Bee, One Year. 510 06
ForThree Months. 5 00
The Omana Suniay Bee, mailed to any
address, One Year. 5 00
Omana Office, Dee Suilding, N. W. Corner
Seventeenth and Farnam Streets.
Chicago Office, 567 Hookery Building.
New York Office, Recoms 14 and 15 Tribune
Building. Washington Office, No. 513 Fourleanth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and edi-rial matter should be addressed to the Editor BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company. Omaha Brafts, checks and postoffice 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, | 58.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Ree Pub-Hebing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending June 29th, 1889, was as follows: Funday, June 23..... Monday, June 24 Fuesday, June 25 Wednesday, June 28 Thursday, June 27 Friday, June 28 Baturday, June 29

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas.

County of Douglas (88.)

George B. Tzschuck, being 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 June, 1888, 19,242 copies; for July, 1888, 18,063 copies; for August, 1888, 18,183 copies; for September, 1888, 18,184 copies; for November, 1888, 18,284 copies; for November, 1888, 18,285 copies; for January, 1880, 18,574 copies; for Fabruary, 1880, 18,564 copies; for January, 1880, 18,579 copies; for Mayen, 1880, 18,564 copies; for April, 1880, 18,569 copies; for Mayen, 1880, 18,564 copies; for April, 1880, 18,564 copies; fo al.) presence this 3d day of June, A. D., 1889.

THE Boston rifle team are showing their metal in England.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE Chicago police have another clew. Their clews resemble Woodruff 's confessions-"they have nothing to do with case."

THE discriminating opinions relative to the colored race debited to the president are creations only of the imaginative democratic minds. THE secret of Kansas City's success

is that Kansas City stands up for those railroads which help her. This is a rule which it would be well for Omaha to adopt immediately. THE success of Omaha depends upon

the growth and prosperity of Nebraska, and on the other hand Omaha is a reflex of the development of the state. In other words Omaha is to Nebraska what the head is to the body.

LINCOLN may have celebrated the advent of King Tartarrax, Council Bluffs may have enjoyed her Chautauqua, but Omaha carried off the glory of the fourth of July by pounding Sioux City all over the field.

MR. VANDERBUM was there. He always soars aloft when the eagle screams amid the fiz-bing-bang-bum of firecrackers and sky-rockets. It reminds him of the din of bloody battles which he never saw, and the flare, blare and glare of camp-fires at which he loves to parade himself as the great veteran

LAST year the value of the corn, oat and wheat crop of Nebraska was estimated by the agricultural bureau at about lifty million dollars. The prospects are that this year the crop will even be greater. It would be interesting to learn what proportion of this wealth will be drawn toward Omaha. and what efforts are being made by our merchants to get their due ratio of it.

THE sugar trust is kind enough to explain to the consumers of that commodity that the increased price of sugar is due to an advance in the cost of raw sugars owing to a failure of the crops in the West Indies. This may be half the truth. But to believe that the trust did not take full advantage of the condition of the sugar market, but kept the prices down as much as possible. and thus divided the profits with the public, is more than the average man can swallow. The sugar trust has not the reputation of being built that way.

PROSELYTISM to Mormonism in thu country during the last twenty years has not met with general success except in certain portions of the south. There are regions in Tennessee, West Virginia and North Carolina where the sect has grown to considerable importance. The authorities of West Virginia are becoming alarmed at the persistency and favor with which Mormon missionaries are carrying on their work among the mountaineers. Polygamy is not alone preached but is secretly practiced, and it looks very much as if the strong arm of the law will be invoked to drive these people out of the state, or at least compel them to give up their polygamous customs.

IT is rumored that the city hall plans, now being prepared in detail, contemplate the tearing out of the entire foundation. This would be a piece of reckless vandalism. Some of the very best architects and builders have pronounced the greater part of the city hall foundation as safe and ample for any five or six-story structure. To tear them out would be a waste of fully twenty thousand dollars. One of the most potential arguments in favor of retaining the city hall where it was originally located was the fact that the city had already expended over thirty thousand dollars on the basement. All architects who entered competition for the city hall plans were given to understand that these basement wall were to be utilized as far as possible. If the successful architects are now leaving out of consideration the adaptation of their plans to the existing state of facts they should be notified by the proper authorities that such plans will not be satisfactory.

