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 Three Months	2 50
The Omaha Sunday Bee, mailed to any address, One Year	2 00
Weekly Bee, One Year	2 00

OFFICES.

Omaha Office, Bee Building, N. W. Corner Seventeenth and Farnam Streets.
Chicago Office, 507 Rookery Building.
New York Office, Rooms 14 and 15 Tribune Building.
Washington Office, No. 513 Fourteenth Street.
Council Bluffs Office, No. 12 Pearl Street.
Lincoln Office, 1029 P Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor of the Bee.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

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

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 August 31, 1889, was as follows:

Sunday, August 25	18,820
Monday, August 26	18,586
Tuesday, August 27	18,590
Wednesday, August 28	18,570
Thursday, August 29	18,578
Friday, August 30	18,564
Saturday, August 31	18,576
Average	18,612

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 31st day of August, 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 September, 1888, 18,131 copies; for October 1888, 18,084 copies; for November, 1888, 18,986 copies; for December, 1888, 18,221 copies; for January, 1889, 18,574, copies; for February, 1889, 18,998 copies; for March, 1889, 18,854 copies; for April, 1889, 18,559 copies; for May, 1889, 18,699 copies; for June, 1889, 18,558, copies; for July, 1889, 18,538 copies; for August, 1889, 18,651 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 31st day of August, A. D., 1889.
[SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

HOW would it do to have a procession of Omaha millionaires during this week?

VISITING merchants should not neglect to inspect the South Omaha pork and beef industries.

THE labor day parade was an unqualified success, and reflected credit on the managers and marshals.

THE Omaha street railway company has extended the transfer check system. It is a move in the right direction.

AMERICA pays $25,000,000 a year for baking powder. Nothing more is needed to prove that this is a rising nation.

IF General Greely has any sort of consideration for his old Omaha home friends he will give us good weather this week.

THERE will be no dearth of amusements in Omaha during the week, a fact which the visitors to the city will not fail to appreciate.

NEITHER the millionaires of New York or Chicago are in a hurry to go down into their pockets to subscribe stock to the world's fair exposition.

THE recent war in Hayti consumed $10,000,000 of money and 400 men. This statement would not indicate any very great amount of personal bravery among the combatants.

BUILDING permits to the value of three million dollars have been issued in Omaha since the beginning of the year. It is safe to predict that the record will reach five million dollars before the end of December.

STEAMSHIPS first crossed the Atlantic ocean in 1838 and the trip took nineteen days from England to New York. The passage was made last week by the City of Paris in five days nineteen hours and eighteen minutes. This shows a wonderful progress in steam navigation in the past fifty years.

MCCOOK, in this state, will hold a reunion of soldiers and sailors October 9, 10, 11 and 12, and accommodations will be provided for at least ten thousand people. Governor Thayer and ex-Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, will be present. McCook is one of Nebraska's most progressive towns, and its public spirit in attracting so large a gathering within its limits evidences the customary Nebraska idea of getting to the front.

WESTERN Colorado has been very anxious for the past few months to have the Utes removed from the state. Whenever these Indians are seen off their reservation, even with the authority of their agent, an Indian scare is manufactured in order to excite public opinion against them. Such action, however, is not likely to create a favorable opinion in behalf of the settlers with the interior department. Colorado, at any rate, should be in better business than to cry "Wolf" when there is no cause for it. If the removal of the Indians is desired, it should be brought about in a legitimate way.

WE have received a letter from Mr. C. A. Robbins in which he challenges us to print replies from various county judges in Kansas who assure him that prohibition is not a failure. We should have complied with this request had Mr. Robbins observed the usual courtesy due any newspaper and sent his letter direct to THE BEE instead of sending it to other newspapers without giving us an opportunity to print it first. Although addressed to the editor of THE BEE, the letter was printed in other papers. THE BEE has always been willing to print both sides of any issue upon any question, reserving to itself the privilege of expressing its own views and conclusions in regard to the merits of any controversy. Of course, we will not allow this paper to be flooded with any one ism, and would be compelled at all times to restrict discussions within reasonable limits. Now that Mr. Robbins has seen fit to send his letter to other newspapers first we deem it unnecessary to play second fiddle.

GRIEVANCES OF FARMERS.

