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 BEE for the week ending July 27th, 1889, was as follows:

Sunday, July 21	18,865
Monday, July 22	18,582
Tuesday, July 23	18,571
Wednesday, July 24	18,568
Thursday, July 25	18,566
Friday, July 26	18,565
Saturday, July 27	18,583
Average	18,612

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 27th day of July, A. D. 1889.
[Seal.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, } ss.

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of June, 1888, 19,242 copies; for July, 1888, 18,033 copies; for August, 1888, 18,183 copies; for September, 1888, 18,154 copies; for October, 1888, 18,084 copies; for November, 1888, 18,936 copies; for December, 1888, 18,223 copies; for January, 1889, 18,574 copies; for February, 1889, 18,996 copies; for March, 1889, 18,854 copies; for April, 1889, 18,559 copies; for May, 1889, 18,699 copies.
GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3rd day of June, A. D. 1889.
[Seal.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

IN THE programme for the merchants' carnival the "drummer" boys must not be forgotten.

WELL lighted streets and illuminated buildings should be a feature of Merchants' week.

OMAHA is looking northward with the Canadian Pacific and the Delaware and Lackawanna heading this way.

THE mad dog is still allowed to terrorize women and children while the council wastes time over the selection of a dog catcher.

UNLIKE other cities Omaha has not demanded a bonus from street railway companies for the valuable franchises which they now enjoy. They should appreciate this fact.

A DELEGATION of Mississippi editors is now on a trip through Iowa, and the country editors are fearful lest the chivalrous southerners have brought their guns with them.

THE despair and wretchedness of the Illinois coal mining districts can be depicted in no more appalling colors than in the fact that one hundred and fifty women led a mob of striking miners into deeds of violence.

IOWA does not propose to take a back seat for anybody with her magnificent crop showing. Iowa never had finer prospects for a great harvest, and it is not likely that she will let go her grip as one of the banner corn states of the union.

WITH the early advent of railroads in the heart of the Wyoming oil fields there is a promise that the petroleum industry will be vigorously pushed forward. The Pennsylvania of the west will then demonstrate the value of its rich mineral resources.

AND now it is contradicted that Kate Maxwell, the "cattle queen," was lynched in company with Postmaster Averill, and furthermore it is vouched for that Kate Maxwell is a myth. This revelation certainly takes the edge off the Wyoming sensation.

CHAIRMAN JONES, of the national greenback party, will have no prohibitionists, female suffragists or other political isms attached to the tail of his kite. Cut short of these appendages, it is hard to see how Chairman Jones will be able to fly his bob-tail chestnut over the political race track.

OMAHA takes the place next to New Orleans in the bank clearings record for the week ending July 27. She ranks thirteenth in the list of thirty-seven American and Canadian cities and stands fourth as the most important financial center between the Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean. Omaha is fast claiming recognition as one of the great banking cities of the country.

THE ocean grey hounds have found a powerful rival in the new Hamburg-American steamer Columbia, which has just beaten the famous records of all the fast steamships. And now there will be a straining and a striving to lower the record still more, even though a boiler bursts and sends one of these monster vessels to the bottom of the sea.

The cities west of Omaha, notably Denver, Salt Lake City and San Francisco, are finding fault because the government has not extended the excursion of the delegates to the three Americas convention as far as the Pacific coast. The argument advanced is that the representatives from the western coast of South America are quite as anxious to visit San Francisco as they are to see New York, Philadelphia or Boston. Many of the South American republics have larger commercial dealings with San Francisco than with any other American city, and a personal visit of the delegates would go far in cementing the friendship. There is apparently no good reason why the excursion should not include the cities and country west of Omaha. In all probability, if an effort be made by the cities interested, the government would consent to extend the trip clear across the continent, as it certainly should do.

REACTION IN KANSAS.

