## THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Hea for the 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 18.
Friday, July 19.
Saturday, July 20.

[Seal.] N. P. FELL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska,

George B. Trschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Boe Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Darly BEE for the month of June, 1888, 18,242 copies; for July, 1888, 18,631 copies; for August, 1888, 18,631 copies; for November, 1888, 18,984 copies; for October, 1888, 18,084 copies; for November, 1888, 18,985 copies; for December, 1888, 18,232 copies; for January, 1889, 18,574 copies; for February, 1889, 18,964 copies; for April, 1889, 18,550 copies; for May, 1889, 18,584 copies; for April, 1889, 18,550 copies; for May, 1889, 18,504 copies. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3rd day of June, A. D. 1889.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

As the center of the rain and washout belt, Denver's reputation is established.

streets of Omaha nowadays. It is the song of the electric motors.

THERE is an unusual hum in the

ANOTHER child life has been sacrificed through a demented Georgia crank. Where is Sam Jones?

CHAMPION SULLIVAN has now twenty thousand dollars in cash, the diamond studded belt and the big head.

HAVE the county commissioners taken any steps to levy on certain properties held for revenue by tax-shirking societies?

Two deaths, caused by being run over by vehicles, within a week and nobody to blame. There is a screw loose somewhere.

A CINCINNATI judge has declared ice cream a necessity, not a luxury. The ice cream "parlor" will now open wide both doors on Sundays in that city. Now that Senator Alger and party

have returned from Alaska, the country should hear something definite concerning the Alaska Seal company's monopoly. THE new gun boat Petrel will be

given another chance to demonstrate her sailing qualities. Judging by her former test she should have been named the Tortoise. THE regatta at Spirit Lake, Iowa, is

attracting a great deal of attention throughout our neighboring state. Aquatic sports are legitimate and should be encouraged. THE old saying that everybody's

business is nobody's business is well illustrated by the persistency of the ice companies of this city in selling impure ice to consumers.

Fon the success of Merchants' week three things are essential: First, good management; second, a sufficient guarantee fund, and third, the co-operation of all business men.

THE military is creating a little commotion in these parts. Between the court-martial now in session and the rifle competition here, the men of arms can enjoy themselves thoroughly.

WHEN Massachusetts can borrow one and a half million dollars at a rate of interest averaging two and six-tenths per cent, it is well to inquire why western states cannot obtain money at five

DESPITE the erection of a number of large business blocks for wholesale and warehouse purposes during the past two years, it is significant that there is to-day a scarcity of this class of buildings in Omaha.

SALT is as much of a necessity to health and life as water or air, and any attempt to limit the supply of an absolute necessity to human existence by enhancing its price through trusts is a crime that should be punished.

THE Cheyenne Indian policemen with the suggestive name of Hump. who resigned from the force because he would not sign the commissioners' bill. has yet to learn that resigning from office has passed wholly out of date with white politicians.

IT Is about time that Omaha should enjoy in common with Minneapolis and St. Paul the benefits of a water route to the seaboard and a connection with the Canadian Pacific system as an offset to the present outlet through Chicago. There are strong grounds for suspecting such a move on the part of the Union Pacific.

AFTER a delay of many days the postoffice authorities at Washington have taken steps to improve the efficiency of the New York postoffice. The country at large is interested in this move, inasmuch as New York is the gateway for the foreign mails, and an increase in the number of clerks will insure better service in that department.

WILL VISIT OMAHA. A principal feature of the programme

of the government for entertaining the delegates to the congress of the three Americas, which will meet in Washington in October, is a trip through the country. As now arranged, this tour is to extend from Boston to Omaha, taking in all the commercial and manufacturing cities between those points. We are not able to say how many there will be of this distinguished party of the representatives of the Central and South American countries, but every city visited by them should make the most generous provision for their reception and entertainment. Our Washington dispatch announcing the appointment of an agent of the state department, Mr. William E. Curtis, to carry out this programme, states that it is expected the cities visited will cooperate with the department in entertaining the visitors, and that all possible help will be afforded in giving them a proper idea of American methods. It is probable that the board of trade of Omaha will, within a short time, be communicated with regarding this matter by Mr. Curtis.

