

THE DAILY BEE.

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CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor of the Bee.

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. George H. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company...

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 23rd day of June, A. D. 1889. N. P. FEHL, Notary Public.

WHAT is Omaha going to do about a fourth of July celebration?

It is a singular paradox that Omaha retailers should form a trust to banish them.

THE Union Pacific has millions to spend on projected lines in Oregon and Washington Territory and not one cent for Omaha.

It is well to remind the officials of the Union Pacific that but a few days remain of the month of June and the depot project appears as far off as ever.

THE querulous Red Cloud is exorbitant in his demands. To expect the commissioners to hand him their scalps as a guarantee of good faith is asking too much.

SOME ambitious politicians in Vermont are engineering a movement to defeat the return of Senator Edmunds. By the time the balloting begins the managers will discover how infinitely small and ludicrous their influence is.

A SANE Missourian offers a reward of one thousand dollars to any person who will permit a mad dog to sample his cuticle, in order to test the qualities of a madstone. Those who pooh-pooh hydrophobia can now put their theories to a practical and profitable test.

THE action of the Burlington in restoring to full pay and time equal to a ten per cent increase the wages of its employes in Iowa, to the number of two thousand, is commendable and can not fail to inspire good will toward the road among its disaffected employes.

ANOTHER coal trust, with a capital of nearly two hundred millions, is being formed in the east. Evidently the coal barons imagine that the country will silently submit to a perpetual squeeze. There is a limit to humanity's purse and patience, and when that point is reached the barons are likely to hear something "drop."

A FEW savorious democrats are dissatisfied with Calvin Brice's "barl," and advocate the tapping of a Standard Oil hoghead by placing W. C. Whitney on the presidential ticket in '92. Experience proves that one million, properly groomed, goes a long way, but two millions are better.

THE development convention meets Wednesday afternoon. Omaha must not overlook the fact that this will be one of the most important gatherings of the year. Composed of the representatives of the commercial and manufacturing interests of the state, it is the duty of our merchants to keep open house and give them a surfeit of hearty Omaha hospitality.

LAST week's record of bank clearings is a notable one. Every one of the thirty-eight cities on the list shows an increase of business compared with the corresponding week of last year from one to fifty-four per cent. This is a remarkable exhibit, demonstrating pretty clearly that the business of the country is steadily increasing in volume in all sections. The total clearings exceed one billion dollars, an increase of thirty per cent over last year. Omaha ranks fifteenth in the list of clearing-house cities and fourth in the per cent of increase, distancing St. Paul, Minneapolis and Denver. The record is a gratifying one, not only for Omaha, but for the entire country.

The progress of the movement, said to have been started by two wealthy colored men of Texas, to establish a negro colony in Mexico, will be watched with a good deal of interest. It is stated that the Mexican officials offer three large tracts of land in the state of Nuevo Leon on favorable terms, and a thousand negro families are to leave Texas at once to establish the colony. Each head of a family will be presented with one hundred to one hundred and fifty acres of farming land and furnished with supplies until he gets fairly started. The white people of Texas and Louisiana are disposed to encourage the scheme, and if it can be successfully carried out it may prove to be a good thing.

SOUTHERN IRON COMPETITION.

The Atlanta Constitution observes that the rapid development of the iron interests of the south continues to create commotion, if not consternation, in the great iron centers of the north. There are indubitable indications that this is so. The relative cheapness of southern iron has compelled northern manufacturers to reduce the price of their product, and they may be forced by this competition to go still lower, since southern iron can probably be sold at considerable less than the prevailing price.

The development of the southern iron industry has revolutionized all the conditions that existed in the trade a few years ago, and such are the advantages enjoyed by the southern iron masters that our Atlanta contemporary has some warrant for the following boast: "Neither a reduction in wages nor a reduction in prices will enable the northern iron masters to compete with the southern product. As a matter of fact, competition is impossible. This being so, the inevitable will have to be accepted with as good grace as may be possible under the circumstances. In the course of a very few years the south will be the center of the iron industry and of cotton manufacture. The hour has struck." It is among the possibilities, certainly, that the next generation will witness the realization of this prophecy.

