THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, } ss
County of Douglas, }

N. P. Feil, cashier of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending August 16, 1890, was as follows:

Sunday, August 10	22,800
Monday, August 11	19,817
Tuesday, August 12	19,877
Wednesday, August 13	19,935
Thursday, August 14	20,136
Friday, August 15	20,678
Saturday, August 16	20,653
Average	20,559

N. P. FEIL.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 18th day of August, A. D., 1890.
[SEAL.] W. K. KURTZ, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, } ss
County of Douglas, }

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 August, 1889, 18,651 copies; for September, 1889, 18,719 copies, for October, 1889, 18,976 copies, for November, 1889, 19,310 copies; for December, 1889, 19,048 copies; for January, 1890, 19,753 copies; for February, 1890, 19,961 copies; for March, 1890, 20,815 copies; for April, 1890, 20,504 copies; for May, 1890, 20,180 copies; for June, 1890, 20,301 copies, for July, 1890, 20,767 copies. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of August, A. D. 1890.
[SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE prevailing cold wave effectively chilled the pecuniary plans of the ice trust.

NO SPECIAL favors must be shown to any public official. The taxpayers insist that every officer must obey the law or suffer the consequences.

WHEN the Crockets of the interstate commerce commission drew a bead on the animal, the railroad coon promptly yelled, "Don't shoot; I'll come down."

GENERAL GEORGE H. ROBERTS has been nominated for the position of attorney general over in Idaho. The republicans of Idaho must be very hard up for sound timber when they have to take Trojan Horse Roberts as one of their standard bearers.

THE chamber of commerce at Albany demands the suppression of the Pinkertons, and insists that they be disarmed if found within the city limits. The brutalities perpetrated by these hired mercenaries are sufficient to arouse the indignation of every respectable citizen.

NOW that democratic stumpers parade the advantages of democratic government, it might be well to explain the significant fact shown by the census, that with the exception of Minnesota, every state reporting increased indebtedness is governed by democratic officials.

SECRETARY NOBLE favors greater activity in rebuilding the navy. In view of the difficulty experienced in obtaining a full complement of men to operate the vessels already in commission, and the wholesale desertions from the white squadron, it is apparent that the reconstruction of naval officers should go hand in hand with the reconstruction of the navy.

THE new state of Washington exhibits in the census returns notable evidence of growth and prosperity. In 1880 the population of the then territory was in round numbers seventy-five thousand. In ten years the number swelled to three hundred and forty-six thousand. Seattle and Tacoma, the leading cities of the state, show of a population of forty-four and thirty-six thousand respectively, whereas ten years ago they had scarcely a habitation or a name. Great as has been the growth in population since 1880, development of the state's resources has been equally marked, and with the increased railroad facilities insured by the completion of projected lines, the advance of the state in the next ten years promises to surpass the splendid record of the past decade.

THE investigation into the management of the pension office under General Raum will serve a good purpose. That the result will disappoint the authors of the partisan attack, there is little doubt, but it will show the country the splendid work of the bureau during the past year. General Raum has introduced business methods in the affairs of the office, dispensed with sinecures and compelled every employe to render an equivalent for his salary. Under his systematic management the bulk of long pending cases have been examined and disposed of, and in addition the bureau has kept up with new business. In a little over a year the number of cases docketed has been reduced one-half. This remarkable record naturally inspired the assaults of the enemies of the old soldiers, but they will fall short of the mark.

THE treasury department appears to be preparing to come to the relief of the money market. This is the natural inference from the circular of the department providing for the immediate redemption of four and one-half per cent bonds to the amount of two million dollars. It is true this sum would not go very far in relieving the monetary stringency, but it is to be expected that it will be followed by other calls, so that between now and the time when the active movement of the crops will be in progress the treasury may be able to place five or six million dollars in the market. At the east money at present is close, due in part to the western demand and, perhaps, in a nearly or quite equal degree to speculation, and as the call for currency will continue large for the next two months some help to the market from the treasury is very necessary.

NATIONAL MEAT INSPECTION.

The west is especially interested in the bill which now awaits the signature of the president providing for the inspection of meats intended for exportation by inspectors acting under the authority of the department of agriculture. The purpose of this measure is to increase our foreign trade in meats by such a thorough system of national inspection as will remove every excuse now set up by foreign governments for discrimination against the meat products of this country. It is believed that if this discrimination were removed the effect would be to increase our European trade in meats to the value of many million dollars annually, and it was found to be useless to ask for its removal in the absence of legislation of this kind. Our minister to France, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, strongly urged a national inspection law as absolutely necessary to the success of negotiations with the French government for the repeal or modification of the regulations prohibiting the importation into France of American pork products, and the measure passed by congress had the hearty support of the secretary of agriculture. Indeed, it encountered little opposition except from certain eastern cattle dealers and packers who enjoy peculiar privileges or advantages which it may to some extent interfere with.

