THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily (Morning Edition) including Sunday
Bee, One Year \$10.00
For Six Months. 5.00
For Thr ee Months. 2.56
The Omaha Sunday Bee, mailed to any
address, One Year 2.00
Weekly Bee, One Year 2.00
Omana Office, Bee Building, N. W. Corner
Beventeenth and Farnam Streets.
Chicago Office, 557 Rookery Building,
New York Office, Rooms 14 and 15 Tribune
Building.

Washington Office, No. 513 Fourteenth Street CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed to the Editor of the Rec. BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, or Dead of the Bee Publishing Company, the bear of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. BEE Building Farnam and Seventeenth Sta

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bre for the week ending July 27th, 1889, was as follows: the week ending July 24th, 1889, was as to Sunday, July 23 Monday, July 23 Tuesday, July 23 Wednesday, July 25 Thursday, July 25 Friday, July 25 Saturday, July 27

Average......18,612 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Do not condemn the railroads too severely for their foolishness. Probably they didn't know the G. A. R. was

WITH the assurance of a bountiful harvest this fall, business can not fail to improve under the buoyant in-

THE Republican's resentment at Clark Woodman because he avows himself to be a monopolist reminds us of Satan rebuking sin.

Now that they have almost talked each other to death, the delegates to the constitutional convention of Montana are about to finish their work and go home.

WITH such a magnificent showing of grass and corn. Nebraska should lead the world in butter production, instead of hugging a rung near the bottom of the ladder.

In the coming set-to between Governor Lowry, of Mississippi, and John L. Sullivan, champion of the world. public sympathy will all be on the side of the under dog.

OMAHA and Council Bluffs will appreciate the promised five-cent fare on the early morning and evening bridge motor trains-if it be put into effect before the snow flies.

THE consolidation of the elevator companies has been effected. We shall presently see whether the mammoth consolidated will devise ways and means to make Omaha a grain market.

TAMPERING with the mails is not an uncommon offense, but when a letter written by President Harrison to the lord mayor of Dublin is surreptitiously opened it is well to institute an official inquiry into the matter.

THE Alton is said to be dickering with the Union Pacific for the purchase of its Kansas City branch to Denver. Here is a chance for the Union Pacific to unload some of its side track investments and to devote all of its attention to the parent road in Nebraska.

THE southern office-seeker has the reputation of a born lobbyist and the administration is worrying more over the distribution of a penny postoffice in the land of Dixie due to race and political bitterness than in the selection of a minister to an important post abroad.

THE confidence game that has been brought so prominently before the public under the guise of industrial trusts is about played out. The trump cards were played when the sugar and lead trusts were floated on the market. Now that the faith of investors in this form of securities has been shaken and their pockets drained, fancy industrial stocks can find but few takers.

THE perennial announcement of a grand negro exodus numbering tens of thousands from North Carolina into the southwest is again revived. But it is safe to wager that Sambo and Dinah are too closely bound to the soil of their birth by close ties to be willing to emigrate into Arkansaw, even if she was a land overflowing with milk and honey like unto the promised land of Canaan.

THE Bohemian people in Omaha have reason to be proud of their progress. A dozen years ago they were few and poor. To-day they number over five hundred families, own twenty thousand dollars' worth of church and school property, and have many men in their ranks who are independently wealthy. It is probable that in no other city in America are industry and enterprise so surely and swiftly rewarded with

THE salt trust has received a very black eye in its endeavor to float its stock on a credulous people. Even the most venturesome plunger was staggered when the speculation involving eleven millions was sprung upon him. Happily, while yet time the small and big investors discovered that there is a limit to speculative enterprises which even they could not stomach. The result is that the project has fallen into disrepute and the price of salt still romains unchanged.

WHY THEY GO TOGETHER. We referred recently to the report of disaffection among republican representatives in congress from the south several of whom, it was said, had combined for the purpose of electing an independent republican speaker of the next house. The leader of the movement was stated to be Representative Brower, of North Carolina, and the inciting cause given was dissatisfaction with the administration's distribution of patronage in the south. The matter appears to have been very seriously regarded in political circles at Washington, and there has been a quite general interviewing of southern republican

congressmen. The result is that not one of these representatives is found to have for a moment contemplated anything like a revolt against the party. The friends of Mr. Brower insist that he has been misrepresented by the statements intimating a purpose on his part to leave or betray his party. He has felt, they con fess, somewhat aggrieved at not receiving recognition from the administration in the matter of appointments in his state, but he nevertheless proposes to stand by the party in congress. Representative Cheatham, of the same state, says he shall not any frivolous or perallow sonal feeling to govern his actions in the discharge of his duty as a member of congress, and having been electe d by the republican party upon republican principles he will cheerfully support the party in the organization of the house and in every other particular for the good of the country. Others have expressed themselves to the same effect. There is no republican congress-

man from the south who threatens a re-

voit against the party.