Meanwhile, what course can the northern iron masters take to protect their interests. There has been a suggestion of combinations to check the southern competition, but it is not clear that this would be found practicable. Another alternative is to seek a revision of the tariff that will put iron, coal and coke upon the free list and reduce the duty upon pig iron, scrap iron and scrap steel. And it is by no means improbable that this will be done. The Springfield, Massachusetts, Republican states that one of the few remaining iron establishments of that state has prepared a memorial to the New England representatives and senators in congress asking for such a revision of the tariff, and it says the memorial will go to Washington with the endorsement of many other New England firms identified with the iron industry. It is quite possible that this movement may enlist the support of iron masters outside of New England, and that the next congress may find a widespread demand from northern iron manufacturers for a material modification of the tariff.

This memorial presents most significant facts regarding the decline of the iron industry of New England. It shows that within a decade forty per cent of the entire rolled iron and steel business of that section has disappeared, and it is annually declining. This is not due to any lack of natural advantages. The raw material is all close at hand or cheaply accessible, "but artificial obstructions," says the Springfield Republican, "are such that it might as well be located on the opposite side of the globe." The industry is passing to the west and south, and the surviving mills of New England owe their continued existence to their ability to pick up and rework a little old material in their neighborhood. Under these adverse conditions the New England iron masters propose to ask their representatives in congress to come to their relief by a revision of the tariff that will enable them to get the benefit of natural advantages so as to successfully compete with other sections. How long will it be before Pennsylvania's iron industries are forced by southern competition to make a similar demand?

It is by no means improbable that within the next ten years the manufacturing centers of the south will become the bulwarks of protection, while those of the north will vigorously demand the modifications of the tariff which for years they have persistently opposed.

THE SUBWAY PROBLEM. All projects for building subways in the city of Omaha are premature. The subway that every large city in America will construct within the next decade must be built on a scale that will do away forever with the tearing up of pavements. These subways should be laid along the alleys wherever an alley can be utilized for the purpose. They should be large enough to hold the water-main, the gas-main, steam-heating main, telegraph, telephone, police and fire alarm and electric light wires and pneumatic tubes that may connect newspaper buildings, banking houses and other institutions with the telegraph offices and public buildings.

In other words the subways, which in the very near future will have to be built for public convenience and safety, will be tunnels from six to ten feet in diameter, provided with man-holes, sewer connections and a central tramway. Such subways under our principal thoroughfares will cost several hundred thousand dollars and will require the steady employment of a large force to maintain them. It goes without saying that these subways must be built and controlled by the city. And the city must charge the various private corporations that operate waterworks, telegraphs, telephones, gas works, steam-heating and electric-lighting plants their due proportion of interest on first cost and expense of maintenance.

To grant any franchise for subways at this time or any other time would be contrary to public policy, unless these subways were to be large enough for the purposes already designated, and access to them guaranteed to all parties that may be employed to use them, and the city given absolute authority to regulate the rates to be charged and have the use of the subway free of charge for its fire and police telegraph and other appliances which the city may own.

On this point we may as well quote from the St. Paul Pioneer-Press which says: "Everybody is agreed that the wires must go underground, but how to get them there was a sufficiently knotty question before anything was done about it by municipal or legislative authority, and it has become still more complicated by the hasty concessions already made."

It is clear that all the wire systems should be concentrated in one trough, or excavation broad enough and deep enough to contain all the conductors. Aside from other reasons, this is necessary to prevent a constant tearing up of the pavements by companies having the right to lay and repair their subway. This is a consideration of prime importance. A pavement of any kind is simply pained when an underground wire is laid, and the pavement, and decent and tolerable pavements would be simply impossible if half a dozen or a dozen rival companies had a right to tear them up at will.

