

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas.

George H. Frachuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending July 27th, 1888, was as follows: Sunday, July 22, 18,855; Monday, July 23, 18,822; Tuesday, July 24, 18,855; Wednesday, July 25, 18,822; Thursday, July 26, 18,855; Friday, July 27, 18,822; Saturday, July 28, 18,855.

Average, 18,812. Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 27th day of July, A. D. 1888.

WILL Omaha soon be compelled to drink "British" beer.

The prevalence of Texas fever among the cattle of the southwest has alarmed the health authorities of Kansas as well as Illinois. Stringent quarantine regulations are about to be established in those states.

The county drug clerk employed at a salary of eighty-three dollars a month is said to have compounded nearly eight thousand prescriptions within a year. The question is how many of these prescriptions were whisky straight?

IF CONTRACTORS who are laying soft brick into the walls of business and residence blocks were more frequently brought to time by the building inspector, they would be apt to pay much more attention to the building ordinances.

AS A body attending strictly to the wants of Omaha the council is winning golden opinions for itself. The recent sessions have been characterized by an attention to business which is in strong contrast to the actions of the council in the past.

HENRY GEORGE might find North Dakota a rich field for his theory of propagation. The whole world is interested in knowing just how the scheme would work if put into practice, and Dakota is sufficiently ambitious to experiment with it.

THE interior department is evidently more sanguine of success in the opening of the Sioux reservation than the commission itself. It is probable that a sufficient number of Indians will sign the bill but it will not be a unanimous consent by any means.

THE county drug store is a proper subject for the commissioners to tackle. If the county actually does expend six thousand dollars a year for drugs, medicines and compounds, the county can well afford to let its prescription department to the lowest bidder.

THE dastardly, murderous assault on John Arkins, editor of the Denver News, should arouse the law-abiding citizens of the Colorado capital to the necessity of closing the dens and dives and making it too hot for roughs and rowdies to remain within twenty miles of Denver.

IN its discussion of proper meat and fruit inspection laws the council is altogether too solicitous for the butchers and fruit and vegetable dealers. The council should pass such ordinances as will best protect the consumer. The butchers and vegetable dealers will protect themselves.

CONSERVATION seized the British sealers trespassing in Behring waters and the protection of the provincial government has been invoked. It is hard to see what help Canada is able to extend to these poachers caught in American waters without violating international agreements.

HAVING set its heart upon absorbing all the white lead works of the country, the Standard Oil monopoly has finally succeeded in controlling the output of that product. It is to be expected that a rise in price will follow and that the consumer of white lead will be obliged to hand over to that trust a handsome profit for its pains.

KANSAS is looking for cheaper methods of transportation for her crops. They are looking to the water routes to compete with the all rail routes to the Atlantic seaboard. There is little prospect, however, due to the geographical position of Kansas, for that state to get much benefit from water route transportation. Whatever merits there may be in floating Kansas' corn down the Missouri and Mississippi to New Orleans, or in shipping its products by rail to the gulf and then by steamer to Europe, it has been demonstrated time and again that such a route is seriously handicapped in more ways than one when compared with eastbound rail shipments to Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York. The trouble at New Orleans is that there is no profitable cargo to import from Europe and scarcely anything for barges and steamers to carry up the river.

FORCING THE ISSUE.

When the president, some three months ago, issued his proclamation defining the rights claimed by the United States over the waters and the seal fisheries of Behring sea, it was a distinct warning that the government would not tolerate any invasion of those rights. The language of the proclamation was clear and its meaning unmistakable. It asserted nothing that had not been claimed by the United States ever since it came into possession of Alaska by purchase from Russia.

In the face of this warning, and with full knowledge that the United States government had sent armed cruisers into Alaskan waters to enforce the rights it claims there and to protect the seal fisheries, Canadian vessels were fitted out and dispatched to Behring sea to engage in seal fishing. It was a bold and distinct defiance of this government. The question of the legality or justice of the claims of the United States is not pertinent. That is a matter which foreign ship owners cannot determine.

