

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. Daily Morning Edition including Sunday...

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Morning Edition including Sunday...

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. Bee Building, Farman and Seventeenth Sts.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. George B. Teschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company...

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 20th day of July, A. D. 1886.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. George B. Teschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company...

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

THERE is an unusual hum in the streets of Omaha nowadays. It is the song of the electric motors.

ANOTHER child life has been sacrificed through 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 "barlor" 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 Patrel 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.

FOR 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 per cent.

DESPITE the erection of a number of large business blocks for a while and washout somewhere 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 commissioner's 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 post-office authorities at Washington have taken steps to improve the efficiency of the New York post-office. 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.

Both national and local pride should induce every city that will have the honor 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 Americans and the United States, to the advantage of all.

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 interested in 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.

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.

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 arid regions, but to the whole country. If the problem can be successfully solved, it would add immensely to the agricultural resources of the nation, and doubtless in the lifetime of a generation many times repay the cost.

THE PROPOSED SALT COMBINE.

Ingenuity in devising schemes of monopoly 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 form 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 regard this as a particularly magnificent arrangement which ought to command the homage 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, or 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 furnish 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 barrel at the outset.

This scheme is far-reaching. The promoters of it understood that the people would seek relief from the threatening exactions of the monopoly by demanding that the duty be removed from salt, 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 duty 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 Delaware, Laekawanna & Western to transport his private stock cars with the same privileges and facilities as accorded to others. This is a test case to decide the question whether railroads have the legal right to refuse to run private 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 problem.

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 property 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 eighty 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 thousand arrived, and about the same number. It 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

opposite party, there is nothing in the letter of the law prohibiting it. At least that is the opinion of Commissioner Lyman.

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?

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 unrivaled.

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 celebrity with which the Dakota statesmen will finish the work of framing the two constitutions.

THE council took prompt action in providing means for the early erection and equipment of a fire engine house and apparatus at Walnut Hill. Other outlying districts of the city may read out this provision that they are likewise to have 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. Blaine 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 irrigating in 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 aggressively so. The tide of public sentiment is already rising against them, and before it obbs it will sweep them out of existence.

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 used in buying arms and ammunition to maintain the democratic majority.

There are no Flies on the Eagle. After all, America is to get Miller'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 bald, 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 Washington. It is a reasonable suggestion, but a notice to officeholders 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 nil 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 And maidens fair To ocean's shores In crowds repair.

And on the sands And hillside green, By day and night In pairs are seen.

Or at the hops— "The very plain That is being plain Is here again."

No daughter of the late Emperor Frederick has the gift of beauty. The hereditary princess of Saxo-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 "chilid" staring at vacancy while it holds a spoonful of pudding 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 have 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 manufacture of Burano lace. The industry had almost wholly died out. The queen found an old woman who knew the stuff and had her teach a number of younger women.

Ellie—Made 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 drenched in fashion, "it means every thing a man's got."

The latest craze, that of wearing the hair in a simple braid, doubled up once and tied with a piece of ribbon, school-girl fashion, has some 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 is fatal for women with really long hair, though, for their braids is so long that it doesn't look nice, and it is in the way besides.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. The citizens of York are working to secure the state militia equipment. 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 hail. The State bank of Oakes, Nuckolls county, will be opened for business about August 15.

Marland 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 operations at once.

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 Gosard.

The boys' branch of the state Y. M. C. A. is in session this week at Hastings, with 300 delegates in attendance.

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

Peter Jensen, of Jansen, Jefferson county, has purchased several thousand sheep at Deaver to be fed on his ranch.

Tom Spaulding, a Dawson well digger, was probably fatally injured last week by a stone falling on his head, fracturing his skull.

Strange disease has attacked calves at Sterling, and is believed to have been introduced from the Mississippi river by a steamer about fifteen minutes after showing signs of sickness.

Joe Hatfield, a deaf mule, was struck by a passenger train near Rulo, Tuesday, and so badly injured that he lived but a short time.

Patrick E. Sullivan, a Wallace saloon keeper, has been bound over for trial on the charge of selling liquor without a license.

The carrying in of a section of the work on the Fairbury coal hole has delayed matters, but the drill has already reached a depth of 125 feet.

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. S. Dunham, of Malvern, 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 while holding them by the bits during a recent storm, but was only slightly shocked himself.

Iowa Items. The state university re-opens September 11. Independence is talking of a new \$30,000 hotel.

