Washington Office, No. 513 Fourteenth Street, CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed to the Editor of the Bee.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company. The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.

BEE Building Farnam and Seventeenth Sts.

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee ublishing Company, does solemnly swear that he actual circulation of The Datty Bee for he week ending July 20th, 1889, was as follows: Sunday, July 14 Monday, July 15 Tuesday, July 16 Wednesday, July 17 Thursday, July 18 Friday, July 19 Saturday, July 29

Average......18,611 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 20th day of July, A. D. 1869.
[Seal.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

[Seal.]
State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas. | 88.

George H. 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, 18,242 copies; for July, 1888, 18,(33 copies; for August, 1888, 18,183 copies; for September, 1888, 18,154 copies; for October, 1888, 18,034 copies; for November, 1888, 18,984 copies; for January, 1889, 18,574 copies; for February, 1889, 18,986 copies; for March, 1889, 18,854 copies; for April, 1889, 18,559 copies; for May, 1839, 18,699 copies.

GEORGE R, TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3rd day of June, A. D. 1889.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE paving gangs now rule the streets.

A NATURAL gas trust is now announced. Of course it is an inflated

A NEW railroad bridge spanning the Missouri river at Omaha can be seen in the mirage of the Gate City.

COUNTY TREASURER BOLLN'S semiannual report of the condition of Douglas county finances is a very satisfactory exhibit.

Iowa's gubernatorial canvass is likely to blow both hot and cold, and to reveal a number of unexpected surprises before the fall election takes place.

MANITOBA reports a surplus yield of thirty-two million bushels of wheat. With such a dowry Manitoba should be invited to come into the union without further delay.

No one can read the encouraging rebraska without feeling just pride in the greatness of this state.

THE highways of American newspaperdom are strewn with the debris of inflated concerns steered by visionaries who were trying to lift themselves over the fence by their boot-straps.

WHY cannot the county commissioners invest the \$42,000 now on hand in railroad sinking funds, in interest bearing city or county securities, or better still, if possible, redeem some of the outstanding railroad bonds?

Norming very elaborate can be expected this season from the park commission. With the limited funds at its disposal, and the narrow scope of its authority to acquire park and boulevard grounds, the commission is handicapped in every direction.

LET the council go slow in awarding the contract for street lighting for the next five years. With two competitors in the field, there is no reason why this city should not be able to make very satisfactory terms as to price, quality and quantity of light to be furnished.

A CHICAGO jury has just acquitted two attendants of the Cook county insane asylum charged with the murder of an inoffensive inmate. The verdict, however, should not be interpreted as a vindication of the course of brutal keepers. It does not give the members of that craft a license to maltreat patients with impunity, and an example should be made of one of them at the vory first offense.

You can run a locomotive on extra high pressure at seventy miles an hour, and run the risk of "busting" the boiler, followed by a general smash-up. You can boom the circulation of a paper by giving away thousands of copies on trial, and selling them below cost. You can stimulate your cash receipts by playing a confidence game on credulous patrons who are willing to pay for a year in advance at half-price. But such highpressure financiering is just as sure to end in a wreck as if a banker were to pay ten per cent to depositors and loan at eight per cent.

THE announcement at Chicago that the Illinois Steel company has decided to go into the business of building steel vessels for employment in take co mmerce is evidence that the lake traffic is not on the decline. The railroads to the seaboard from Chicago have for the last two or three years recognized the lake route as a powerful competitor. Now that new and swift steamers are to be built and equipped with all modern appliances and equal to the ocean steamships in rating, there is little question but that the rivalry between rail and water routes will be intensified. It has been demonstrated already that with the present steamship service between Chicago and Buffalo freight can be carried fully as rapidly as by rail at from one-half to one-third the cost. It remains to be seen what can be effected in annihilating time and distance when the new fleet of steel vessels will be put in to commission.