Both national and local pride should induce every city that will have the bonor of entertaining this distinguished company to spare no effort to render their visit as enjoyable socially and as profitable in information as possible. The assembling of this congress will be an event of no small importance, for although its immediate practical results may not be all that is hoped for, there is every reason to expect that it will at least open the way to improved commercial conditions between the countries represented in the congress, and particularly between the other Americas and the United States, to the advantage of all. It is obviously desirable that the foreign visitors shall obtain the best possible impression both of the character and enterprise of our people. They will reach Omaha during the most delightful season of the year in this locality, and also in the season when our business prosperity is likely to be at its best. We must not be behind any other city on their tour in giving them hospitable entertain-

AN IMPORTANT PROBLEM.

As will be seen from the letter of THE BEE's staff correspondent with the party of congressmen traveling in the west, the question of irrigation is the one of supreme interest to the people of the regions where this means of promoting agriculture is indispensable. He found everywhere that the people were profoundly in earnest on this subject, and that the universal belief among them is that irrigation ought to be provided by the government, since in no other way can it be successfully accomplished. The demand for this plan of reclaiming the arid lands and providing for the requirements of agriculture in sections where the rainfall is not always adequate, is more carnest now than ever before because of the widespread and terrible drought that exists. The appeal from the states and territories thus Hicted that will be made to congress can not fail to command the attention of that body and of the country.

It will be strongly supported, also, by the personal observations of a number of members of congress, all of whom agree as to the necessity of a system of irrigation, whatever diversity of opinion there may be among them as to the policy to be pursued in providing it. The constitutional objection that the general government cannot expend the public money in improvements for the benefit of private individuals may induce many to oppose the proposition, that the government shall assume the task of establishing a system of irrigation, the cost of which might reach hundreds of millions of dollars, but this objection appears not to be insurmountable. The federal government would confine its outlays to its own lands, the advantages to private lands, as observed by Senator Teller, coming incidentally. Unquestionably most of the improvements by the general government, as in the case of rivers, for example, afford incidental benefit to private parties, and in this matter of irrigation it is not asked that the government shall construct reservoirs on other than its own property.

Regarding the system to be adopted our correspondent found the unanimous sentiment to be in favor of constructing reservoirs on the plains rather than in the mountain passes. The people of the regions requiring irrigation appear to fully realize the danger that would be ever present in the existence of mountain reservoirs, and they believe that an effective system of irrigation can be established free from this danger. Engineering opinion as heretofore rendered does not agree with this, but the further investigations now being prosecuted may lead the scientific gentlemen to modify their judgment in this particular. This irrigation question, as our correspondent says, is certainly one of very great importance not only to the people of the states and territories embracing the and regions, but to the whole country. If the problem can be successfully solved, it would add immensely to the agricuttural resources of the nation, and doubtless in the lifetime of a generation many times repay the cost. The subject is certain to occupy a leading place in the attention of the next congress, with more favorable promise than ever before of the inauguration of a general system of irrigation.

THE PROPOSED SALT COMBINE. Ingenuity in devising schemes of nonopoly has not been exhausted. Proof of this is supplied by the proposed salt trust under the title of the North American Salt company. This combination professes a purpose to exist, and to carry on its operations in controlling a most important product and necessity. under the forms of law. It is incorporated under the laws of the state of New York, thereby obtaining a legal status and amenability. It proposes something further in the way of a departure from the ordinary trust, which is to popularize monopoly by permitting any one to purchase at par one or more fifty dollar shares of common stock issued by the

combine. The promoters evidently re- opposite party, there is nothing in the gard this as a particularly magnanimous arrangement which ought to commend the scheme at once to universal popular approval. It will not serve, however, to conceal the fact that the project means a formidable monopoly for which the people of the United

States will be annually plundered to the amount of millions of dollars. The company announces that it has made arrangements for the purchase or control of nearly all of the existing salt-producing properties on the continent. Such as it will not own outright it will control the product of, decreasing or enlarging it from time to time, as the interests of the combine shall dictate. Thus it is not proposed to purchase at present the salt works of Michigan, but the company will take the product of those works, the amount of this to be subject to its regulation. Doubtless, however, in any event the owners of these works will receive the value of their whole capacity. Thus all competition in the production of salt in this country will be at an end as soon as the monopoly goes into operation at the beginning of next year. The pretense of this new combine is that it will find its profit, which according to its figures will be very generous, by cheapening production and practicing economy, and that it will turnish to consumers a better quality of salt and keep down prices. Nobody will be deceived by any such promise. Just as the sugar trust has made every consumer pay a higher price for that necessity, so will the salt monopoly compel the people to pay more for that commodity. Indeed, it is said to be the intention to advance the price of salt ten cents a bar-