POSTAL SERVICE REFORMS. The reforms in the postal service expected under the present administration could not be accomplished in a day. The service had become very greatly demoralized under the previous administration. During the nearly three years that Mr. Vilas was at the head of the postoffice department the postal business of the government went steadily from bad to worse. It was the first ambition of that official to obtain national notoriety as a faithful and active partisan. Advanced to prominence from comparative privacy, and having had but a narrow political experience, he fancied that he saw the way to national fame and a higher honor in turning the postal service into a refuge for the reward of | department cannot wisely or safely igdemocratic politicians. He had very good success in doing this, but with consequences extremely detrimental to the service. Incapable and inefficient men by the thousands found their way into it until everywhere the service abevance until congress can consider suffered demoralization to the great injury of the public. Another ambi- information obtained by the senate tion of Mr. Vilas was to make a reputation for economy in his department, and this he sought to effect by reducing mail facilities in portions of the country, the west suffer-

ing most severely from this policy. All this was made apparent to the succeeding postmaster general, Mr. Don Dickinson, but he was so handicapped that he could do little to improve matters, however much he might have desired to do so. The incompetents that had gained admission into the service because they were useful partisans had to be kept there, and, while in some cases the facilities that had been cut off in order to make a show of economy were restored, every instance of which was a rebuke to Vilas, care had to be taken not to proceed too far in thus condemning the administrative conduct of a member of the cabinet. Thus it was that for four years the

postal service, which had been raised to a high state of efficiency under republican administrations, was allowed to run down because of incapacity and a narrow economy that took no account of the progress of the country. Men who had given almost a life time to this service and knew its requirements thoroughly were displaced and the positions filled by others who had little or no knowledge of the service. The task presented to the new administration was that of almost completely reorganizing the service. Experienced men were to be restored, facilities increased, practices prejudicial to the service eliminated, and a very general reformation effected. This was no easy task and required time for its accomplishment. A year would not have been an unreasonable time to allow the new administration for completing this work, yet in the four months it has been in power there has been a very marked improvement in the postal service, and especially so in the west, where improvement was most needed. The reforms instituted and the greater efficiency attained are apparent to all business men, and they are an assurance of still further progress. The revenues of the department for the last fiscal year were largely increased over those of the preceding year, and as it is the sole ambition of the present head of the department to place it on a thorough business basis, keeping pace in its facilities with the growth of the population and business interests of the country, he will be prepared to recommend to congress a more liberal policy for the postal service, with every probability of having his recommendations acceded to.

PRESSING PROBLEMS.

The senate sub-committee investiga ting the relations of Canadian railroads to American lines, as affected by the inter-state commerce law, has resumed its inquiries. When the committee adjourned the investigation, some two weeks ago, the weight of opinion it had heard was unfavorable to any legislation which would discriminate against Canadian railroads to the extent of cutting off their competition. The views of a few American railroad managers were strongly in favor of such legislation, but a large number of others were not, while the sentiment of shippers was uniformly opposed to restricting competition, except so far as this might necessarily resuit from requiring Canadian roads doing business in the United States to comply equally with American roads with the regulations of the inter-state commerce law. The information obtained by another senate sub-committee. investigating our commercial relations

with Canada, was to a like effect. The question now being investigated is whether the transcontinental lines are suffering a loss of business, through the operation of the inter-state co mmerce law, which is being dito Canadian railroads. verted and if so, whether any legislation can be enacted to prevent it. The committee has received communiextions from one or more of the officials of the transcontinental lines urging that the remedy is to be found in the repeal of the long and short haul clause of the inter-state act, but there must be stronger reasons than have yet been presented to bring public sentiment to accede to this view. This clause is the very backbone of the law, without which it would amount to very little as a protection to the people against unfair discrimination in rates. Schator Cullom is quoted as saying that the evidence presented thus far has not indicated that we have suffered much from Canadian Pacific competition, yet it is unquestionably true that a great deal of traffic which naturally belonged to the American roads has been diverted to the alien corporation. The statistics of the business of the roads, if correctly reported, clearly show this. It is very questionable, however, whether the remedy proposed by the transcontinental managers would he effective, and it certainly could not

be without a loss to the people. There are other features of the probiem of our commercial and railway relations with Canada which are important. Both the question of allowing bonding privileges to the Canadian Pacific railway and of assessing a duty

licitor of the treasury for his opinion, and results of considerable consequence affecting the trade between the two countries are dependent upon his decision. It is believed that the tendency at the treasury department is favorable to a restrictive policy towards Canda, but the department will take action in these matters with great deliberation, and may leave them to the determination of congress. The pressure for placing restrictions upon Canadian railroads, and for a policy that would confine American traffic to American lines, is unquestionably strong; but, on the other hand, there is a very large and vigorous sentiment in New England and the northwest in opposition to such a course. This the nore, and the treasury authorities may prudently determine to leave this knotty question, regarding which there is such a wide and decided diversity of opinion among our own people, in and pass upon them in the light of the committees.

