## THE DAILY BEE.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Brutality has had its day. In viola-

tion of law and in defiance of executive

proclamation Sullivan and Kilrain

with their backers and attendants and

several thousand patrons of the prize

Mississippi, where for more than two

hours the brawny sluggers hammered

and pounded each other until the

stronger and burlier bruiser was de-

clared the victor. The dispatches de-

scribe the brutal encounter with all the

elaboration of detail and incident which

experienced and capable correspondents

could give to it, but the most

graphic pen would fall far short of giv-

ing an adequate idea of the brutality,

the rufflanism, and the worse than

savagery which held sway during the

two hours and eighteen minutes in

which the two perfectly-trained mus-

cular animals put forth the utmost

power of every muscle and sinew in the

conflict for supremacy. It is not the

brutality of the fight alone which justi-

fles condemnation of events of this char-

acter, but as well the ruffianism inci-

thousand who witnessed the Sul-

and desperate men-representatives of

needs but the suggestion of such a horde

let loose where no law was likely to in-

terfere with them to give an idea

of the scenes that must have occurred

before, during and after the fight. The

inevitable tendoncy of association with

such an occurrence is to bring forward

all the brutal instincts and to give

ruffianism in its largest meaning full

play. A prize fight such as that of yes-

terday presents nothing in all its de-

tails and incidents that is not debas-

ing and demoralizing, and the evil in-

fluence does not stop when the fight is

Since it was not possible or practica-

ble to prevent this exhibition of bru-

tality, all reputable citizens will be glad

it is over, so that hereafter the columns

of the newspapers will not be burdened

those whose minds have been absorbed

with it can dismiss such worthless mat-

ter from further attention. It is to be

hoped it will be very many years before

the American people will again be called

upon to interest themselves in an

event of this kind, and to witness

so bold a disregard of law and execu-

tive authority as its occurrence in-

volved. Meantime the muscular ruf-

fians who participated in vesterday's

battle will doubtless make a tour of the

country, separately or together, giving

exhibitions only a little less demoraliz-

ing than the fight itself. It may be an

opportune time to suggest the general

adoption of more stringent measures

than now exist prohibiting this class of

SEEKING INDEPENDENCE.

The enterprising people of Wichita,

Kan., have instituted in a very earnest

means of the commerce derived from

Kansas, and that the people of

Kansas have had none of the bene-

fits. An appeal is made to Kan-

sans to cut loose from the com-

sas. "At what date we will be free,"

goes on the writer, "I can not state, but

we will be free whenever the people of

Kansas become equally wearied with

taunts, sneers and jeers of Kansas City.

sas realize that they are the

pauper dependent on Kansas, there

will be a degree of freedom. Whenever

Kansas in earnest demands a system of

railroads whose dividends are made up

from a shrinkage of the systems at Kan-

sas City, and whose interests are inimi-

cal, to the growth of Kansas City, Mo.,

we shall have a degree of independ-

ence." Nothing could so well as this

illustrate the spirit in which Wichita

is now seeking to break the commercial

power of Kansas City so far as the state

The state pride and local ambition

which prompt this movement are

not to be contemned. The

people of Wichita are quite

right in endeavoring to build up their

city and to impress upon the people of

Kansas the duty and expediency of giv-

ing primary consideration to the inter-

ests of their own state. If they are in

the position of dependence alleged,

with Kansas City exerting an arbitrary

control over them commercially to their

disadvantage, they will do the wise and

proper thing in ridding themselves of

such a domination if it be possible to do

so. But is it possible? The writer al-

ready quoted thinks so. He suggests

railroad lines to the north through

Omaha for eastern connections and

An Omaha connection, not allied to Kan

sas City, Mo., would result in the Santa Fe

and Rock Island giving a "Kansas rate"

based on Chicago and not on Kansas City at

all, and this connection Kansas demands now

as much as it ever demanded the Rock Is-

land railroad. A railroad from Omaha, with

feeders running in every direction, virtually

puts Kansas on a Chicago basis, for the rea-

son that if the Omaha connection has no in-

terest in Kansas City, it could make its rate

based on Chicago throughout Kansas with-

out infringing on the "interstate act," or violating the loose moral code of "trunk

line managers," at Kansas City. We will

suppose a railroad from Omaha to Emporia,

from Emporia to Newton or El Dorado, from

Newton or El Dorado to the Neutral Strip

as a main line. We will suppose that

branches from the northeast and northwest,

southeast and southwest, and from the east

and west are built by it. We will suppose

that this railroad's interests were all Oma-

ha, Chicago, north and cast interests. We

will suprose that Omaha in every way on

deavors to compete in this new field with

Kansas City; that its jobbers are business

What the effect on Kansas City! As soon i

Kansas takes hold in carnest this railroad

What would be the result to Kansas

of Kansas is concerned.