rel at the outset. This scheme is far-reaching. The promoters of it understood that the people would seek relief from the threatened exactions of the monopoly by demanding that the duty be removed from sait, and they have guarded against this by effecting an understanding with the English salt trust that will keep the product it controls out of the American markets even if the duty on salt shall be removed. It is thus practically an international combine, and nothing could make more obvious the purpose of the North American Salt company than this arrangement. Nevertheless there will be a very general and earnest demand for the abolition of the Juty on salt, which congress will be

compelled to listen to. Thus steadily and surely are the people being forced to determine whether they will allow monopoly to take complete control of the business of the country, or by radical legislation, national and state, provide for the abolition of all restrictions on trade by vast combinations of capital.

A CASE is now pending before the courts of Chicago which will attract considerable attention in stock shipping circles. It is brought by a prominent cattle shipper of that city to compel the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western to transport his private stock cars with the corded to others. This is a test case to decide the question whether railroads have the legal right to refuse to run palace stock cars owned by private parties on their road, and give preference to their own. During the past year or two it has become customary for large cattle shippers to operate their own improved stock cars and transport their cattle from one market to another. The railroads have looked with displeasure on this growing luxury, due principally to the fact that by the use of these improved palace cattle cars, the stock yards along the line of the road, owned or controlled by the railroads, are not patronized. The various trunk lines leading into Chicago have consequently decided not to accommodate this class of patrons. The question is one which is likely to go from the courts into the hands of the inter-state commerce commission for solution, and will open up another phase in the transportation

THE people of Oklahoma have given evidence that they want a form of government something more substantial than the provisional laws now in force. A convention is in session for the purpose of drafting suitable and permanent laws, and in all probability a petition will be presented to congress early in its session asking for proper legislation. At any rate, one of the pressing duties of congress will be to provide a territorial government for Oklahoma. Now that the boom and excitement is over. the people of that region are greatly handicapped by the lack of laws. Their prosperity is retarded and confidence is shaken so long as loose methods of administration prevail. Oklahoma needs a stable and complete territorial government to insure permanent improvements and the investment of capital.

A BERLIN journal has just published an interesting account of German emigration to America since the close of the Franco-Prussian war in 1871. It appears that the total number of Germans who have come to this country during the past eighteen years is one million six hundred and eighteen thousand. The tide of emigration was highest in 1881, during which year two hundred and twenty thousand persons put foot on America. Last year ninety-eight thou-sand arrived, and about the same number, ft is calculated, will swell our population at the end of the current year. The German emigrant has been a welcome addition to our ranks. He has brought with him intelligence, thrift and energy, and quickly assimilates American ideas and institutions without losing his love for the fatherland.

A COLORED democrat dismissed from the sixth auditor's office at Washington, who claims that his removal is due to his being a democrat, proposes to make a test case of the right of a head of a division to discharge an employe for voting with the party opposite to the one in power. This is a novel case, and one which the commission has never been called upon to decide. While it is clearly against the spirit of the civil service law to remove a man from his position for voting with the

letter of the law prohibiting it. At least that is the opinion of Commissioner Lyman, di

THE white lead trust consolidated plants capitalized at fifteen millions. It immediately" reorganized and recapitalized them at eighty-three millions. Can any one doubt why it is that trusts are so popular when the people will be called upon to pay for this watered stock by a rise in the price of white lead? MET

Could anything be more flattering and encouraging to Nebraska's corn crop than the current report of the department of agriculture? Some twenty counties, representing different sections of the state, reported, and the consensus of opinion is that the prospects for a large crop this fall are unrivalled.

THE dispatches from Dakota say that the funds appropriated for the two constitutional conventions have about been exhausted. If this is true it will be surprising to note the celerity with which the Dakota statesmen will finish the work of framing the two constitu-

THE council took prompt action in providing means for the early erection and equipment of a fire engine house and apparatus at Wainut Hill. Other outlying districts of the city may read in this provision that they are likewise to be given ample fire protection.

The Right Man in the Right Place San Francisco Chronicle, We condole with our democratic friends in their disappointment, but really the United States could not spare James G. Blame at this time. He is the right man in the right

place, and there he should stay. It is a Tough One.

Philadelphia Press.
Uncle Jerry Rusk is wrestling with the knotty question whether the work of inquiring into the habits and character of the oyster plant belongs to the secretary of agriculture or to the fish commission.