Their appeal must be to their governments, which should proceed in the manner of governments. In the meantime an invasion of the rights claimed is to be treated as an offense and punished according to our laws. Proceeding upon this proper and recognized principle among nations, the commanders of our cruisers in Behring sea were instructed to seize vessels found taking seals in those waters. Under this instruction a Canadian vessel has been seized and ordered to Sitka, while another was detained and, after being searched, was allowed to proceed, no sealskins having been found on her. We are unable to say how far, if at all, this latter proceeding can be justified. It appears to be regarded at the state department as the more serious circumstance of the two. As to the vessel detained, there would seem to be ample warrant for the seizure in the considerable stock of sealskins found on her.

Our dispatches report a great deal of excitement over these occurrences in Canada. Although neither government has been officially advised regarding them, it is reported that the seizures had been discussed by the Canadian cabinet, and from Victoria to Ottawa public sentiment would seem to be thoroughly aroused. There will doubtless be numerous public indignation meetings; the press will do its best to fire the popular heart, and the imperial government will be called upon to send war ships into Behring sea. The politicians in power in the Dominion will make the fullest use of the opportunity to work up public sentiment against the United States.

Yet what has been done Canada was fairly warned to expect, and took no measures to prevent. On the contrary, so far as the attitude of her authorities in had any influence in the matter, it was to encourage Canadian seal fishermen to disregard the claims of the United States and to defiantly force an issue. Undoubtedly these seizures will have the effect to speedily bring about negotiations looking to a settlement of the Behring sea controversy. The matter evidently can not be much longer left open without endangering the friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States. The political element in Canada, which would rather welcome than otherwise the interruption of these relations, as a means of strengthening its waning power, will make the strongest appeal possible for aggressive action by the imperial government, and it may not be wholly unsuccessful if, as believed, that government is at this time particularly anxious to promote English interests in Canada and strengthen the loyalty of its colonial subjects in North America. Meantime the American people may feel entire confidence in the determination and ability of their government to firmly and honorably maintain the position it has taken in this matter. There will be no such humiliating exhibition of weakness and vacillation as was shown by the last administration under similar circumstances. If the commanders of our cruisers in Behring sea have done their duty according to instructions, they will be sustained, and the penalty in the case of the seized vessel will be administered. The dignity and self-respect of the country will not be subjected to the least sacrifice, however vociferous Canadian bluster may become.

THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Few matters in the history of the Grand Army of the Republic have created a more profound interest throughout the organization than the issue raised by the refusal of the railroads to make a rate of one cent a mile for the Milwaukee encampment. This year's reunion of the veterans was looked forward to with great expectations. It was believed that if it should not exceed it would at least equal the encampment of last year in the matter of attendance, and being held in a western city would enable thousands of veterans in the west to meet old comrades who were compelled to deny themselves this privilege when a longer distance from their homes was to be traversed. It was most reasonably expected that the railroads would be disposed to encourage a large attendance, and as the Grand Army did not ask in behalf of its members more than they had before received, or a more favorable rate than had been accorded by the railroads in various instances to other organizations, there was no anticipation of any difficulty on this score. The railroads, however, have acted under the conviction that in any event the old soldiers would go to Milwaukee. The managers, knowing the attachment of the veterans for those reunions, have

reasoned that it could safely be counted upon to overcome any resentment that might arise from a refusal to grant Grand Army members as liberal rates as had before been given them and others. After repeated unavailing efforts to secure from the railroads a one cent rate the commanders of eight departments issued a manifesto advising Grand Army members not delegates to remain away from the encampment. This counsel was quite generally received with favor, though not universally so regarded. The disappointment caused by this unlooked-for issue was great and widespread, but the large majority undoubtedly felt that the course suggested was necessary to properly rebuke the railroads and assert the self-respect of the organization. Subsequently Major Warner, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, advised a less aggressive policy. His view was that the encampment should be made a success in the interest of the order, and that the matter of settling with the railroads could be dealt with hereafter. This induced a quite general change of feeling among the veterans and determined many to attend the encampment who had been disposed to remain away. There seemed a fair prospect that the Milwaukee meeting would be a success, even if falling somewhat below first expectations.