The farmers are this year more aggressive than ever before in giving expression to their grievances and seeking methods to relieve them. In almost every state of the union the farmers' organizations are actively engaged in formulating plans to combat what they claim to be discriminations against their interests, the tendency everywhere being to antagonize the combinations and trusts, to which they charge their difficulties, with combinations of their own.

The development of this movement, which in its wide scope and great importance is of national concern, has been very marked in the southern states. A couple of weeks ago there was held at Montgomery, Ala., a farmers' congress, in which a dozen southern states were represented. The address of the president of this congress demanded the same protection for the products of the farm as is extended to the products of any other class of producers, and declared that the farming interests have been made the helpless victims of monopolistic conspiracies, and been filched of the earnings and profits of their honest labor. This congress marked an important stage in the progress of agricultural combination. More recently there have been conventions of farmers' alliances in a number of the states of the south, all of which have followed the general lines laid down by the congress. The result is a general expression in favor of the consolidation of the Southern Inter-State Farmers' alliance with the organization known as the Wheel, the Farmers' union, and the Union Labor organization, the consolidated union to be known as the Farmers' and Laborers' Union of America. This organization, which will represent a membership of over one million, will hold a convention at St. Louis next December, when it is hoped there will unite with it the Farmers' Alliance of the northwest and the Farmers' Benefit association, which would swell the membership to three millions. This combination of the farmers of the south has reference primarily to the control of the cotton crop, and how this is to be done is indicated in a resolution adopted by the cotton committee of the inter-state alliance, which recommends that the farmers of the south sell no cotton during the month of September, except what may be absolutely necessary to meet obligations past due, while the Georgia alliance has asked the alliances of all the cotton states to make twelve and one-half cents the minimum price at which cotton shall be sold. Thus the farmers of the south propose to restrict the sales and raise the price of cotton, a policy exactly in line with that of the trusts which they condemn.

Of equal interest with this movement in the south is that of the Farmers' Federation of the Mississippi valley. This organization, which is a joint stock company, will hold a convention in St. Louis in October, the object being to institute a plan "to remedy the present expensive mode of marketing farm products that now have to pass through gateways and pay tolls to elevators and stock yard companies, and enormous sums to commission men for going through the mere form of selling." The statement is made that the farmers of the northwest are paying three million dollars annually in elevator and stock yard charges and ten millions in commissions for selling, and it is claimed that by the plan proposed by this organization the farmers can save in the matter of commissions nine million dollars annually. This plan is to "get nearer the consumers by displacing ninety per cent of the commission men, and then, by one of the latent powers of the organization, to wipe out ninety per cent of the retail men." There is promised as a result of this experiment "a marked improvement in prices and a revolution in the present costly methods of business." At a recent meeting of the stockholders of this organization a resolution was adopted advising the farmers of the northwestern states and territories to hold their wheat off the market until after the meeting of the convention, "unless such prices shall be offered as will justify a reasonable profit over and above the cost of production, or one dollar per bushel."

These movements show a part, and the most serious part, of the grievances of which the farmers of the country now complain. They are interesting and important, but the question as to their wisdom can be answered only by results. Meanwhile their progress will be regarded with general curiosity and concern, since they must affect more or less a great variety of interests, and may exert, also, a degree of influence upon politics.

A UNIFORM BANKRUPTCY LAW.

A national convention of representatives of the commercial bodies of the United States will meet at Minneapolis to-day to discuss a national bankruptcy law which they will endeavor to have adopted by congress. The movements in favor of such a law have hitherto come from the mercantile centers of the east, and have not met with very great encouragement elsewhere. Now the initiative has been taken in the west, meetings of commercial bodies having already been held in St. Louis and Milwaukee to promote an active and general effort throughout the country to influence the next congress to pass a uniform bankruptcy law. Such a measure was before the last congress, but it did not reach a vote.

The last national bankruptcy law was chiefly objectionable because of the extravagance of its administration. Official costs frequently consumed the assets of insolvent debtors, leaving nothing for creditors, and the demand for the repeal of the law became general. The bill reported in the last congress guarded against this abuse, as does the draft of a law made by the committee appointed at the convention held in St. Louis last March. This proposed law, which may take the place of the bill before the last congress, limits the costs and fees, so that it would be impossible under its operation to repeat the practices which provoked so much hostility to the former law. It is free, also, from other serious defects of the former law, and provides for greater expedition in settling cases in bankruptcy. Its framers have sought to secure exact justice to creditors and honest debtors, without imposing undue hardships upon the latter.