There are evidences of a widespread reaction in popular sentiment in Kansas regarding prohibition. Within a year there has been a steadily growing demand for the resubmission of the prohibitory law, and the agitation has increased in volume and vigor since the defeat of prohibition in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. At this time it is receiving more of the popular attention than any other question affecting the social and material interests and welfare of Kansas, and there is every reason to believe that the agitation will be maintained until the people are again given an opportunity to vote on the question. When prohibition was adopted, nine years ago, it was by a minority of all the votes cast at the election at which it was voted upon. Since that time there has been an addition to the voters of the state of over one hundred and fifty thousand, and it is maintained that if these voters were allowed to give expression to their sentiments prohibition would be revoked.

The discussion of the subject has disclosed a condition of affairs in the state very similar in character to that experienced in other states having prohibition laws. This is, that while the law is enforced in the moral districts and the smaller communities, in the cities and larger towns efforts to enforce it have signally failed. In Kansas City, Kansas, Leavenworth, Atchison and Wichita there is a continual conflict between the authorities and the liquor joints. In the first-mentioned of these cities there was recently raided, in a single day, forty of these places, and the newspapers of the other cities frankly admit that in all of them the law is openly and flagrantly violated. Ex-Governor Robinson is quoted as saying that prohibition in Kansas is a misnomer—"there is no such thing except in the state constitution." There are unlicensed drug stores where liquor, with some other ingredient added, can be freely purchased; there are cider joints whose revenue is by no means wholly derived from the sale of cider, and "bootleggers" are numerous. It is said there were twenty-nine hundred permits to sell liquor in Kansas granted last year. With these incontestable facts before them, and the knowledge that taxation is much higher since prohibition than before, while the social and material welfare of the population as a whole has not been advanced, the practical people of Kansas are demanding that this question shall be resubmitted to the popular vote, in order that it may be finally determined whether prohibition is in accord with the sentiment of a majority of the people. This demand is now being urged in a way that must sooner or later compel the supporters of prohibition to accede to it.

The prohibitionists, not alone of Kansas, but of the entire country, are likely to derive some present comfort from the views of prohibition and license contributed by Senator Ingalls to the August *Forum*, but it would not be difficult to show that the distinguished senator knows far less about this subject, even with respect to his own state, than he does about some others. It would seem obvious that in preparing his article Mr. Ingalls was content to rely, so far as the situation in Kansas is concerned, upon such observation as he has been enabled to give it during an average residence in the state of two or three months a year, and that he was not at all careful about taking facts easy to be found which would completely overthrow his statements and assumptions. He might have learned from the police commissioner of his own town, Atchison, that a majority of its inhabitants are against prohibition, and that consequently the enforcement of the law there is far from complete, and Governor Humphrey might have told him, as he is reported to have recently said, that a strict enforcement of prohibition can only be accomplished by the slow process of educating the people to it. In view of results since prohibition was enacted in Kansas, how many times nine years will be required for educating the people to accept a strict enforcement of the law? The resubmission movement in Kansas is very earnest, and it will be watched with general interest.

GRAIN RATES AND EXPORTS.

The west is deeply interested in the late decision of the inter-state commerce commission on the question of transportation rates to the seaboard and to foreign ports. About a year ago the New York produce exchange complained to the commission that various railroads transporting traffic between Chicago and other western points and New York billed freight from the west to European ports at less proportionate rates than was charged on shipments to New York. This was regarded as an unjust discrimination, and in violation of the inter-state commerce law, since the cutting of rates was made on the inland and not the ocean traffic. For example: On shipments made from Chicago through New York to Liverpool the ocean rate would not be affected, any reduction of rates being taken from the inland traffic. The issue involved was whether the railroads should be allowed to charge a greater inland rate on grain or merchandise when destined for New York than when destined for a foreign port, passing over the same line and to the same export point. After a year in collecting evidence and considering this issue, the inter-state commerce commission decided that the rate from a given western point to the seaboard must be the same on traffic billed to foreign ports as on that billed to seaboard ports. In other words, that there must be no discrimination against inland transportation, and that the shipper to the seaboard must have the same advantage as the shipper to a foreign port.