masters and Kansas City

with the prize-fight literature, and

least

at an end.

exhibitions.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Hee Publishing Company, Omaha Drafts, 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 Orculation. State of Nebraska, Sa.
County of Douglas, Sa.
George B. Taschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Darky Ben for the week ending July 6th, 1889, was as follows:
18.856 Funday, June 30..... 
 Monday, July 1.
 18.581

 Tuesday, July 2.
 18.570

 Wednesday, July 3.
 10.015

 Thursday, July 4.
 10.563

 Friday, July 5.
 18.592

 Baturday, July 6.
 18.592

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas. Genry of Douglas. 185.

George B. Tzschucz, being duly sworn, depoyes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company that the actual average daily circulation of The Baily Bee for the month of June, 1888, 19,242 copies; for Juny, 1888, 14,033 copies; for August, 1888, 18,18 copies; for September, 1888, 18,18 copies; for Cotober, 1888, 18,184 copies; for November, 1888, 18,984 copies; for December, 1888, 18,232 copies; for January, 1889, 18,574 copies; for February, 1889, 18,596 copies; for February, 1889, 18,596 copies; for May, 1889, 18,569 copies; for May, 1889, 18,569 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my Sworn to before me and subscribed in my [Seal.] presence this 3d day of June, A. D.,

THE thirty days of grace asked for by the Union Pacific are up.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE time has come when the people of Omaha must stand by Omaha. And it looks as though they propose to do it.

IT's an ill wind that blows nobody good. Now that Lake Manawa over in Iowa is open, South Omaha complains of a loss of Sunday trade.

THERE can be no question about it. South Dakota is up to her neck and ears in the work of constitution making.

A RUMOR is abroad that H. Hassein Ghoolie Kahn is about to write a book entitled "The Press of America, and How I Learned English at Washing-

PRIVATE DALZELL says he spent just six dollars and a quarter as campaign expenses in running for lieutenant governor of Ohio. Private Dalzell got left, it is said.

WHEN Sullivan recovers from the drunk which will surely follow yesterday's fight, it is believed that he will go into active training for Boston's next mayoralty contest.

WHILE the council is wrangling over the ordinance creating the office of city chemist, the sly milkman chuckles to himself as he mixes his chalk and water for the Omaha babies.

OMAHA stands to-day where Chicago stood twenty years ago, offering advantages to investors equal to those offered by the Lake City then. This is the characteristic way Dun's commercial agency pictures the prospects of this city.

THERE need be little fear that the alien law, which went into effect July 1, by which no alien can be employed in state or municipal public works, will cause a stampede of foreign laborers from Chicago and overburden the labor market of Omaha and other cities. The law in all probability will never be rigidly enforced, and if it be, there is little question but that it will be brought into the courts and its constitutionality tested.

THERE is no reason why Sunday excursions into the country should not become a popular feature in Omaha as in other cities. There are delightful groves and streams near to nature's heart within a radious of twenty miles of this city. By a system of hourly trains on the railroads the average man and his family could enjoy at least one day's outing in seven in the fresh air and green fields during the heated term.

BIG-HEARTED Montana wants to pay her state officers liberal salaries to keep their hands out of the public crib. It is proposed to give the governor a comfortable berth of five thousand a year. The treasurer and secretary of state are each to receive four thousand per annum for their services, while legislators are to pass bad laws at the rate of six dollars a day and legal mileage. No wonder Montana is ablaze with political excitement, and every mother's son in the new state is a candidate for office.

FOR a number of years the Standard Oil trust has been trying to crush an independent oil refiner of Marietta, Ohio. But instead of yielding to the pressure of the mighty corporation, the plucky manufacturer turned around and fought the trusts in the courts and before the interstate commerce commission. He was able to show up the underhand methods adopted by the trust and railroads to suppress his business. He was charged thirty-five cents freight to move a barrel of petroleum while the trust paid but ten cents for similar service. But worse than this the twentytive cents over-charge was divided between the standard oil company and the railroads. Despite such gross violations this Marietta refiner had the courage and persistency to bring the oil monopoly to terms and to recover damages from the railroads for their unlawful discrimination. There is consequently much to admire in this man who single-handed battled against the dragan and there can be little doubt that he will be able to hold his own.

of Kansas City roads; what we need is Omaha, Chicago, Memphis, New Orleans, St. Louis and Texas. Omaha needs Kansas trade as much as we need a decent freight rate from the cast, Our Interest and Omaha's is the same. Omaha's attitude toward ring, yesterday invaded the state of Kansas City is the attitude every self-re-

specting Kansan should have. There is nothing in this in the least degree impracticable, and the consummation of such a project can not be regarded as by any means an improbable event of the future. That it offers a way of relieving Kansas producers and merchants of the exactions and of the arbitrary domination of which they complain, apparently with ample justification, seems obvious. The progress of the movement, which is evidently very earnest, will be regarded with an interest not confined to the people of Kansas.