There has been a steady growth of sentiment for several years in mercantile circles in favor of a new law, and this has become quite as pronounced in the west as in the east. The enactment of a national bankruptcy law is advocated on the ground that it is due creditors entitled to a just share of the bankrupt's assets, and due the bankrupt himself, who is crippled by unadjusted claims holding against him, and prevented from beginning anew and repairing his broken fortunes. Many honorable, enterprising, but unfortunate men, are thus hindered from again becoming prosperous and useful citizens. Party spirit in congress has been largely responsible for the failure to pass a bankruptcy law since the last one was repealed, but with the republicans in control of the next congress a favorable result is confidently expected by the advocates of a new law.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

There is a demand for reform in the system of army promotions. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* calls attention to the anomalous system under which promotions in the army are made, and cites some striking illustrations of the resultant injustice so far as subaltern officers are concerned. Promotion to the grades of major, lieutenant colonel and colonel is made according to lineal rank, while to the grades of first lieutenant and captain promotion is entirely regimental and confined to the corps to which the officer belongs. This makes the promotion of subalterns exceedingly slow.

The correspondent notes a conspicuous example of the working of this system in the case of a first lieutenant who recently was promoted to a captaincy after a continuous service of twenty-two years in his regiment as a lieutenant. He entered the regular from the volunteer service as a second lieutenant of cavalry, and in 1869 was promoted to first lieutenant. He became a captain on the twentieth of last month. In the meantime it is stated that one hundred men have entered the cavalry service and been promoted over him, the army register to-day bearing the names of sixty-five captains of cavalry who were below him on the list of second lieutenants in 1867. This appears not to be an isolated case. The senior lieutenant of the Tenth cavalry graduated from West Point in 1869, and in the Seventh cavalry there are three second lieutenants who graduated at the academy in 1877, while cadets who graduated in 1883 are first lieutenants. Other facts are given in evidence of the injustice resulting from the prevailing system of promotion, under which some officers are advanced to a captaincy in a few years while others are compelled to wait half a lifetime for the promotion.

Obviously such a system cannot but be harmful to the morale of the army in begetting dissatisfaction and consequent demoralization. The remedy suggested is to make the promotion of subalterns lineal instead of hampering it by regimental restrictions, so that length of service would receive its due reward.

THE congress of American nations, which will meet in Washington, October 2, may be productive of considerable good to the merchants of this country. South American nations generally are preparing to send delegates to the congress, and a more enlightened view of each country may be obtained from a free interchange of views regarding trade relations. Last year the South American countries sold us $119,000,000 more than they bought of us, but the balance may be easily reduced or altogether done away with if our people present their industrial advantages in the proper light. Among the things to be considered are "measures looking to the formation of an American customs union, under which the trade of the American nations with each other shall, so far as profitable, be promoted; the adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures; the establishment of regular and frequent communication between ports of the several American states, and other plans having in view the mutual profit of the various countries. Undoubtedly a satisfactory arrangement on these and other essential points will have a tendency towards a very large and profitable increase in our future trade with the South American republics.

THE county commissioners have at last taken the right steps to vindicate themselves. They have requested that the district judges call a special grand jury to investigate the management of county affairs. If such a grand jury is empaneled it should be made up of our very best business men. Hangers-on who live upon county and city patronage should be excluded. Some of them may be prejudiced against the commissioners, while others would be justly liable to a suspicion of being under the commissioners' influence. The last time the grand jury investigated certain abuses in city government the proceeding was a farce, simply because the membership of the grand jury was such as to make it impossible to indict any boodler, no matter how flagrant his abuse might have been. The boodlers had just enough friends and copareeners in the grand jury to prevent a true bill being presented.