A state bank has been incorporated at Mapleton. A competitive examination for the West Point cadetship will be held at Ostracosa August 2.

A sweatland, Muscatine county, man took a cold water bath and died suddenly from the effects of the water.

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, pastor of the Central Baptist church, has been elected president of Drake university at Des Moines.

Albert Smith, of New Hampton, charged with arson in connection with the Leflore fire, has been held to the grand jury of Mower county in the sum of \$2,000.

Mrs. D. F. Dufour, near Des Moines, 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 and rescued 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 Spearfish is \$162,800.

The Presbyterian church at Sioux Falls is one of the best in the state.

Work has been begun on forty additional stamps for the Star mill at Lead City.

Deadwood's city council has ordered all pigs removed from the corporate limits.

Because the 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 State House, and is serving a sentence for forgery in Codington county.

Daniel Toomey, a ranchman living at Spearfish, was shot in the arm by his five-year-old son and amputation of the limb was necessary.

Miss Millie F. Tappan, of Sioux Falls, who graduated at Cornell with the degree of Bachelor of Letters, is to become pastor of a church in Kansas.

Pat Mahoney, of Fargo, met death in attempting to loosen the barrel of a shotgun during a fight with a bear.

New machinery and supplies for the tin mines continue to arrive at Hermosa and Chamberlain. With the present feeling among the farmers, says the Democrat, "no wonder it will show any sign of the rascals should they be captured."

THE IRRIGATION PROBLEM. Its Solution a Matter of the Utmost Importance to the West.

HAILY, Idaho, July 24.—[Special to THE BEE.]—In the two Dakotas, northwestern Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Nevada, which sections have visited during the past month, there is one subject which overtops all others with every class of people. It is irrigation. In all of those sections, with the possible exception of a portion of western Nebraska, a terrible drought has prevailed for some time past.

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

private individuals in making the outlay, even though they had the money. The returns 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 landholder 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 landowner by private individuals will come incidentally, just as protection to one industry is incidental to our present system of import duties.

At Cheyenne congressional Delegate Carey and Governor Warren both used the same words, when they said:

"Only the constitution can intervene to cause hesitation on the part of congress. I should think, however, that the investment along the Mississippi river has demonstrated that money from the general government 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 from overflowing its banks, why cannot the Mississippi river be used to turn water on 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."

And 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 of winter season, may be secured. Since the Johnson disaster no one will listen to the original proposition of damming up the Missouri river.

Pressure would be so great as to make danger from a bursting of the dams or from the overflow of private property along the mountain ranges and through the canons would be all the reservoirs made in the country. The government would carry the water down from the mountains to the level of the plains, and there, by means of ditches, or reservoirs the water from rains and streams and springs during the flood season, to be distributed to the arid sections by means of ditches.

The people will take it and use it judiciously, and in every commercial and agricultural section like gardens and secure a return for all the outlay to the general government, in time.

Mr. Dorsey, who is a practical and successful business man as well as a statesman, believes the federal government could well invest its money in the construction of reservoirs and artesian wells for irrigation, as it would be an investment which would declare a splendid dividend in the way of taxes.

Whenever the water can be stored from melting snow or rain on the mountains, streams or springs, artesian wells can be had easily.

This problem is one of the greatest possible interest to the entire country for at least two reasons: It contemplates the successful operation of more than one agricultural lands than there are now in any four states, thus revolutionizing agricultural production in the west.

It contemplates the successful operation of more than one agricultural lands than there are now in any four states, thus revolutionizing agricultural production in the west.

It contemplates the successful operation of more than one agricultural lands than there are now in any four states, thus revolutionizing agricultural production in the west.

It contemplates the successful operation of more than one agricultural lands than there are now in any four states, thus revolutionizing agricultural production in the west.

It contemplates the successful operation of more than one agricultural lands than there are now in any four states, thus revolutionizing agricultural production in the west.

It contemplates the successful operation of more than one agricultural lands than there are now in any four states, thus revolutionizing agricultural production in the west.

It contemplates the successful operation of more than one agricultural lands than there are now in any four states, thus revolutionizing agricultural production in the west.

It contemplates the successful operation of more than one agricultural lands than there are now in any four states, thus revolutionizing agricultural production in the west.

It contemplates the successful operation of more than one agricultural lands than there are now in any four states, thus revolutionizing agricultural production in the west.

It contemplates the successful operation of more than one agricultural lands than there are now in any four states, thus revolutionizing agricultural production in the west.