It appears, however, that most of these representatives are united as to one demand they will make upon the party. That is, that no man shall receive the nomination for speaker who is not in favor of an early repeal of the internal revenue laws. Of the sixteen southern republicans in the house three are from North Carolina, two from Virginia, three from Tennessee, two from Kentucky, and one each from West Virginia and Louisiana, which makes twelve, or three-fourths of the total number. The five members from Tennessee and Virginia are as much interested, for local reasons, in the repeal of the internal taxes, as those from North Carolina, and may be expected to co-operate with the latter in an effort to force the republican caucus to declare for the abolition of those taxes. Whether the others will unite with them in dictating to the caucus is uncertain, but there is no doubt of the earnestness of a majority of these southern republicans against internal taxes. In support of this position it is claimed that portions of the south are drained of money through the internal revenue laws, the farmers impoverished, and the system is felt to be an obnoxious and oppressive pall.

On this question, therefore, the southern republicans in congress will probably be found standing firmly together. Can they accomplish their object? The chances are doubtless in their favor. Two at least among those named prominently 88 possible republican candidates for the speakership are understood to be in favor of repealing the internal revenue laws, and they are the men who are expected to have the strongest following. It would not seem to be a difficult mat ter for the southern republicans to obtain from the supporters of these men a declaration in favor of abolishing the internal taxes, and thereby commisting the caucus to a policy which would bind the majority in the house. Having announced their desire, and possessing the power to dictate terms or deprive the republicans in the house of the ability to organize, these southern members are likely to be objects of especial interest to all aspirants for the speakership, and it would not be surprising if a majority of republicans in congress are found in full sympathy with their programme when congress assembles. It is not for the purpose of revolt, but of control that the southern republicans are together, and they appear to be in a very favorable position to accomplish their object.

A WONDERFUL LAND.

The graphic story told by the Alaska correspondent of THE BEE of his experiences in watching for the mirage of the "Silent City," whose appearance other explorers have reported, will arouse fresh interest and curiosity regarding a region which there is every reason to believe is rich in wonders. The intrepid correspondent, who for two days groped about among the glaciers, experiencing sensations and emotions which he little more than suggests, and which perhaps no pen could adequately portray, promises to renew and extend his investigations, the result of which THE BEE will in due time chronicle, but in what he had already seen he found warrant for the opinion that the region visited will become a mecca for scientists and for those who are attracted by the strange and curious features of na-

From what has been revealed by Alaskan exploration it is easy to believe that there is an exceedingly rich field there for scientific investigation, but whether with practical results that would repay the cost and labor, to say nothing of the dangers to be encountered and the probable sacrifices to be made, can only be a matter of conjecture. That such investigation would contribute valuable knowledge to some departments of scientific research is, however, not to be doubted, and the students of nature's work will unquestionably find there much to profoundly

interest them. As to practical results, there have already been sufficient to fully vindicate the wisdom of the purchase of Alaska by the United States. The seal fisheries alone, if not permitted to be destroyed by indiscriminate slaughter by hordes of hunters, will alone, in time, repay the sum received by Russia for the territory, and there are other sources of revenue to the government which will steadily expand. Develop-

longer a question that the purchase of Alaska was a good investment.

HAS NOT SUCCEEDED. Douglas county's commissioners have don a good many unwise acts and some that were absolutely bad, but the criticism on the drug dispensary established about eighteen

months ago appears to be wholly unwarranted. The effort made by Tun Bus to show that the dispensary has been mismanaged or is an extravagance has not succeeded. -World-Herald. Who expected that it would succeed?

Has the exposure of any abuse or extravagance had any chance of success with the present board? THE BEE's exposure of the cruelty and mismanagement at the county poor farm was very thorough. The facts cited in support of the charge were conclusive, but the board ignored the complaints and made a perfect farce of its investigation, which from the very outset had no chance of success.