The secretary of the treasury has given a measure of reassurance to the business interests of the country by the declaration that he sees no cause for alarm as to the immediate future of the money market. From the fact that the offer of the department to buy bonds at figures regarded by the secretary as liberal is accepted to only a very moderate extent, he concludes that money is not tight, or, at any rate, that the supply is quite equal to the demand. A similar view is expressed by the comptroller of the currency, who does not consider the financial situation at present as threatening. The small offerings of bonds he accepts as evi-

dence that there is plenty of money,

and evidently relies upon improved of-

ferings when the money is needed in

business. It is to be borne in mind,

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

however, that the bondholders are not the persons who want money. But despite the opinions of the treasury officials, who it must be granted have superior opportunities for knowing the condition of the money market, there are indications that before the fall business is far advanced, if it shall prove to be as active as hoped for, the treasury may be called upon to help the money market. Gold is still going abroad, and the strong probability is that the outflow will continue for some time, the reserves of the New York banks are low, and reports from some of the trade centers of the west show that money is working closer. These are conditions which, manifesting themselves at this period of the year, point to the possibility of a monetary squeeze two months hence. It is true that the disbursements of the government are on a liberal scale, and are likely to continue so for at least another month, but it is by no means certain that these will be sufficient from this source to keep the money market

in a healthy condition in the event of a

largely increased business demand for

As to the policy of the treasury it is evident that the present intention of the secretary is not to offer any better terms for bonds. "We dare not go to work," he says, "and offer a price far in excess of their value so as to induce the people to sell their bonds to the government, the price which we are now paying being all that they are worth." Obviously only an extreme exigency will enable the bondholders to get higher prices from the government than are now offered. The secretary has also plainly said that he is opposed to increasing the deposits of government money with the banks, and will not do so unless instructed by congress. Such instruction is not likely to be given in view of the attitude of the republican party on this matter. The secretary is equally averse to increasing the purchase of silver, and undoubtedly can not be induced to do so without action by congress. The country is thus fully informed of what may be expected of the treasury in its relations to the money market, so long, at least, as the conditions do not vary materially ports of the prosperity and growth of from those now existing. The policy the cities and towns of interior Ne- in all respects is manifestly to be one of rigid conservatism.

> AN IMPORTANT NEW RULING. The ruling of the secretary of the inerior regarding timber culture entries is rather more of a reflection upon his predecessors at the head of the department than upon the commissioner of the land office, whose mistaken and unjust ruling, so far as it was retroactive, has been set aside. In permitting the decision of Commissioner Sparks, which was contrary to the practice of the department and obviously wrong, to stand. Lamar and Vilas were both derelict, and the injury that has been done to a very large number of persons who had made entries and had fully complied with the requirements of the law and the long-prevailing practice of the department, the secretaries of the interior under the Cleveland administration are mainly responsible for. If they ever gave any attention to the matter, and they certainly had the opportunity to do so, it would seem that the desire to do something contrary to the policy under republican administrations was stronger than the demand for justice to the farmers of Nebraska and other states who had made timber culture entries and fulfilled all the conditions required before the time of Commissioner Sparks' ruling.

The action of Secretary Noble is so obviously just and proper that it must be universally approved. It simply recognizes the principle that what has been done in good faith, and in conformity with law and practice, must stand. Under this ruling all persons who had perfected timber culture entries in compliance with the construction of the law before the order of Commisssioner Sparks was made, in June. 1887, may now secure patents, and the number who will be benefitted by this privilege is large. Entries made subsequent to the order of Sparks will be subject to its requirements, thus accenting the construction of the law that entries should date from the time of final

planting and tree growth.

VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS. The factional strife among Virginia republicans appears to have come to an end. For some time the representatives of the warring wings of the party in that state have been seeking recognition from the administration, but President Harrison, adhering to the purpose he early announced of discountenancing factional conflicts in the party, has consistently refused to recognize either faction in Virginia. There was a report some time ago that he was inclined to favor the Mahone wing, but there is no evidence of any such partinlity, all the indications and the result showing that his influence has been used to bring the factions together and render the union satisfactory and harmonious. Those who are familiar with the bitter hostility that has existed between the Mahone and Brady wings of the republican party in Virginia will understand that the task of uniting them was

no easy one. The causes of controversy between the factions it was mutually agreed should be submitted to the arbitration of five members of the republican national executive committee. This resulted in

hone has called a state convention to be held August 22, the provisions of the call being framed so as to the causes of comremove plaint of past unfair methods preferred by the Brady wing. Senator Quay expressed the belief that the reconciliation effected is honest and will thoroughly unite the party.