The Robber Trusts Must Go.

Philadelphia Ledger. These trusts are becoming dangerously numerous and some of them aggressive to foolhardiness. But the tide of public sentiment is already rising against them, and before it ebbs it will sweep them out of ex-

The Arkansas Style.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Suits have been brought against fourteen ex-county treasurers in Arkansas who are short in their accounts. The missing money was probably expended in buying arms and ammunition to maintain the democratic majority.

There Are no Flies on the Eagle. Baltimore American.

After all, America is to get Millet's 'Angelus." It will be observed that the eagle on the good American dollar soars higher than any other bird of finance, and although its head is hald it is not bothered by flies and he gets there just the same.

Would Answer the Same Purpose. · Boston Herald.

An annex to the white house for the transaction of public business is the latest idea in same privileges and facilities as ac- Washington. It is a reasonable suggestion, but a notice to officeseekers who swarm the executive mansion and pester the head of the nation from morning till night, warning them to keep at a distance, would probably fill the bill quite as well.

Unrestricted Trade With Canada.

Montreal Herald. Why is not a commission sent to the United States as well as Sydney, Jamaica, Timbuctoo, and other places to encourage trade? Because the commission would probably be compelled to make a report as would open up the markets of both countries and upset all the finest calculations of the combines. The plain and simple truth is that, though enlarged trade with the United States would be a great benefit to the farmers and general traders of the dominion, it would decrease the profits of a few combines and monopolists who practically own the Ottawa cabinet.

THE AFTERNOON TEA.

Now gay young men To ocean's shores In crowds repair.

And on the sands And hillsides green,

By day and night In pairs are seen. Or at the hops-'Tis very plain

That flirting-time Is here again No daughter of the late Emperor Frederck has the gift of beauty. The hereditary princess of Saxe-Meiningen has handsome shoulders when seen from behind, and so gets her head painted in profile, with her back toward the painter. Princess Sophie is said to have the face of a "child staring at vacancy while it holds a spoonful of padding in its mouth."

Wives should never conceal anything from their husbands-excepting their faults, of course.

"Can you manage a type-writer?" asked one married lady of another, "Can I manage a type-writer! I should say so. I made three leave my husband's office within the last two months, and the last is so homely that John is almost afraid of her. The management of a type-writer is an art, but I've got it down fine."

To the queen of Italy belongs the credit of re-establishing the manafacture of Burano lace. The industry had almost wholly died out. The queen found an old woman who knew the stitch and had her teach a number of younger women

Ella-Madge had her bathing suit on six hours to-day. I wonder what makes her wear it so long! Bella-Because it's so short, I suppose.

"Style," says a writer on literary topics, means everything." "Yes," said Gibson, whose wife is devoted to fashion, "it means everything a man's got."

The latest feminine craze, that of wearing the hair in a simple braid, doubled up once and tied with a piece of ribbon, school-girl fashion, has sonse on its side in this hot weather, although it is rather harrowing to see when adopted by a shrinking, timid young miss of thirty or forty summers. It isn't fair for women with really long hair, though, for their braid is so long that it doesn't look nice, and is in the way besides.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. The citizens of York are working to secure the state militia encampment. A Masonic lodge has been organized at Gandy, with eleven charter members. Crops in the northwestern part of Holt county have been badly damaged by hall. The State bank of Oaks, Nuckolis county, will be opened for business about August 15.

Marsland will be the name of the town now called Corbin, between Hemingford and Crawford.

Norfolk's new creamery and cheese factory is completed, and will begin opera-The contract has been let for a \$10,000 brick school house at Stuart, to be completed by December.

J. H. Goodrich, jr., treasurer of Red Willow county, has resigned, and has been succeeded by Willis Gossard.

The boys' branch of the state Y. M. C. A. is in session this week at Hastings, with 200 delegates in attendance.

Creight Morris has been elected assignee of the defunct Farmers' and Merchants' bank of Humboldt by the creditors.