COMMISSIONER ROOSEVELT has deemed it necessary to set himself aright on the question of civil service examinations by writing a letter to the Milwaukee Sentinel. To the thousands of applicants for federal offices, it will be interesting to learn that Mr. Roosevelt never asserted that he could not himself pass the civil service examinations. On the contrary, Mr. Roosevelt says that people who speak about their soverity and their scholastic character. either err from pure ignorance or else make malicious misstatements. The character of the examinations, according to the commissioner, is to test either the candidate's special fitness for his work or else of his general good sense and intelligence. It is found that the average age of applicants is about thirty-one, and the examinations are drawn so as to suit the average man of full growth, and not boys just out of schools and collieges. And now the applicant who wants a federal position under the control of the civil service commission should pluck up heart and stand in no fear of the civil service examinations.

THE adverse criticisms of the American agricultural display at the Paris exposition has been a source of annoyance to the people of this country as well as to the agricultural department. Secretary Rusk especially has been nettled at the reports, and has cabled to the commissioner general of the United States as to the touth of the criticisms. The reply received was that all juries who have examined the agricultural exhibit pronounce it excellent, in which the commissioner general agrees. This ought to be satisfactory to most people, and will probably mollify Secretary Rusk. For all that, the critics will find fault with the exhibit, and apparently they have considerable cause for it.

THE old craters in the Sierra Nevada mountains have not made much of a stir for some time. It is bighly probable, however, that they will be heard from at no distant day, as an almost ceaseless trembling of the earth has been felt and internal rumblings have been heard by the people living in Lossen county, California. A smoking volcano ten thousand, five hundred feet high would be a drawing eard for California to add to her Yosemite valley, her red wood trees and other attractions for the benefit of tourists.

NEW YORK CITY is about to spend five million dollars on street pavements. and Mayor Grant has insisted that all necessary excavations and underground work shall be completed previously. Many cities might profit by the mayor's foresight, and thus, by a little attention, avoid the absurdity of breaking up streets immediately after being paved. The Omaha streets are paved with in-attentions.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. Notwithstanding the expressed belief of Count Kalnoky, that the peace of Europe is not at present endangered, there can be no question that the country south of the Danube is just now in an unusually inflammable condition, and that the czar is not unlikely to apply the torch as soon as he can do it with a reasonable chance of safety. That chance will have arrived when France is willing to attack Germany along the Rhine. Then the alternative to war would be that partition of the Balkan region between Russia and Austria to which the Magyars have thus far shown themselves opposed, and against which Montenegro would certainly protest. The dream in which the prince of Montenegro is at present encouraged by his Russian patron is the revival of the old Servian empire, embracing not only the present kingdom and Bosnia and Herzegovina, but also the Serb-speaking provinces of Austria. Such hopes would doubtless be rudely expelled if Austria would accept Servia and a section of Macedonia, including Salonica, and permit the exar in turn to occupy Bulgaria, the district of Adrianople and Constantinople. Most of the Loudon newspapers, in their recent discussion of this matter, opine that the Vienna government will in the end agree to a partition of the kind. There is no sign, however, of any change of feeling on the part of the Hungarians. On the contrary, during the recent session of their diet at Buda-Pesth their objections to any further absorption of Slav elements were repeatedly declared. The Magyars find it difficult enough, as it is, to control the Serbs comprised within the Transletthan kingdom, and they would never make such concessions to them as Count von Tanfe has made to the Czechs in the Cisleithan moiety of the empire. Their opposition to the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was only allayed by placing those provinces under an independent administration. That expedient could not be applied, should Austria acquire a large section of the Balkan peninsula, stretching from the Danube to the Ægean. Then the Transleithan kingdom would have to undertake its share of the work of assimilation. but the task would be impracticable for the Magyars, who are already in a majority. Instead of maintaining a preponderance over their Slavic fellow subjects, they would see

The present disturbed condition of Belgium is due to the opposition by the ministry to the popular demands for a revision of the constitution. As all the surrounding nationulities enjoy universal suffrage, or someon Canadian-built cars are before the so- | thing very nearly approaching thereto, the

their nationality subordinated and effaced.

masses in Belgium have become exusperated vances toward British India, Nasr-Ed-Dean by their inability to take any part in the government of their country, and have for some years been clamoring for a large extension of the franchise. This the conservative cabinet absolutely refuses to take into consideration, and, strong in its large parliamentary majority, obtained under the present antiquated electoral legislation, re--aists all attempts to render the government a popular one. The truly anarchist been concluded at Mons brought to light the fact that the insurrectionary outbreaks and socialistic risings which have done so much to disturb Belgium during the past two years were not only connived at but even originated with and were fermented by the premier and the minister of the interior, with the object of frightening all the well-to-do people from any inclination to support the popular demands for an extension of franchise. The premier had even gone so far as to correct in his own handwriting the draft of the revolutionary manifesto calling upon the socialists to rise and march upon Brus sels, and the document in question was actually produced during the trial at Mons.