JOHN GRASS, the famous Sioux chief, is dying. Of the noted Indians who took part in the bloody war that ended with the surrender of Sitting Bull at Fort Buford, Grass is the most enlightened and progressive. He was a fierce warrior, but when he buried the hatchet he tried to lead his people nearer civilization and its influences. This man had the respect of both races. The government appointed him as judge in a petty, experimental court at Standing Rock agency. He was selected by the tribes at that place to represent and speak for them when the Sioux commission proposed the purchase of their land a short time ago.

THE work of paving the city, especially in the residence districts, is being pushed forward with considerable activity, and the prospects look favorable for adding at least ten miles of new paved streets before the season closes.

Naughty and Thirsty.

New York World.

It appears that Leavenworth, Kan., has lost 15,000 in population owing to prohibition. The population of Kentucky is on the increase. This seems to be a naughty and thirsty generation.

An Opening for Jurymen.

Chicago Herald.

Positions at a comfortable per diem and for an indefinite period await twelve gentlemen who are willing to swear that they don't know anything in particular and have never entertained an opinion on any subject. Apply at the criminal court.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

A circulating library is to be established at Cedar Rapids.

A soldiers' reunion is to be held at Plainview September 11, 12 and 13.

The Logan Valley fair will be held at Wakefield September 10, 11 and 12.

A four-legged chicken, alive and vigorous, is one of the curiosities of Wymore.

The draft horsemen of Table Rock will hold a colt show at that place September 14.

The city marshal of Fullerton killed over fifty dogs last week and is still on the warpath.

The Richardson county supervisors have let the contract for building five iron bridges, to cost $1,994.

The Paving Brick company of Nebraska City is about to put in machinery for the manufacture of tiling.

A Silver Creek, Merrick county, couple have been blessed with two pairs of twins inside of eighteen months, all girls, and alive and well.

A man living near Madison has struck a boiling well at a depth of a little over sixty feet and hopes are entertained that gas will be discovered.

A son of a Mr. Burrows, living near Doniphan, celebrated his eighth birthday by being kicked by a horse, losing several teeth and having his face badly cut.

G. R. Harrier, of Sargent, Custer county, has been held under bonds for trial on the charges of keeping a gambling house and selling liquor without a license.

Richardson county will elect two members of the legislature this fall to fill the vacancies caused by the appointment to federal offices of J. C. Yutzy and William Fenton.

The sheriff of Hamilton county has returned from Lewiston, Idaho, having in custody Jacob J. Frei, who is wanted at Aurora for disposing of mortgaged property.

F. P. Shields, editor of the Blue Hill Leader, was last week remarried to his former wife, from whom he had been divorced after she had borne him two children.

Rev. H. G. Pettinger preached his farewell sermon in the Albion Methodist church Sunday, and leaves this week to accept a professorship in the Central City college.

The health of his wife has made it necessary for Rev. J. S. Cain to resign the pastorate of the Methodist church at Bloomington, and he will remove to northern Indiana.

Proclamations have been printed for elections in Riverdale, Grant and Armada townships, Buffalo county, asking voters to vote upon the proposition to issue bonds to aid in constructing a road up Wood river valley. The road is supposed to be a Union Pacific project.

Iowa Items.

Chariton has a broom factory.

A new Baptist church is to be built in Davenport to cost $24,500.

Five hundred people have been put to work this week decorating the Sioux City corn palace.

The corner stone of the new Grace M. E. church at Burlington will be laid next Thursday.

The Colesburg Creamery company, of Delaware county, has incorporated with a capital stock of $4,000.

A Fort Madison man has a beat growing in his garden which measures twenty-seven inches in circumference.

Joe Houston, twenty years old, stole a 10-cent pocket book at Des Moines and was fined $15 and costs for larceny.

While George Doty, of Hubbard, was examining a horse, the animal kicked him, breaking his jaw in two places and smashing his cheek bone.

The next session of the supreme court will begin October 1. The time for filing cases expires September 15, and the docket promises to be a pretty large one.

Thomas N. Hooper, superintendent of the Davenport water works, some nineteen years ago lost a fine gold ring with his name inscribed on the inside. A few days ago a woman while pulling weeds in her garden found a ring clinging to the roots of the weeds, which on investigation proved to be the long lost ring of Mr. Hooper.