The crookedness in awarding the contract for vault fixtures was shown up, and proof was furnished that responsible parties would have done the work for about half the price. But that exposure has not succeeded and had not a ghost of a chance of success.

The scandalous procedure in the construction of the county hospital has been shown up time and again, but the complaints have met with no success.

The enormous outlay for drugs and medicines may be legitimate, but in common with the public THE BEE labors under the impression that this prescription business has been a cover for supplying free liquor to officials and thirsty hangerson. It is also doubtful whether the large drug bills paid by the county have been delivered to the right parties.

We do not expect, however, that anything THE BEE may say on this score

THE TWO-MILE NUISANCE. The law prohibits the sale of liquor within two miles of the corporate limits of the city. This two-mile belt has for years been free-whisky territory, where more crime is bred and committed than in the whole city, and yet the authorities pretend to be entirely helpless. Sheriff Coburn claims that he has no authority to meddle with them; and the chief of police claims that he has no right to interfere. There is no doubt whatever that both the sheriff and the chief have authority to repress this lawlessness. The sheriff's authority to arrest lawbreakers extends over the whole county. The only question is whether he is obliged to act in the absence of specific complaints. If this version is correct, citizens in the suburbs who are annoyed by these unlawful resorts should enter complaint. The charter gives the mayor and police authority to exercise police functions within five miles of the city limits. That would imply that the police can close unlawful resorts and make arrests outside of the city limits without specific complaint.

THE president of the Holly Manufacturing company has been very profuse in his congratulations over the superb plant which the American Waterworks company have just completed for Omaha. These congratulations are within themselves not out of place, but the impression which is sought to be made therefrom is that the Holly people have finally triumphed. To vindicate the truth of history THE BEE is compelled to recall the fact that the present waterworks plant differs as much from that which the Holly people wanted to foist upon Omaha eight years ago as a cable road differs from a horse railroad. If the Holly people had succeeded in 1881, Omaha would have had a penny-whistle line of four-inch mains to carry the supply, unless indeed the city could have bought out the concern and replaced its cheap-John works with a plant that would meet its requirements. Moreover, the hydrant rental of the city would have been about twenty-five per cent higher than it is now, and the boodle methods of Dr. Cushing would have eaten into the vitals of the city. The mere fact that the Holly works have supplied the Gaskell pumps for Omaha does not necessarily mean that the Holly methods which our citizens resented so vigorously in the courts and through the ballot box, have been adopted and given

popular endorsement.

As To the possible effect upon the export trade of the late decision of the inter-state commerce commission, that no railroad company will be permitted to charge lower rates of freight for merchandise destined for export than if the final destination should be some Atlantic seaboard, the Philadelphia Record thinks it will not be serious. The decision will not necessarily have the effect, it remarks, of increasing the rates of freight upon exports, even though the steamship companies should not regulate their charges in accordance with it. The trunk lines can afford to haul produce for consumers on the eastern seaboard at as low rates as they haul it the same distance for consumers in Europe. As there is a very close connection between the railroads and the steamship companies, says the Record, it is easy to make an equitable adjustment of freight rates without endangering export trade. It will be gratifying if this shall be done, so that the producers of the west will still get some profit on their products exported, but there is some reason to apprehend that the small margin will be wiped away by the necessity of increasing the inland rates. The producers of the west will very soon know whether this is to be the case or not.

THE people of Massachusetts are having no end of trouble with their ballot reform law, which is to have its first practical test in the fall. Politicians, reformers and state officials are scratching their heads in an endeavor to interpret its provisions, and to loosen the cogs of its complicated machinery. The secretary of state, the auditor and the attorney general make up a board to decide the knotty points in the law. In conjunction with a committee of the Ballot Act Leaguers, formed last year, to impart intelligence about the measure, and to carry out its rulings, these

ment is likely to be slow, but it is no state officers have been trying to unravel the Chinese puzzle. But the result has been far from satisfactory to the reformers, The law has been found to countenance those very features of politics which the friends of reform expected it would kill. The party machine which makes all the bad nominations flourishes with its old-time vigor. Instead of the ballot reform smashing the machine, it looks very much as II the new fangled law will be made a convenient vehicle for the election of the party machine's candidates. This is all very discouraging, but once more illustrates the folly of trying to strike at the roots of an evil which can not be reached by a cumbersome and unintelligible ballot reform THE importance of securing a large