Nor to be outdone by Montana or Washington, Idaho also holds her constitutional convention on the assurance of her delegate in congress that a good constitution is a ready passport for bedental to them. Of the three or four ing admitted into the union in 1890. The governor's last report of Idaho's livan-Kilrain battle probably at population and sinews of industry and one-third were reckless progress is decidedly encouraging and, if reliable, speaks well for that territory. The year on which he reported, the very worst elements of society. It 1887, showed a valuation of twenty-one millions of taxable property, a populaof one hundred thousand, eight hundred and seventy miles of railroad and a production of the precious metals to the value of nearly nine millions of dollars. Of course Idaho has made considerable advance since that time and proposes to show it in the census of 1890. when she knocks at the doors of congress for admission. Unfortunately for Idaho's aspirations the Mormon question is a troublesome thorn in her side. No matter how much her physical development and population may entitle her to statehood the fact that in certain counties adjacent to Utah, fourteen out of every fifteen inhabitants are Mormons will make the subject of her admission a delicate one for congress to

handle. THERE is a difference of opinion in the south as to the proportions likely to be reached by the scheme to establish a negro colony in Mexican territory, but the opinion in the southwest-the black belt-is that the exodus will be a big movement. Should the result confirm this view the south within a few years might seriously feel the loss of negro labor which it could not replace in its cotton and rice fields. An extensive migration of the negroes of the south might assist in solving the race problem, and in this respect would important, but it could hardly fail to materially affect those southern industries in which white labor cannot perform equal service with that of the negro, while at the same time costing more. There are interesting possibilities in this colonization scheme, but its success is not sufficiently assured to render a discus-

way a movement designed to secure the sion of them immediately profitable. independence of the material interests of that state of the alleged unfair domi-THE spring wheat crop of the north west, from current reports, will not be nation of Kansas City. They claim that the prosperity and progress of the more than a fair average crop. It is, Missouri city have been nchieved by however, not best to pin one's faith absolutely on such predictions. Like the bulletins sent out last year, the reports ma, be wholly misleading and the returns from North and South Dakota as well as from Minnesota may be better mercial control of a community than they are painted. One thing is that has no sympathy with Kansas, and certain, however, Nebraska is very to combine their efforts to build up 'the likely to astonish her sister states with cities in their own state. Every considthe quantity and quality of her wheat eration urges Kansas, says one writer. crop for 1889, and bids fair to wrest the to strive earnestly to accomplish comtaurels from her neighbors to the north plete commercial independence, and as a great wheat growing state. break the rule of Kansas City over Kan-

AMERICA will shed few tears if Mr. Hadji Hassein Ghooly Kahn really intends to shake the dust of America off his feet on account of the wicked newspaper flings at his master, the shah, and Whenever the people of Kanhimself. Diplomatic relations with Persia do not count for much on this side of the Atlantic. The sensitive Persian does not buy American corn nor eat American pork, and as we have no eastere question to bother us, Uncle Sam may snap his fingers at the departing foreigner.

THE scheme of a Kansas politician to induce the colored population of the south to locate in Oklahoma is rather impracticable, for the reason that the territory is so small that it will not afford room for the rapid increase of the negro race. A more feasible move would be to confine the whites within the limits of Oklahoma, and give to the blacks the rest of the country.

THE invitation issued to members of the defunct greenback party to assemble in their respective districts and choose delegates to a convention to be held for the purpose of reorganizing the party, is very much like the invitation to persons to attend the reinterment of a departed friend. It is a sad

BUFFALO BILL has been engaged by the French government to teach cavalry officers to ride in the American style. If Colonel Cody keeps on growing in popularity he may yet become dictator of France.

Not Peculiar to Any Party.

Kearney Enterprise The New York World asks if "the pluto crats are to rule the old party of Thomas Jefferson." The plutocrats will rule any party they can, and they are about equally divided between the two great parties to-day.