The bill requires the inspection of meats only when intended for exportation to countries having similar inspection laws, or whenever any buyer, seller or exporter shall request it. It therefore does not arbitrarily require the inspection of all meats going out of the country, though it is to be expected that there will be few foreign buyers who will not call for its application, and it is probable that most sellers and exporters will find it an advantage to secure an inspection under national authority. It is reasonable to suppose that meats so inspected would be preferred by foreign consumers, so that it is likely to be only a question of time when all of this product of our packing industry sent abroad, whether to countries requiring it to be inspected or not, will carry with it the inspection brand of the government. The measure is not confined to this, but provides, also, that it shall be unlawful to import into the United States any adulterated or unwholesome food or liquors, and empowers the president to suspend the importation of such articles. It also contains the important provision that whenever the president is satisfied that unjust discriminations are made by any foreign state against the importation of American products, he may direct that the products of such foreign states be excluded from the United States. Under this provision the president may institute a policy of commercial retaliation whenever he shall think the circumstances justify it, and it is reasonably expected that this legislation will induce the European countries that now discriminate against American meat products to seriously consider the expediency of a change of policy. It is not doubted that the law will have good results, and the benefits will come most largely to the west.

THEY WILL NOT FIGHT.

If the report is correct that the presidents of the western roads have decided that they will not fight the order of the interstate commerce commission reducing rates on grain after September 1, their action is wise and commendable. It is hardly possible that they could meet anything but defeat in a contest with the commission, as the attorneys of the Union Pacific and Rock Island were able to convince the managers of those corporations, who from the first have declined to be parties to the proposed fight, and it is easy to see that defeat would put the roads in a position where they would be far less likely to get attention to complaints than they will be if they submit in good faith to the order of the commission.

The soundness of the counsel of Chairman Cooley to the representatives of the roads who presented him the petition for a rehearing ought to be apparent to all the railroad managers interested in this matter. He is reported to have said: "Put the reduced rates into effect September 1, as ordered by the commission, and then come to us with any complaints and if they are just we will see that they are removed." Having had a full and fair opportunity to present their case and done so, and the commission after thorough and careful deliberation having decided upon its course, the railroad managers ought to realize that they are presuming far too much upon the consideration due them in asking the commission to now recede from its order and thereby practically acknowledge that its action was a mistake. There has been no change in the conditions since the order for a reduction of rates was made by which the abandonment of the order could be justified, and so far as can be inferred from the telegraphic statement of the points in the petition for a rehearing, the railroads have no new facts or arguments of so important or material a nature as to warrant the commission in receding from its deliberate judgment that the rates which have been ordered reduced are excessive and unreasonable. The only new point in the petition worthy of consideration, and which may hereafter be taken into account by the commission, is the fact that the reduced crops of this year will lessen the revenue of the roads, but the crops will probably not be less than in other years when the rates were below what they are at present, and besides the relative reduction in revenue from this cause will undoubtedly be offset by a reduction of expenses, and this would take place if the existing rates were maintained to the extent which the demand on the transportation facilities of the roads should be reduced in consequence of short crops.

The dispatches intimate that there is a secret understanding between all the roads except the Union Pacific, Rock Island and Alton, that they will refuse to put the order of the commission into effect, but this is at least highly improbable. Such a course would be far more damaging to the roads than an open declaration of war against the authority of the commission. We prefer to think that the practical men at the head of the western roads will act in accordance with the eminently sound and really friendly advice of Chairman Cooley.

EXPEDITE THE WORK.

One of our citizens justly complains about the "awful slowness" of Contractor Coots in the construction of the city hall building. There may have been reasonable excuse in the delay early in the spring, because of the change in the granite work on the west front of the building. But for the last two months there has been altogether too much method in dragging along. The building should by all means have been under roof this year. There is no scarcity of competent brick-layers and stonemasons. In fact, there are hundreds of competent mechanics anxious and willing to work, day or night. Even now, with all the inexcusable delay, the building could be got under roof before snow flies if Mr. Coots would set all men at work that can work on the building.

But there seems to be a disposition to drizzle along and leave the superstructure unfinished another season. That means that the city hall, which could and should have been completed next year, will not be ready for occupancy before the spring of 1892, if then. In other words, the city will be paying out twenty-five thousand dollars more rent than it need to have paid, and it will be out the interest on its investment. This certainly does not look like applying business methods to the management of our city affairs.