tanning plant in Omaha can not be overestimated. It will in a measure be to our city what the establishment of the beef and pork packing industries were five years ago. A tanning establishment with sufficient financial backing to give it stability and with a capacity to handle a thousand or more hides a day from our slaughtering houses paves the way for a long line of industries in which leather forms the basis. It will be an impetus to the growth and extension not alone of the manufacturing enterprises but of the mercantile interests of this city. The good results can only be conjectured, but it is safe to say that every avenue of trade would be stimulated into activity. The prospects for securing such an industry are uncommonly promising. Capitalists have recognized the great natural advantages which Omaha possesses. The mammoth proportions of her beef packing establishments assure an unfailing supply of raw hides. With the new processes of converting hides into leather Omaha has therefore a great advantage over Boston, Philadelphia, or other cities to which all the raw materials must be shipped. This insures a cheapening in the manufacturing process of leather, and would permit Omaha to step in at once as a powerful competitor in the leather trade.

If the Sioux commission be successful in winning over the Indians to signing the bill, it will have to thank the Cathotic missionaries for their labors in its behalf. There are a number of Catholic societies at the various agencies composed almost wholly of young Indians. It is no secret that the priests are desirous of having the Indians accept the treaty and their influence has been so far effective as to induce several hundred to swing into line. Among the older chiefs, however, who held out from the first, there is little change of sentiment and the good counsel of the commissioners has fallen like seed on a barren soil. Neither can the missionaries hope to win them over. Conservatism is too deeply rooted in their breasts to be swayed by the priests, on whom they look with suspicion, or by the promises of the government which have been too often broken.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. The European event of greatest interest during the past week was the result of the lections throughout France, which has left the self-exiled demagogue, Boulanger, almost without a following. The very nearly complete collapse of Boulangism-for although the pretentious and windy general has issued another manifesto it is not likely to receive any serious attention-is very generally welcomed as a good thing for the French people and for Europe, for Boulanger was not only an impertinence, a bore and a nuisance, but, because of the sensitive and eruptive nature of political and military affairs in continental Europe at this time, he was a perpetual menace. He was a convenience for the royalists, whether of the legitimist, Orleanist or Bonapartist cliques, who give their countenance to anything likely to everthrow the existing form of government in France; but he was and excuse for increasing he military forces of all the conticountries who regard nental with eyes the political movements in iealous France. Without other importance than his ambition and restless demagoguery, he was a constant cause of irritation and a factor of danger and risk to the peace of Europe. These evil influences were all the more important, so long as the precise extent of the hold he had on the populace was unknown, for people always stand in dread of wha seems to be formidable, because of its very uncertainty, obscurity and mystery. Now, that Boulangism is demonstrated by the test of a public election to be nothing but an empty pretence and sham, it must cease to be a matter of much consequence to France. The unstable ministries in authority in that country will doubtless continue to come and go at frequent intervals, for the future as well as in the past-but the republic itself will live through it all in some form, until the occasion and opportunity shall arrive when it must be established on a basis as firm as our own.

In his address at the ministerial banquet, Lord Salisbury said, concerning the immediate danger of a European conflict, that he regarded the vast preparations that had been made as a great security for peace. So tremendous would be the issues involved in a war among the great European powers that no one is willing to take the responsibility of hastening a conflict which all seem to regard as inevitable. Prince Bismarck's recent ob servation that he could not tell whether the German parliament would have any time next year to attend to legislation in the interest of labor reveals what the great statesman apprehends concerning the near future. For the present the Paris exposition serves as a truce. The representatives of science and art, industry and labor are pouring into the French capital from all portions of the civilized world, and in witnessing the mighty achievements of peace the minds of many are turned away temporarily from thoughts of war. "As the exposition will continue till near the close of the year there is little danger of a conflict sooner than the spring of 1890. In the meantime England. France and Russia are increasing their armaments, and poverty-smitten but ambitious Italy is struggling to keep up with the

warlike procession. The plucky stand taken by Switzerland against the attempted dictation of Germany has directed attention to the probable attitude of the little republic in the event of renewal of hostilities between France and Germany. The invasion of France by a German army marching through Switzerland across the Jura mountains would be attended with considerable danger. Indeed, Germany would not be likely to enter Switzerland at all except to repel a French invasion; whereas the military conditions are all favorable for a French occupation of Swiss territory, there being five lines of railway leading through