The Name Didn't Save It. Kansas City Times. We are grieved to learn from St. John, a Kansas town named in honor of a truly good man, that beer is becoming a stable article of drink. What's m a name after this?

Your Uncle's Thrift. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The receipts of the government during the fiscal year ending June 30, exceeded the expenses by \$104,000,000. Is there any other nation in the world which can show as large a balance in its favor under as light a burden of taxation?

Take an Irish Contribution. Oincinnati Enquirer.
And here is Labouchere fraising a great racket simply because Victoria wants parliement to properly provide for another mar-

riage in her family. Why, they are poor, the

and others will be built. Kansas has enough | Guelphs are. They ought to take up a con-

The Microscopist's Duty.

Secretary Rusk has appointed a pomologist a botanist and a microscopist of the department of agriculture, at a salary of \$2,500 each. The microscopist's duty is to see what the other follows do.

The Files Couldn't Stand It.

St. Louis Post-Disputch. One of the Chicago papers remarks that there are no flice of any part of Chicago, new or old. What den he Chicago people expect of self-respecting lies as long as they keep the odor of the Chicago river open to the publict

GREAT MEN.

Donn Platt has retired from the editorship of Belford's Magazine because of a difference of opinion with the publishers on

the matter of a policy. Simon Cameron once made a remark th has much more wisdom in it than appears at first glance, "Yes," he said, "my son Don had many advantages, but I had one which overbalanced them all-poverty."

The grave of Buckle, author of the "History of Civilization," has been made the center of a small cemetery at Damascus. On one side is the tomb of the Countess Teleki who desired to be buried near Buckle, and on the other that of Lady Ellenboro, with an inscription placed upon it by the Arab sheik who became her second husband. On Lady Ellenborough's tomb there is a cross and also the just-mentioned Arabic inscription. On the tomb of Buckle there is an Arable inscription, but no cross. General W. S. Rosecrans, register of the

United States treasury, has a peculiar onesided expression of face which has a history to it. Few people know that General Rose crans was the first man who ever refined petroleum. He experimented with it forty years ago. People said he was a fool, but he went on with his experiments. Presently, as though to prove what they said, his petroleum blew up and burned his face in a serious way. He has suffered from that injury ever since.

Senator Evarts looks thinner than ever this summer and all his efforts to raise fat are as melancholy failures as they have been in other years. But he walks up Broadway with a lively stride, his genial smile is always ready to diffuse his distinguished features, his pate is not yet bald, and he retains the convivial spirit of the old tunes. Mr. Evarts is seventy two years old.

Admiral Porter manages to keep two secretaries and his son busy attending to his correspondence, which is very large, and belping him with his literary work. Chauncey Depew is said to have received

an invitation from nearly every state in the Union to deliver a Fourth of July oration. Whenever a friend of W. D. Howells marries the novelist always sends as a wedding present a copy of "Their Wedding Journey."

bound in white velvet. Justice Stephen J. Field, of the United States supreme court, has been warned by friends that ex-Judge Terry has designs upon his life. Terry, who is the attorney as well as the husband of Sarah Althea Hill was given thirty gays for contempt of court not long ago by order of Field. Terry is a bad man from Wayback, but Justice Field declares he isn't afeard.

Ben Hogan, formerly champion heavy weight of America, who fought Tom Allen for the championship of the world at Council Bluffs in 1873, has sailed for Europe, where he will make a tour as an evangelist. Mr. Hogan is not an evangelist for revenue only, as he gave up a flourishing business as pro prietor of a concert saloon and gambling house to enter the ranks, and he pays his own expenses.

prophet of evil, has appeared in Toronto. He predicts that to-night and to-morrow the mercury will drop to the freezing point, and advises farmers to "cloud their fields with smoke."

Russell Harrison's latest business venture is the erection of an immense hot swimming bath at Helena, Mont. According to our es teemed democratic contemporaries Mr. Harrison has a happy faculty of keeping people in hot water.

M'COOK LAND OFFICE. Peculiar Methods Charged Against

the Clerks by John F. Collins. OGDEN, Utah, July 5 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: Knowing your paper is ever ready to do a kindness or an act of justice. and is also universally read, I make bold to address you upon a matter in which I have been grossly misrepresented by the Denver papers. The facts are these: W. Lawson, cashier of the First National

bank at McCook, Neb. (a place where I lived for many years), at the instigation of George Hocknell, filed a contest on my timber claim. alleging that I had sold the same, and relinquished all my right and title to it. One week after the contest was put on, Mr. Hocknell and A. Campbell sent J. Burnett, of Hastings (who used to run a boarding car on the B. & M.), to Denver to try to find evidence to sustain the allegation. Not satisfied with the resulstet of this trip, we find them again, on the 13th of June, sending J. Burnett, W. Muilen, clerk at the United States land office at McCook, and J. E. Kelley or the road to Denver, all riding upon B. & M employes' passes, issued by A. Campbell, di-vision superintendent, and all going for the purpose of securing testimony to sustain their charges.