A man by the name of Berger is working a clever swindling racket in the northwestern part of this state. He represents himself as a dairyman from New York buying cattle, and makes the leading livery barn his headquarters in each place, going into the country each day and returning in the evening, reporting large purchases. After a week of this kind of work he reports he must suspend operations for a few days to await his son with money, and then tries to borrow money to carry on his business until his son's arrival, usually asking for from $100 to $500, and has succeeded in getting several such amounts. Officers are now after him.

The Two Dakotas.

Sully county chickens are being killed off by skunks.

Waterloo has five saloons paying a license of $700 annually.

Work has commenced on the new Farmers' elevator at Brooking.

A lodge of Modern Woodmen has been organized at Rapid City.

Judge P. C. Shannon organized the first court in the territory of Dakota.

A Presbyterian church has been organized at Forest City with fourteen members.

Daniel Scrub, living near Bismarck, died last week from the effects of a rattlesnake bite received over a month ago.

James Poland, a Grand Forks wife beater, was given ninety days in jail as punishment for indulging in his favorite amusement.

E. Mc. Donald, of Deadwood, who was nominated by the Lawrence county democrats for the legislature, has declined to run.

Garretson is the name of a new town being platted at the junction the Sioux City & Northern and Manitoba railroads near Palisades.

Stettem, an Aberdeen jeweler who recently sold out, was found the other day in a state of intoxication with $1,500 in his possession, and distributing it very freely. The money and Stattem were both safely deposited to await a more sober hour.

A gentleman named Applequist, who lives at Ellendale, has recently invented a roller-bearing attachment which can be adapted to buggy wheels, plow coulters, etc. The axle is surrounded with a number of rods upon which it rolls, dispensing, it is said, with grease or oil.

A young man named Marlow, living near Salem, was handling a gun the other day and accidentally discharged it. The recoil was with such force that the but end of the gun struck him in the abdomen, causing internal injuries from the effects of which death resulted the next day.

The North Dakota Millers' association has decided to place an agent in London to dispose of flour direct to the bakers of Great Britain, and J. S. Hillyer, of Bismarck, will depart immediately to attend to that duty. It is thought this will have a strong tendency to strengthen the home wheat market, and besides will result in the building of a number of new mills.

Buffalo has a three-year old boy that weighs eighty pounds, is four feet high and is as fully developed physically as a young man of eighteen years. His voice is undergoing the change that occurs to most persons of eighteen or twenty years. He is as strong as any fifteen-year old boy. He was named after Grover Cleveland, and bids fair to surpass the ex-president in avoirdupois.

THE FAIR OPENED.

A Big Attendance For Inaugural Day—The Exposition.

Notwithstanding that yesterday was the inaugural day of the fair, the attendance was something unprecedented for an opening day, which goes to indicate clearly that the enterprise is going to be an unusual success. Of course the great majority of those present were on hand simply to complete their arrangements for the coming fair days' exhibition, and the grounds present a spectacle that is at once interesting and exhilerating. Never in this city has the display in all the departments been so striking and elaborate.

To-day will be children's day at the fair. They will be admitted free to the grounds, but will be charged 10 cents admission to the amphitheater while Mr. Talmage lectures. Grown people will be charged 25 cents.

The following gentlemen have been invited to occupy seats on the platform during Rev. Dr. Talmage's lecture to-day: Hon. W. J. Broatch, Rev. W. J. Harsha, Dr. George L. Miller, Rev. A. R. Thain, Rev. T. B. Lemon, Rev. Mr. Kuhns, Hon. John M. Woolworth, Bishop Worthington, Rev. J. T. Duryea and Hon. W. J. Connell.

The Races To-Day.

Yesterday's postponed races at the fair will come off to-day. The afternoon's programme, in addition to these events, will include the 2:25 pace, purse $500, and the 2:29 trot, for a like purse. The first event will be the trotting race, for foals of 1887, in which the following horses are entered: Harry D, Harris Ashby, Eddie Hayes, W. J. Underwood, Aretas.

The second race is the 2:48 class, trotting, purse $300, with the following entries: McConnell, Orion, Banquet, German Boy, Nettie Wilkes, Solitaire, Joe Eastman, Plutus Onward, Harry, My Maud.

In the third race for foals of 1887 stakes, trotting, mile heats, best two in three, added money $125, the following horses will start: Pactalus, McGregor Wilkes, Sabin's Counsellor, Dark Night, Fame, Kate Caffrey, Ben Harrison, Moncrief, Durley Forest.