The agitation, however, will be renewed by the action of the department commanders of eight states who met in Chicago on Tuesday. These unite in saying that the posts represented in order and accept the manifesto of July 2, which it is asserted was in accord with a resolution of the last annual encampment, and they gave notice of the early issuance of a circular withdrawing the departments represented from the parade advertised to take place. The acquiescence of the commanders of other departments is expected, but in any event this action leaves small chance that the Milwaukee encampment can be made a success. The authority of the commanders to take this action is probably not questionable, and while it need not deter members of the Grand Army from going to the encampment, those in the departments covered by the action would attend simply as visitors, having no share or place in the exercises of the encampment. The issue is unfortunate, but it will not be without advantage if the result shall lead railroad managers to hereafter show a more just and liberal spirit toward an organization which has at least an equal claim with any other to fair and generous consideration.

ONE IN A THOUSAND.

Colonel Emmons Clark, who was appointed to command the militia of Kansas, Clark should be put in a glass case.

THE ILLINOIS METHOD.

Before an Illinoisian is sent to the insane asylum his friends should try kicking him in the stomach. If that treatment helps him in the asylum it ought to do good before he enters it.

SOFT-HEADED SENTIMENTALISTS.

Isn't it about time to stop discussing whether "poor Kemmler" and the other brutes who used their knives, pistols and axes on their defenseless wives will suffer much or little pain in dying, either by electricity or the old-fashioned noose? "Poor Kemmler," indeed! "Poor Jack the Ripper" does not die, and all that. How sorry we all ought to be if they shouldn't have a perfectly easy and painless death!

A BEAUTIFUL SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

It is said that Jason Brown, a son of old John Brown, has written to a friend complaining of his poverty and hinting that the colored people ought to raise a fund for him. A northern paper discredits the report and says that it takes more than one generation to get from John Brown to a beggar. It would be poetic justice if all the descendants of the Harper's Ferry raider starved in the midst of the people who reverence the old man as a martyr. So far as the negroes are concerned their heads are level. They will not contribute a dime to any of John Brown's brood.

DEMOCRATS IN A QUANDRY.

The Virginia democrats are in a heap of trouble about the platform they are about to adopt at the coming state convention. It is well known that there is a large protection element in the party. Any resolution which favored free trade as decidedly as the St. Louis platform did would be sure to drive many of these protectionists into a mutiny, and would make many more indifferent. But, on the other hand, the adoption of a protection plank would be such a glaring inconsistency in the year following the Grover Cleveland platform that the leading Virginia democrats can hardly bring their consciences to consent to it. It has been suggested that the best way out of this difficulty is not to frame any platform, and there is a strong probability that the advice will be followed. Then the democratic papers will not be troubled with the defense of a creed, and they can spend all their time in the campaign in yelling "Mahone, Mahone, Mahone!" It will be an edifying spectacle.

SOLACE FOR SUMMER HOURS.

Time: Long—Why, Short, you look as if you had been in a railroad accident. What's the matter? Well, Long, I got home late the other night, you know, and my wife took me for a burglar and commenced throwing stove lids at me. "And you stood and took it, did you?" "No, I was thoughtless. I ran like a streak of lightning."

Baltimore American: It is impossible for a square man to be a rounder.

Hirmingham Republican: Gossip reminds us of a high building. Only one story out of a dozen rests on a foundation.

New Orleans Picayune: Quicksilver is food for reflection only when it is served on the back of a looking glass.

Philadelphia Press: When the school-master whips one of the girls he hits a miss, when the girl dodges she misses a hit.