Republican success in Virginia was, of course, wholly out of the question so long as the party was split into factions warring more bitterly against each other than either did against the common enemy, and republicans everywhere will be gratified that the differences have been harmonized and the party reunited. But there are a great many republicans who would regret to see General Mahone again prominent in the councils of the republican party. The disaffection in Virginia was wholly due to his unfair methods and discreditable practices, as virtually admitted by the members of the national committee in conceding nearly all that was asked by the anti-Mahone faction for its protection, and such a man the party cannot afford to honor with its confidence. Mahone may have been sincere in seeking to unite the republicans of Virginia, but a long period of honest and straightforward political conduct on his part will be necessary to remove the suspicion that there is a wholly selfish design in every thing he does, to effect which no means he might deem necessary could be too unworthy for him to use. It would indeed be most fortunate if Virginia could be republican without Mahone in the ascendant.

A WATERWAYS CONVENTION. A convention to discuss the question of national provision for improving the waterways of the country, and also to consider proposed new lines of water communication, will meet at Superior, Wisconsin, on the 6th of next month. It is suggested that the old danger of misplaced energy, which has impaired the usefulness of previous similar conventions, is likely to injure the work of the coming convention. It is to be apprehended that the usual number of more or less impracticable projects will be urged upon the attention of the Superior convention, with the effect of wasting its time, and in so far as such projects obtain its countenance and support, reducing the value of its deliberations and expressions. There are unquestionably among the schemes for extending the means of water communication some that are judicious and desirable, but there are others which are annually pressed upon the attention of conventions and of congress which are wholly without merit, and which if carried out would simply be an annual drain upon the national treasury without doing a service anywhere near proportioned to the cost. To separate the meritorious from the worthless will be an important duty of the Superior convention, and one necessary to be done in order that what is accomplished shall have its due weight with the public and upon congress. Improvements that are clearly practicable and necessary should alone receive the attention of the Superior waterways convention.

Meantime it may be interesting to note that the indications are there will be a demand upon the next congress for unprecedented appropriations for river and harbor improvements. The estimates of engineer officers already handed in contain some items which serve to furnish an idea of the scale on which the next river and harbor pro ject will be constructed. Such money-eating schemes as those Sabine Pass and Sandy will make the Bay usua annual demand, and a number of lesser ones with no greater merit are booked for sums ranging from twenty thousand to half a million dollars. Perhaps no government was ever guilty, in a matter of this character, of greater folly and waste than our government is chargeable with in the millions that have been expended in such worthless and unwarrantable improvements as those at Sabine Pass and Sandy Bay, the one in Texas and the other somewhere on Cape Ann. There is scarcely any commerce going through the former, and the only excuse given for the waste of public money on the latter is that it will be a harbor of refuge. But these are only two of many examples which every river and harbor bill contains of congressional reckless ness with the public money in this direction. It is not probable that the next congress will show any improvement, in this particular, over its prede-

WHATEVER contempt disgruntled politicians may affect toward the civil service commission, President Harrison has given no greater proof of his fidelity toward his pledges to the people than by his approval of the action of the commissioners at Indianapolis and other cities. The civil service commis sion compelled the postmaster of President Harrison's home to dismiss three republican clerks who had been illegally appointed and to put in their place three democrats who were on the eligible tist. In Troy the commission demanded the re-examination of some republican clerks who had not fairly passed the civil [service examination. Milwaukee the postmaster was quickly brought to a sense of his duty. The president heartily supported the commissioners through their trying ordeal to force the observance of the civil service laws on recalcitrant postmasters. Encouraged by this manifestation of good will, the commissioners will proceed in their work. It will soon dawn upon the spoils hunter that civil service reform is an established fact.

WHETHER the man Kemmler, the Buffalo murderer, is to suffer death by hanging or by electricity is as yet an uncertain question. It will be remembered that the criminal appealed from the sentence of death by the electrical process on the ground that the punishment is cruel and unnatural. The burden of evidence before the board of inquiry constituted for the purpose would seem to indicate that electricity

an agreement under which General Ma- | is anything but a merciful substitute for | holders by officeholders for officeholders; hanging. Unless death be instantaneous, it is shown by experts that electrical execution may be excruciating, and therefore cruel and unnatural. Of course, testimony differs on this point. It is maintained by some that death would be patriess and instantaneous if a current of the proposed strength were passed through the human body. The evidence of others was to the effect that the killing point of the electric current was not fixed, but a varying quantity depending upon the resisting power of the victim. It is moreover maintained that if a current of great strength be passed through a subject and he be not killed by the shock, the effect would be to burn the man, to char him like a piece of charcoal. In the face of this evidence, where considerable doubt is expressed as to the nature of a shock in causing a painless and certain death, the board of inquiry will be likely to weigh well whether it be not cruel and unnatural to dispatch a human being by a method whose power to kill is uncertain, and whose currents would entail indescribable torture unless death be instantaneous.