her long-cherished purpose of securing an exclusive port for herself on the coast of Corea. Deer Island is the point she is said to have acquired as a coaling and naval station, and a Russian man-of-war now controis all landings and departures there. For several years this project of Russia has been spoken of. At one time she was said to have seized Quelport, a large island exceedingly well situated for approach to China, Japan, and Corea; but its lack of a good anchorage in a sea swepted by fierce storms during a part of the year was an impediment to carry ing out that plan. Then it was alleged that she had her eyes on Port Lazereff, in Boughton Bay, a good harbor on the eastern coast of Corea, and well sheltered by the Nakhimoff Peninsula. It was even reported that China made up her mind to anticipate the sezure of this place by sending troops there. Finally, last October, Grand Duke Alexander went to Corea, had an interview with the king, and, it is said, arranged for the requisition of a port at Funei. Judge Owen, the king's foreign advisor, was thought to be concerned in this. Whatever the details. Russia appears at last to have accured a port south of Vladivostock.

Russia seems to have accomplished at last

Peru appears to be about to fall into new troubles. The prolonged hitch over the ratification of the compact with the holders of Peruvian bonds has now given way to a political crisis of the sharpest kind. The Doughnomore contract failed of legal ratification through the persistent absence from their seats of a number of members of the house of deputies, who took that way of defeating a measure extremely obnoxious to them. President Caceres has responded by a decree declaring the seats of these obstructionist deputies vacant. A cry of protest at once came up from the departments thus summarily deprived of representa-The reply of the president was the dispatching of a body of troops to quell the rising discontent, and to arrest all those who had the temerity to sign memorials protesting against the action of the executive. When congress met recently government patrols were at the place of assemblage to keep out the offending members. More than this, they went so far as to exclude the president of congress hunself, Senor Arenas, who had not been mentioned in the decree of expulsion. He endeavored to assert his rights under the constitution and the laws, but without avail. President Caceres seems determined to carry his measures through with a bigh hand, and will have a submissive congress or none at all., His excuse is, of course, that the prosperity of the country demands the speedy sattlement of the long-standing dispute. This may be true; yet his methods

The coming marriage of a daughter of the Prince of Wales will be the second recent break upon a rule that royal blood should not be blenged with that merely noble. The nobles have been marrying for money so long that no one now regards the marriage of a duke with a rich commoner as a matter for special or ment. It is only recently, however, that the royal family has consid ered nobles as eligible mates either as husoands or wives. When these marriages become a little more common it may be found necessary to relax the rule which excludes nobles from the inner court circle. It is not every husband who would relish handing his wife into a room filled with her relatives and retiring himself to take a quiet dinner in an ante-room. The Prince of Wales and the Earl of Fife have had many pleasant suppers together, and it will come a little hard on the earl to be banished from the table of the prince on state occasions. The royal people will discover in time how supremely silly their little tricks to keep themselves select seem to the mass of mankind.

The Delagoa Bay railroad, over which has arisen the pending dispute between England and Portugal, would, if completed, open the region watered by the Zambesi river to commerce and establish direct connection be tween Delagoa Bay and Pretoria, the most considerable settlement in the Transvaal. Nearly eighteen months ago fifty-four miles of the road were formally opened to traffle by the Portugese governor of Mozambique in the presence of representatives of Cape Colony, Transvaal and Natal. Taking advantage of the alleged violations of contract, the Portugese in Mozambique concluded to wipe out the rights of the English owners of the road. But the home government in Lisbon has prudently agreed to submit the whole question to arbitration. There is accordingly no probability of a serious conflict between the governments of England and Portugal over this railroad and the region it traverses. There is certainly not the slightest occasion for this government to mingle in the fray.

The longest route to Pekin will be the shortest way there if General Annenkoff, the builder of the Trans-Caspian railroad, carries out the new project of a railroad ncross Siberia. He says the road will place London within fifteen days of Vladivostock, from which port, Pekin can be reached in three days; in other words, a traveler from New York will be able to reach China's capital in about twenty-six days. If Pokin's muddy, unpaved streets and dismal buildings induce nostaleja, be can check his baggage, start for home by the Vancouver route, and girdle the world in about fiftyfive days, completely eclipsing the feat of the celebrated Mr. Fogg. The irrepressible Annenkoff says he can build the road across Asia in three years, and he is in high feather just now because the Russian commission, composed of forty-five military and civil engineers, have finally agreed that the scheme he proposes is practicable. It is highly probable that the railroad across Siberia will be one of the coming wonders.