This is by no means the only detriment that our city will suffer by reason of the delay. In the first place the unfinished building will keep up the street blockade on upper Farnam for two years longer; and last but not least, property owners who are disposed to construct business blocks west of the city hall are holding back contemplated improvements that would employ hundreds of workingmen and put hundreds of thousands of dollars into circulation.

THE action of the directors of the Chicago board of trade, in adopting resolutions approving the reciprocity views of Secretary Blaine, will have more or less influence in encouraging the advocates of that policy in congress, who are expected to make a vigorous struggle for it at the proper time. The resolutions urge that reciprocity should not be confined to our neighbors on the south, but should include those to the north of us, and declare that careful consideration of the needs of the country will lead our lawmakers to extend the policy along lines of latitude as well as of longitude. This is one indication of the growth of the reciprocity idea, which has especially commended itself to the producers of the country and those whose interests or sympathies are most largely with them.

IN THE hands of active, energetic men, an exposition can be made a source of instruction and entertainment for the people, a profitable advertisement for exhibitors, and a financial success for the managers. Last year's exposition demonstrated these facts. Results clearly proved that the people of the city and surrounding country were ready to support an exposition in fact as well as in name. The new managers of the Coliseum company fully realize the importance of a first-class exposition, and have taken hold of the work in a manner which insures an exhibit complete in every detail. The interest manifested by merchants and manufacturers furnishes gratifying evidence of their desire not only to make the coming exposition a success, but to make it a permanent annual attraction.

THE new union depot, we are again assured, will be a much finer structure than was originally intended. In material, workmanship and especially the interior finish, it will surpass everything in the neighborhood. In the first flush of enthusiasm, the city was promised a structure surpassing everything in the west. Now that the details are complete, it will not be surprising to the people of Omaha, in the light of past experience, to learn that the building is a very ordinary affair. Competent judges declare that it is inadequate to furnish accomodations for all the railroads desiring its use. This fact serves to explain the attitude of the controlling corporations toward the Milwaukee road in its efforts to enter this city.

SENATOR BLAIR recently threatened to assault the senate with a four hour speech, but a motion to adjourn staved off the affliction. If the gentleman from New Hampshire persists in his purpose, the country may confidently look for an early adjournment of the session.

MEXICO is to have an art exhibit covering a period of three years. The duration of the show is doubtless intended to enable the designers to place several life size revolutions on exhibition.

THE budding statesmen of New Mexico are wrestling with a new constitution, as though the prospect of statehood were not enveloped in the fogs of the distant future.

THE success of the world's fair depends on the ability of Chicago to suppress the mercenaries who have been pushed to the front.

Useful to the Democrats.

St. Louis Republic.

The Connecticut prohibitionists have nominated a state ticket in a cheerful and hopeful way. In Connecticut prohibition stake tickets are far more useful than they are in Kansas or Missouri.

Further Explanations Sought.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press (Rep.).

The United States government has decided that no more Indians shall accompany circuses, on the ground that "it is demoralizing." Whether it is demoralizing to the Indian or the circus is not made satifatorily clear by this statement.

To Avoid the Domestic Variety.

Cleveland Leader.

An exchange has a long and elaborate article on "the avoidance of hurricanes at sea." Few people, we imagine, will care to read it. What the public would like to know—or at least the married portion of the public would—is how to avoid hurricanes at home.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The utterances of the English press regarding the events of the session of parliament just closed show great dissatisfaction with the government. The common opinion seems to be that the party in power was overweighted from the first and made its probable defeat certain by its own mismanagement. Several times in the session the government majority came dangerously near the vanishing point, because of unionist defection. The truth seems to be that the government never was so strong as it appeared to be at the beginning of the session. The alliance between tories and dissentient liberals has not been an enthusiastic one, and it has never been safe to test its strength severely. Very likely a knowledge of this fact, in part at least, accounts for the hesitating and uncertain policy of the government. If its majority had been solidly tory it is doubtful if it would have withdrawn any, certainly it would not have withdrawnall, of its principal measures. The government has been weakened also by repeated evidences that it was not in touch with the drift of public opinion. Neither the tithes bill nor the compensations of publicans bill was a popular measure. The first had few warm friends among the great body of dissenters and Roman Catholics; the second had against it the whole body of temperance advocates in the country. Nor has there been entire agreement among unionists as to whether the Balfour land bill was the best measure for the relief of Ireland and the settlement of the Irish question. There have not been lacking indications that the support this measure has received from unionists has been, to quite a considerable extent, perfunctory. The bye elections have shown that the country favors a broader and more statesmanlike policy in dealing with this question, and undoubtedly among many of the supporters of the union in parliament the same has been true.