I was in Bingham & Teague's office, Denver, on the 14th of June, attending to some business, when I saw the then B. & M. employes come into the office. I waited, as you can well imagine, to see what the har-vest would be when this great lawyer, Kel-ley, offered Bingham & Tesque \$500 for their affidavit setting forth that I had offered my timber claim and relinquishment to them. I thought this was going a little too far, so I appeared on the scene.

But now what a change! Kelley turned white, looked at me and said, "How do you

do, John?"

I replied by hitting him on the head with a cane. When they say that I pulled a revolver they know in their inmost hearts that they are telling a bare falsehood, as I did not have one in my possession, which I can prove by reliable parties who were eye witnesses. Only for J. Burnett't grey hair he

Only for J. Burnett't grey hair he would have got some of the same medicine.

The Denver papers carry the idea that out
for W. Mullen, Mr. Kelley would have been badiy used.

In regard to Mr. Mullen I will say that he

begged like a cur, and stoutly asserted that he did not know the errand the others were on or he would not have been caught with them, at any rate. I propose to find out whether it is customirry for land office clerks to hunt up evidence. To the credit and honor of Bingham and Teague, I will say that they spurned the offer made them, and told Kelley and his ac-

complices that they ought to be in more honorable business.

I will give fifty deliars to any one of the three that will come on the stand and swear that I had a revolver in my possession at that that I had a revolver in my possession at that time. I presume the pass book will be at their disposal, so it will not be very difficult for them to get from McCook to Denver.

While Geo. Hocknell and A. Campbell may run the city of McCook, I thank God that the men who will pass final judgment upon this case of persecution, are men who cannot be bribed by the money of the one or the passes given by the other over the B. & M. R. R. Yours very respectfully.

JOHN F. COLLINS.

We have sold Swift's Specific for six year in quantity lots, and the goods have been enturely satisfactory, and without a complain from a single custo HUTCHERSON & ELLIOTT, Paris, Texas.

A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION

The New State Banking Law to Be Tested in the Courts.

A RUMOR TO THAT EFFECT.

The Frankle Currie Case Still the Topic of Police Circles-State Militia Encampment-Capital City News.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMARA HER, 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, July 7, 1

The rumor has been current for a day or two that certain banking institutions of Lincoln proposed to test the constitutionality of the new banking law. If this be true, it is understood that the test will be made through some one, or all of the savings banks, ndirectly or otherwise. The rumor was referred to Examiners Sanders and McNaughten by THE BEE correspondent this morning, who stated that they had heard such talk, but were not inclined to give it much credit. "In the main," said Mr. Sanders, "I believe that the thoroughly solvent bankers of the state are a unit in favor of the new law. I do not believe, moreover, that any banker can afford to put himself on record as opposed to it. The banking institutions of the sate are making their reports as required by the new law with remarkable rapidity." In this connection Mr. McNaughton stated that investigation would show that the failure of most Nebraska bankers was the result of investing regular capital and the capsuit of investing regular capital and the cap-ital of depositors in real estate, and being unable to unload when the pinch came. The sentiment is that the new law will prevent this class of rash speculation. The inspec-tors both expressed themselves of the opin-ion that there would not be over a dozen discontinuances on account of new law. The spirit among bankers all over the state seems to be to comply with the law in every respect as rapidly as possible.

The State Militia. It is altogether probable that the state militia will hold the regular annual encampment as required by law, but it is learned that the attending expense will be kept within the bounds of the appropriation. The fact is, the governor says that he will not permit a debt created that will call for a deficiency appropriation two years later. So there will be no chance for a squapple over this matter by the next body of state law makers. He also indicates that, although the law makes the encampment and five monthly drills each year obligatory, some, or all of them, will be omitted rather than incur a debt, and upon the sensible ground that the appropriation is insufficient to admit the law being carried out literally. But, as far as possible, the requirements of the law will be kept intact and, if possible to prevent it, it will not become a dead letter. Meantime preparations for the encampment are to go on, and the militia boys will enjoy their regular outing this year and possibly the

New Notaries Public. The governor to-day made the following notarial appointments; N. H. Meeker, Greenwood, Cass county; Charles W. Lyon, Omaha, Douglas county; Edward S. Nesbitt, Crawford, Dawes county; Carle G. Clouss, Gandy, Logan county; W. B. Merkle, Omaha, Douglas county; Horton S. Boal, North Piatte. Lincoln county, M. W. Warner, Beaver Crossing, Seward county; Newton H. Weir, Rushville, Sheridan county.