PROHIBITION ON THE WANE. The prohibition movement has seen its best days. The crushing defeats which it met in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island this year have deprived its supporters of the semblance of vitality. The waves of outlay they attempted to spread over the country were dashed against the rocks of common sense. No movement in recent years has aroused such frenzied enthusiasm. It falsely appealed to the home, to morals and public security, but practical experience in the older communities, as well as in the new, demonstrated that it was a delusion and a snare, a source of public annoyance and damage, and an incentive to law-breaking. Many of the leaders of the movement now confess that it has served no useful purpose, and that in fact it has sown the seeds of contempt for law. General Fisk, prohibition candidate for president last fall, concedes that prohibition has been a positive damage to practical temperance. The Des Moines Register regretfully admits that it destroyed millions of dollars' worth of property in Iowa, without compensating the owners, and no one can discover where the benefits come in. Even Funk's Voice stopped mutilating high license statistics long enough to utter a cry of despair.

But the United States is not the only country where the attempt to restrain men's appetites by law proved a flat failure. Out of twenty-eight counties in Ontario, Canada, which adopted the three-year prohibitory law, ten rejected it at the end of the term, and the remainder are now presenting petitions for repeal. Six counties in Quebec have discarded prohibition for license. We have the testimony of Prof. Golwin Smith that the experience of these counties was similar to that of the prohibition states. Instead of diminishing drunkenness it increased it. Prohibition is clearly on the wane. Its sun is setting in the east as well as in the west. In two years it has been rejected in nine states by decisive majorities, as follows: Michigan, 6,949; New Hampshire, 5,000; Texas, 40,291; Massachusetts, 41,952; Tennessee, 27,638; Pennsylvania, 146,901; Oregon, 7,290; Rhode Island, 18,593; West Virginia, 38,574.

BOSTON has hit upon a novel scheme to make "merchants' week" in that city an unqualified success. A "convention" of retail merchants has been arranged to take place in Boston during merchants' week. The purpose of this can easily be divined. As the interstate commerce law makes it illegal for railroads to grant reduced rates exclusively to retail merchants who may wish to visit Boston during merchants' week in Omaha. The railroads centering here will be only too willing to grant liberal reductions for those who may wish to attend a "convention" of retail merchants to last a whole week, and with such inducements the very class of people our city wants to see will be induced to visit the metropolis of Nebraska.

THE Pacific Mail Steamship company is again feeling the pulse of the country preparatory to asking congress for a subsidy. The passage of the Chinese exclusion act, together with the fact that the British subsidized steamship lines from the Orient to Vancouver, makes the plea of the Pacific Mail company all the more piteous and plausible. But the truth is that this great trans-Pacific line never was lacking for excuses in asking for government aid even in its palmiest days. Despite the strong competition of the English subsidized ships, the only American steamship line afloat was able to declare a handsome dividend and to report an increasing carrying trade only a few months ago. This would certainly dispel any fears that the American flag will be driven off the Pacific ocean. The mendicant air of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, assumed for the purpose of getting government assistance, must be attributed more to force of habit than to any real danger arising from the competition of the subsidized English fleet.

FOR the United States to borrow such a colossal sum from a single source, and no private corporation, as a railroad, would have seemed a financial operation of magnitude. The placing of this mortgage will therefore stand as one of the surprising achievements of present day financing, and is likely to be equalled at no distant day by similar transactions in the railroad world.

THE California state board of trade will be remembered, fitted up two cars of California's products some time ago and sent them east in order to show the people of this country the variety of her resources and the wealth of her industries. The exhibit is now exciting the admiration of the people along the Atlantic coast and is giving them a more vivid idea of California's manifold resources than all the descriptive and illustrated pamphlets that could possibly be distributed. The enterprise is designed to attract both immigration and capital to that state, and it goes without saying that the display will have the desired effect. There is moreover a suggestion in this enterprise which may be of value to the proposed state board of trade to be formed shortly at Omaha for the purpose of advertising the advantages held out to settlers in Nebraska.