KANSAS C'TY business men claim to

have learned the secret of success with

reference to the question of freight

rates by which that city has been made a great commercial center. It lies in the fact that the jobbers have an understanding among themselves to stand in with each other in all matters of shipment. The jobbers of Kansas City patronize those roads which favor them, and do not play false to each other by one obtaining unjust advantage and discriminating favors over the others. Omaha may well profit by Kansas City's example. It is well known that the shippers and jobbers of this city have not been fair in their dealings with each other. There are firms and houses which are granted undue advantages to the detriment of the business community. They have been a stumbling block to all, and every effort made to correct the abuses, and have thrown cold water whenever a project was ripe to bring the railroads to terms. The very fact that the wholesale houses of this city are obliged to haul freight to Council Bluffs destined for western shipment in order to secure reduced rates is self evident that a screw is loose somewhere in the transportation problem. The welfare of this city, therefore, demands that the business community come together and take a stand like that of the business men of Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis and other commercial cities for fair and impartial treatment at the hands of the railroads.

offirming the validity of the consolidation of the cable and horse car companies and removing various legal hindrances from their path is a subject for congratulation. In the first place it clears the way for the prompt extension of cable and electric roads on several of our principal streets. So long as the title of the consolidated roads to their franchises was assailed, extension was mpossible and the avenue of eastern capital was blocked. The motor company, which has been managed with consummate ability from its headquarters, was a victous flanker both in the courts and on the streets and a victory in the last suit would have proved a Waterloo to the consolidated lines. Judge Doane's decision, fortunately for the city as well as for the consolidated company, will permit a prompt extension of existing lines and the construction of several new ones. The public is assured that ten miles of cable and electric roads will be at once begun. South Omaha will be connected by rapid transit with this city. street will be cabled Farnam Fort Omaha will bought within a short time distance of the postoffice. Three quarters of a million of dollars will be at once expended; a large part of it among Omaha workingmen. When these plans are put into execution Omaha, with her cable, two electric roads and various connecting horse railway lines, will have the most complete rapid transit system of surface roads of any city of her size in the country.

THERE is a little clause in the charter of the Northern Pacific railroad to the effect that its right of way shall be exempt from taxation within the territories of the United States. The question now cracking the wise heads of the constitutional convention of North Dakota is whether the exemption continues beyond the life time of the territory or dies the moment it becomes a sovereign state. If left to the decision of the people the answer would not be long forthcoming. But if the query is to be submitted to twelve lawyers with corporation tendencies, heaven only knows what their opinion would be.

IT is a question often asked, when will he four new states be legally clothed with full statehood? As the elections for state officers take place October 1, the president's proclamation can be issued mmediately after the election returns have been canyassed and certified to by the returning officers. The new congressmen should be able to present themselves at Washington for recognition not later than the last week of October, and in the event of an extra session could step into their seats immediately.

MR. POWDERLY, in an address issued to the workingmen of Pennsylvania. again calls upon the wage-workers to redress their grievances through the power of the ballot box. If the workagmen of this country follow Mr. Powderly's advice and use their ballots in the cause of good government and good laws, they hold in their grasp the key to correct the abuses to which they are subjected under corporate and political greed.

The Correct Thing in Suicides. Chicago Tribune. Fashions for suicide this year are more elaborate and expensive than ever before.

Disgraceful Political Bulldozing. New York Press.

Nothing in our political history is more disgraceful than the former prostitution of the public service to machine politics by the compulsory, buildozing assessment of office-

and when congress made it a penal offense i was doing everiastingly right, and doing it because an overwhelming majority of thoughtful citizens insisted that this great wrong should be broken up.

Pentecost's Prescription.

Chicago Times. Hugh O. Pentecost believes that a revolution in this country every ten years or so would greatly strengthen the republy. Mr. Pentecost doesn't know it, perhaps, but there is the making of a fine medical expert

An Awful Peril Averted.

Pitisburg Dispatch. The Associated Press dispatches are now trumpeting with great gusto the fact that the railway combinations have rallied to the defense and promptly preserved the country from the peril of getting its grain transport ed to the scaboard at cheap rates.