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The meeting of the emperors, William and Alexander, is the event of the greatest present interest to the statesmen of Europe, and though there is a notable absence of public conjecture as to what the result may be, we may be sure there is an endless amount of it privately indulged. One thing appears certain, namely, that both the French and Russian governments are on the alert in regard to any proposals which Germany may make at the present meeting. It is a significant fact that though the time for taking his annual leave has arrived, Baron von Mohrenheim, the Russian ambassador at Paris, has been ordered to remain at his post that he may be in constant communication with M. Ribot, the French minister of foreign affairs, in regard to whatever passes between the Emperor William and the czar. On the other hand, it may be thoroughly relied upon that when any proposals are made affecting the general policy of Europe Chancellor Caprivi will find in M. de Giers his superior in experience and his equal in knowledge and ability. Should no agreement looking toward disarmament be arrived at, the general feeling is that the vast military establishments of Europe cannot be kept much longer on a war footing without bringing on a war, which will probably be widespread in effect and surprising in its ultimate consequences. When the possibility of these consequences is seriously considered it is little wonder that men stand appalled in view of the fact that a rifle discharged any of these days on the Danube or on the Rhine may lead to a revolution in France and to the advance of a Russian army into the heart of the Indian empire.

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What the foreign policy of Spain will be under the new regime is problematic and excites some anxiety in France. Will there be a leaning toward Germany and the triple alliance? Will the cordial relations that have long existed between France and Spain remain unaltered? Cano was hastens to declare that he will do nothing whatever to disturb the existing relations between Spain and other European powers. The strict neutrality of the last few years will be maintained, entangling alliances will be avoided, and the prejudices of all countries respected. This does very well as a declaration of principles, but the queen regent is a Hapsburg, the prime minister is an extreme royalist, and popular apprehension is not quieted. As to the Carlists, strong only in the Basque provinces, they feel slightly encouraged by the recent changes, but as all parties are opposed to them there is no prospect at present that they will ever return to power. The republicans, who are willing to establish their favorite system of government, no matter by what means, show a disposition to revolt. It is just at present impossible to see very far into the future of politics in Spain, where the elements of uncertainty are even more numerous than in France. There are the Carlists, the ultra royalists, the constitutional royalists, who have the majority, but cannot agree among themselves, the moderate republicans, who have Castelar as their leader, the radical republicans, who follow Zorilla, the socialists of various sects, and the generals, who always have to be accounted with. Spain is par excellence the country of pronunciamentos and of precedents. From such a compound, where the ingredients mix but refuse to blend, what can be expected? The retirement of the liberals from power may prove an advantage in the end by proving that the ultra royalists cannot command a majority in the country. While waiting their restoration to power the moderate royalists seem inclined to maintain an expectant power, simply leaving their opponents face to face with the difficulties of their position.

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It is an illustration of their faith in grand schemes upon paper that the French people, undaunted by their immense losses at Panama, have seized with enthusiasm upon the proposition to build a railroad across Sahara and are ready to invest their earnings in a scheme which is chimerical, to say the least. A dispatch from Paris states that no less than three companies already have been formed, and as all these companies have their partisans in the chambers and are seriously embarrassing the cabinet the government itself may undertake the hazardous scheme, which is more likely to lead to bankruptcy than success.

It is not surprising that France wants a railroad across Sahara. On the north it holds Algeria. On the south it has made remarkable progress in absorbing the provinces in the valley of the Niger. Four-fifths of that great river are already controlled by France, the other fifth, near its mouth, being in the possession of England. Virtually it controls its navigation and one after the other has absorbed the tier of small provinces stretching from Senegambia, north of the Kong mountains, well nigh to Lake Tchad. It is a vast region, fertile in soil and rich in resources, and its people are well disposed towards the French. A railroad across the desert from Algeria to the great upper bend of the Niger would be of incalculable benefit to France in the rapid transportation of its troops and in the development of the industrial resources of the country, but can it be built? In these days of scientific achievement it is rash to assume that anything is impossible. So far as water is concerned it probably could be obtained at oases, but is human skill able to cope with the terrible sandstorms of the desert, which would bury the track almost as fast as it could be built? All the estimates thus far made involve enormous expenditure, which must be increased still further, how much no one can tell, in keeping the tracks in running order. It is a favorite project with the French, and it is not improbable they will undertake it, but it will cost a colossal sum, and if built can it be kept up and made to pay?