The justice of this decision under the law will doubtless not be seriously questioned. A policy of allowing the railroads to discriminate in favor of a foreign as against the home markets would obviously be unfair and unwise. Its effect could not fail to be very damaging to the seaboard cities doing an exporting business, and it would also be unjust to home consumers supplied from eastern markets. It would clearly be an imposition to tax the Atlantic coast consumer of wheat in order to give the foreigner cheaper bread. But a very important question is, what effect is this decision likely to have upon our export trade and upon the prosperity of the west, which furnishes by far the larger part of our exports? The character of the answer to this will depend a great deal upon whether the ocean rates shall be maintained or reduced. If the former, the disadvantage our products now have to contend with in the markets of the world will be increased and the very small margin of profit to the producers will become smaller. It is perhaps reasonable to expect, however, that the ocean carriers, in order to prevent any serious decline in their transportation business, will lower their charges at least to the extent of sharing a portion of the loss of profit to producers, resulting from the advance of inland rates. An inevitable effect of the decision must be to materially reduce the export business from western points.

GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

Omaha wants cheaper gas and a better quality of gas. On that score there can be no dispute. But all the talk about anybody supplying electric lights cheaper than gas comes from people who do not know what they are talking about. The thing has been tried in the east, where fuel and labor are much cheaper than in Omaha. But nowhere have electric lights yet crowded gas out of business houses or even private residences, by reason of being cheaper. In New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, and in every commercial centre, gas still is used because it is the cheapest illuminator, not because it is the best. In all these cities, electric lights are used less to-day than in Omaha, comparatively speaking. There is scarcely a store illuminated by electricity in New York. The street lighting is all gas, and electric lights are confined to theatres, public squares, and resorts where a special display of light is desirable.

We say this much, not to disparage the effort to introduce electric lighting for public use in Omaha, but to warn the authorities against the delusion and snare that Omaha can be lighted cheaper by electricity than by gas, providing that the gas company will make fair rates and improve the quality of its light.

THE United States senate committee on Indian affairs, consisting of Senators Dawes, Manderson, Jones, Stockbridge, with their ladies, secretaries and attendants, have just visited Sitka and Juneau, Alaska, in order to investigate the habits, the customs and morals of the aborigines in our far-away northwest possessions. It was from all accounts a most friendly and most informal visit, and the investigation was conducted on a highly novel and interesting plan. On the very night of the arrival of the senate committee at Sitka at a late hour, the members, or at least the older members, witnessed with all its freedom and dash the giddy waltz of the dance houses. They saw the Indian belles of Sitka tripping the light fantastic toe on the arm of their white partners. They saw them stepping up to the refreshment bar, where the honest miner dashed off his glass of whisky as though it were water, while his dusky partner regaled herself with nothing stronger than a succulent orange peel. Such Arcadian simplicity touched the breasts of these guileless senators as they viewed this scene from behind convenient pillars some distance away from the innocent soiree. They saw no rowdyism, no six-shooters and no drunkenness. At Juneau, where public meetings were called, both Indian and white man testified that they lived on the most cordial terms and the few complaints—there are kickers in every community—were trivial and of little moment. Sunday morning the senators, their wives, their secretaries and their attendants went to church, and in the afternoon the senators higgled and haggled over the bargain counters of Juneau's leading emporiums in the purchase of seal skin furs. In this way the investigation proceeded. The weather was cool and invigorating; the trip was charming; the sights were peculiarly Alaskan, and the bargains were tempting. If Alaska does not receive a clean bill of health under these circumstances from this senate committee charged with the investigation of Indian affairs in that territory we have simply missed our guess.

THE proposal of the commissioner of Indian affairs to gradually substitute schools managed directly by the Indian office for those now conducted by religious organizations, under contract with the government, will be approved by all who believe that the government can not properly be a party in sustaining sectarian schools. It is not understood to be the purpose to in any way interfere with the mission schools, except so far as that must necessarily result from the withdrawal of government assistance, but simply to establish educational institutions which shall be fully controlled by the government and observe in practice the principle upon which the public school system of the country is based. The sectarian schools will still have a perfect right to continue their work, only they must do so independent of the government. The proposed change cannot be effected at once, and since a considerable appropriation would be required to dispense with the contract schools, and a great deal of opposition to dispensing with them will have to be overcome, it is likely to be a long time before the change can be consummated.