The Dakoto Wheat Crop is All right. St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

The Pioneer-Press, after a pretty search ing investigation extending through several months, finds that the condition of affairs in Dakota is rather favorable than otherwise, and that it is so regarded by all who are not particularly interested in bulling wheat.

They Mean Well, but Don't Know. Minnespolis Tribune. It does not strengthen the cause of tem perance to denounce the republican party, whether it supports or opposes prohibitory legislation. The great majority of the republican party are sincere and well-meaning people, and it is a pity that they apparently are determined to disregard alike the counsels of common-sense and the plain lessons of experience.

Let Congress Do Its Duty.

If congress can be induced by the country to repeal the duty on sugar it can get it as cheaply here as in England, or from onethird to one-half less, and it can let these trust and non-trust plunderers go hang. This and a good many other trusts formed to make victims of the public exist only by the sufferance of congress-a sufferance which should end before the next session is a month old.

CLEVER WOMEN.

The belle of the royal family is said to be Princess Victoria of Teck.

Mrs. Henry George is a Roman Catholic Her only sister is a sister of charity in St. Louis. Annie Louise Cary Raymond has grown

very stout since her retirement from the con cert stage. Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, the Amercan nov

elist, is in Italy, where she is gathering material for a new story. The descendants of Rebecca Nourse, who was hanged as a witch in 1792, had a re-

union in Danvers, Mass., Monday. Dr. Mary Walker announces that she is willing to accept the consulate at Valparaiso

so haughtily spurned by Roswell G. Horr. The duke of Portland has been induced by his wife to devote all his past and future earnings on the turf to the erection and en-THE decision of the district court dowment of almshouses.

> Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, who has lived to write and publish forty-five novels, resides at Yonkers, and is engaged in filling orders for serials and sketches.

> Christine Nilsson may never sing in public again. During a recent illness in Paris she was troubled with deafness and loss of mem ory, from which she has not yet recovered.

Miss Juliet Corson, the well known teacher of cooking, is a hopeless invalid, and writes with a portable desk fastened before her. The widow of John C. Heenan, once the American champion slugger, still lives in retirement at San Francisco. She is an actress, and is known chiefly by her stage name, Sara

The women of Boston have named a committe of fifty to carry on the plans of taking the city schools out of politics and sectarian interference, and managing them for the public interest alone.

The Princess Louise, granddaughter of Queen Victoria, will receive a vast number of magnificent wedding presents. The Rothschilds will give her a diamond and ruby necklace worth \$20,000.

Princess Clementine has made a good match for her granddaughter, the daughter of Archduke Joseph. Prince Thurn and Taxis has a yearly rent roll of \$1,600,000, and is the nephew of the empress.

Mrs. Ashton Dilke manages to take care of a household, run a newspaper, discharge the duties as a member of the London school board, and has on hand a scheme to defea the wiles of certain French legislators. Miss Elizabeth Greenwood, of Brooklyn,

the bible reader and lecturer and president of the Women's Christian Temperance "union on the hill," has gone to Europe for the summer. The members of that union held a meeting before she started and presented her with elegant gifts. Her state room was flowers, and crowds of ladies waved her adieux as she sailed away for a long rest in England.

> STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings.

Ericson is soon to have a hotel. The Gordon Odd Fellows will give a grand all on the evening of Aug. 1. The sub-alliances of Sherman county have formed a county farmer's alliance.

The First National bank of Wayne will erect a commodious building in the spring The voters of Raudolph have unanimous lecided in favor of issuing \$2,800 bonds fo

Joe Gilchrist, of Benkelman, ran his arm through a pane of glass, severing an artery, and nearly bled to death. The O'Neill Frontier entered its tenth year

last week in a healthy condition and with prospects for a long and useful life. The premium list of the fourth annual fai of the Dawson County Agricultural associa-tion, which will be held at Lexington, Sep-tember 24, 25, 26 and 27, has been issued.