the Jura mountains into the Swiss plain. Moreover, the German garrisons within striking distance of the Rhine are not being maintained in any great strength, and the railway communication with the river is very defective. On a peace footing there are now within two hours march of the great frontier railroad 100,000 French troops, which at a given hour might be poured into Switzerland as fast as trains could be made available; and within twelve hours after the start had been made every bridge over the Rhine from Bale to Constance could be seized. If the integrity of France as a nation should be threatened it is not likely that she would hesitate on grounds of conventional political morality to take a step which would give her such an enormous advantage in the struggle; and the question is: What opposition could Switzerland present to her? Every Swiss subjeet is liable to military service from the age of twenty to forty-four, so that the military force of Switzerland is purely a militia force. Its total strength is 210,000 men, and as the organization is entirely local, so far as the men are concerned, mobilization is easy; but in every other respect the Swiss army is unable to take the field, as transport and horses are entirely wanting, and not a single battery of artillery is horsed during peace. Neither have the Swiss any artificial defenses, nor money with which to construct them; so that any attempt at armed resistance would be hopeless from the beginning. But, even if her territory should be tempor arily violated, the great powers of Europe would scarcely sauction the absorption of Switzerland into another nation.

In the British house of commons the other day the attention of the government was asked to a report that in the gold fields of West Australia gangs of native convicts are fastened to wheetharrows with bullock chains making roads, and that chains are rolled around the necks and naked bodies of others, inflicting great suffering upon them in climate where the stones get too hot to handle. It may be that this story is exaggerated, but evidence is plentiful that there is room for improvement in the treatment of savages under white control.

Mr. Lumboltz, who traveled among the cannibals of Queensland awhile ago, says the government black police have shot them lown, innocent and guilty alike, for offenses that were almost trivial. It will soon be forgotten that it was the cruelty of white miners that hastened the extinction of the Tasmanians, not a few of whom were victims of foul crimes like the following: One day a miner told his comrades he was going to make a little fun for them. Stepping out where the natives could see him, he pointed an empty revolver at his own head and snapped it several times. Then he called a native to him, gave him a loaded revolver, and asked him to repeat the performance. The poor wretch complied, and of course blew his own brains out, to the great entertainment of the crowd. Not half the story of the wrongs of the Tasmanians was known to the world until the larger part of them had perished.

The phantom of war in Europe is to be once more conjured away by the meeting of the emperors of Russia and Germany in Berlin in the latter part of August. In order to increase the assurance of peace it is possible that the emperor of Austria-Hungary will also be there, though the latest reports from Europe are to the effect that the Austrian army in Galicia has received strong reinforcements. This military movement indicates that the Emperor Francis Joseph cherishes little illusion in regard to the Berlin conference, and that he is in no way disposed to submit to the lofty airs of the czar. But it is fortunate that there are much stronger guarantees for the peace of Europe than in the whims of the men who rule over its three military monarchies or in the ex-Though the continent is an armed camp, and though the pretexts for war are numerous enough or can be readily invented, the consequences of a conflict are so tremendous that the most reckless monarch in Europe must shrink from precipitating it.

Japan has just been visited by a destruc tive earthquake. Such earthquakes in that country have averaged ten in a century for 1,500 years, and they appear to have been growing more frequent during the last century, but that appearance may be due to the greater facilities provided for the collection of news. In 1854, Yeddo, now Tokio, was almost destroyed by an earthquake, over 1,500 louses having been overturned. The loss of life was very great, but the estimate usually given of 200,000 is probably an exaggeration. The difficulty of getting anything like the truth about such matters may be judged from the published descriptions of Kumanoto, the city that is said to have been destroyed, and which is reported to have "from 50,000 to 300,000 inhabitants." There is no doubt, how ever, that it is (or was) a large and in portant inland city, and it could hardly have een destroyed by anything coming so suddenly as an earthquake without great loss of life. Cultivated Japanese study earth quakes with great assiduity and care, and with the aid of the most delicate instruments that science can supply, in the hope that they may discover some means of foretelling great dis turbances, but thus far without any satisfactory results. The common people have, how ever, a curious tradition about the existence of an earthquake fish. On the sea coast it is supposed to be a sea monster, who causes earthquakes by striking on the bottom and gives rise to tidal waves by arching his back nland people think that the earthquake fish lives in the bowels of the earth, stretched along under Japan. When a gentle tremor comes he is only bristling his spines, but a great shock is caused by the lashing of his tail. The earthquake fish is one of the numerous monsters with which Japan fancy lecorates the artistic ware which it is the fashion to admire, however little it may be

understood. The disturbances in the Island of Crete are engaging the attention of the Italian government, which has advised Turkey to resort to the mediation of a European power. Crete will be a factor in the eastern ques tion until the porte shall agree to withdraw its hold upon it. Any attempt at putting down the revolution by force would be met by an anti-Moslem cry, and the surrender of the island to a christian power would stir up political complications of a very serious character. No doubt the sultan would gladly get rid of his bargain; but he is doubtless afraid that he might then find himself in still deeper water.