Binghamton Republican: They have flannel bathing suits at the seaside resorts that do not shrink. They are ashamed to, probably.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Oklahoma tourist—Things about here seem to be rather quiet, settler Oklahoma settler—Quiet, mister; I should say so. The land agents have gone home.

Kearney Enterprise: Fond papa—No, young man, you can't have my daughter. I wouldn't give her to you for her weight in gold. Young sutor (eminently practical)—Well, can't we negotiate for a life lease?

Puck: Mr. Lenz (photographer)—I have not for a long time had so good a sitter as you are. The expression is exactly right. How did you gain such control over the facial muscles? Are you an actor?

Mr. Rhodster—No, sir.

Mr. Lenz—Well, well! Perhaps you are a bicyclist!

Mr. Rhodster—Yes, I am.

Mr. Lenz—You explains it! It comes from riding the machine on stone pavements and trying to look as if you enjoyed it.

Judge: I caught a string of beauties Upon the North Fork to-day, The finest trout that were e'er pulled out— But the Biggest One Got Away!

And down in the mill-pond meadow The boys that were making hay With forks and rakes killed 3,000 snakes— But the Biggest One Got Away!

"Weigh me, please?" said Brizge, as he stepped on the grocer's scales.

The man who manipulated the weights looked at him in astonishment. Brizge looked as though he ought to weigh about 120 pounds, but the beam balanced at 202.

"You must have something heavy about your clothes," said the grocer.

"O, that's it," rejoined Brizge; "I have my summer's ice bill in my pocket."

Chicago Tribune: Proprietor of ice-cream saloon—James, you've been on the moon more here with Miss Softly for several days. He hasn't moved away, has he? Employee—Moved away! No. He was married

to Miss Softly the other evening. Proprietor (sharply, to bookkeeper)—Miss Ademp, close Mr. Spoonamer's account and send bill at once.

NOBODY KNOWS.

The Turner-Miller Junketing Tour Much of a Mystery. Commissioner Anderson says that he knows nothing about the junketing tour of William Turner and Joe Miller which is being made on Douglas county's expense.

Every other member says just the same thing. Mount wants the responsibility shifted onto Anderson's shoulders, but Anderson declares very emphatically that the matter was arranged during his absence; that he had nothing to do with it; has no knowledge of any action ever having been taken officially, authorizing the trip, and objects to being brought before people's conduct.

After requesting the reporter to set him right in this matter, Mr. Anderson related quite freely and at considerable length the general unsatisfactory condition of county affairs. He thinks that some things are being conducted very loosely and need remedying.

"I don't know that there ever was a seal." "Why don't you board up something towards settling it?" "What is there for us to do?" "What is there for a committee to employ experts and have estimates made on the cost of the balcony?" "Yes, but the chairman has never called a meeting."

"But Mr. O'Keefe has had an expert engaged by himself make a report. Why don't you do likewise?" "What is he? What's his business? I don't know that he ever made a report. It has never been shown to me." With this much of an explanation Mr. Anderson directed attention to other features. He wanted to be told about Sheriff Clark's official conduct, and wound up by declaring that the new hospital is a great improvement on any community ever had perpetrated upon it.

"And it will be worse yet," he continued, "if the institution after being completed is managed by a physician, when the only having it managed. The cost will not be less than \$75,000 a year." "How do you get about the county drug store, Mr. Anderson's reply was to the effect that he never had anything to do with that concern. "It was running when I entered the service of the county, it is a scheme of O'Keefe's, and is under his supervision."

You may say, however, that we are paying \$200 a month to a physician, when the store says plainly we shall not pay more than \$300 a year." "The fact that there is no means of keeping a check on the county treasurer is disturbing Mr. Anderson's mind more or less, and he is very anxious to have a system of triplicate receipts adopted."

A CASE OF BAD MEDICINE.

Additional Figures on the Cost of County Drugs. "The county drug store exposure is causing people to open their eyes and wonder how long this loose management of county affairs will be allowed to continue." A heavy taxpayer made these remarks yesterday morning and declared himself as being quite disgusted at the way things are going.