NOW we are waiting to hear from Mr. Ben Folsom and Mrs. Grover Cleveland before we can get even the right to purchase the Planters' house square for a postoffice. This is just what was predicted. Had the location been made on upper Farnam or the Lowe-Hoagland block the deed could have been procured in ten days, and the square would now be graded ready for the foundations. The hue and cry which was made by parties who were in the pool with the Folsom heirs about the damaging delay and the stoppage of great blocks of buildings projected and ready to be begun, is now proven to have been the clatter of demagogues and arrant humbugs. But the whirligig of time has at last opened the eyes of the people of Omaha to the fact that they have been imposed on and the city has been crippled by the very parties who were yelling "traitor" and "stop thief" at the top of their voices.

IT will be matter for general regret if the effort to induce Judge Cooley, chairman of the inter-state commerce commission, to become chairman of the Trunk-line association shall succeed. The position pays twenty-five thousand dollars a year, while that held by the judge pays only seventy-five hundred, and is doubtless more arduous, so that the inducement is a tempting one. But it is to be hoped Judge Cooley will value the public confidence he enjoys in his present station above the emoluments of a position that could not bring him such confidence in an equal degree. It is said that the president has recently been seriously considering the judge in connection with the appointment to the vacancy on the supreme bench, and if he has decided to go outside of the list of the federal judiciary to select an associate justice of the supreme court, he could choose no one whose appointment would be received with more general satisfaction than that of Judge Cooley.

PEORIA has just dispatched a train load of thirteen cars of starch bound for San Francisco. This is the first shipment of the kind made from that city to the Pacific coast, and illustrates what a great field for investment the starch industry offers to capital. And yet Omaha with the corn of all Nebraska at its back has failed to take advantage of the opportunity to build starch factories which should equal its packing house industries.

SAN FRANCISCO looks with alarm upon the growth of Victoria, British Columbia, and fears that this city, backed by English capital, is likely to cut into her trade. There is little to fear, however, that the supremacy of the Pacific will be wrested from San Francisco without a struggle. Victoria may become a competitor to Portland or Seattle, but not to San Francisco.

WHY can't the county commissioners join with the city in opening Eighteenth street between the court house and Dodge street? Hasn't the blockade lasted long enough? The county has expended thousands of dollars in grading Leavenworth and other streets, why not improve the approaches of the court house, which should be made accessible from every direction.

ARTICLES of incorporation of the Omaha, Lincoln & Gulf railroad have been filed to build a road one thousand miles long from Omaha through Nebraska, Kansas, Indian Territory and Texas to a point on the Gulf of Mexico. It is quite evident that the day for ambitious projects is not yet over.

What Prohibitionists Hate.

Baltimore American.

Prohibitionists hate to have cold water thrown on their efforts for the suppression of the liquor traffic.

A Gum Chewer Himself.

Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

The report going about among our contemporaries that the mayor of Cincinnati is about to issue an order forbidding the chewing of gum in this city on Sunday is not true. Mayor Mosby is a gum chewer himself.

Issues Squarely Joined.

St. Louis Republic.

The saloonkeepers of Cincinnati are in open rebellion and declare their purpose of overthrowing a law of the state in spite of the state. This makes a square issue on the question of who is running this country.

A Protege of Cleveland.

Kansas City Journal.

Referring to the acquittal of Boodle Alderman McQuade, the New York Herald remarks that nothing under heaven helps a prisoner so much as a strong lawyer to defend his case and a wishy-washy, flap-doodle district attorney as prosecuting officer. And Grover Cleveland and Abram S. Hewitt, who heartily indorsed John R. Fellows, will note that "the bearings of the observation lays in the application on it."

But It Won't.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

A consumer's trust.

A trust for the laboring man.

A trust for the hard working women.

A trust for those who do not show on the tax duplicate, but who, none the less, pay all the taxes.

A trust for the people of these United States who are growing tired of paying two prices for salt, sugar, flour, provisions, butter, medicine, clothing and shoes.

The democratic party ought to furnish a trust like this.