The Shoe Fits. Kansas City Journal.

"Mayor Grant should see to it," says the New York Herald, "that no cranks are appointed on the world's fair committee." One McAllister and one Fish will take the sug gestions personal.

They Have Their Hands Full. St. Louis Globe-Democrat A Mississippi paper says that the demo crats of that state "have no leisure for the discussion of the tariff or any other economic question." It keeps them busy, we presume, o prevent the negroes from acting upon th foolish notion that the constitution guarantees equal political rights to all classes of citizens.

Trusts Lead to Socialism. San Francisco Bulletin.

The rapid growth of these trusts have stimulated greater socialistic activity in this country than has ever been known before.

It has furnished, in the opinion of socialists, additional confirmation of Bellamy's theory that the capital organized in trusts will finally control all the business of the country, extending to every article of domestic consumption. When the result is brought about these theorists assume that it will be the duty of the government to intervene and consolidate all these trusts, regulating prices and production so that there shall be no such thing as extortion or oppression through excessively high prices on the part of out side combinations.

Mid Sylvan Scenes.

Chicago News.

President Harrison is said to be weaving his first message to congress, while listening to the songs of the birds and the screeches of the katy-dids in the mountain fastnesses of Maryland. If it should turn out to be a poetic document the fault will naturally rest on the president's present romantic surroundings.

Mr. Dana Has a Change.

Mr. Dana, of the New York Sun, while recognizing all the good qualities of the flannel shirt, does not agree with the Chicago editor who believes that its universal use would break up the laundries. The flannel shirt, he says, has come to stay, but it should never be allowed to stay too long at one time. We judge from this that Mr. Dana is provided with a change.

THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD.

The dock laborers at Marseilles, Francisco have struck for an advance in wages,

Russia has declined to participate in the nternational labor congress at Berne. At Dublin, Ireland, 3,000 stonemasons have

made a demand for nine hours per day. The head roller in a Pittsburg iron mili makes \$50 a day. His family ride behind a ananking team.

In Norway they build all winter, using unslacked lime and the work is superior to sum mer construction. Tobacco gives employment to 30,000 persons

n New York. Germans, Bohemians and English predominate. Four thousand weavers at Jacgernsdorf. n Austria, have struck work. They want

petter pay and shorter hours. Prisoners in the penitentiary at Joliet, Ill., have sent 1,500 pounds of bread to the

starving miners at Braidwood, Ill. The wages now prevailing among seame of the coast are \$50 per month on steam schooners, \$45 for outside and \$40 for inside

ports.

The San Francisco tailors have won strike against non-union men, and compelled the boss to sign a bond of \$250 to stick to the agreement.

Forty-six firms have signed the iron scale. and several of the western steel firms have signed the steel scale of the Amalgamated association. Others are likely to follow suit. Hon. Henry Dorn, secretary-treasurer of he National Association of Factory Inspectors of North America, has issued a call for the third annual convention, which will convene in Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday, August 7.

At Naples the government has begun to tear down over 17,000 houses in a thicklysettled part of the city, and will lay new streets and put up new houses at a cost of \$20,000,000. At present 12,000 men are em ployed.

There are twenty cotton factories now in operation in Japan, with \$2,600 spindles and employing about five " ousand workingmen Their wages are about \$5 per week, which is ten times the amount craftsmen of lany kind received in Japan ten years ago.

The employes on the Pekin Gazette, in change of imperial courtesies in Berlin. 20 to 22 cents per day. The Gazette has been published continuously for 800 years, and people in Pekin have now arrived at the conclusion that it has "come to stay." The dressmakers in Merritt, a town in

> Missouri, have organized themselves into society for the regulation of wages and protection against the avarice of unscrupulous employers. They say the most unjust employers are those among their own sex.

> In Russia there are sixty-seven immense pinning mills, employing an aggregate of 115,000,000 spin dles. The priciple centers of this industry are the provinces of Moscow and Vladimír. Russia has 488 cotton-weavng establishments, which give employment 80,500 people.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERIES.