The arrival of the shah in London calls to mind the fact that there was a mighty and characteristic British kick over the visit of the Persian monarchite England in 1873, and the rate-paying Britons are not likely to welcome his fifthy and semi-barbaric majesty very cordially at this time. He cost them too much and offended their nustrils too intensely upon the occasion of his pravious visit. But, in view of Russia's extensive ad-

is at this time a very important personage i London from a diplomatic standpoint, and so the big-wigs of Anglo-European politics will no doubt feast and fete him to the farthest extreme of satiety, regardless of his passion for slaughtering sheep and other animals for sacrificial purposes in the daintiest apart ments of the palace in which he may be

"The Future Czar of the Southern Slave" was the title given to Prince Nicholas of Montenegro during his recent stay at Kieff by the president of the Kieff Slavonic society. Panslavist agents are said to be swarming in Bohemian and south Hungarian watering places awaiting events. The chief of these is expected to be nothing less than the candidature of Prince Nicholas, supported by the czar himself, for the throno of Servia, the restoration of Duschaw's great Servian empire, and the formation of a second Russia on the borders of Austria. The Hungarian ministry of war has ordered a large number of bronze steel guns for the field artillery and the military budget of next year wil exceed that of the present year by 4,000,000 floring.

A Coming Napoleon.

Chicago Tribune. A Denver boy of thirteen left home about month ago with only 6 cents in his pocket, and in two weeks he turned up in San Francisco with \$5 in his pocket, having traveled the most of the way in first class style That boy will be a Napoleon of finance some day.

Will the Good Time Ever Come?

It will be a happy day for the southerners when they can turn their backs upon ancient projudices and the result of old and gone-by conditions and divide honestly upon economic questions. That will solve the situation and end the condition which exists of the white man against the negro, with the latter oftentimes in the majority and his vote refused or counted out. An Intangible But Devouring Monster.

Boston Herald. In the story of Frankenstein a man suc

ceeds in constructing a living being who turns out to be a veritable monster, in no way amenable to ordinary human restraints; and so in the case of the trusts the notion of corporate existence has been used in order to construct something that is not a corporation, but, as brought into operation, is a monstrous perversion of the corporate idea.

A Platform on Which They Can Unite. Penria Transcript.

The next national democratic convention should be held in Peoria. If they can't "get together" on Peoria's beautiful product they are lost beyond redemption.

The Great American. Aibany Journal, Honor bright! What American citizen,

without reference to politics, is not proud of

the American from Maine who has rehabili-

tated American diplomacy? SUMMER SPARKLERS.

Boston Courier: Children cry for the neon. Men want the earth. Life: Brewster - That young fellow

eems to know more than you do. Barclay-No wonder. I'm his father. Puck: "Great wit to madness nearly is altied." but if you would see a perfect union

just observe the madness of the small wit as he reads, "Declined with thanks." Boston Courier: There are nice little pretty green cases all through the desert of

life, but the fat man who breaks a suspender while trying to eatch a train can't be persuaded of this. Philadelphia Inquirer: Blinks-"Where are you going on your vacation, Jenks? Jenks (whose place has just been seized by

the sheriff)-"Jaii, I guess. First vacation I've had in nine years.' Terre Haute Express: Deacon Podsnap-"What a beautiful sight it will be in the world to come, all the streets paved with gold." Brother Haisend-"I don't believe it's nothin' but brass. I bought one of them

there doggoned gold bricks myself oncet." Kansas City Star: "Don't lean out so far, said Mr. Comelightly to his English friend as they sat together in an upper box at the opera. "Eh!" exclaimed the Briton, as he recovered his balance, "W'y not, may l hawsk!" "You might drop an H on one of the singers," explained Mr. Comelightly courteously."

Kansas City Star: The boozy man in orner of the crowded car awoke from a nap and discovered a bulky lady hanging to a strap and glaring at the row of unobservant men intent upon their newspapers. boozy man's gallantry asserted itself. be one 'venny two gen'l'men in zish car t' get up an' give th' lady seat," he said.

Chicago Tribune: Some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and some can curve a ball.

Kearney Enterprise: The grocer ought to be a fine newspaper man. He has a good many secops.

Boston Herald: "Are you fond of music?" "Yes; passionately. I never go to bed without playing one of Beethoven's giorious sonatas on my comb and tissue papernever!"

New York Journal: Never look a gift suit in the lining. New York Journal: An ink-quell-A piece

of blotting paper. New York Journal: A pink-cushion-

pretty girl's rosy cheek.