The Bee has discovered that in five years there has been a much larger increase in the cost of drugs and medicines than can be charged up to the expenses of any other department. The figures show that in 1884 \$204.48 covered all the expenses attached to doctoring the county poor. Last year, 1888, the sum total paid out was \$7,742.78.

In 1888 the amount paid for drugs was \$2,415.79, while the physician's services netted him \$1,300. This year the increase is still greater. Counting what the cost will be for medicine and supplies to doctors and the salary of a druggist, and it is estimated that the figures will run up in the neighborhood of \$5,000. It is further learned that Dr. Keoch very frequently sends prescriptions to outside pharmacists, and frequently orders expensive medicines from his friends who sell them at outside sources were handed to the county clerk yesterday morning.

As an example of his extravagance he prescribes salinal, a drug put up in tablets that cost 15 cents each, it takes three such tablets to make a dose, which would be 45 cents. Any druggist will tell you that one cent's worth of morphine would answer exactly the same purpose and be no more likely to do any harm.

The following tabulated statement is of interest, showing what the medicines for the county cost last year: Amount paid by Douglas county for drugs and medical attendance for county poor: Drugs \$2,415.79, Salaries \$1,300.00, Total \$3,715.79.

A CONTRACTORS' COMBINE.

It is Revealed in the Suit of Whalen vs. Brennan. A contractors' combine was revealed in a peculiar way yesterday. The law office of Day & Day in the Omaha National Bank building. Before Mr. Gregory, as referee, the cause of J. A. Whalen against Ed J. Brennan "and another" was being argued. The men are well known local contractors, and at one time were partners. Whalen withdrew and filed a bill in equity for an accounting, being satisfied that he wasn't getting his full share of the profits. The unknown is T. F. Brennan, a brother of Ed J. Brennan. An accounting was taken and the profits filed with Gregory.

This firm held the contract for laying the sewer pipes in the old city hall. The material to be used was Colorado sandstone, and the contractors were to get the same from C. D. Woodworth & Co. at 68 cents. Now it happens that about this time Woodworth and the firm of T. F. Brennan & Co. were competitors in bidding for public work.

Woodworth went to Whalen, the moneyed man in the firm of Brennan & Co., and offered to furnish the sandstone for the city hall foundation at 40 cents if his competitors would step aside and let him have the public work. Woodworth got the street work and he got \$2,800 from the curing contract. He paid for the sandstone in the city hall basement. This amount Whalen claims from the Brennans. The argument closed yesterday morning.

COAL LICENSES.

The Small Coal Dealers Are Said to Be in a Quandry. Mr. Squires, of Coutant & Squires, says that the \$100 license against which the small coal dealers are raising so many objections was not intended as a "freeze-out" for the small dealers, but was intended as a protection to every established coal dealer. A number of grocers, druggists and other merchants are selling coal at their places of business for large coal firms and receiving a commission for it. This had the tendency to increase the price of coal.

It is also a class of men who buy coal of the coal dealers at the regular price, and make a profit by selling it again at short prices. The object of the \$100 license was to drive both of these classes of dealers out of the business. Mr. Squires said, further, that the small coal dealers are benefited to a greater extent by it than the larger ones, and that the firm of which he is a member paid the \$100 license under protest.

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.

A CLASHING OF INTERESTS.

The Quarantine Proclamation Withheld Until Next Monday.

THUS THE GOVERNOR DECIDES. Crafty Non-Partisans at Work—Secretary Laws Corrects an Interviewer—Gillett on the Anxious Seat.

The governor was waited upon to-day by a delegation of South Omaha packers in the interests of the quarantine proclamation, promised from Long Pine last week, but which as yet has not been formally issued. E. A. Cadany represented Armour & Cudahy, and Henry A. Medley George H. Hammond & Co. The governor gave these gentlemen an hour during the forenoon and heard what they had to say patiently, but he declines to take immediate action in the matter because there are conflicting interests and he proposes to go to the bottom of them before making the final order.