The Troublesome Problem of the Time.

New York World.

The tendency is to reduce society to two classes—the employer class, consisting of a few enormously rich men, and the employed class, including all the rest of the people. In such a condition of things the employing class will necessarily rule. Their number will be so small that united action will be easy, and they will hold every man's fate in the hollow of their hands. Democratic forms of government will serve their purpose as well as any other, for the control of those forms in such circumstances will be easy. Thus the tendency of the time is to the institution of an arbitrary, despotic, plutocratic class rule, governing by the machinery of a republican system. The problem of the time is to discover means of checking this tendency and keeping democratic liberty alive.

CLEVER WOMEN.

Paris has a female wrestler. Her name is Seanne du Rosay.

Mrs. Alexander Sullivan is homeward bound on the City of Berlin.

Mrs. Bonanza Mackay is soon coming over from London to place her two boys in Yale college.

Lady Colin Campbell is writing a novel, which is to appear shortly, entitled, "Darell Blake."

Dr. Mary Walker is not only willing but anxious to accept the consulate at Valparaiso so haughtily spurned by Roswell G. Horr.

Miss Lottie Fisher, a Philadelphia girl who has been employed in an insurance office in London for the last year as a stenographer and type-writer, has received an offer from some of the noble English families, headed by Lord and Lady Churchill, to instruct a class of young girls in her "specialties."

Twenty thousand copies of Frances E. Willard's "Glimpses of Fifty Years" were sold during the first four weeks after publication.

Mrs. Mary Huntley Russel died Saturday at Waterbury, Mass. She was a daughter of Lydia H. Sigourney, the noted poet and author, sometimes called "the American Hemans."

Mrs. Oliver, of Athens, Ga., is eighty-seven years of age and she does not remember to have ever taken a drink of water. She was probably born and raised in Kentucky.

Speaking of the late Laura Bridgman, a writer in the Epoch says: "She was fond of reading the bible and also the dictionary. The latter she would peruse by the hour. With orthography she had no difficulty and would correct any one who misspelled a word. Fairy stories she did not care for—she said that they were not true. She was fond of fun and never outgrew her love of innocent frolic."

The roll of years is beginning to tell on Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, the famous story writer. She is now seventy-two years of age and although still bright and active requires constant attention, owing to defective eyesight. The authoress lives at Yonkers, at the home of her son, who has a lucrative medical practice. Her regular yearly income is $10,000 and with this and the royalties on her many books she is able to live comfortably.

Mrs. Hage, wife of Captian Herbert Hage, is regarded by the eleven survivors of her husband's lost bark Cupico as a heroine, and the preserver of their lives. Her courage, they say, never flagged; and they were on the wreck twenty days before they were rescued by the bark Belt. Mrs. Hage kept the courage of the men up by her example, working at the pumps with them to keep the vessel afloat. Besides she prepared and brought their food to them at the pumps, which they dared not leave. These survivors are now in New York.

STATE JOTTINGS.

Nebraska.

Union now supports two hardware stores.

Wayne boasts of ten passenger trains daily.

Sheridan county will send a fine exhibit to the state fair.

Kearney hopes to have free mail delivery within sixty days.

A bank has been established at Lodge Pole by R. O. Heaton.

A lodge of Knights of Pythias has been organized at Lexington.

Kenesaw is to have a "baled-hay palace," straw and grain to be used to give variety.

There are 7,669 members of the Grand Army in the state, a gain of 500 in three months.

An anti-horse thief association has been organized at Pender with twenty-six charter members.

Farmers say that the grain laid flat by the recent rains is very slightly damaged and will come out all right.

Clint Pennington, a former resident of Chadron, has been sentenced to hang in Oregon August 2 for murder.

Friends of Charley Patterson, who was killed at Nehawka recently, have raised a purse and presented it to the widow.

The Steele county bank has discontinued business, as the new banking law was not considered favorably by the directors.

A good many cows and horses are lariated across the public highways at Wymore and the people demand that the law be enforced.

Bellwood hoped to have a new school house this year, but the project has been abandoned, much to the disgust of the enterprising residents of that town.