RECORDED SMYTH is the Gaslin of the New York bench. He is a terror to evil-doers, speaks his piece plainly and calls a spade a spade. In sentencing "Rev." William E. Howard, convicted of grand larceny in connection with the Electric Sugar Refining company frauds, the recorder expressed regret that he could not stretch the law to give the prisoner more than eight months in the penitentiary, and denounced him as a hypocrite and a perjurer, and the greatest fraud ever brought before the court. The example of Recorder Smyth will bear transplanting in the west.

THE extortionate tolls charged by express companies to points where they have no competition is a long standing grievance which should be thoroughly ventilated. Their exactions and discriminations are a subject fit for the investigation of congress, and it would not be too much to expect that the interstate law will be so amended as to include express companies within its scope.

THE Only Parallel. There is no parallel to the nonsense a man talks to the girl he wants to marry unless it is, perhaps, the nonsense they both talk to their first baby.

DR. Bellow's Trip Abroad. Curley Bellow, who came abroad for his health, if his trip is as beneficial to Curley physically as it is sure to be to the country morally, he will return in very robust health.

WALK A FEW YEARS. You can tell a college graduate when you meet him. He looks in your eyes to his fullest capacity and looks pitifully upon you, as much as to say, "I wish you knew half as much as I know."

NEVER ST. LOUIS BOB'S FACE. In his speech in the Fitch divorce case, Colonel Ingersoll asserts that honor and virtue are sculptors; that whatever goes on in the mind leaves its mark in the face. Yet he has not looked in the list of honorable or virtuous since he collected his fees from the Star reporters.

THE Truth About Pedigree. Pedigree doesn't amount to much in this country, but it doesn't do any harm for a man to behave himself so that his son will always be proud of him. Boys are often urged to become a credit to their parents, but it is quite important their parents should be a credit to their children.

HIT'S AND MISSES. Nipping \$250 from the desk of the city treasurer did not create a ripple in the local financial sea. It is a trifle compared to the persistent and profitable raids of the contractors.

IT is painful to note that Mr. Ellersick of Lena. The vigilance of Neligh were rude yet merciful. He placed a rope around his neck to save him from drowning.

THE gradually improving signs at Pine Ridge appear to have a Stouthing effect on the commission.

THE Omaha Banking company failed to keep its optics screwed on the Mayne chance. Result, \$10,000 in the soup.

THE Central telephone office was started by a wild cry from 411 Saturday afternoon—"Give me 533, quick. Hello, 532! Just sent a thrilling church notice to your office. For heaven's sake change the last sentence which reads, 'The choir will be reinforced by Lieutenant Knott and Captain Animan, two distinguished vocalists.' Knott has been sidetracked somewhere and cannot appear in person. Understand?" "Yes. That's a good one on you." "Hush, don't mention it."

MONTANA tips her derby to Chicago. Spokane words inadequately portray the mean choly disdain which pervades the Lake city. Her purse wears a lean and hungry look.

WHAT'S the matter with the passy as a national flower? In respect of form and color it will match all complexions. With a bouquet of pansies on her bosom and corn tassels on her boots, Hail Columbia would cut a stunning swath in the congregation of nations. Denominational rancor is rising in Lincoln. A roaring opposition has been kicked up against a proposition for a hospital in which the friendliness of the city will be given medical attendance and care for the modest sum of \$6 a week each. But the opposition fears that the hospital would be used to receive the insane, and that it would be a disgrace to the city. The spectacle is a shameful one, and recalls Charles Lever's picture of the men who were "fighting like devils for conciliation, and hating each other for the love of God."