Ruins of Cities Built by Prehistoric People Found in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 2 .- | Special Tel egram to THE BEE.]-Recently returned explorers from the state of Chiapas confirm and add to the remarkable report concerning important archaeological discoveries. A fine, broad paved road, built by prehistoric inhabitants, has been traced from Tonala down into Guatemala, and thence in a curve up again into Mexico, terminating at Pa lengue. All along this road are still to be seen the remains of ruined cities, and a careful es timate of the population of these places is about 30,000,000. On that part of the road near Palenque the ruins are of great magnis tude. Houses four and often five storic-high have been found in the depth of the orest. Many of these houses are pyra-midal in form, and so covered are some o them with vegetable mould that large tree are growing from the roofs. In some of the houses employment has been made of stone beams of tremendous weight, and the architecture indicates a high degree of scientific attainment. In some of the houses visited large bronze lamps nave been discov-ered, and the interior and exterior mural decorations of the most important houses consist of paneling filled with elabor ately carved figures, almost life size, two types of men and women being represented. some plainly Egyptian and others genuine Africans. In front of one of the houses the explorers found fourteen sculptures of god with folded arms

The work of exploration was one of ex treme difficulty, owing to the density of the forest and the unwillingness of the Indians to enter the ancient edifices, they averring that the buildings were inhabited by spirits. Another discovery was that an enormous paved road extends from Palenque across Yucatan to the island of Cozumel, and is continued on the island. The Palenque e the edifices before mentioned examples of perfect arch. One explorer is a scientificall trained man, who has recently arrived from india, and by his account the region from of a densely populous nation.

A Wealthy Lady Suicides, STRACUSE, N. Y., August 2 .- | Special Tele gram to THE BEE.]-Miss Lillian Dumont, a member of the wealthy Dumont family, com mitted suicide Tuesday night by hanging herself with her corset laces in the toilet room of the hotel at Glenhaven, a summer resort on the Skancateles lake. She had attended a bail at the glen that night and seemed in the best of spirits. No cause is assigned for the deed, but it is hinted sho had been disappointed in love. Miss Di mont was well known and a general favorite

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was nick, 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

FEMALE FENCES CAPTURED.

Two Women Caught Disposing of Stolen Harness.

PART OF AN ORGANIZED GANG.

Two More Women and Some Men Implicated-General Van Wyck in Lincoln-State House Rec-

LINCOLN HURBAU OF THE OMAGA BEE, 1020 P STREET,
LINCOLN, August 2,

ords-Notes.

For several days past the police have been shadowing the thief or thieves who have been stealing harness in this city. Several suspects were under surveillance, but no proofs could be found against them. To-day about noon Officers Pound and Green observed two women in a double rig stop in front of Flanagan's second band store on Tenth street. and later at Miller's store above, on the same street, where they were trying to dispose of some harness and collars. Officer Green rec-ognized the goods as having been stolen and followed the couple when they left the place, and at the corner of Eleventh and O streets he took them into custody. It is said that on he took them into custody. It is said that on their arrival at the police station one of the women gave the whole thing away and vol-unteered to find the men who had done the stealing. The wagen was sent to Cottage park to find the parties, but at 4 o'clock this afternoon they had not been captured. Li Graves and Oli Sims are the names of the two women in custody. Two other women have been taken in, but their names are not yet known.

The Barber Demurrage Case. The Barber demurrage complaint was called for hearing before the state board of transportation to-day. The gist of the controversy lies in the statement of the complainants that they were compelled to pay excessive demurrage charges in addition to excessive demurrage charges in addition to freight, under protest, while the respondent states, in answer, that the complainants failed to remove freight consigned to them when notified, and left it on their hands for storage, to their damage. A compromise brews, and a continuance was taken until Wednesday, August 7, when, if the matter is not adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties interested the fight will be on to a finish nterested, the fight will be on to a finish

Records at the Capital.

The records in the supreme court show that the case of M. E. Smith vs Frank Shafer et al., on appeal from the district court of Harian county, is on for trial at the next term.

The banking department is well up with ts work. It is learned that the report records of the various banking institutions of the state have all been made, and with a few

During the past two years there has been filed in the office of the secretary of state 787 articles of incorporation and 2,224 notarial commissions sent out; also thirty com-missions to commissioners of deeds. The various records of the office show an income a fees, for the time stated, of \$3,857.16.