It contemplates the successful operation of more than one agricultural lands than there are now in any four states, thus revolutionizing agricultural production in the west.

It contemplates the successful operation of more than one agricultural lands than there are now in any four states, thus revolutionizing agricultural production in the west.

It contemplates the successful operation of more than one agricultural lands than there are now in any four states, thus revolutionizing agricultural production in the west.

It contemplates the successful operation of more than one agricultural lands than there are now in any four states, thus revolutionizing agricultural production in the west.

It contemplates the successful operation of more than one agricultural lands than there are now in any four states, thus revolutionizing agricultural production in the west.

It contemplates the successful operation of more than one agricultural lands than there are now in any four states, thus revolutionizing agricultural production in the west.

It contemplates the successful operation of more than one agricultural lands than there are now in any four states, thus revolutionizing agricultural production in the west.

It contemplates the successful operation of more than one agricultural lands than there are now in any four states, thus revolutionizing agricultural production in the west.

It contemplates the successful operation of more than one agricultural lands than there are now in any four states, thus revolutionizing agricultural production in the west.

It contemplates the successful operation of more than one agricultural lands than there are now in any four states, thus revolutionizing agricultural production in the west.

It contemplates the successful operation of more than one agricultural lands than there are now in any four states, thus revolutionizing agricultural production in the west.

It contemplates the successful operation of more than one agricultural lands than there are now in any four states, thus revolutionizing agricultural production in the west.

It contemplates the successful operation of more than one agricultural lands than there are now in any four states, thus revolutionizing agricultural production in the west.

It contemplates the successful operation of more than one agricultural lands than there are now in any four states, thus revolutionizing agricultural production in the west.

It contemplates the successful operation of more than one agricultural lands than there are now in any four states, thus revolutionizing agricultural production in the west.

It contemplates the successful operation of more than one agricultural lands than there are now in any four states, thus revolutionizing agricultural production in the west.

It contemplates the successful operation of more than one agricultural lands than there are now in any four states, thus revolutionizing agricultural production in the west.

It contemplates the successful operation of more than one agricultural lands than there are now in any four states, thus revolutionizing agricultural production in the west.

It contemplates the successful operation of more than one agricultural lands than there are now in any four states, thus revolutionizing agricultural production in the west.

people of the city and the state in which such reason was held.

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 Grand Army. Their actions, speaking louder than words, indicate this desire, while 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 future more than for the past, this low rate for the reasons of the Grand Army of the Nation. They are not beggars; they simply ask for what they have had and had a right to believe would be allowed.

As given by a railroad official, under the 1-cent a mile rate the fare from Council Bluffs to Milwaukee and return will be \$10.30. Under the rate as fixed by the combination it is \$14.40—a difference of \$4.20 on each ticket. Extend this rate pro rata west and what is your prospect for a big crowd!

A Suggestion. HANCOCK, Neb., July 23.—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 farther and connect a Nebraska northern state fair in connection with the horse club of your city. I hope the thing can be started, as I feel sure it would be a success. It is a long time since we have had a fair of this state take up the subject and bring it before the breeders. Yours respectfully, D. B.

HIS MARRIAGE MUST STAND. Young Viscount Dunlo Separated From His Music Hall Bride.

[Copyright 1886 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, July 24.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]—Viscount Dunlo, by his marriage to Balto Bliton, a music hall fame, has given the paragraphs a rich field for innuendo. It seems that Lady Dunlo, before her marriage, had several admirers, her husband was at the head of a 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 agent, a counsel told the Herald correspondent that a marriage between a woman of fourteen and a man of sixteen was legal. The minister or registrar who performed the ceremony could be prosecuted for allowing the marriage, but that would not affect the marriage. It must stand, as the viscount is twenty years over the age of a few days ago on a long trip, but his wife remains.

THE RIPPER. A Syndicate to Form Plans for His Capture.

[Copyright 1886 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, July 24.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]—Dr. Forster Winslow, the eminent "mad doctor," has a "plan" for detecting the Whitechapel 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 one who has a dog at the door of a murderer may pay it before the syndicate. The best plan, in the syndicate's opinion, will be adopted. The case with which the selection can be made can be imagined.

Major J. B. Davis, of Wahoo, now in Chicago undergoing treatment, writes THE BEE requesting the publication of the following letter, which first appeared in the prints of Chicago:

If Milwaukee is "a fix" let it be remembered, now and forever, that it is not due to any action of the Grand Army