The entries in the fourth race, 2:25 class, pacing, purse $500, are: Burkholder, Joseph L., John, St. John, Delight, Finnigan, Red Rover, Cricket.

There is much interest being manifested in the speed ring, and a large crowd will be on hand to see the opening of the meet.

At The Coliseum.

At 7:30 last evening the doors of the Coliseum were thrown open and visitors were admitted to the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exposition, the greatest of the kind ever attempted in Omaha. The visitors crowded the building and spent the evening hours in examining the magnificent displays, representing almost every line of mercantile and mechanical industry in the city.

At 8 o'clock Manager Jack Prince called the people together around the band stand in the center of the building, where they were addressed by Mayor Broatch on behalf of the citizens, and by General W. W. Lowe for the Exposition association. In this manner the exposition was formally opened.

The Night Hawks.

The Omaha Flambeau club club met last evening at the Omaha Guards hall in full regalia. They met for dress parade, this being the first time they have donned their regimentals. The flambeaux which they will use are entirely new in this part of the country. They were designed by Captain Harry Weber, manager of the London tailors, and used in eastern cities with great success. The organization is known as the "Night Hawks," and the name will be perpetual. The ammunition wagons to be used are long red affairs with the name of the organization printed on the side, and attracted plenty of attention on the streets yesterday afternoon.

Bureau of Information.

The uptown bureau of information during fair will be at the secretary's office of the board of trade. A clerk will be in attendance every day and evening to give any desired information as to where board and lodging may be had in private houses at reasonable rates.

Guarding the Exhibits.

The chief of police has made a detail of the following officers to guard the fair grounds during each day of the fair: Captain Cormack, Officers Graves, Ellis, Shoop, Haze, Rowden and Clark.

The Coliseum will be guarded from 4:30 each afternoon until 5 a. m. by the following detail: Sergeant Johnson, Officers McBride, Cox, O'Connell, Gustaffsen, Sebeck and Boland.

Arrival of Rev. Dr. Talmage.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, the great Brooklyn divine, arrived in Omaha yesterday and has rooms at the Millard. He is accompanied by his son and manager.

Mr. Talmage said to a BEE reporter that after going from here to Des Moines, where his lecturing season will be brought to a close, he will then have been seven weeks on the road and proposes to return home for a much needed rest.

"We took in the far northwest this time," he said, "a section of the county I had never before visited, and was surprised to find civilization up there so far advanced. It astonished me to see so much enterprise as the people of Seattle and Spokane Falls are displaying in rebuilding those towns, so recently destroyed by fire. At both places I had immense audiences, and my lectures seemed to revive and raise them out of the funeral condition they had been in."

During his conversation Mr. Talmage said that he had found the country in a greater condition of prosperity than has ever been known. "Crops of all kinds, he continued, "are simply wonderful, and Nebraska seems to be one immense cornfield. Why, we have just begun to grow, and our greatest prosperity is still ahead of us. The labor agitations are dying out. Men begin to realize that no one class can dictate conditions to the detriment of another, and there seems to be a better feeling of contentment than has existed at any time within my recollection. Capital and labor are rapidly reaching the eye and hand relations so aptly described by Saint Paul in his epistle. He says, 'The eye cannot say to the hand, I have no need of thee.' If a man's foot gets sore his head is affected, and the sooner that any class find out they do not rule the world, the better off will the whole human family be."

Mr. Talmage lectures at the fair grounds to-day at 11 o'clock. He has a very high opinion of Omaha, and is quick to notice the many improvements that have been made since his last visit, nearly two years ago.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy.

This medicine can always be depended upon, not only in the milder forms of summer complaint, but also for malignant dysentery and cholera infantum. The lives of many persons and especially children are saved by it each year.

Dickinson Goes Higher.

George W. Dickinson has been appointed assistant general superintendent of the Northern Pacific, with headquarters at Helena, Mont., the appointment to take effect at once. Mr. Dickinson is a brother of E. Dickinson, assistant general manager of the Union Pacific, and is well and favorably known in Omaha. He was for some time connected with the Union Pacific, but vacated his position to take up another, where practical railroad knowledge and experience was in demand.