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The painful certainty that the poorest and most crowded half of Ireland is on the very brink of a famine brought about the only all night sitting of the late session of parliament. There is now no doubt that in that whole section of the unhappy island south of a line drawn diagonally from Waterford across to Sligo the potato crop is the worst since 1879, and, as generally happens in peculiarly impoverished localities, it is almost a total failure. Literal starvation will have descended upon the more helpless of these congested mountain districts before parliament meets again in the late November; yet the government could think of no better provision for relief than at the last moment to rush in a bill appropriating between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 for building a series of light railways in various parts of Munster and Connaught. A few of the braver Irish members protested against this as a sham measure of relief which would help nobody for fully a year to come except the shareholders in the railway company, who got this money without interest. Led by Healy and Labouchere, the little minority vainly fought the bill to secure amendments which make the bill of immediate service, and especially to defeat the clause which lays $100,000 taxation for these fantastic railways upon the poverty-stricken ratepayers of County Galway. But they got only insults for their pains, and parliament adjourned without any further pretense of averting the famine which hangs over Ireland than this wretched parody upon the memorable farce of the labor rate act of 1847. Then, too, money was voted for railways instead of for food, and this money went to the landlords and contractors, while the people died on the roadsides with grass in their mouths.

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While England and Germany are disputing over Zanzibar, France has quietly extended her protectorate over a number of populous countries south of the north fork of the Niger. The new territory which is thus in a fair way of coming under the French flag will round out the French domains in western Africa, and will, sooner or later, secure to France a colony that will have a coast line, probably unbroken, from Cape Bon, opposite Sicily, to the Bight of Benin, which used to be the headquarters of the slave trade. It will constitute an empire, for a parallel to which we must turn to the British possessions in Hindostan. How many people the territory contains there are no means of estimating; the numbers are probably far in excess of any published estimates, and when the domestic slave trade is stopped and the wars between tribes are checked, population can not but increase with rapid strides, as it does in every tropical country where peace reigns and food abounds. It would not be surprising if, in the course of the twentieth century, French Africa should come to be one of the nations of the world, with a military strength which would be felt in any future convulsion in Europe.

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It would be difficult to arouse a religious war in western Europe. It would be easy to do so in eastern Europe, where civilization is at a low ebb and fanaticism is rampant, and where for centuries all sorts of oppression for conscience's sake have been perpetrated. The Greek and other Christians of European Turkey have suffered much because of their religion. Hitherto they have been almost helpless. But now they form a majority of the population and they have the sympathy of other nations at their back. They see, moreover, the Ottoman power weaker than ever before. The patriarch of Constantinople resigns, and thus arouses every Christian in the peninsula. Prince Ferdinand prepares to proclaim himself king of Bulgaria, and be no more a tributary vassal. Russia increases her army on the frontier and demands $150,000,000 from an empty treasury. And the Sheik-ul-Islam, with the grip of blind fanaticism, holds the helm and keeps the Ottoman ship of state headed straight for the midst of the breakers.

THE ALLIANCE PARTY.

A Farmer Declares That the Alliance is Not a Political Party.

SILVER CREEK, Neb., August 21.—To the Editor of THE BEE: Mr. J. Burrows in a half column editorial in his "official organ" of the 16th attempts to prove that the new party, of which he is godfather, prophet, priest and king, is not a party. He is continually insisting on this; he seems to be very sensitive on this point; parties are such terrible bad things that he seems very much distressed for fear somebody will think he has been trying to start a party. If the new party is not a party, will Mr. Burrows some time kindly tell us what is the essential difference between it and the real genuine article? He appears to think it is not a party, chiefly on the ground that as yet he has not seen fit to name his bastard offspring, just as though all of us had not known babies to live and grow fat for two years or more without a name. If he is now so firmly persuaded it is not a party, I apprehend that after November 4 next he will have no possible doubt of it.

But if this "it" is not a party, what is it? It has all the ear marks of a party; looks like a party; acts like a party; and if I may be pardoned for the seeming irreverence toward the father of it, smells like a party. I sometimes argue to an alliance man, a la Burrows, that this "it" is not a party, and almost invariably the innocent granger regards me with an injured look as though I were trying to guy him and answers: "Well, if it is not a party, what is it?" Echo responds, "what is it?"