While chasing a calf the other day, a farmer named Shultz, living near Stockville, was pitched headlong from his horse and died of concussion of the brain.

Kid Hawkins, the gambler who killed Fansler at Hastings, dropped into Wymore the other day, but the marshal immediately called on him and gave him twenty minutes in which to leave town. He left.

A change of postmaster at Claremont, Cedar county, caused a little difficulty between James Roach and Peter O'Hara, the former shooting at the latter and inflicting a slight scalp wound. A warrant has been issued for Roach.

George Peterson, a Plattsmouth boy who ran away from home five years ago, has returned to his father's house. He was only eleven years old at the time of his flight and in the intervening years has traveled over the country from New York to Mexico.

Iowa Items.

Keokuk is trying to secure a plow factory.

The Iowa Glucose works are paying 27 cents for corn.

A band tournament is to be held at Belle Plaine August 8.

Some Cass county farmers have pooled and bought a fine English shire stallion.

Carroll's big flouring mill, which has been closed for three years, is to be reopened.

A number of Muscatine saloonkeepers have been fined $50 and costs for whisky selling.

The State Veterinary association will hold its second annual meeting at Des Moines September 3 and 4.

Officers at Des Moines are constantly searching the saloons and taking in the intoxicants discovered.

The Odd Fellows of Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri will hold their second annual reunion at Malvern August 13.

John Shorter, a seventy-five-year-old colored resident of Flint Hill, was recently married to a buxom young white woman.

During a recent storm a stone weighing eleven pounds dropped from the clouds into the dooryard of a farmer living near Essex.

Jacob Becky, a Muscatine saloonkeeper, is serving out a $500 fine in jail for contempt of court in violating an injunction obtained against him.

Stormy Jordan, the famous keeper of the "Road to Hell" saloon at Ottumwa, is in trouble at Kansas City, his license having been taken away because he violated the Sunday law.

A man was found on the streets of Dubuque so drunk that he had mistaken the curb stone for a bed, had removed his shoes and vest and was trying to disrobe, when the officer gathered him in.

Hon. John Y. Stone furnished half the raspberries sold in the Red Oak market this year. They averaged him 12½ cents a quart. Mr. Stone has a very fine fruit farm, and he is also a fine and capable lawyer.

The board of supervisors of Lucas county have appointed young Ramsay sheriff of that county. It will be remembered that his father was killed by an insane man while attempting to arrest him. Young Ramsay is only twenty-two years old, and is the youngest sheriff in Iowa.

A man in the western part of the state advertised for a wife the other day and in about twenty-four hours he began to receive innumerable letters from married men, saying he could have theirs. The fellow has had his advertisement taken out and has also changed his mind, having come to the conclusion that marriage is a failure.

Removing the Foundation.

On August 5 the board of public works will open bids for removing the stone and other material on lots five and six, block 116, the new city hall site, according to the order of the council, approved by the mayor on Friday.

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.

THE BEER KEGS OF KANSAS.

Ex-Governor Robinson's Views on the Prohibitory Law.

VIOLATIONS ARE WINKED AT.

More Liquor Sold Than Ever and No Revenue Obtained—Thousands of Dollars Assessed as Fines But Never Paid.

Prohibition in Kansas.

Ex-Governor Charles Robinson, of Lawrence, being asked his opinion of prohibition in Kansas and the agitation for resubmission of that question to the voters, said to a correspondent of the Kansas City Times: "My opinion of general prohibition is the same as it has been for forty years. I witnessed its attempted enforcement in Massachusetts and assisted what I could, but the failure was most disastrous. Since then I have come to believe that any attempt to deprive the citizens of sound mind and mature age of free agency in matters purely personal will fail and ought to fail, as it is an attempt to change God's method of dealing with mankind.