NO MONOPOLY ON QUOTATIONS. Three Chicago Judges Hit the Board

of Trade a Rap. CHICAGO, July 5 .- The board of trade received a pretty hard rap this morning by a decision of Judges Horton, Tuley and Collins, sitting en bane, on the motion of the board's attorney to dissolve the preliminary injunction to prevent the board from with-

holding its quotations from the bucket shops.

The judges, in the decision, deny the motion

to dissolve the injunction on the ground that

market quotations are of such importance to the public that they should be considered public property, and that if the injunction were dissolved the tendency would be to create a monopoly of the big board. A Wheat-Destroying Fly. TORONTO, Ont., July 5 .- Reports received from the southwestern portion of the province announce the discovery of a small green fly, believed to be the midge fly, which is infesting fall wheat. Fears are en-

tained that the crop, which has not been equaled in many years, will be a light one. Goodyear Rubber Company Cails. PROVIDENCE. R. I., July 5 .- The Goodyear Rubber Boot and Shoe company made an assignment to-day. Attachments amounting to \$716,000, placed against them by the Sears Commercial company, swamped the firm.

An Army Change. WASHINGTON, July 5 .- Captain Stanhope Blunt, ordnance department, has been relieved from duty at the headquarters of the army as inspector of small arms practice, and ordered to report in person to chief of

Arrested as a Defaulter. New York, July 5 .- Frank Hayt, pay ing teller of the First National bank, was arrested this morning at the instance of the bank officials charged with being a defaulter to the extent of \$18,000.

SECRETARY GARBER'S ACTION

How Members of the Board of Transportation Regard It.

OTHER NEWS FROM LINCOLN

The following cases were filed for trial in Chairman Richards Issues a Call to the supreme court to-day: the Republican State Central Committee-Regency Honors Going A-Begging.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, | 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, July 5.

"I see that THE BEE says this morning, said Auditor Benton, " that the state board transportation had been in a stew for eight days and was still bubbling with wrath and chagrin.' So far as I am concerned I knew nothing of the matter until I saw it in this his old home, morning's BEE. I have not talked with a single member of the board regarding the matter. I did have a talk with Secretary Garber, and in a joking manner told 1 to that he had stolen my thunder. I suggeste.

to him that his proper course would have been to have submitted his findings to the board before making them public. I have been in favor of a reduction in the coal rates since our meeting at Texamah, and so stated to Secretary Garber. There is no feeling whatever between Secretary Garber and myself or any member of the board. I do not think Garber guilty of 'artful posing,' but as having done what he considered to be

but as having done what he considered to be his simple duty."

"Since my return from the north the business of this department has been so great that I have not had time to even read Secretary Garber's letter," said Attorney General Leese, "and do not know its contents. If, however, as stated, it lowers the rate on coal and live stock, I am in favor of it. I am not only in favor of lowering the rates on these articles, but the rates in general are too high in this state. I will give the letter careful consideration before the meeting of the board of transportation, and will act in the board of transportation, and will act in the matter as I believe for the best interests of the people of the state. I have had no conversation with any member of the board regarding Mr. Garber's removal, and I will sustain him or any other member of the board for making reductions on freight rates. I can say further that no member of the board ever said anything to me about asking for his resignation. Such a suggestion even is an injustice to him. I have watched him carefully since his appointment and find him to be a close thinker, a hard worker and a

thoroughly conservative man. And I do not believe that he will go very far astray." "As a matter of fact," said Secretary of State Laws, "we have had no meeting of the board and there is no misunderstanding between any of its members. I can say, too that so far as I know there is no misunder, standing between the board of secretaries. I never heard of the suggestion that Garber might be asked to resign until I read it is The Berthis morning. While I might criteise Mr. Garber for having published his findings on the Sutherland-Manning case, reducing rates on coal and live stock, in advance of having submitted them to the board of trans portation I can also say that I think all the more of him for having given his own opinion, free from bias and from his own tandspoint.

"I was surprised to see the statement in THE BEE this morning," said Treasurer J. E. Hill, "that there was trouble between the state board of transportation and Secretary Garber, of the board of secretaries. I think I heard some criticism of his course in publishing the report before the board propor passed upon it, but I am not sure of this Since his report the board has not even held a meeting. Garber is held in high esteem, and I am satisfied there has never been a whisper to the effect that his resignation was wanted. I must say THE BEE bureau has done him great injustice."