But why should our dictator so strenuously insist that the new party is not a party? Principally for two reasons:

1. His standing in the alliance, his consistency, his honor absolutely depends upon his upholding that fiction, and

2. If he can make voters believe they can vote the new party ticket without losing caste in the old parties, then he will greatly increase the chances of the new party.

Now in both these particulars he appears as the arrant knave and demagogue and in previous letters I have shown him and his coworkers to be traitors to the alliance. From his sublime standpoint of self-assumed virtue he may ignore the points that I make against him, but the farmers will not ignore them and next fall their votes will show that they were able to penetrate the flimsy veil with which he attempts to hide his own political trickery while he piously points to the republican party and utters the culprit's cry, "Stop, thief!"

If he can make the alliance believe that the political war they are now waging is not a partisan contest then he in a measure clears himself, Mr. Powers, Mr. Thompson and others of the charges I have made against them.

I will not here offer any further considerations to show that the alliance is engaged in a partisan contest; the fact is potent to all; to undertake to prove it would be about like trying to demonstrate our axiom.

As to the second point, what republican, after having voted the new party or alliance ticket and done all that he could to defeat his own party, would have the face to go into a republican primary a year from this fall and claim a right to take part in it? I do not believe that Mr. Burrows, with all his effrontery and cheek, would undertake to say that such a man had not justly forfeited all his old party rights and privileges.

And yet, while Mr. Burrows insists that his nondescript is not a party, he evidently has a longing anticipation that it may some time become one. His bowels yearn for the day to come when his "declaration of principles" shall become the platform of a great national party. It pains me to say that I think that day will never come; but, if it does come, I pledge him on my sacred honor that, if my feet are yet permitted to tread my native sod, I will rise in my place and with uncovered head move that the nation, with a big "N," erect a monument in enduring and emblematic brass to the memory of the three founders of that great and glorious party, viz., Bellamy, Burrows and Bamcoozlem. CHARLES WOOSTER.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Standard Street Railway Official Denies Statements Made by a Driver.

EMPLOYES NOT FORCED TO BUY LOTS.

A Damage Suit for Five Thousand Dollars Filed Against the City of Lincoln—Trying to Keep Out of the Pen.

LINCOLN, Neb., August 22.—[Special to THE BEE.]—"That was rather a hard deal that driver gave us," said Vice President E. W. Brown of the Standard street railway today. "Some of the things he said, however, are untrue. We don't force our drivers to buy lots. Of course we have a number for sale and have offered them to our drivers to invest their money, and quite a number have done so. The reason so many men have quit is not because they would not buy lots from us, but because we would not raise their wages from $35 to $40 per month. I'll give $100 to any man in our employ who will come to us and say the things he has said to you. That one-legged fellow we let out was very saucy. While we were making arrangements to sell a lot to another driver he broke in with the remark that he wouldn't buy a lot simply to hold his job. We hadn't asked him to buy. The reason we discharged him was because he could not do the work properly."

WANTS $5,000 FROM THE CITY.

It will be remembered that Clark D. Gillespie, whose six-year-old son was run over and killed by the ladder truck driven by Peter Keykendall, sued the city last February for $5,000, claiming that there was no occasion for Keykendall driving so fast, as he was simply exercising the horses and was not going to a fire. He also declared that there was no brake or lock or other contrivance with which the wagon could be checked in its speed. Despite these claims the action was dismissed in the lower court. But Mr. Gillespie says he does not propose to be sat down on in that manner and today he appealed the case to the supreme court.

DON'T WANT TO GO TO THE PEN.

Albert Grentzinger, who was sentenced to serve four years in the state penitentiary for horse stealing last March in the session of the district court of Richardson county, is trying to save himself from this fate and today filed a petition in the supreme court asking for a reversal of the decree, that he may go free and ply his profession elsewhere. Grentzinger's attorney made the plea that the judge who sentenced Grentzinger to the pen made the mistake of not defining the word larceny to the jury at the time of his instructions, and the fact of his failing to add the words "unlawfully, willfully and feloniously" to his instruction, that it was only necessary to convict by proving that the defendant, beyond a reasonable doubt, had stolen the property described in the indictment.

ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

Frank Stultz is the deliveryman for Emil Herbertz, the proprietor of the bottling works on P, near Seventeenth street. Mr. Herbertz says that Stultz has not been doing his work just right of late and when he called him to account for it last evening Stultz called him all the vile names he could think of. Herbertz stood it as long as he could and then kicked the fellow out. Stultz retaliated by causing Herbertz's arrest on the charge of assault. Herbertz willingly paid a fine of $1 and costs as he had meanwhile discovered something about Stultz's accounts, that he had been suspicioning for some time. He merely caused the arrest of Stultz on the charge of using obscene language simply to hold him. He then commenced an investigation and, satisfying himself that his suspicions were correct, he walked into the police station at noon today and had the charge of embezzlement lodged against Stultz. He said that he was unable to fix the exact amount of the steals, but it would aggregate a considerable sum and it was his intention to land Stultz in the penitentiary.