"Prohibition in Kansas is a misnomer. There is no such thing except in the state constitution. Our present law prohibits the collection of a tax, but not the sale. Every man in the state can get all the liquor he desires according to law. We have two kinds of drug stores, one licensed and the other not. In the licensed a statement must be made that the liquor is wanted for some kind of sickness of somebody, either man, woman, child, horse, cow, hog or some other animal, and it is sufficient. In the unlicensed no statement is required, but some other ingredient must be added, no matter what, whether simple syrup, simple tonic or any other simple that will make of it a 'compound.' This is the most fashionable method as well as the most convenient. Then we have the cider joints and bootleg saloons everywhere. The cider joints in Lawrence are authorized by a city ordinance, although without legal sanction, and there are some eighteen or twenty of them. A jointist informed me that there is not a drinking man or boy in the country who does not know where to find a 'bootlegger' at once if he don't want to deal directly with the druggist.

THE LAW MERELY A FARCE.

"When the liquor is obtained it can be taken to the various billiard rooms, cider joints or lunch counters and used in connection with soda pop or other temperance drinks. But some men use neither the drug store, joint or bottle, but deal with express companies. By telephoning to Kansas City at 9 o'clock a keg of whisky or case of Walruff's best will be delivered at your house or office before noon. From indications everywhere visible I have no doubt that three times as many people are engaged in the liquor traffic as there were before so-called prohibition.

"As is Lawrence, so is the state. Before the adoption of the amendment the chief clerk of the collector's office informed me that about 1,100 permits had been granted to sell intoxicating liquors in Kansas, including druggists. Now the Chicago Tribune is authority for saying there are 2,600. And these do not include cider joints, as they get no permits, although one of our leading attorneys told me two glasses of their cider made him so drunk he had to go to bed.

"While such is the situation it is not attributable altogether to real prohibitionists. The truth is the republican party have jumped astride the prohibition nag and have full sway. They have passed laws that are entirely satisfactory to the liquor dealers and consumers and this is no fiction. It is true that for the sake of appearances they have fits of foam and bluster against liquor sellers, but it is well understood. As a rule if a dealer is loyal to the g. o. p. and contributes to its campaign funds he is safe from serious harm. Rarely is a fine paid if assessed, and but few if any days are spent in jail. Some years since I asked the clerk of the court how matters stood and he said some $10,000 or $11,000 in fines had been charged up and but $900 paid in, and no convicted dealer in jail.

FIGURES FOR TAXPAYERS.

"In short, the whole thing is a farce and so intended to be by the officials. The only interest the citizens have in the play is footing the bills. As the sale of liquor is unrestricted and untaxed, it is immaterial whether it is furnished by Sam Jones or John Smith—by a licensed or unlicensed druggist, bootleg saloon or express office. But some day they will find their interest as taxpayers.

"In looking over the assessment rate in the city of Lawrence, before and after pretended prohibition, I find the rate for general revenue purposes, 1876 and 1877, to be 4 mills. From that time till prohibition, 1881, it was 5 mills, but from 1882 till the present time, under prohibition, it has 10 mills on the dollar, or 1 per cent. The tax in Lawrence is twice as much for general purposes under prohibition as before, and no possible reason can be found for it but prohibition.

"Also the county rate for general funds for 1876 and 1877 was 5 mills, while in 1884 and 1885 it was 10 mills, but this difference is as uniform as in the city. The levy in the county for all purposes is usually about 3 per cent, and 5 mills would be one-sixth which has been added in some years by this roaring farce.

"All taxpayers in Douglas county by dividing the amounts paid by six can tell what prohibition costs them or did cost them when any serious effort was made to enforce it.

"You ask about resubmission. There will be resubmission just as soon as the people get their eyes open to the imposition that is practiced upon them and it will succeed, but it will have the republican machine, nearly all the liquor dealers and a few prohibitionists to fight. At first the Times will have all the preachers against it, but as nearly all these men have vanes on their steeples they will discover the direction of the wind as soon as they find the taxpayers refuse to pay for preaching which adds one-sixth to their burdens. The Times has undertaken a great work and deserves great credit for its bold and fearless advocacy of the best interests of Kansas against bitter opposition, which it will necessarily encounter."

THAT ALLEGED ROTTEN CEDAR.

Fred Gray Says It Originated in Balcombe's Mind.

"If I had my way about this kind of pavement, not a yard of it would be laid in Omaha."