"In regard to the recommendations made by Secretary Garber, I have this to say," said Secretary Gilchrist, Monday, before the report was published, which was on Wednes-day. "I said to Mr. Garber, who was at that time working on the report, that I was going to Grand Island that night and might not be back for a couple of days. He said, 'I nave got this report nearly finished and want to submit it to the board as soon as possible. I said to him if I don't telegraph to you will be back Wednesday. I returned late in the night Tuesday, and Wednesday morning saw the report in the daily papers in full for the first time. My understanding was that the report was to be considered by Gilkinson, Garber and myself and then submitted to the board for their consideration. I signed the report in the evening of the day that it apreport in the evening of the day that it appeared in the morning. My idea of the right thing to do is to submit any conclusions the secretaries may arrive at to the board before they are submitted to the reporters of the daily press. So far as the report goes, that this matter has caused unpleasant or disu-

greeable relations between Mr. Garber and myself, there is nothing in it. "Yes, I have seen the report in this morn-ing's BEE about the hair pulling supposed to be going on in the board of trade transportation," said Secretary Garber. "It's news to me. I haven't seen any fur flying. Every thing is lovely and harmonious so far as I know, and I have talked with about all the members and the secretaries. Some little dissatisfaction exists. I believe, owing to my recommendations being made public before action was taken by the board. But on the whole I am inclined to think there is a feeling of relief at the same time. I think I can safely say that there existed among all mem bers of the board a strong belief in the un-reasonableness of the existing local coal rates. The extent of the unreasonableness was a matter of individual opinion, so far as conclusions had been arrived at by any of the members. To have some one set the ba rolling, so that a conclusion can be arrived at without a shouldering of the responsibility by any one individual member is, I judge, gratefully received. My idea on the questions are firmly established. They are contained in the report. My part in the business is done. Whatever action the board sees fit to take cannot after my conviction as to the justness of the pro-posed rates as between the people and the railroads. If there is a leaning towards either side it is certainly in favor of the railroads. I am convinced 1 could go over the same ground again and find incontrovertable arguments for a still greater reduc-tion than is proposed. I may yet have to de so in justification of my position."

Somewhat Political. It is learned that Chairman Richards w l

call a meeting of the republican state central committee in a few days, to fix the basis and make the delegation apportionment of the various counties of the state, and to decide upon the time to hold the state convention. Although an off year in politics, there is a supreme judge and a regular member of the board of university regents to nominate and elect. For the supreme judgeship Chief Justice Reese, whose term expires, is strongly talked of to succeed himself. There is, however, a strong feeling among some of the leading republicans here for Judge Groff, of Omaha, should be consent to become candidate for the position, and in that event there would be a lively fight for the honor The term of Superintendent; Malialieu, of Kearney, expires on the board of regents. He states positively that he will not be a candidate for renomination and election. At this time no prominent men have been sug-gested as candidates for the position. In fact, no one in this part of the state seems to be seeking the honor.

The Call Gets Walt Mason The Call has secured the services of Walt Mason, the State Journal's humorist, and he begins with that paper in the morning.

Bank of Armada. Articles of incorporation of the Bank of Armada, Buffalo county, were filed to-day.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Costoria 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 From July 1, 1889, to July 1, 1909, the corporation will continue business. The articles of the coporation stipulated that the capital stock, \$25,000, was to have been paid in hand on the date of business commencement, and that it might be increased to \$100,000. Incorporators: J. E. Dickerman, S. Yansen, W. C. Tinson, F. M. Hallowell and L. A.

Supreme Court News.

State of Nebraska ex rel. M. B. Malloy, county attorney of Brown county, vs William Clevinger, county treasurer.
Charles G. Dorsey, Jefferson B. Weston and Sweet & Wilson vs James L. McGeet error from the district court of Gage

City News and Notes. Governor Thayer and Treasurer J. E. Hill went to Beatrice to-day to attend the Chautaugua assembly.

will spend a week or ten days at Marengo, R. M. Taggart, treasurer of Otoe county, and Colonel Horne, of Syracuse, left for

Commissioner John Steen is in Iowa, and

home to-day.
John A. Demoster, the candidate for govornor of the non-partisan prohibitory league, left for his home at Geneva to-day, having

spent a couple of days with the boys in this ity.
Judge Houston, of the police court, has been grinding since early morning. He will hardly get through with the vags and plain

drunks to-day. A good many of the boys certainly celebrated too much. The governor signed the recommendation of the board of pardons, and the necessary papers were duly sent to the penitentiary yesterday afternoon. James Whitewater and Black Hawk, sentenced for life for murder years ago, both full blooded Indians, are now at liberty.

AN IRISH REPUBLIC.