USING HIS NAME Wrongfully. HOLMES, Neb., June 23.—To the Editor of THE BEE: My attention has been called to the article in your issue of the 20th, headed "F. J. B. Check." My name is C. E. Bigelow, and as I have a great many friends in the east and Omaha, I wish you would make an explanation in your paper. My father is C. P. Bigelow of Big Rapids, Michigan. He is past eminent grand commander of the grand lodge of Masons in Michigan. I am well known throughout the state, and my name is prominent in every Masonry company of Davenport, Ia. The party referred to in your paper evidently knows me, and has used my name. If you will please make this explanation, I will be greatly obliged. CHARLES E. BIGELOW.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE.

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SEC. GARBER'S REPORT READY. It Will Be Given to the Public in a Day or Two—Gillispie Right Side Up With Care—Traveling Men Tenting.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, Neb., June 24. Secretary Garber's report and opinion of the reasonableness of local coal and live stock rates on all roads in the state, which is to be rendered in connection with a finding of facts in the Sutherland-Manning complaints, is confidently expected to be made public in a day or two. The subject has been treated upon very exhaustively in an opinion of opinion from one or two members of the board to the proposed radical reductions of the rates on these commodities now in effect upon the various roads.

A Modified Proposition. Bishop Bennett today made a modified proposition to the city council, relating to the city hospital, which will be read with general interest. It is as follows and self-explanatory: LINCOLN, Neb., June 24, 1889.—To the Honorable Mayor and City Council of the City of Lincoln:—On the 15th instant I submitted to you a proposition for a hospital on behalf of the Sisters of St. Francis wherein they proposed to provide suitable accommodations for the care of the sick, and that the city might send them, furnishing all medicines, all provisions, and doing all the washing and ironing for the patients for six dollars per week. As this proposition has been adversely criticized by some of our citizens, I therefore propose as amendments to said proposition, that the sisters will care for, nurse and support at their hospital, (furnishing all medicines, provisions, washing and ironing), all such patients as may be sent to them by the properly constituted city officials, for \$8 per week, each payable monthly, and that the city shall be charged for the actual number of patients, so they may be sent to the hospital at any time the city shall have erected a hospital of its own and equipped it for hospital work it shall be relieved from any obligation to furnish its patients to the sisters' hospital, but until such time all patients of the city shall be sent to the hospital of the sisters on the terms above mentioned. In connection with this proposition, I beg leave to call your honorable body's attention to the subjoined letter of Mayor Broatch, of Omaha, in reply to an inquiry as to the work of the hospital, and the relations existing between the sisterhood and the city of Omaha, which are substantially the same as embraced in my proposition last Monday evening. Very respectfully submitted, THOMAS BENNETT.

Mayor Broatch's letter is as follows: OMAHA, Neb., June 15th, 1889. The Right Rev. Thomas Bennett, Lincoln, Neb.—DEAR SIR:—In reply to your inquiry I have the honor to state that under a resolution of the city council a contract was made with the St. Joseph hospital, of this city, for six beds. I have visited the hospital, and it gives me pleasure to state that the care and attention given to the patients is of the highest quality, and that the cost to the city is less than were the hospital owned by the city. Very truly yours, W. J. BROATCH, Mayor.

Knights of the Grip. The shady slopes and nooks of Cushman were alive with traveling men to-day. They were "tenting the field" and getting ready for the real pleasure and enjoyments of the week. But the day is called opening day, not as usual in the sense of a preparation for the grand week of pleasure and recreation. From the work in hand, the BEE representative takes it that many of the boys intend that the week shall be an outing in the highest sense of the word. It seems that they intend to camp in the park for a relaxing time, such as traveling men only know how to enjoy. For one short week the boys propose to camp out, eat, drink and indulge in such other relaxations as may be thought consistent with their well known ideas of propriety. To-day fifty tents were taken to the park by Captain G. A. R., department of Nebraska, and put up, and "knights of the grip" deftly fastened them to cosy homes. While the boys did not number legion wise were on the grounds to-day, there was a good many in attendance, and one and all confidently prognosticate a most week of pleasure and recreation and no end of genuine enjoyment. During the forenoon a number of the boys indulged in practice on the tennis courts, and many of them made Wednesdays one of the great days of the week. The note was filled with water, the hurdles crushed, and everything got in readiness for traveling men arrived to-day, but the great thing will not reach the grounds until tomorrow evening.