"The reason you are opposed to this kind of pavement is because there is not $1.25 of a margin to divide. This pavement is put down nearly at cost, and there is no margin to divide."

The first speaker was Chairman Balcome, of the board of public works. The second was Fred Gray, the lumber man, who is furnishing the cedar blocks rejected by the former for the paving of Clark street.

Both met Sunday by appointment at the scene of the paving. Mr. Gray wanted to see the 98 per cent of rotten blocks which Balcombe claimed had been furnished and the latter promised to show them to him.

"Here is a pile," said Mr. Gray, "let us go through this." Accordingly he dropped on his knees, a devotional attitude for the day, and while a crowd gathered round drew together from all directions perhaps 150 blocks.

"You say," he remarked addressing Balcombe, "that there is 98 per cent. of these blocks rotten, prove it in this pile."

Mr. Balcombe declined to accept the challenge and ran along the line of blocks, in his haste stumbling and falling over an obstacle, which aroused the risibility of the spectators.

"I'll show you what I want," he said as he arose and again bustled after some hidden piece of cedar.

At length he found a block which suited him and rushing up to Gray and the crowd asked:

"Do you consider that a sound block?"

"No, I do not," said Mr. Gray. "But that block doesn't show that 98 per cent of these blocks are rotten. Pick out 98 per cent along here, will you?"

"Why don't you accept Mr. Gray's proposition?" asked a heavy set man who had witnessed the affair.

"Because," said Mr. Balcombe, "he's been out here ahead of me and has had time enough to fix up and select blocks to suit himself."

"It's a — lie," replied Mr. Gray, and turning to the crowd and the fat man, said: "You know how long I've been here. How long was it before Mr. Balcombe arrived?"

"Oh, it couldn't have been more than a couple of minutes."

This answer seemed to disconcert Mr. Balcombe, but did not deter him from rummaging through the piles picking out defective blocks, and running with them to Mr. Gray and showing them to the citizens.

"These blocks are rotten, and they will have to be removed, every one of them," he said.

"No, they will not," said Mr. Gray, "and you can't compel them to be moved, either. It ain't the chairman who runs things now, it's the board, and these blocks will not be removed before the board says that they are all rotten."

"If I had my way they would be removed."

"Yes, ever since the chairman was knocked out and the board was substituted. You're a nice man to be at the head of the board with a prejudice against a pavement which the people ask for. Your prejudice won't cause these blocks to be removed, especially when there are not 2 per cent of them rotten."

A running fire of conversation followed and finally both parties separated.

Mr. Gray said that Balcombe had been doing his best to injure him in various ways for some time past.

Before Balcombe had gone on the board he had been an agent for the Barber Asphalt company and after he become a member he announced his opposition to cedar block. But he had become, it seems, violently opposed to it when Mr. Gray succeeded in knocking out the clause which gave control of the erection of the city hall to the board of public works, and taking the same out of the hands of the chairman.

"The fact of the matter is," said Mr. Gray, "I have given iron-clad orders at the mill not to allow a bad block to leave the yard. But you can't prevent it. But there is not two per centage of the blocks bad. We can't afford to send bad blocks away and cart them back again. It is to our interest to let them remain in the yard."

No Banks Without Capital.

The state bank inspectors, who have just concluded their examination of the local state banks, have decided that the branch of the Bank of Commerce, on North Sixteenth street, must either capitalize under the state law at $50,000 or discontinue business. The bank was found in a first-class condition, being backed by the larger institution at Farnam and Fifteenth streets. The state law insists that every bank must have a capital and cannot be a branch of another with one capital for both.

A similar ultimatum was given in the case of the branch of the Nebraska Savings bank in South Omaha, where the capital under the law must be about twenty-five thousand dollars.

BECAUSE it is so unusually handsome and attractive in appearance, many persons think the IVORY SOAP is intended for toilet use only. While it may be used for the toilet with pleasant and satisfactory results, it is a laundry soap in all that the name implies. Prof. Silliman, of Yale College, says: "As a laundry soap the IVORY has no superior."

A WORD OF WARNING.

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

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