Chicagoans Take Steps to Organize a New Government. Curcago, July 5 .- [Special Telegram to

THE BEE. |- A number of prominent Irish-Americans held a private meeting last evening to discuss the feasibility of organizing an Irish-American republic to advance the interests of Ireland and the Irish race. After a lengthy discussion it was unanimously decided to adopt a plan of action formulated and proposed by William T. Griffin, Accordingly an organization was perfected, to be known as the Irish-American Republic association, and an election of officers was held. After the election of officers, a committee, with Newton Corbett as chairman, was ap pointed to call upon prominent Irish nation-alists of the city and secure their co-opera-tion and support. A committee was also ap-pointed to draft a set of resolutions and by-

laws to present at the next meeting.
It is the intention of the projectors of the association to organize a land syndicate, con posed of influential and wealthy Irishmen, and send representatives to Canada, Chili, Peru and Mexico. The latter country, it is understood, would be willing to dispose of Lower California or a neighboring state under certain conditions, with the privilege of establishing an Irish-American republic thereon. It is proposed to secure a grant of land there or elsewhere, sufficient to accommodate from 2,000,000 to 10,000,000 of people, and divert the enormous immigration pouring into this country from Ireland to this land, erect improvements on the same and furnish immigrants with necessaries until after crops can be raised. expended on improvements, necessaries and land will be secured by mortgage without interest, or a very low rate, and collected in small annual installments, the same as rent This money will be utilized to build and equip a navy, organize an army, develop the resources of the country and establish a re-

A Rumor of Strike Troubles. CHICAGO, July 5 .- There was a rumor on the street this afternoon that a large body of strikers were marching on the men who have resumed work at the Kimbell brickyards. with the intention of stopping work there

The only means of communication with the threatened yards is by their own telephone, and the company refuses to affirm or deny

LONDOM, July 5 .- A fire occerred to-day on the river front, destroying timber, sheds and other buildings, extending for a hundred yards on the Russia and Commercial docks. besides burning seven barges anchored alongside; loss, £60,000.

Paorta Defeated By Nichols. LONDON, July 5 .- The fourth and final heat of the race for the diamond sculls was rowed to-day at the Henley regatta. Nicholls easily defeated S. G. Psotta,

on of America. Nicholis won the sculls last year. Two Tramps Killed.

BALTIMORE, July 5 .- Two men, supposed to be tramps, were killed on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Carrsville yesterday afternoon by the cast-bound Chicago express.

A Dutch Consul Fails. HAMBURG, July 5 .- Theodore Schmitt, Dutch consul here, has failed. His liabilities amount to 12,000,000 marks, and his assets to

An Absolute Cure. The ORIGINAL ABIETINE OINTMENT is only put up in large two-ounce tin boxes, and is an absolute cure for old sores, burns, and is an absolute cure for old sores, burns, wounds, chapped hands, and all skin erup, tions. Will positively cure all kinds of piles-Ask for the ORIGINAL ABIETINE OINT-MENT. Sold by Goodman Drug cempany at

25 cents per box-by mail 30 cents. A Wholesale Dry Goods Failure. HALIPAX, July 5,-Nial, White & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, have sus-pended with liabilities about \$60,000.

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED The Most Agonizing, Itching, Burning

and Bleeding Eczemas Cured, Eczema in its worst stages. A raw sore from head to feet. Hair gone. Doctors and hospitals fail. Tried everything. Cured by the Cutioura Remedies for S0.

Remedies for SO.

I am cured of a loathsome disease, eczema, in its worst stage. I tried different doctors and been through the hospitals, but all to no purpose. The disease covered my whole body from the top of my head to the soles of my teet. My hair all came out, leaving me a complete raw sors. After trying everything, I heard of your Curticina. Residues, and after using three bottles of Curticina Residues, and after using three bottles of Curticina Residues, with Curticina and Curticina Soat, I find myself cured at the cost of about \$8. I would not be without the Curticina Residues in my house, as I find the Curricua Remedies in my house, as I find them useful in many cases, and I think they are the only skin and blood medicines. ISAAUH. GERMAN, Wurtsboro, N. Y.

A Most Wonderful Cure.

A Most Wonderful Cure.

I have had a most wonderful cure of salt rheum (Eczema). For five years I had suffered with this disease. I had it on my face, arms and hands. I was unable to do anything whatever with my hands for over two years. I tried hundreds of remedies, and not one had the least effect. The doctor said my case was incurable. I saw your advertisement, and concluded to try the Curicura Remedies; and incredible as it may seem, after using one box of Curicura, and two cakes of Curicura Soap, and two bottles of Curicura Remedies. I find I amentically cured. Those who think this letter exaggerated may come and see me for themselves.

GRACE P. HARKHAM, Belle Itiver, Ontario. Cuticura Remedies

Cure every species of torturing, humiliating itching burning scaly, and pinply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, and all humors, blotches, eruptions, sores, scales, and crusts, when physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere, Price: CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, 81.00. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, BOSTON, FF Sond for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials. PIMPLE3, black-heads, red, rough, chapped, and only skin prevented by Curicusa Soap.