To-morrow, Tuesday, there will be a large excursion from Plattsmouth, including traveling men, business men, citizens and a host of "uncles, cousins and aunts." The attendance will doubtless be large, after to-day, throughout the week, and for a day of rare pleasure one can not do better than to visit the boys at Cushman park. It is confidently stated that there will be 800 traveling men on the grounds before the close of the week, without saying that Nebraska knights of the grip will enjoy the grandest time, collectively, that they have ever known.

New Notaries Public. The governor to-day made the following notarial appointments: D. J. Meyers, Red Cloud, Webster county; Sam Patterson, Plattsmouth, Cass county; George H. Mesick, Elm Creek, Buffalo county; W. S. Prickeitt, Fairfield, Clay county; J. D. Selander, Omaha, Douglas county; J. Lincoln, Hampton, Hamilton county; Harry West, Kearney, Buffalo county; Charles F. Carleton, Harrison, Sioux county.

Gillispie Did Not Elope. Gillispie, the door keeper of the senate during the late session of that body, who recently disappeared from his familiar haunts at Valentine, where he resided, a few weeks ago, has been heard from. The news that was published in the Omaha, St. Louis and Chicago papers, at the time, that he had vanquished with his wife's clothes, and was short in accounts with the insurance company he represented, thus creating the impression that he had eloped with one of the lady employes of the senate, who was also among the absent from home and friends, caught his eye while at Evansville, Ind., from where he writes an explanatory letter to Lincoln friends as follows: "I am stopping at this place with an old army friend, for a short time, trying to re-cure my impaired health. As soon as that is accomplished I will return to Nebraska, and will then be prepared to explain personally what seems to appear mysterious in the light of my strange actions. I have no desire to inflict my domestic affairs upon the public, consequently I do not say anything further on that point at present. But I was not short with my insurance companies, nor did I run away with my wife's clothes, or with any other man's wife or daughter."

Expert Association. THE BEE is informed by H. S. Reed, secretary of the Nebraska Swine Expert Judges' association, that there will be a meeting of the association in Lincoln, on July 10 and 11. The association is composed of advanced breeders in swine, and is, as implied in the name, for the purpose of ascertaining who among the excellent hog judges are qualified to act as experts at the fairs, exhibitions, etc. The course of action is used, and inasmuch as swine growing is one of Nebraska's principal industries, any and all things that tend to raise the standard and educate the grower in an uniform manner, so that all hog breeders will look at the standard in the same light, can not be of great benefit to the state. Hence the meeting is of more than local interest. Further particulars concerning the meeting can be had by addressing the secretary, at Lincoln.

Ready for the Business Whirl. The Theford bank, the Beatrice Paper company and the American Building and Loan association, of Minneapolis, have complied with the laws of the state by filing articles of incorporation for record in the office of the secretary of state. This was done to-day.

The Theford bank, with principal place of business at Theford, Thomas county, commenced business May 1, 1889, with an authorized capital stock of \$25,000. Incorporators: E. W. Rankin, George M. Johnston, A. E. Hall and James A. Waterhouse.

The Beatrice paper mill, with an authorized capital stock of \$50,000, organized for the purpose of manufacturing papers of all classes from raw materials, and commenced business on the day that two-thirds of the capital stock has been subscribed and paid up. Incorporators: William Baldwin, William A. Johnson, George M. Johnston, A. E. Hall and James A. Waterhouse.