Mrs. A. M. Gaunt, a Culbertson lady, was struck by a flying board during a recent wind storm and had her left arm broken and wa therwise badly injured. Her life was spaired of for several days, but it is nov hought she will recover. The Nebraskan says the members of Hast

ings post, G. A. R., are in hearty sympathy with the efforts being made to get the next national encampment at Omaha—the most centrally located city, so far as the solule population is concerned, in the union. The fourth annual reunion of the Republican Valley Association of Soldiers and Sail

ors will be held at Camp Sherman, between Hardy, Neb., and Warwick. Kan., Aug 2 Hardy, Neb., and Warwick, Kan., Aug. 20 21, 22 and 23. Great preparations have been made for the event, and many prominent Grand Army speakers will be present from

The wife of an Early parson drives the fastest horse in that town, and last week

Milk fever is killing cows in Cass county

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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

distanced two of the brethren who tried to pass her on the road. The Lyons paper mill will not be rebuilt

Crawford county vo tes next month on the question of building a \$60,000 court house. A recent raid on the Wellsburg saloons re-sulted in a haul of a big lot of intoxicants. The Southwest Iowa Firemen's association will hold its annual tournament at Crestor

September 5. A woman has just gone out of the millinery business in Toledo after a continuous career of thirty years.

Rev. Mr. Gavitt, who is still living, preached the first Methodist sermon at Davenport fifty years ago. The half million bushels of corn along the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern road have commenced to be moved to market. William Langbridge, formerly a represen tative from the Sixth district in congress. now a physical wreck from repeated attacl

in a sanitarium in Pensylvania Cherokee has now one of the finest arreslan well in the state. At a depth of 180 feet a flow has been obtained which will rise when confined to the height of about twelve

of paralysis and is attempting to recupera-

feet above the surface of the ground. A peculiar case is working its way through the courts at Buelington, in which Richard Brown and Maggie Van Valkenberg, a boarding house mistress of Sioux City, are the principals. The lady claims that Brown boarded at her house four months and never settled for it. Frown swears he never lived in Sioux City and never saw Mrs. Var Valkenberg, who, with her sister, swear pos-tively that he was the man who contracted the debt. Meantime Brown is in jail await-ing further court proceedings.

Beyond the Rockies. Helena, Mont., is glutted with counterfeit money, principally \$10 bills. There is every indication that the grass and hay crop will be a failure in most of the valleys of Montana.

Twenty sea lions were captured recently near Santa Barbara, Cal., and shipped to Chi cago, from where they will be sent to Paris. The mine and mill men have held a meeting in Virginia City, Nev., to protest against the ranchers "hogging" the Carson river water, and steps were taken to prosecute

trespassers. The Mormons at Salt Lake City have be come thoroughly disheartened over their recent defeat at the polls, and their leaders are vainly trying to rally them for the August election. The indications now are that th gentile majority of a week ago will be doubled in August.

The assessment roll of Los Angeles, Cal. has been finished, and shows a total value of about \$44,000,000. The assessor was ordered to bring the amount to \$50,000,000, so as to carry on the government under the \$1 limit.
If the present figures stand every department

will be put on short rations next year. In the district court at Carson, Nev., the trial of Giuseppi Berni, accused of the killing of an Italian last May, came to a sudden ending. At the opening of the court Judge Ed-wards, counsel for defendant, offered to withdraw the plea of not guilty and plead guilty of murder in the second degree, which

was accepted. Surveys are soon to be made for the grand irrigation system near Minnedoka, in Cassia county, Idaho. Snake river is to be raised by a dam thirty-three feet high, and canals will be taken out on both sides to irrigat 100,000 acres of land, and will also furnish water for placer mining. The cost will be about \$400,000.

George Nutting, sheep inspector of Crool uaty. Oregon, has been missing for several weeks, and fears are entertained that he has been murdered. He started on foot several weeks ago to visit a large sheep camp beyond Pineville for the purpose of inspecting sheep, but never reached the camp and has not been heard of since.

DAKOTA'S GRAIN CROP.

It Will be Only a Quarter Yield at the Best, Owing to Drought.

George Dorrington, traveling passenger agent of the Missouri Pacific, has returned from an extended trip through the Dakotas. Speaking of the grain crep outlook in that territory, he said: "In the southwestern portion of both states the crop is an absolute failure. The grain is about eight mches in height, headed out, and has no berry to speak of. In the Red river valley, the principal grain belt, the yield will not aggregate 60 per cent of a full crop. North of Aberdeen the crops are better, and the yield there will be about 75 per cent. In the southwest portion the farmers will not harvest the crop, which is fairly burned up, no rain having failen in that section for months. Yes, the people up there are in bad shape and will require aid in order to survive. The entire crops of Dakota, including the sections not visited by drouth, will not be over a yield of 25 per cent. In Nebraska the crops appeared