Next Monday, therefore, he announces that he will take such action as he may deem the most just. It appears that the indicated conflicting interests are such that he is warranted in deferring action, but he does not care to bring the public at large into the matter. The governor, however, is learned that the practical order of quarantine remains in force, and the shipment of any cattle into the city is prohibited until the 1st of August.

STATUS OF A STATUTE.

It is well understood that the statute authorizing the appointment of one notary public in each voting precinct of a county for every 100 votes cast for governor has been repealed. Supplemental to the old law, however, there was an act passed that has not been repealed, and it causes a considerable number of letters of inquiry to flood the office of the secretary of state. The law indicated is that authorizing the presentation of a copy of the session laws of the state to every notary public possessing a certificate of appointment on file in the various county clerks' offices. There are now over ten thousand copies of the session laws in the state, and the state law books only authorized the publication of 6,000 copies of the session laws. By putting two and two together it can be seen that the law must therefore stand as a dead letter. Senator Connor, of Kearney, conducted a bill last winter to repeal the law authorizing the gift of a copy of the session laws to notaries, but in some manner the bill was shelved and went the way of many other bills. It is understood that the secretary of state has made an equitable shipment of the session laws of '89 to the various county clerks for their distribution, and he can do nothing more. The demand upon county clerks by notaries for a copy of the session laws is therefore unjust, and an appeal to the secretary of state can do no possible good.

A CORRECTOR CORRECTED.

"Did you mean the corrected interview that appeared in an Omaha paper this morning as a disclaimer so far as it related to your candidacy for the governorship," queried Tax Bar representative of Secretary of State Laws. "I did not express myself one way or the other and I did not intend to. The reporter who inquired of me was a stranger, and I quite correct. I did not say to him that I had ever been the owner of the Alma Breeze, but I did say that I once owned the Republican. Now, as to my candidacy for the governorship, I have this to say: If the Alma Breeze is booming me for governor, the paper is doing it without my knowledge or consent."

RECORDS AT THE CAPITOL.

The Bank of Grant, Perkins county, has incorporated with an authorized capital stock of \$100,000. The bank was organized on July 1st. Business commences August 10. Cashier, D. E. Gray; assistant cashier, J. Lindholm. The Bank of Oakland, of Oakland, has been sold to Beckman & Co. of that place, and the capital stock of the institution has been increased to \$100,000. It is learned that the new firm is to take possession at once.

REVENUE COLLECTORS FOR JULY.

The following collections for the month of July are reported in the office of the collector of internal revenues: Penalties \$290.73, Beer stamps \$13,346.67, Spirit stamps \$173,546.50, Excise stamps \$5,139.80, Tobacco stamps \$21.13, Special tax \$4,807.17. Total \$232,522.45.

APPROVED THE BOND.

Judge Dundy approved the annual bond yesterday of Charles Cornell, who has been appointed register of the land office at Valentine.

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WILL RULE OR RAUN.

A number of the members of the "Republican Non-Partisan Prohibitory League," organized to capture democratic and prohibitionists, met in Lincoln a day or two ago, but were so quiet that the press failed to catch them at the opportune time, but the

JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE WASHING COMPOUND. All hands want Pearlina—it's hand. Enables one pair of hands to do the work of several; millions of hands use it; millions more will when they learn its value. You can read, write, sew, wash dishes, prepare the meals, care for the baby—with your two hands, while Pearlina is washing the clothes for you almost without the aid of hands. It's harmless; cannot hurt most delicate of hands or fabrics; most delightful for washing the hands. It saves your hands one-half the work in house-cleaning—in fact, when your hands have anything to wash or clean, you will find sooner or later that Pyle's Pearlina is the best thing known with which to do it. Many hands are engaged in peddling imitations of Pearlina—or goods which they claim to be "as good as Pearlina." IT'S FALSE!—Pearlina is not peddled. All grocers handle Pearlina. JAMES PYLE, New York.