Banking Institutions. The Aurora State bank filed articles of in corporation to-day. Business tenure dates from June 19, 1889, to June 19, 1939. The company authorizes a capital stock of \$75,000. divided into 750 shares of \$100 each. Incor porators: W. L. Dayton, C. D. Mullen, D. E. Thompson, John L. Tidball, Aug. Strauss, E. Thompson, John L. Thoball, Aug. Strauss,
Martin Hanawold, George W. Cain, Andrew
G. Peterson, Aifred W. Agee, D. L. Toof,
Harvey Cole, Edward Bignall, Fritz Hoefer,
C. P. Wilson, Frank C. Putnam, William
Kramer, J. P. Hough, Roason W. Powers,
E. E. Mitchell, A. P. Moberg, S. Youngquist, William Glover, A. A. Hartquist, A.
W. Phalps and C. C. Coop.

The Elba State bank also filed articles of incorporation, with principal place of busi ness at Elba, Howard county. Business commenced May 11. on an authorized capital of \$25,000. Incorporators: George Eilis, A. E. Cady, James Baron and George E. Lean.

W. Phelps and C. C. Coon

Possibly a Kleptomaniae. The Frankie Curry case is still the chief subject of conversation in police circles. Opinion is divided as to her guilt or unnocense. There are not a few who believe the girl is a kleptomanisc, and before she is given a preliminary hearing it is said that she will be taken before the board of insane commissioners for examination. Others be-lieve that she is a tool. Most of the goods she succeeded in confidencing Lincoln mer-chants out of have been recovered. Their aggregated value sums up \$377. Beside Ashby & Millspaugh, Herpolsheimer and the Boston dry goods nouse were victimized in small sums. Miss Curry is still in jail.

A New Society. The Theosophical Society and Universal Brotherhood, of Grand Island, flied articles of incorporation in the office of the secretary of state to-day. The following are the trus tees for the ensuing year: M. J. Gahan, of Grand Island; J. N. Boaglum, Omaha, and Samuel Conrad, Grand Island. Regular society meetings are to be held on the first Sunday of each month. The purpose of the society is the mutual improvement of its members on literary, scientific and historical subjects. President, M. J. Gahan; secretary, Samuel A. Conrad.

City News and Notes. The case of A. Millsap vs John Ball et al, on appeal from the district court of Douglas county, was filed for trial to-day in the su preme court.

Treasurer J. E. Hill left to-day for a week's sojourn at the Dakota hot springs. Local sports put up a good deal of money oday on the result of the Sullivan-Kilrain fight. During the forencen the odds were two to one in favor of Sullivan. Later, however, even bets were frequently made. Fifty dollars was the he aviest even bet and \$100 to \$50 the heaviest bet with odds.

The Bethany Heights street railway com-

pany is pushing the work to the new uni-versity. The iron for the line has all been purchased and the grading is under way. The city council is sitting as a board of equalization. It is said that the board will find plenty to do if the assessment rolls of find plenty to do if the assessment rolls of
the wealthy are fairly considered. A tour
of their residences is suggested.
George E. Bowermau, deputy auditor of
public accounts, was called to Springfield,
Ill., vesterday, by a telegram announcing the
dangerous illness of his mother.
V. C. Shickley and M. C. Massey, of
Geneva, were in the city to-day. Mr. Massey is the county clerk of Filmore county.
Hon. A. M. Post, judge of the fourth judicial district, is in the city.
W. A. Dilworth, of Hastings, is in the city
looking after the registration of the Adams

looking after the registration of the Adams county court house bonds. William Koop, a teamster who has been

JACOBS OI REMEBYMPAIN CURES PERMANENTLY RHEUMATISM.

Chronic Cases of 40 Years Cared. Hundreds Testify. No Return of Pala. AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VODPLEH CO., Baltimore, MA

hauling brick for the paving gane, fell to the ground between his team and wagon this af-ternoon and the wheels of the wagon passed over his abdomen. It is feared that he is fatally injured. The wagon was very heav-ily loaded.

