to the state militia.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Twice Proved a Traitor.

BURWELL, Neb., Sept. 4.—To the Editor of THE BEE.]—Although the news will be somewhat stale, it should be stated that the reputable voters of this community are thoroughly disgusted at the way things have turned out, and worse may come of it yet.

Crane got to Lincoln on a proxy given by Judge Moulton, who was elected delegate, and who was said to be a strong Leese man, and would go if elected. And for Crane to attend that convention and to be on the committee on resolutions was very humiliating to those who have known him intimately. Since his success at the state convention he has taken courage, and he is hard at work for a renomination. After what has happened I shall not be surprised if he gets the nomination, but that will not be equivalent to an election.

T. T. McCord, the other delegate, came back from Lincoln an out and out Crane man. He says he found that all the bad reports about Crane were lies; that Crane voted for Van Wyck first, last and all the time.

What can be done with such men?

Our convention is on the 12th.

Twenty-four of the thirty-six delegates to the county convention signed an urgent request for the delegates to the state convention to vote and use their influence for the renomination of Attorney General Leese. Both McCord and Crane ignored it entirely.

An Arkansas Election.

Maryville Republican: Robert Worthens, who has been sheriff of this county for a long time, has been very successful in keeping the democratic party in power, has a rabbit foot that exerts more power over some of the negro voters than all the newspapers in Arkansas. It is said that once he marks that foot across a darky's gate it is impossible for him to vote the republican ticket. One old fellow who went to the polls with a republican ticket in his hands, who had been hoodoed, began to tremble; his hand shook, and, in fact, his whole body, as with ague; the ticket fell from his grasp and the negro fell in a swoon. A great many are similarly affected, especially those who, as county prisoners, worked on Mr. Worthens' farm. He says he has not had the rabbit foot out yet, and if he lets it alone there is a fair chance to elect a portion of the republican county ticket.

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

DIAMONDS

Watches and Diamonds Found in Tea and Coffee---A Novel Way of Introducing Goods.

The names of all persons finding diamonds, watches, etc., are added to this list daily. The Overland Tea company of San Francisco, have refitted the store, 220 S. 14th St., near Farnam, Omaha, and in order to introduce their goods, this company put for 60 days, souvenirs in every can of tea and coffee sold such as solid gold, silver and nickel watches, also genuine diamonds, in solid gold setting; also money, and many other articles of less value. Every can contains a souvenir. The coffee, can and contents weigh about three pounds; the tea, can and contents about one and a half pounds. This expensive and novel way of advertising will be discontinued after 60 days, and these really choice goods will be sold strictly on their merits but without the souvenir. Of course every purchaser must not expect to get a diamond or watch. This company claim that they have just as good a right to give away watches, diamonds or other jewelry and money as their competitors have to give away glassware, chromos, etc. Get up a club. Those who get up a club order most always get a handsome present. Orders by mail promptly forwarded to all parts of the United States on receipt of cash or postoffice order. Terms: Single can $1; six for $5; thirteen for $10, and twenty-seven for $20. Address Overland Tea Co., Omaha, Nebraska.

George A. Nebelle, Missouri Valley Junction, hunting case gold watch; Chas. Diedreck, Chicago street, $40 in gold coin in tea; Mrs. Frank Snyder, 26th st., silver butter dish; David Menden, mail order, Sioux City, Ia., cluster diamond ring and $5 in gold coin in tea; May Lynch, California street, silver five bottle castor; Minnie Pittinger, mail order, North Platte, Neb., ladies' coin silver chatelaine watch in tea; George Edloff, St. Mary's avenue, silver pickle stand; Benj. Hartmann, Douglas st., can money in tea; Hinde Perkins, Ohio st., $10 in gold coin in tea; John A. Rylen, Farnam st., merchant tailor, hunting case gold watch in tea; Mrs. Conover Petwick, silver pickle stand; Carrie Graden, Howard st., silver cake stand; Dennis Murphy, Dodge st., laborer, $20 in gold coin in tea; Dora Wilson, mail order, Independence, Neb., silver fruit stand; Arthur DuOray, Locust, silver butter dish; Simon Powell, Jackson st., diamond cluster ring in tea; Charles Golling, Parke ave., can money; Louis Simpson, Capitol ave., silver fruit stand; Susan Hopworth, Council Bluffs, Ia., hunting case gold watch in tea; Birdie Manning, 29th st., solid gold lace pin, diamond, ruby, and sapphire setting in tea; Joseph Haas, Seward st., solitaire diamond stud in tea; Ophelia Cogsell, Farnam st., silver five bottle castor; Alex Gumbert, Blondo st., silver pickle stand; Sarah Jacobson, Lake st., $10 in gold coin in tea; Sol Gondorf, Webster st., can money in tea; Ida Gray, Saunders st., silver cake stand; Dollie Wentworth, Vinton st., silver berry stand; Oscar Clayton, 20th st., hunting case gold watch in tea.