THE PREACHERS WON'T PAY.

The New Republic is the name of a religious journal with prohibition tendencies published in Lincoln. Like other cold water organs it is expected that wind and not money is all that is necessary to conduct the paper. The publishers found out differently, however, and fell back on Rev. George S. Davis and Rev. Belbert L. Thomas, both of whom, it is claimed, offered to lend financial aid to the extent of $155, and even went so far as to give notes to that amount. The ministers did not wish to pay this money, however, and suit was commenced against them. The preachers employed a lawyer and made all preparations to fight the payment of the notes to the death. The attorney has found a loophole and today filed a demurrer in behalf of the ministers, claiming that the paper could not sue the clerical brothers, as the New Republic had never filed articles of incorporation in either the county or state.

TOBIAS BOUND TO HAVE THE CROSSING.

The village board of Tobias and the general superintendent of the B. & M., have been in controversy since June 12 over the opening of Oak street in the village of Tobias over and across depot grounds of the railroad. From a batch of correspondence received today at the office of the state board of transportation it appears that the citizens of Tobias are very much in earnest in their demands that the street shall be opened. And it further appears that Mr. Calvert, the general superintendent of the railroad company, is just as mulish in his opposition to the opening of the thoroughfare. The clerk of the village board has informally presented the matter to the board of transportation. Mr. Gorber, the secretary, has written the village board that it appearing from the correspondence submitted that there are no chances for an amicable adjustment of the matter in its informal state, he advises the filing of a formal complaint setting forth the facts of their position, that the matter may be proceeded with in accordance with law.

THE TREASURER REFUSES TO PAY UP.

School district No. 11 of Dakota township has been having some trouble over the payment for work on its $8,500 school house. Allen & Jenkins are the contractors for the same. July 14 the contractors presented a bill for work done which, they claim, was approved by the moderator and a director and an order for the same issued on Nick Maher, the treasurer. Maher refused to pay the warrant, claiming that there was no moneys in the building fund. The contractors claimed that there was $10,000 in the fund and they demanded that they have the privilege of drawing upon it. The case was taken into the courts and the contractors won. Today Maher, the treasurer, appealed the case to the district court.

OVERDREW HIS SALARY.

The people of West Lincoln are after the scalp of the late treasurer, one Gordon M. Guile, who is charged with overdrawing his salary to the extent of $1,417. Today Guile was arraigned for the second time before Judge Brown, but the fellow on some pretext secured a continuance to the court of Judge Foxworthy. When Guile was tried before there was a mistake in the indictment concerning his name, it appearing James M. Guild instead of Gordon M. Guile. The case was appealed to the district court, but has been sent back on account of this error.

FOOLISH FLORA FEDAWAY.

Flora Fedaway is a girl of fifteen who seems determined to become an abandoned woman. Although she is a very pretty white girl she falls an easy victim to the wiles of colored men, and during the past three or four weeks the police have had to interfere with her in her waywardness in that direction. Finally she was arrested today for rooming with a dusky African named J. J. Stepney, who is old enough to be her father. Her colored consort, who is a barber, was also arrested.

THE STANDARD GOT THERE.

Two or three days ago the B. & M. filed an injunction against the Standard street railway to prevent it from crossing their tracks and to make it build a viaduct. For a day or two there was filing of papers on both sides, and after considerable bluster the time of hearing the matter was set for this morning. But, lo and behold, when the case came up it was discovered that in some mysterious manner the Standard had crossed the tracks while the railroad men were asleep and were headed for their destination—the fair grounds.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The Farmers bank of Rogers has incorporated with a capital stock of $12,000. The incorporators are J. B., P. E., Albert S. and Irving E. Spaulding, G. A. Munroe, Bells Barrows, F. G. Keens and D. L. Bellinger.

Mrs. Maria C. Rose of 1629 Q street returned this morning from a month's visit with her sister at Elmwood, Ill.

Possible Only in a Great Republic.

Hartford Courant.

If the parade of the old soldiers in Boston was an inspiring and wonderful thing to see, it is a still more inspiring and wonderful thing to think about it. What other country could match or approach it? There are a good many emperors, kings, etc., who could mass much greater number of involuntary soldiers in marching column, on even shorter notice; but that is a very different affair.