General Van Wyck in Lincoln. General Van Wyck was in Lincoln beween trans this morning. He stopped en route home from the Grand Army reunion at Wymore, where he addressed his old comrades of soldier days yesterday. It is learned that the general created great enthusiasm among the boys in blue by his vigorous defense of the course that Corporal Tanner is pursuing. He took occasion to say that he expected to remain a citizen of Nebraska for years to come. While here the general was cordially received by a number of Lincoln's citizens.

City News and Notes.

Secretary Laws, Commissioner Steen and Pressurer Hill returned to-day from a visit of inspection at the Hastings insane asylum. China, have had their wages advanced from The gentlemen report the institution in "apple pie order" and in the main well ready

for the reception of guests. P. S. Stevenson, of this city, has lost nine cows, five head of horses and thirty-seven head of hogs by hydrophobia during the past year, the last of which, a cow, was shot yes terday evening. He has been particularly unfortunate in this regard. The last oow killed was bitten over a year ago. The executive committee of

of the State Poultry association closed an interesting session to-day. Owing to the absence of Steve Jones, J. A. McNabb presided. The date of the winter show was fixed for February 4 to , 1889, inclusive, and the new standard of perfection will govern examinations in all classes. J. R. Megahan, secretary of the association, was chosen to superintend the state fair exhibit.

H. C. McEvony, sheriff of Holt county, took Essie Ward, an eleven-year-old girl, to reform school at Kearney to-and he tarried an hour or at Lincoln en route. The girl was sent to the school for general cussed

Warrants were issued to-day by Judge Stewart for the arrest of Joseph and Luin Maggard and A. Ailen, Charles H. Albright charges them with wilfully and unlawfully destroying the personal property of another, valued at \$50. The case will probably be

heard in the county court to morrow. Mayor Hall, of Holdrege, was in the city resterday on legal business.

Hon. Charles E. Casey, of Pawnee City, was a visitor at Lincoln yesterday. H. A. Houghton, an old-time Lincoln traveling man, was in the city to day renewing old acquaintances. Harry now resides in Denver and represents one of the largest wholesale paper houses in the world

SORE FROM KNEE TO ANKLE.

Skin entirely gone. Flesh a mass of disease. Leg diminished one-third in size. Condition hopeless. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies in two months. Not a sign of disease now to be seen.

For three years I was almost crippled with an awful sore leg from my knee down to my ankle; the skin was entirely gone, and the itesh was one mass of disease. Some physicians pronounced it incurable. It had diminished about one-third the size or the other, and I was in a hopeless condition. After trying all kinds of remedies and spending hundreds of dollars, from which I got no relief whatever, I was persuaded to try your CUTICHA REMEDIES, and the result was as follows: After three days I noticed a decided change for the better, and at the end of two months I was completely cured. My flesh was purified, and the bone (which had been exposed for over a year) got sound. The flesh began to grow, and to-day, and for nearly two years past, my leg is as well as everitwas, sound in every respect, and not a sign of the disease to be seen.

S. G. AHERN, Dubois, Dodge Co., Ga.

Terrible Suffering from Skin Diseases I have been a terrible sufferer for years from diseases of the skin and blood, and have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors. Have had the best of physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, but got no relief until I used the Curicuga Kimediks, which have cured me, and left myskin as clear and my blood as pure as a child's.

IDA MAY BASS, Olive Branch P. O., Miss.

Maryellous Core of Skin Discase. The CUTICURA, CUTICURA RESOLVENT, CUTICURA SOAP have brought about a marvellous cure in the case of a skin disease on my little son eight years old. I have tried almost all remedies and also the most eminent doctors, all alike failing, except the wonderful CUTICURA REMEDIES.

TED. N. 18th St., Omaha, Neb.

Cutteura Remedies. Cuticura Hemedies.

Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura.

Soap, an exquisite skin beautitier, externally, and Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin, scalp, and blood disease, from pimpies to scrofula, except possibly ichthyosis.

Sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura, 58c; 80ap, 25c; Resolvent, \$1.00. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Conferention, Roston.

257 Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Sam and Scalp preserved and beauti-fied by Cuticura Soap. Absolutely pure

HOW MY BACK ACHES. Back Ache, Kidney Pains, and Weak-ness, Soreness, Lamoness, Strains, and Pain selleved is one MINUTE by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLANTER. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing plan-per.