The American Building and Loan association files its resolution, passed June 15, according to the laws of the state, and commences business on the day that two-thirds of the capital stock has been subscribed and paid up. Incorporators: William Baldwin, William A. Johnson, George M. Johnston, A. E. Hall and James A. Waterhouse.

Figuring Contractors. A number of contractors and builders of the city met to-day at Commissioner Steen's office. The object of this visit was to figure on the plans and specifications for the wing and barn for the industrial home at Milford; the boiler house and stock for the institute for the feeble minded at Beatrice; the barn for the hospital for the incurable insane at Hastings; a hospital and cottages for the soldiers and sailors' home at Grand Island; the boiler house and stock and the industrial building for the reform school at Kearney; the steam heating apparatus for the asylum for the insane at Lincoln; the repairs on the roof and the sewerage for the state pen and the library building at Hastings; a new school for the state normal school at Peru. The board of public lands and buildings will meet especially on next Thursday to award the contracts for the construction of the industrial home at Milford, and their cost will knock the eye out of \$200,000 for the state.

City News and Notes. Thomas Bennett, general superintendent of the Pacific Mutual Life insurance company, of San Francisco, is in the city.

Church Hous. of Auburn; Editor Johnson, of Sutton; Representative St. Rayner, of Sidney, and Representative Winters, of Long Pine, were among the prominent Nebraskans in Lincoln to-day.

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Nebraska Settlements. Judge Gaslin will orate at Indianola on the 27th inst. Bishop O'Connor confirmed a class of thirty-seven at Lyons last week. Contracts have been let for a sewerage system at Grand Island, cost \$12,000. The heaviest rain for years visited Arnold

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Knights of the Grip. The shady slopes and nooks of Cushman were alive with traveling men to-day. They were "tenting the field" and getting ready for the real pleasure and enjoyments of the week. But the day is called opening day, not as usual in the sense of a preparation for the grand week of pleasure and recreation. From the work in hand, the BEE representative takes it that many of the boys intend that the week shall be an outing in the highest sense of the word. It seems that they intend to camp in the park for a relaxing time, such as traveling men only know how to enjoy. For one short week the boys propose to camp out, eat, drink and indulge in such other relaxations as may be thought consistent with their well known ideas of propriety. To-day fifty tents were taken to the park by Captain G. A. R., department of Nebraska, and put up, and "knights of the grip" deftly fastened them to cosy homes. While the boys did not number legion wise were on the grounds to-day, there was a good many in attendance, and one and all confidently prognosticate a most week of pleasure and recreation and no end of genuine enjoyment. During the forenoon a number of the boys indulged in practice on the tennis courts, and many of them made Wednesdays one of the great days of the week. The note was filled with water, the hurdles crushed, and everything got in readiness for traveling men arrived to-day, but the great thing will not reach the grounds until tomorrow evening.

To-morrow, Tuesday, there will be a large excursion from Plattsmouth, including traveling men, business men, citizens and a host of "uncles, cousins and aunts." The attendance will doubtless be large, after to-day, throughout the week, and for a day of rare pleasure one can not do better than to visit the boys at Cushman park. It is confidently stated that there will be 800 traveling men on the grounds before the close of the week, without saying that Nebraska knights of the grip will enjoy the grandest time, collectively, that they have ever known.

New Notaries Public. The governor to-day made the following notarial appointments: D. J. Meyers, Red Cloud, Webster county; Sam Patterson, Plattsmouth, Cass county; George H. Mesick, Elm Creek, Buffalo county; W. S. Prickeitt, Fairfield, Clay county; J. D. Selander, Omaha, Douglas county; J. Lincoln, Hampton, Hamilton county; Harry West, Kearney, Buffalo county; Charles F. Carleton, Harrison, Sioux county.