Victory for the Shippers.

Kansas City Times.

The modifications made by the united common carriers in their proposed "uniform bill of lading" are a distinct surrender to the shipping interests. The new bill of lading which goes into common use on the 1st proximo is desirable for a number of reasons, and having won the main issue of negotiability the shippers can well afford to make minor concessions to the railroads. Should use develop the advisability of later alterations there is little reason to fear that they cannot be compassed by amicable agreement.

Why is the Work Delayed?

To the Editor of THE BEE: For years the citizens of Omaha have been earnestly striving to get a suitable domicile for their city government. Plans were obtained from a non-resident architect, and a great deal of money spent in putting in a foundation according to those plans, when it was ascertained that no responsible contractors would undertake to erect the building for the sum appropriated. Then the city began again losing all that had been done.

It was believed that when the second effort was made there would be no unnecessary delay in erecting the building, but the work has progressed with inexcusable slowness. The contract was let nearly a year ago. The contractor, Mr. Coots, is a thoroughly competent builder and a man financially able to carry on any work that he undertakes. But the general opinion is that he is unreasonably slow. He built our court house and was slow at that. He built the Merchants' National bank and was slow at that. It is not clear to the ordinary observer why there is not more profit to a contractor in finishing a job as speedily as possible than in spinning out the work, but it appears to Mr. Coots that there is not.

Hundreds of our citizens have passed the work daily since Mr. Coots began it. Many of these have had important buildings of their own erected and are fairly competent to judge if the work was being pushed as fast as it could have been, and they think it has not. There has been no lack of money; there has been no delay in getting any of the materials. Indeed, the latter have arrived much faster than they could be used at the rate at which the building has progressed.

Two serious blunders were committed by the council in making the contract. The first was that while stipulating that the building should be enclosed by January 1, 189, it imposed no penalty for a failure. The second was in paying for material before it was placed in the building. So long as the contractor can get his money for his materials months before they are placed in the building, what inducement is there for him to hurry the work? There is scarcely now the remotest possibility that the building can be enclosed by the contract's time, and this will mean many more months' delay. From present appearance it is extremely doubtful if the building will be ready for occupancy by a year from next January.

Meantime the city is paying heavy rents for council rooms, city offices, police court, city library and the school board is doing the same. A gentleman from Kansas City was in Omaha recently, and he said that a building of almost exactly the same character and dimensions as our city hall was contracted for in his city at about the same time as our city hall, and that it was now practically completed. If our city council has now any control over this work it should wake up and urge more celerity in this important public work. J. W.

The Dairies.

To the Editor of THE BEE: Will you not call the attention of the board of health to the milk dairies of the north part of the city?

There are some six or eight dairies on the north of Cut-off lake and around Florence lake, besides two or three hundred cows, which are sent out in the day herds by the residents of the north part of the city.

There is but little feed and no water except in stagnant, filthy pools. Florence lake is almost dry and the water is unfit for an animal to drink. The summer having been very warm and dry the water is much worse than usual. Please investigate so that you can inform the people of the north part of the city what they may expect from using milk from that locality. YOURS, NORTH OMAHA.

TIME FOR EVERYTHING.

The Board of Public Works Says It Must Govern in Contracts.

On July 28 the board of public works adopted a rule providing for the cancellation of all contracts not completed within the prescribed time or by the close of the year in which the contract was let.

This rule was rendered necessary because it had become evident that some of the contractors were preparing to cover two years in performing some of their contracts with the city. It was also occasioned by the urgent need that the public works contemplated be put through with as great rapidity as possible.

City Attorney Poppleton informs Chairman Birkhauser that the board undoubtedly has the right to cancel all contracts for public work when the same has not been completed by fall.

While not disposed to inflict any hardships upon the contractors the chairman says that the board has reached the point where it proposes to give them to understand that hereafter they must act strictly on the old adage that business is business. As men of business the contractors should not take a contract unless they know that they can put it through by the limit specified.

Some very sharp and almost bitter correspondence has been passing lately between the board and certain heavy contractors in relation to this matter, but the board proposes to pay no attention to any more of these complaints.

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Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

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Subscribed and Guaranteed Capital.... $500,000
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Buys and sells stocks and bonds; negotiates commercial paper; receives and executes trusts; acts as transfer agent and trustee of corporations, takes charge of property, collects taxes.

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Paid in Capital.... $50,000
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Directors:—A. U. Wyman, J. H. Millard, J. J. Brown, Guy C. Barton, E. W. Nash, Thos. J. Kimball, George B. Lake.