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.

LABOR DAY AT THE CAPITAL.

The Eighth Legal Holiday in Nebraska Fittingly Observed.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR RANSOM.

Entrees at the State Fair—Supreme Court Cases—Tony Harrington Gone to Stay—The City News.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, Sept. 2.

Labor day was appropriately celebrated in Lincoln. The rain of last night, however, materially interfered with the arrangement of the programme. Owing to the wet grounds at Cushman park, the speaking exercises were held at Bohanan's hall. But the day was a continual round of pleasure for the laboring men, notwithstanding the inclement weather. It is useless to say that the hall, the largest in the city, was well filled. At the appointed hour, promptly, the paraders broke their line of march and filed into the spacious room. J. H. Craddock presided. With him, the presiding officer of every labor organization in the city occupied the platform. The speakers, F. T. Ransom and W. J. Bryan, were introduced in the order named. Mr. Ransom, the father of Labor day, paid a fitting tribute to Lincoln and thanked the labor organizations of the city for the compliment paid him.

Mr. Ransom said that the laborer should insist as tenaciously for recognition as the Grand Army man; that the Grand Army virtually dominates the republican party, especially in Nebraska, and the party owes more to this class of men than to any other one class, and no thinking man will deny them recognition. What they accomplish they accomplish by organization. They constitute less than one-sixth of the republican voters, yet they are so thoroughly organized that the party organizations implicitly obey them, and while they constitute this proportion of the popular vote, the laboring classes make nearly all of the rest. What the defenders of the nation demand you can safely grant, and, at the same time, make the demand for yourselves which, in justice and decency, should be conceded to you. You can do this in the selection of your congressmen, legislators and officers generally who administer the government. The power is in your hands and it only remains for you to apply it.

Facts About the Fair.

The office of the Nebraska State Fair was opened in the rotunda of the Windsor hotel this morning, with ex-Governor Furnas and Miss Emma Gillespie in charge. All day long these officials, with numerous clerks, were kept busy with the books and in waiting on parties who wanted to make entries for the exhibits. The big fair begins Friday, and all will be business as well as bustle around the headquarters until after the book of entries is closed and the exhibition begins.

Besides Secretary Furnas and Assistant Secretary Gillespie and the force of clerks who are busy at work, the following state fair officials were at headquarters to-day arranging details in their various departments: Hon. R. R. Greere, Kearney, president; R. H. Henry, Columbus, chairman of the board of managers; O. M. Druse, Lincoln, master of transportation; A. Humphrey, Lincoln, general superintendent; Ed. Whitcomb Friend, superintendent of the bee and honey department; Hon. L. A. Kent, Minden, treasurer of the state board of agriculture, Ed McIntyre, Seward, of the board of managers.

Messrs. J. B. Dinsmore, of Sutton, and F. O. Warner, of Red Cloud, of the board, who were appointed a committee to attend the Iowa state fair, were at headquarters to-day en route to Des Moines.

One of the great features of the fair this year will be the county exhibit department. This department is under the charge of A. J. Leach, of Oakdale. The premiums are upon the following conditions: To the county agricultural society exhibiting in the name of the society the best display of agricultural products of any and all kinds, first premium, $300; second, $250; third, $200; fourth, $150; fifth, $100.

For the best display of agricultural, farm and garden products of any and all kinds, by any county agricultural society, champion silver medal.

For the best display of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry, by any agricultural society, champion silver medal.

Green fruits will not be considered in the exhibit.

Under this class the following named counties have made entries:

Saunders, Antelope, York, Box Butte, Lincoln, Furnas, Perkins, Hayes, Frontier, Dawes, Lancaster, Douglas, Cuming, Dundy, Custer, Thomas, Howard, Chase, Banner, Thayer, Kearney and Kimball. Each of these counties have entered for the three premiums, thus making sixty-six entries under this head. There will doubtless be more entries before the books close.

The press badges this year are novelties. They are not called press badges, but souvenirs of the state fair of 1889. They consist of a small ear of corn, about an inch and a half to two inches in length, mounted with a gold pin on a white ribbon.