Peter Jansen, of Jansen, Jefferson county, has purchased several thousand sheep at Denver to be fed on his ranch. Tom Spaulding, a Dawson well digger, was

probably fatally injured tast week by a stone falling on his head, fracturing his skull. A strange disease has attacked calves at Sterling, the afflicted animals dying about fifteen minutes after showing signs of sick-

Pete Hatfield, a deaf mute, was struck by a passenger train near Rule, Tuesday, and so badly injured that he lived but a short Patrick E. Sullivan, a Wallace salcen coper, has been bound over for trial en

the charge of selling liquor without a li-The caving in of a section of the work' on the Fairbury coal hole has delayed matters, but the drill has already reached a depth of

A B. & M. section foreman at Louisville playfully pointed a target rifle at Samuel Ball the other day, with the usual result, except that Ball may recover. D Superintendent Mallalieu, of the Kearney reform school, has refused an offer of \$5,000 for the products of the school farm, which he thinks will be worth fully \$10,000.

A farmer named Roer, residing near Dustin, had his team of horses killed by lightning wails holding them by the bits during a recent storm, but was only slightly shocked himself.

lowa Items. The state university re-opens September 11. Independence is talking of a new \$30,000 A state bank has been incorporated at

A competitive examination for the West Point cadetship will be held at Oskaloosa August 2. A Sweatland, Muscatine county, man took a cold water bath and died suddenly from the effects.

C. C. Dunham, a blind man of Belle Plaine, carries the mail between that place and Irving three times a week. The sugar corn planted for the Davenport and Milan mills promises to yield a large

crop and excellent in quality. Rev. B. O. Aylesworth, paster of the Cedar Rapids Christian church, has been elected president of Drake university at Des Albert Smith, of New Hampton, charged with arson in connection with the LeRoy fire, has been held to the grand jury of

Mrs. D. F. Dufour, near Des Moiues, had a thrilling experience the other day. On reaching home in the evening she was attracted to the river by a child's screams. There she found her little boy sinking in the water. Being a good swimmer she went in to rescue him but a piece of drift wood

forced both into an eddy. Her daughter came in time to throw a rope to her mother and thus the two were saved from drowning. The Two Dakotas. Brule county has a debt of but \$6,000.

The assessed valuation of Speardsh is \$162.800. The Presbyterian church at Sioux Falls is out of debt. Work has been begun on forty additional stamps for the Star mill at Lead City.

Deadwood's city council has ordered all pig pens removed from the corporate limits. The Sturgis Record says South Dakota has less criminals than any other new state had when it entered the union. Frank Wilson is occupying quarters in the

forgery in Codington county. Daniel Toomey, a ranchman living at Spear fish, was shot in the arm by his five-year-old Miss Millie F. Tapper, of Sioux Falls, who

graduated at Cornell with the degree of bachelor of letters, is to become paster of a church in Kansas. Pat Mahoney, of Fargo, met death in attempting to loosen the barrel of a shotgun by placing it in the stove. The charge passed

entirely through his breast. New machinery and supplies for the tin mines continue to arrive at Hermosa and Rapid City, and the work of building mills, erecting machinery and sinking shafts goes Horse thieves are again causing owners of

horses considerable trouble in the vicinity of Chamberlain. "With the present feeling mong the farmers," says the Democrat. "n mercy will be shown any of the rascals should they be captured."

THE IRRIGATION PROBLEM. Its Solution a Matter of the Utmost

Importance to the West. HAILEY, Idaho, July 24 .- [Special to THE BEE. |-In the two Dakotas northwestern Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utan and Nevada, which sections I have visited during the past month, there is one subject which overtowers all others with every class of people. It is irrigation. In all of these sections, with the possible exception of a portion of western Nebraska, a terrible droutly exists, and the same condition and the same sentiment on the subject confronts much of Kansas, portions of California, and all of Arizona and New Mexico. There is only one way to make the territories Colorado agricultural communities, and one way only, and that i by irrigation. This, it seems, will never be done successfully except by the government. and the question of how far the general gov ernment can and should go in the direction of improving either its own public domain or the property of private individuals will form a problem before congress, at its coming ses-sion, quite as overwhelming and comprehen-sive as either the tariff or the basis for na-

At no time during the past ten years have so many men from congress visited the northwest and west as during the present season. This will serve to give impetus to the subject of irrigation and increase in the mind of congress the importance of the subject. A special committee from the senate is looking into the subject by congressional authority into the subject by congressional authority, while Congressman George W. E. Dorsey, of Fremont, Neb., left his home on the 16th inst. with a party of representatives from the lower house of congress, composed of Messrs. Burrows, of Michigan; Stewart, of Vermont, Goff, of West Virginia, and Hayden, of Massachusetts. I am with this party and have witnessed the intense anxiety of the citizens of Colorado. Wyoming, Utah. the citizens of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and Idaho for some kind of action on the part of congress. At Denver Senator Teller said to me on the subject:

The subject of irrigation will be pressed before congress the coming session as no other subject will be presented. The west, northwest and southwest will stand together and congressional action of some sort must Without irrigation one-third or one fourth of the entire country will be a desert forever. And irrigation for agricultural purposes can only be successfully ac-complished by the federal government, for two cogent reasons: First, the greater number of localities where the water must be stored are on the public domain; and sec-ondly, the expense is too great to warrant

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 become Miss, she clung to Castoria, Whon she had Children, she gave them Castoria

private individuals in making the outlay, even though they had the money. The re-turns from the work cannot be made in this turns from the work cannot be made in this generation in many instances. But this makes no difference to the general government. Yes, the constitution will admit the expenditure. There can be no doubt of that. A landlord cannot be prevented from improving his own property. The federal government has only to confine its outlays to its own lands. The advantages to the lands owned by private individuals will come incl. owned by private individuals will come inci-dentally, just as protection to our industries is incidental to our present system of import

At Cheyenne congressional Delegate Carey and Governor Warren both used the same

words, when they said :
"Only the constitution can to cause besitation on the part of congress. should think, however, that the levee system along the Mississippi river has demonstrated may be used to protect or improve private property so long as there is a primary aim toward federal interests. If the government can use its money to keep water off private property along the Mississippi I am sure it can use it to turn water en private property in the territories, or even in the state, provided, of course, the work is confined to the public domain. No one asks for reservoirs on private land.

I find that there is a unanimous decision in favor of the construction of reservoirs on the plains, at elevated points, where fall for the distribution of the water, which is collected during the snow or rainy season, may of damming up the mountain passes, as the pressure would be so great as to make danger from a bursting of the dams or walis a constant menace. Then the sediment which is carried down the mountain ranges and through the canons would fill the reservoirs made in the very community where the water is collected. The idea is to water is collected. The idea is to carry the water down from the mountains to reservoirs out on the plains, a short distance, or reservoir the water from rains and streams and springs during the flood seasons, to be distributed to the arid sections by means of ditches. The government has only to store the water on its own lands; the people will take it and use it judiciously, and in such a way as to make the deserts blossom like gardens and secure a return for all som like gardens and secure a return for all the outlay to the general government, in

ime. Mr. Dorsey, who is a practical and successful business man as well as a statesman, be-lieves the federal government could well afford to supply a complete system of reservoirs and artesian wells for irrigation, as it would be but an investment which would declare a splendid dividend in the way of taxes Wherever the water can not be secured from melting snow or rain on the mountains streams or springs, artesian wells can be had casily.

This problem is one of the greatest pos-This problem is one of the greatest pos-sible interest to the entire country for at least two reasons: It contemplates the successful operation of more unused agri-cultural lands than there are now in any four states, thus revolutionizing agricultural interests everywhere; and it contemplates such a large outlay of money—anywhere from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000—that financially the improvement will be noticeable in every commercial avenue. The struggle for it is made imminent and earnest by the terrible and destructive drought of this season. Every member of the Dorsey party has been fully convinced of the wisdom of the project; and what is true of the observatious of these statesmen is true no doubt of the scores of others now in the arid regions.

PERRY S. HEATH.

MILWAUREE IN A FIX.

Major Davis Speaks His Mind on Railroad Rates. Major J. B. Davis, of Wahoo, now is Chicago undergoing treatment, writes THE BEB requesting the publication of the following letter, which first appeared in the prints of Chicago:

If Milwaukee is "in a fix" let it be remempered, now and forever, that it is not due to any action of the Grand Army men. For years they have had rates from generous railroad companies from ocean to ocean for hese annual encampments. A great blow is now made about the requirements of the inter-state commerce law, and how they pre-vent the granting of the old rate this year. This is all bosh. The requirements of the inter-state law were in force last year, and inter-state law were in force last year, and they did not hinder or prevent the 1-cent a mile rate which is now asked for. The trouble is not with that law, which seems to be made a subterfuze, but rather with the two railroads having control of the ingress and egress of the beautiful city of Milwaukee. The Grand Army made a mistake at Columbus when they located the encomment in a city that the encampment in a city that could only be reached by and was at the mercy of two railroads. It is to be hoped mercy of two railroads. It is to be hoped they will not again commit a similar error. But they located that encampment at Milwaukee in good faith, thousands and thousands of the veterans desiring to visit the queen city of the lake, and then under the provisions of a liberal ticket to visit the old homes in Wisconsin. Illinois and additions homes in Wisconsin, Illinois and adjoining states. But something told the delegates at Columbus that safety required some action and so a resolution was passed authorizing the commander-in-chief and his advisors to at Milwaukee a delegate convention simply rather than one of the grand reunions which has hitherto been the pride of our order and an object of attention and regard by the loyal