"ANCIENT LOWLY." A Nebraskan's Opinion of Mr. Ward's

Great Book. NORTH PLATTE, Neb., June 12.-C. Osborne Ward, Librarian Dep't of Labor, Washington, D. C .- Dear Friend-I have this day finished reading my copy of "Ancient Lowly," which reached me a few days ago, I want to congratulate von upon the completion of your great work and assure you that in the "Ancient Lowly" you have contrib-uted not only the greatest work to the labor cause, but to humanity at large.

Your work is a precedent for students of sociology, original and unique. I apprehend you have opened up a field until now unexplored and utterly incomprehensible until approached from your point of view. Your work makes manifest the science of social

evolution.

I was pleased with your exposition of the position occupied by Jesus in the ancient labor movement. Neo-Platonism has so thorough the philosophy bor movement. Neo-Platonism has so thoroughly succeeded in burying the philosophy of Christ amid the debris of a thee inating in the slave system of the early pagan ages, that many of the most earnest lovers of humanity it has been my good for-tune to meet absolutely hate the name of Jesus Christ.

Because a man is a labor reformer is no proof that he is devoid of prejudice; and you have thrown upon the history of the past a flood of light that will do much to assist us in understanding the full significance of the original Christian movement. Your book dogmatically what has hitherto been almost entirely theoretical with me, and is a most conderous argument in favor of the position that all problems concerning the human race can be solved only upon an economic pasis; that there can be no freedom without conomic freedom.

Your remarks on conscience and its origin,

etc., suggested altogether new and strange thoughts to me. In short, I neglected every thing possible on this earth until I had read thing possible on this earth until I had read every word of "Ancient Lowly." I sincerely hope that the readers of the world may be afflicted with the "concupis-cence that enthralled me," so that the demand for your book may never be equalled

its connection with the competitive system.

by the supply. Your friend, T. Fulton Gantt.

An Open Letter.

OMAHA, July 8 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: Realizing that you desire to do all you can for the welfare of Nebraska in general, and Omaha in particular, I address this short note to the members of the Grand Army of the Republic in Nebraska, and particularly in the city of Omaha.

It is important, I think, that the next national encampment of the G. A. R. be held at Omaha, and if proper effort is put forth we can secure it. When at Columbus, O., one year ago, I took a self-imposed duty on myself at the national encampment to secure support this year in every department I could, and there is a favorable outlook to se cure the encampment, if citizens of Omaha do their part. It will take quite a sum of money to entertain the encampment, as I know Omaha would, should she decide to, and some of this, yes a good share of it, could be given by the railroads centering here, who would have large receipts during the week of encampment. The Grand Army and friends generally are about ready to come to a city directly in the center of the United States, and central for the thousands of Grand Army members and old soldiers in the states of Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Minne-Dakota, Colorado, Kansas and Ne-

So, Mr. Editor, please give this space in your columns, and before our delegates go to the national encampment at Milwaukee August 24, 1889, we should act and send by them the keys to the "Gate City" for the en-campment of 1890. I will be glad to aid all I can in carrying this to a successful conclus ion, and will be at the call of the board of trade, mayor, or any committee designated to act in the premises. Respectfully, JOHN C. BONNELL.

AVOIDED THE ASSESSMI

American Waterworks Company Escape Assessment. The board of equalization gave attention to all sorts and kinds of complaints. The Socond ward taxpayers filed a numerously signed petition setting forth in general terms that their property is assessed too high: that favoritism had been shown by the assessor

uch partiality had been practiced all ver the ward. No action in the-matter was taken by the board and will not be until all the other complaints shall have been disposed of. It seems to be the general opinion, however, that a reduction of about 10 per cent should

e made in that ward. The board has just discovered that no re-turns are reported from the American Waterworks company property and an examination into that matter is now beng made. The course to be pursued makes it necessary to ascertain first what blocks are occupied in Florence by the company, and then order a special assessment. Lot seven in block one, on which there are no improvements, is returned in the name of Parks, with a valuation of \$20,000. Whether the assessor intended that to cover the en tire holdings of the water works company

seems to be a question. The officers of the

were called before the board yesorday afternoon to make an explanation. A Dead Infant. The body of an infant child was found by

two boys yesterday morning in the brush near Smith's brickyard, corner of Doreas and I wenty-fourth streets. The infant was vrapped in cotton batting and lay in a pine from natural causes or violence. Mr. Smith reported the case to Coroner Drexel, who had the body brought to his morgue, where an inquest will be held.

TENTH STREET VIADUCT.