Besides the entries mentioned above, at 3 o'clock this afternoon they had reached the following numbers in the classes named: Horses, 304; cattle, 563; sheep, 259; swine, 406; poultry, 286; farm products, 892; textile fabrics, 155; fine arts, 112; machinery, 52; miscellaneous, 136.

Tony Harrington.

Tony Harrington's most sanguine friends now concede that he has gone to stay unless brought back by some of his enraged creditors. No one attempts to account for his fall. He had no known bad habits and was implicitly trusted. For five years past he was the trusted deputy of the clerk of the district court, and he attempts no explanation that throws any light upon Harrington's reprehensible course. He is behind here something over $2,000. Just how much, however, is not yet known.

Supreme Court Cases.

The following cases were filed for trial in the supreme court to-day from the district court of Douglas county:

St. Louis Wrought Iron and Range Co. et al vs Max Meyer; error. Henry T. Clarke et al vs Albert D. Van Court; error. Dorsey B. Houck vs Joseph H. Gun et al; error. Henry T. Clarke vs Cornelius Williams et al; error. Joseph Gun et al vs Daniel C. Hurley.

City News and Notes.

The police court was full of vags and plain drunks to-day.

Pianos, organs and other musical instruments must go from the wine rooms and houses of ill fame. Marshal Carder gives it out quietly that this order will go out in a day or two, and that he will enforce it.

Nebraskans at the Capital: H. Walt, of Elwood; W. D. Cook, of Omaha; Joe Carns, of Seward; George Osterkout, of Davis City; A. Newland, of Grant, and Neil Brannen, of O'Neill.

HE FOUGHT WITH PERRY.

Death of One of the Heroes of the Lake Erie Battle.

MARSHALL, Ill., Sept. 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Dr. J. Hazen died last evening of old age. He was aged ninety-one years, and spent forty years in this county. He was probably the last of the heroes of Perry's victory on Lake Erie in 1813. He was born at North Hero, Vt., in 1799. When the war of 1812 broke out he joined a company of boys to protect the town while the men were away at war. He went to Ohio early in 1813, and fell in with Perry's company of ship builders. He joined them, and when the vessels were completed went on board the Lawrence. He was one of those who accompanied Perry in his perilous passage from the disabled flagship, the Lawrence, to the Niagara, in an open boat. He was severely wounded on the Niagara and carried the bullet in his body the remainder of his days.

WILLIAM THAW'S WILL.

Many Bequests to Public and Religious Institutions.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 2.—The will of William Thaw, the dead millionaire railroad king, has just been probated. His estate, except his coal lands, is divided into sixteen equal parts. The coal lands are to be held until his minor children become of age, when they are expected to be worth $13,000,000. His wife gets three-sixteenths of the estate, his ten children one-sixteenth each, and from the remaining three-sixteenths are to be paid a large number of private and public bequestr. Among the larger public legacies are the following: Western university of Pennsylvania, $100,000; Presbyterian board of home missions, $20,000; foreign, $20,000; college board, $50,000; other Presbyterian boards, $30,000; American board, $5,000. The Pittsburg hospitals get an aggregate of $100,000. Both Protestant and Catholic institutions are remembered.

Typhoid Fever Aboard Ship.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 2.—Another apprentice boy of the United States steamer New Hampshire, the third in less than a week, died to-day of typhoid fever. The ship's authorities have ordered tents and blankets to enable the boys to camp on the sand while the ship is being disinfected.

THE clearness of plate-glass windows is impaired by washing them with soap containing resin, which always leaves a thin, semi-transparent coating over the surface. Ivory Soap contains no resin, and if used with tepid water, a sponge to apply the soap and water with, and a chamois to rub the window-pane dry, your windows will prove the truth of the saying: "Clear glass is to a house what beautiful eyes are to a woman."

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.

Copyright, 1886, by Procter & Gamble.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART

Park Place, Corner 36th and Burt Streets,

OMAHA, - - - NEBRASKA.

Under the direction of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart. Board and tuition in English and French, Instrumental Music, use of books, per session of five months: $150.00. Painting, Drawing, German, Italian, Vocal Music, Harp, Violin, &c., are extra charges. For further information, apply to the

RIGHT REV. JAMES O'CONNOR,
Or to the LADY SUPERIOR.

Studies will be resumed on Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1889.