people of the city and the state in which such Who is to blame for this "fix"! Not the Grand Army. The railroads have pooled their issues with the seeming evident desire to break the precedent given to the Gran Army. Their actions, speaking londer that Army. Their actions, speaking londer than words, indicate this desire, white the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, the council of administration, the department commanders, and thousands interested in the welfare of the order desire to maintain for the past this low welfare of the order desire to maintain for the future more than for the past this low rate for the reunions of the men who saved this nation. They are not beggars; they simply ask for what they have had and had a right to believe would be rllowed.

As given by a railroad official, under the

As given by a railroad official, under the levent a mile rate the fare from Council Bluffs to Milwaukee and return will be \$10.20. Under the rate as fixed by the combination it is \$14.40—a difference of \$4.20 or each ticket. Extend this rate pro rata west and what is your prospect for a big crowd!

A Suggestion.

HANCROFT, Neb., July 28 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: After reading your article on "Horse Talk" I would say, I fully agree in all that horse man says. But I would go further and connect a Nebraska northern a tate fair in connection with the jockey club, locate the fair permanently at Omaha, then the horse club of your city. I hope the thing can be started, as I feel sure it would be a success. I would like to see the newspapers of this part of the state take up the subject and bring it before the breeders. Yours respectfully,

HIS MARRIAGE MUST STAND. Young Viscount Dunlo Separated

from His Music Hall Bride. [Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennet.] LONDON, July 24 .- | New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. ]-Viscount Dunlo, by his marriage to Belle Bilton, of music hall fame, has given the paragraphers a rich field for inuendo. It seems that Lady Dunlo, before her marriage, had several admirers, her husband being at the heel of the hunt. He lacked the experience of his predecessors. He wrote letters. There was talk of a breach of promise suit, but it was stopped by the marriage. It is now alleged that Earl Clancarty will invoke the law to annul the marriage on the ground that his son is under age. A prominent queen's counsel told the Herald correspondent that a marriage between a woman of fourteen and a man of sixteen was legal. The minister or register who performed the ceremony could be prosecuted under an old act of parliament, but that would not affect the marriage. It nust stand, as the viscount is twenty years old. He sailed a few days ago on a long trip, but his wife remains.

THE RIPPER.

A Syndicate to Form Plans for His Capture. [Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, July 24.—| New York Herald Ca-

ole-Special to THE BEE. ]-Dr. Forbes Winslow, the eminent "mad doctor," has a "plan" for detecting the Whitechape! murderer. Strangely enough the police refuse to experiment on the lines suggested by the doctor, who has determined to operate independently. The plan is to form a syndicate. Every possessor of a scheme to capture the murderer may lay it before the syndicate. The best plan, in the syndicate's opinion, will be adopted. The ease with which the selection can be made can be imagined

Whitechapel is calm. Even the police have recovered their equanimity. The conditions will soon suit the "Ripper," who has doubtless put a new edge on his knife by this time.

STRUGGLE WITH A TORPEDO. Diver Barnsdale Nearly Loses His Life at Portsmouth.

Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett, 1 PORTSMOUTH, July 24 .- | New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]-A diver in the Vernon, the torpedo school ship had a terrible struggle under the water with a white head torpedo. The torpedo had been lost from a boat and Diver Barnsgale was sent down to find it. He recovered it and brought it—the air chamber being apparently exhausted-to the surface of the sea, when the torpedo became lively. Barnsdale held it by the tail, the only sensitive part, and at the flus revolved they cut off his fingers. He struggled valiantly, but as the water became clear and his blood became visible, he was quickly hauted up, but so terribly cut in the the naval hospital at Haslar.

A Remarkable Charge. NEW YORK, July 24 - | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The Herald prints a long special from Washington this morning to the effect that the Samoan treaty may be rejected by the senate on the ground that Phelps and Kasson sacrificed the country's interests to personal ends, both wishing to get foreign missions and desiring to accom plish something definite. The Rerald declares the firsted States commissioners were

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