encouraging and in the southern por than it has been for years." The City Must Ante, Vice President Holcomb, of the Union Pacific, when questioned as to what would be done regarding the building of a Union depot in case the city should refuse to build the viaduct, said: "I cannot say what would be done, as this would be a matter for the executive committee of both companies to decide. In my own individual opinion, the company would not construct the depot un-less the city gives the required bonus. Of course there is no need of a union depot un-

less we can acquire the Tenth street territory for terminal purposes. The running of nu-

merous trains would endanger the lives of

people who would be compelled to cross its tracks on the surface. Hence, if a depot for

the purpose of allowing the Iowa lines access

o Omaha be constructed a viaduct is abso-

lutely required. Not on Account of the O. R. C. Several conductors on the B. & M., running trains out of Nebraska City, have been discharged within the past week. In connection with their discharge a report was set affoat to the effect that the action was taken by the company on account of the parties disharged being members of the Order of Railway conductors. General Manager Holdrege, when questioned concerning the matter, said: "The Burlington company has discharged no conductor simply because he was a member of the Order of Railway conductors. The superintendent discharged the conductors at Nebraska City for some other cause, but just what the cause is I am not prepared to state, as he has made no report of t to me. If the Order of Railway conductors

had anything to do with bringing about their discharge I would be aware of it." The Eikhorn Wreck.

Owing to the wreck near Norfolk on the Elkhorn Valley road trains on that line are temporarily suspended and through were run via the Albion line, General Superintendent Hugnes and General Manager Burt will visit the scene and ascertain if the n rounding the curve at a too high rate of speed or not having examined their train to see that no defects existed.

Will Not Build to Butchinson.

Vice President Holcomb, of the Union Pacific, has written the committee which was sent here from Hutchinson, Kan., for the purpose of inducing the Union Pacific to build to that point, that the latter will not do any building in Kansas this year, and that while it has a friendly feeling toward the people of Hutchinson the matter of a line to that point cannot be entertained at present.

Railroad Notes. Vice-President Holcomb, of the Union Pa-cific, has returned from Denver.

Superintendent Resseaule, of the Union Pacific has gone to Manhattan, Kan. G. W. Loomis, chief clerk in the general nanager's department of the B. & M., has gone south.

Engines 716 and 925, of the Union Pacific, have been turned out of the shops for service on the main line. General Hawley, general attorney of the Elichern, has gone to Duluth. His family

accompanied him. J. H. Goodman, general passenger agent of the Southern Pacific, passed through Omaha en route east, accompanied by his family.

Assistant General Superintendent Olin, of the Milwaukee road, accompanied by his family, passed through Omaha en route to Under the new time-card the morning pas-

senger on the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley leaves Omaha at 8:40 o'clock instead of at 9 a. m. as before.

Compulsory Charity. H. Ohling, a painter, living at 2923 Seward street, while on his way home at 11 o'clock Sunday night, found himself looking into the depths of a snotgun in the hands of a stranger at the corner of Twenty-ninth and Seward. The stranger was in financial distress and wanted relief. Ohilng contributed \$2, all of the change he had with him, and

was allowed to go on home.



THE MANAGEMENT OF DOGS.

Editor American Sportsman:

I was much pleased and greatly interested in the article on the dog and their management that appeared in the Sportsman from the pen of Mr. Hugh Dalziel. To advance the growth and beautify the coat, he advises the use of cocoanut oil. Right. But do your many readers and lovers of the dog know that there is within their reach a more simple and easier obtained article and at far less expense, that answers the same purpose of the oil. This is nothing more nor less than Ivory Soap manufactured by Procter & Gamble, of Cincinnati. I have used it for many years and find it for all practical purposes far superior to anything I have ever used in my kennel. For washing setters I have never found its equal. Its healing properties are wonderful, and for sores and eruptions of any kind invaluable. It leaves the skin soft and clear, furnishes life to the coat, produces a beautiful growth of feather and leaves it smooth and glossy and free from harshness. I use it with lukewarm rain water, which I find is the best. This forms a rich, oily lather, and helps loosen all stubborn scales and blotches of the skin. To those putting dogs in condition for show purposes it is first-class, and does away with the use of oils, eggs, etc. I have no purpose in advising the use of the soap only for the good of the dog. I have no interest, directly or indirectly, have never met, nor do I know any of the manufacturers. But I must give them credit for giving us the best soap for JOHN BOLUS, kennel purposes I have ever used. Kilbuck Kennels, Wooster, Ohio.

A WORD OF WARNING.

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

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