Andrew R. Wilson, S. 30th st, gent's hunting case gold watch in tea; Rob't L. Brooks, S. Omaha, silver fruit stand; Alex J. Irvington, Fremont, Neb., mail order, 27 cans $20.00, found $50.00 in gold coin and gents' hunting case gold watch; David Greening, California st, silver 5-bottle castor; Ida Grayson, S. 14th st, ladies' gold lace pin, diamond, ruby and sapphire setting, in tea; Grace Arducton, mail order, Blair, Neb., $20.00 in gold coin in tea; S. R. Dietz, Douglas st, silver pickle stand; Miss Ruby Louening, St. Mary's ave., can money; Harry Balder, mail order, Grand Island, Neb., $10.00 in gold coin in can tea; Bertha Wilkins, Farnam st., silver butter dish; Edward Tumblay, Ohio st., cluster diamond ring in tea; Sam'l Benson, Seward st., can money; Carrie Lewis, 9th st., cluster diamond scarf pin in tea; Butler Johnson, Davenport st., $10.00 in gold coin in tea; Ada Jones, Capital ave, silver cake stand; Chas. Anruson, Park ave., can money; Eva E. Johnson, mail order, Lincoln, Neb., gents' hunting case gold watch and cluster diamond shirt stud; Ada Rivers, S. 16th st., can money; Bertha Miller, Leavenworth st., silver sugar bowl; Henry Dresser, N. 25th st., solid gold ring, diamond ruby and sapphire setting; John Winslow, Nebraska City, mail order, ladies' chatalain watch in tea; Henry Meles, Dodge st., silver pickle stand; Daisy Bushler, Farnam st., $10 in gold coin in tea; Edward Jacobs, of Missouri Valley, visiting the state fair, gents' hunting case gold watch, Elgin movement, in tea; David Pope, Fort Omaha, ladies' hunting case gold watch in tea; Thomas Costin, Millard Station, Neb., diamond ring; Miss Annie Garvey, So. Omaha, Neb., diamond ring in tea.

C. E. Mason, Blondo st., silver butter dish; Mrs. C. H. Hansen, 17th st., silver sugar bowl; Mrs. Edward A. Roland, So. 13th st., diamond ring in can of tea; Mrs. J. C. Johnson, Capitol ave., silver five bottle castor; Mr. Jim Metcalf, Seward st., silver pickle stand; Miss Hattie Calhoun, 27th st., ladies' hunting case gold watch in can of tea; Mrs. John Howell, 40th st., silver sugar bowl; Mrs. W. A. Reynolds, 23d st., $20 in gold coin in can of tea; Miss Lottie Moon, 18th st., silver pickle stand; Mrs. Chas. E. Freeman, So. Omaha, silver fruit stand in tea; Mrs. A. C. Benson, 15th st., silver sugar bowl; Mrs. H. L. Bigelow, 18th st., ladies' elegant scarf pin, diamond, ruby and sapphire setting, in can tea; Mrs. M. H. Harvey, 42d st., silver butter dish; Miss Mary O'Conners, Capital ave., silver pickle stand; Mrs. Samuel Bowman, gent's hunting case gold watch, in can of tea; Mrs. Adam Burger, Davenport st., silver sugar bowl; Miss Lou Thatcher, Council Bluffs, Ia., silver five-bottled castor in tea; Mrs. Fred Thorn, 19th st., $10.00 in gold coin in can tea; S. M. Martinwick, janitor board of tr