Onestions Raised Regarding it by Councilman Lowry's Ordinance. Mayor Broatch was asked for his opinion of the ordinance introduced into the council by Councilman Lowry providing for the construction of a viaduct on Tenth street and assessing four fifths of the cost to the railway companies and one-fifth to the city. It has been questioned whether this ordinance

would stand under the new charter, but the mayor says it will. The ordinance reads in effect that the council snall have authority to order the railway companies to bulld viaducts at their own expense, except that the companies shall not be compelled to pay for more than 800 foct of approaches. The city must pay all damages accruing owing to a change in grade, or they may be assessed against the property benefited.

The mayor says he can see nothing in this to invalidate Councilman Lowey's ordinance. The charge descriptions of the councilman of the councilman of the council of t

in this to invalidate Councilman Lowry's ordinance. The charter does not provide that the city shall not bear a portion of the expense if it is so desired. The road can be made to bear the entire expense,

but if the city wishes to contribute, there is nothing in the charter to prevent. General Manager Kimball, of the Union Pacific, when questioned as to his opinion of the ordinance, said: "The charter specifies that the rullroad companies shall construct the viaduct, provided that the same is with-in the limit of 800 feet. The viaduct that will be required in connection with the union depot would be much longer. Hence, another feature has to be taken into consideration. The Union Pacific company has nothing to say and will say nothing until the proposition which it intends to submit to the council is ready for submission, which will be in a few days,"

WILLIAMS' DEATH.

Nobody Held Responsible For His Terrible Fate.

The last three witnesses examined before the coroner's jury looking into the cause of the death of Private Edward Williams, were Privates McCarthy, Hall and Shattuck. McCarthy testified to finding the dead body on the track and running down the track to tell the news. He did not know who the dead man was until a party of soldiers came up with a lantern at the time. Shattuck's testimony had nothing to do

with the case.

Hall, the private who said that near the corrai he neard a voice cry out "For God's sake don't do thut again," also gave very meagre testimony. He admitted to one of the jurors that most of the stories tola by him and Shattuck were to avoid being pun-

ished for being away from the hospital after night without leave, At 10 a. m. yesterday the coroner returned from the fort and instructed the jury to bring in a verdict on the testimony already offered, as nobody else could by found who knew anything about the case. The jury-men therefore withdrew and brought in the following verdict a few minutes later:

"We find that the deceased, Ed. Williams, private in G company, Second infantry, came to his death on the night of the 3d of July by being crushed and run over by a train of cars on the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railway (probably by train No. 65); and that he was undoubtedly under the influence of intexicants. No blame is attached to the railroad company or its em-The verdict does not directly blame the

accused or anyone cise for the death of Williams, and was so worded because of a lurking suspicion that he might have been murdered because of the cuts on the head.

HAS NOT RESIGNED. Dr. Miller Simply Shifted Responsi-

bility for the "Life" Bullding. A report, not entirely correct, has been set afloat to the effect that Dr. George L. Miller had withdrawn from the New York Life Insurance company. When questioned regarding the matter, he said: "A false impression has been given out. I have not resigned, though I may give up the work catirely later on. I have simply asked Mr. Booth to relieve me of all care of our new building, and I presume this is the foundation for a rumor that I have withdrawn. It was understood from the beginning that I should not be bothered with any of the detail work relative to the building, but every-thing has been referred to me just the same, and from this responsibility I have, in a letter to Mr. Booth, asked to be relieved. Henceforth, all the accounts and other matters connected with the management of the

building will be delegated to George N. Hicks and Stephen Gray." F. E. Devoit has been appointed librarian. The company is moving into its new quarturs. The Second Has Had Enough.

Councilman Bailey states that the refusal of the council to approve the contract of J. B. Smith & Co. for the paving of Twentieth street, from Center to Vinton, was due to the fact that the funds available for paving purposes are running low and that the Secand ward, in which the proposed paving dis-rict is located, has received a fair share of the year's paving improvements, while the Seventh ward has been, by error, left out. It was to enable the council to order certain streets in the latter ward paved, that the wentieth street contract was rejected,

Pacific Express Building.

Next Monday E. M. Morseman expects to receive bids and award contracts for the crection to the proposed Pacine Express company's building on the corner of Harney and Fourteenth streets. The plans will be com-pleted and ready for examination by that

On the Dellone Hotel. The striking bricklayers, who quit work or the Delione hotel last Saturday, gained their point and returned to work yesterday the contractor allowing them their de-mand for eight hours work on Saturday and nine hours pay.



TIRT rots the fibre and invites the moth." To cleanse and purify blankets thoroughly, wash them with IVORY SOAP. Professor Cornwall, of Princeton College, says the Ivory Soap is an excellent Laundry Soap, of great purity and more than average cleansing power.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory' they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities as the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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