Gillispie Did Not Elope. Gillispie, the door keeper of the senate during the late session of that body, who recently disappeared from his familiar haunts at Valentine, where he resided, a few weeks ago, has been heard from. The news that was published in the Omaha, St. Louis and Chicago papers, at the time, that he had vanquished with his wife's clothes, and was short in accounts with the insurance company he represented, thus creating the impression that he had eloped with one of the lady employes of the senate, who was also among the absent from home and friends, caught his eye while at Evansville, Ind., from where he writes an explanatory letter to Lincoln friends as follows: "I am stopping at this place with an old army friend, for a short time, trying to re-cure my impaired health. As soon as that is accomplished I will return to Nebraska, and will then be prepared to explain personally what seems to appear mysterious in the light of my strange actions. I have no desire to inflict my domestic affairs upon the public, consequently I do not say anything further on that point at present. But I was not short with my insurance companies, nor did I run away with my wife's clothes, or with any other man's wife or daughter."

Expert Association. THE BEE is informed by H. S. Reed, secretary of the Nebraska Swine Expert Judges' association, that there will be a meeting of the association in Lincoln, on July 10 and 11. The association is composed of advanced breeders in swine, and is, as implied in the name, for the purpose of ascertaining who among the excellent hog judges are qualified to act as experts at the fairs, exhibitions, etc. The course of action is used, and inasmuch as swine growing is one of Nebraska's principal industries, any and all things that tend to raise the standard and educate the grower in an uniform manner, so that all hog breeders will look at the standard in the same light, can not be of great benefit to the state. Hence the meeting is of more than local interest. Further particulars concerning the meeting can be had by addressing the secretary, at Lincoln.

Ready for the Business Whirl. The Theford bank, the Beatrice Paper company and the American Building and Loan association, of Minneapolis, have complied with the laws of the state by filing articles of incorporation for record in the office of the secretary of state. This was done to-day.

The Theford bank, with principal place of business at Theford, Thomas county, commenced business May 1, 1889, with an authorized capital stock of \$25,000. Incorporators: E. W. Rankin, George M. Johnston, A. E. Hall and James A. Waterhouse.

The Beatrice paper mill, with an authorized capital stock of \$50,000, organized for the purpose of manufacturing papers of all classes from raw materials, and commenced business on the day that two-thirds of the capital stock has been subscribed and paid up. Incorporators: William Baldwin, William A. Johnson, George M. Johnston, A. E. Hall and James A. Waterhouse.

The American Building and Loan association files its resolution, passed June 15, according to the laws of the state, and commences business on the day that two-thirds of the capital stock has been subscribed and paid up. Incorporators: William Baldwin, William A. Johnson, George M. Johnston, A. E. Hall and James A. Waterhouse.

Figuring Contractors. A number of contractors and builders of the city met to-day at Commissioner Steen's office. The object of this visit was to figure on the plans and specifications for the wing and barn for the industrial home at Milford; the boiler house and stock for the institute for the feeble minded at Beatrice; the barn for the hospital for the incurable insane at Hastings; a hospital and cottages for the soldiers and sailors' home at Grand Island; the boiler house and stock and the industrial building for the reform school at Kearney; the steam heating apparatus for the asylum for the insane at Lincoln; the repairs on the roof and the sewerage for the state pen and the library building at Hastings; a new school for the state normal school at Peru. The board of public lands and buildings will meet especially on next Thursday to award the contracts for the construction of the industrial home at Milford, and their cost will knock the eye out of \$200,000 for the state.

City News and Notes. Thomas Bennett, general superintendent of the Pacific Mutual Life insurance company, of San Francisco, is in the city.

Church Hous. of Auburn; Editor Johnson, of Sutton; Representative St. Rayner, of Sidney, and Representative Winters, of Long Pine, were among the prominent Nebraskans in Lincoln to-day.

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Nebraska Settlements. Judge Gaslin will orate at Indianola on the 27th inst. Bishop O'Connor confirmed a class of thirty-seven at Lyons last week. Contracts have been let for a sewerage system at Grand Island, cost \$12,000. The heaviest rain for years visited Arnold

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE.