

THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSSWATER, Editor.

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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, Nebraska, and be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors
THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
State of Nebraska, ss.
County of Douglas, ss.
George B. Tschick, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending July 11, 1891, was as follows:
Sunday, July 5, 20,719
Monday, July 6, 20,653
Tuesday, July 7, 20,653
Wednesday, July 8, 20,653
Thursday, July 9, 20,653
Friday, July 10, 20,653
Saturday, July 11, 20,653
Average, 20,653

GEORGE B. TSCHICK,
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 11th day of July, A. D. 1891.
N. P. Felt,
Notary Public.

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OHIO and Iowa are the strategic states for the off-year campaign.

WYOMING is working up to a mining activity which promises great developments in that industry.

With \$50,000,000 already laid by for a reserve and a magnificent crop now being garnered, Nebraska can look into the future with the utmost complacency.

NEBRASKA ingenuity is equal to the task of manufacturing election booths. The eastern man with a patent will be excused for the season. The eastern man with a patent right has been here often enough already.

JERRY SIMPSON declares the only way to get rid of the mortgage indebtedness of Kansas is repudiation. In view of the fact that the people of Kansas are liquidating at the rate of \$1,000,000 per month, Jerry's declaration sounds alarmingly like a vilification of his constituency.

ALL efforts made to date this year to get up an Indian war have failed. It is almost safe to say that Indian wars in this country are ended. The savages are hemmed in by whites and in sight of soldiers everywhere. Nothing but desperation can induce the remnants of the great tribes to fight.

WHAT Prof. Snow of the Kansas university does not know about grasshoppers it will take Uncle Jerry Rusk and the agricultural department a long time to find out. He says the Colorado grasshoppers which have been making a sensation in western Kansas are non-migratory and practically harmless. This settles it for the present.

In 1880 the school census enumerator found 1,000 children in the Third ward. His successor must have been exceptionally lazy, for he discovered but 712. The assessor, this year, however, got up early and worked late. He reports 8,014. It is hard to say without investigation which of the three assessors is most unreliable. If there are but 2,746 children in the First ward the returns from the Third are grossly padded.

SENATOR PEFFERS' foot is becoming inextricably locked in his mouth. The latest illustration of this fact is a showing made by the Topika Capital of the mortgages released and filed in 50 counties during April, May and June of this year, by which it appears that the total reduction of mortgage indebtedness for the period named is \$673,753. These three months are not those usually selected by farmers for liquidating indebtedness, and the reports cover less than half the counties in the state. The fact that Kansas is paying off her mortgages at the average rate of about \$1,000,000 per month, in spite of the calamity howls to the contrary.

There appears to be favorable promise that the French government will abandon its attitude of hostility to American pork. The minister of agriculture advocates the withdrawal of prohibition, and is supported by two other members of the cabinet, and there are recent advices reported that the matter had been referred to the council of hygiene, and it is believed that the report of that body will be favorable. The able advocacy of the American case by Minister Rold thus appears to be bearing good fruit, but there is doubtless a vigorous pressure from domestic hog raisers which the government finds it hard to overcome. It is announced; also, that the German government is about ready to announce a withdrawal of the prohibition in Germany, having expressed entire confidence in the inspection system of the United States. This intelligence disposes of the idea that in the event of the formation of a commercial alliance between the countries of central Europe American pork would probably be excluded from those countries by a prohibitory tariff, since it is not at all likely that Germany would be a party to an arrangement amenable to a charge of duplicity and false pretenses. She will not remove one form of prohibition to adopt another.

THE EAST OMAHA QUANDERY.

Cut-off Island has been since 1877 a sort of no man's land. Prior to that period it was in Iowa. It was hardly worth contending for, however, until the East Omaha land company began to improve it and establish its value as a site for railway and manufacturing enterprises. When it became apparent that a prosperous suburb would grow up there it was desirable to determine definitely whether it belongs to Iowa or Nebraska. If the middle of the channel of the Missouri river as laid down in the maps of 1851 is the boundary between the two states East Omaha belongs to Iowa unquestionably. If the present channel is the boundary it belongs to Nebraska. But in the former case Iowa would lose the eastern ends of both bridges and the bottoms west of Spoon lake. In the event of a decision favoring the present channel Iowa will lose all of East Omaha.

The change in 1877 was a sudden one and it is contended that it should not determine the boundary and no right by accretion comes to either state, but the channel as it had gradually outlined its course at that time should be the line of demarcation between the two. In this case the east end of the island is in Iowa and the principal part of the manufacturing enterprises belong in Iowa.

"The Nebraska attitude in the controversy is very much like that of the dork's con trap. 'It is set to catch 'em a-comin' jest de same as a-goin'.' Whatever conclusion the supreme court reaches will add to the territory of this state land which at the date of the admission of Nebraska to the union and for many years subsequently was conceded to belong to Iowa. The points involved are very nice ones, and the decision of the supreme court will be an American precedent for the application of a time honored common law principle, whether East Omaha goes to Council Bluffs or the two bridges come to Omaha or the state line is located between the two tracts in East Omaha.

THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY.

Omaha people are reminded that the Omaha and Council Bluffs Chautauqua assembly is now in session on the beautiful grounds in the outskirts of Council Bluffs. This city is lamentably wanting in pleasure places but her Iowa sister is abundantly provided for and cheerfully shares her attractions with Omaha. The beautiful parks of Council Bluffs, the driving park, Lake Manawa and the Chautauqua grounds are all easily accessible from this side of the river and at one time and another offer to our citizens special attractions.

Just now the Chautauqua assembly is the drawing card in Council Bluffs. The grounds are reached by motor and rail or by motor and private conveyances or by team direct from Omaha. It takes only about an hour to go from this side of the river, and if there were no intellectual treat offered the beauty of the grounds and the charms of the drive over and back would amply repay the visitor for his time and nominal expense.

Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock ex-Senator Ingalls will deliver one of his great lectures. Mr. Ingalls is one of the most interesting public speakers in America. He is witty, original and entertaining. His ability and reputation are a guaranty that his lecture will be brilliant, startling and enjoyable, whether the hearer agrees with his sentiments or not. It will be an intellectual treat which citizens of Omaha cannot afford to miss. The association shows a degree of enterprise in securing Mr. Ingalls which deserves recognition, and THE BEE hopes Omaha will crowd all the transportation facilities on this occasion.

THE "NATIONAL ALLIANCE UNION."

Reports have been numerous recently of a comprehensive project to unite the farmers of the country for the purpose of holding back grain and pushing up the price to a specified figure. A New York paper states that a secret conclave of representative farmers' alliance men from all parts of the country was recently held at an out-of-the-way hotel in the vicinity of that city at which a scheme of the above character was concocted. This meeting was held several weeks ago, and all possible secrecy was observed regarding it, but there were some present at the meeting who were unwilling to endorse the project until it had received the approval of the alliance through its various channels of expression. Accordingly the scheme was formulated in a glowing prospectus, says the paper giving the information, in which the name of the institution was quoted as the National alliance union, and resolutions were adopted calling upon the state exchanges to submit the scheme to the judgment of their subordinate district and county exchanges. It was resolved that when a sufficient number of the subordinate exchanges approve the plan a national convention shall be called to formulate and finally adopt and organize the scheme. It is said that the principal promoter of the project is an official of the National exchange company by which title the scheme is being pushed forward.

A meeting of Missouri and Kansas farmers for promoting this scheme was held in Kansas City yesterday.

There is no reason to doubt that a movement of this kind has been started and is of wide extent. Whether it can be carried out as projected is a question which may be worthy the consideration of practical men, farmers particularly. It is well to remember that one of the chief causes of the rapid development of wheat-growing in British India, which nearly a decade ago began to threaten the market for American wheat in western Europe, was the persistent attempt of speculators to maintain the price of wheat against the changed conditions tending to lower the price as the opening of cheap new lands, the use of improved farm machinery, and the reduced cost of transportation. Of course the speculators were beaten. The wheat markets of the world could not be covered by withholding from European exchanges the export surplus of the American crop. The result was injurious to the wheat producers of the United States, who have ever since suffered from the greatly increased competition incident to the development of wheat production in India, Australia and elsewhere. The

present may appear a better opportunity to renew the attempt to corner the world's markets, but it must be obvious to intelligent and practical men that in any circumstances it is an extremely hazardous undertaking. It is true that the European crop is short, but it will not be wise to calculate too much upon the inability of Europe to get along without our wheat. A sharp advance in price may greatly decrease the consumption of wheat-importing countries like France and Great Britain, while in wheat-exporting countries such as India, Russia and Hungary the same effect would be produced upon home consumption, with the result of releasing a greater portion of the crops than usual for export.

The proposed scheme invites American farmers to risk the losses which the speculators formerly sustained, as well as the entailed evils which fell upon the agricultural interests of the United States. How many of them are in condition to take such risk? Can any large number of them afford to reject a fair price for their wheat in the face of pressing obligations the postponed payment of which would enable creditors to largely increase their exactions? The producer has a right, by every legitimate means, to get the highest price he can for his products, but it is questionable whether the plan the farmers of the country are asked to adopt is legitimate, judicious, or practicable. Further developments in the promotion of this scheme of a national alliance union will be watched with curious and general interest.

A MORE disgraceful squabble than that over the possession of the remains of the unfortunate victim of the elevator accident in the Paxton hotel seldom occurs. The part played in it by the coroner is as discreditable to him professionally as officially. The cold-blooded avarice of the man is shocking to the decency of the community. Coroners, post-mortem doctors and undertakers may look upon a mangled corpse as a source of profit and unfeelingly quarrel over its possession as farmers might contest for the possession of a brute, without a qualm of conscience or a sickening revulsion of feeling. People generally, however, naturally regard such conduct as mercenary, ghoulish, disreputable and inhuman. The citizens of Omaha are fast losing patience with the coroner and the greedy gang of doctors, constables and hangers-on he has attached to himself.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Beaver City, Furnas county, announces that wheat harvest is underway with the largest crop ever known. The implement dealers have not been able to fill their orders for binders, and consequently a part of the crop will be wasted for want of facilities for harvesting it. Every machine is going from sunrise until dark, and many are running on Sunday, but even those extraordinary efforts are unequal to the emergency. Information of this character comes also from other sections of the state, and everything points to the largest crop ever harvested in Nebraska. Better still is the prospect that the crops will sell at the highest prices known for many years. This is indeed the farmers' jubilee.

With three lawyers in the office of the city attorney and one on the judiciary committee of the council the city has a right to expect that technical accidents shall not occur at the expense of the city. The fact that Dr. Clarke Gopen can be entitled to two salaries for the same service for three months is a sarcastic commentary upon the diligence of the legal department of city affairs. This represents a loss to the tax payers of \$600 or more than enough to pay the salary of one additional stenographer in the city attorney's office.

The board of trade paid \$400 for an advertisement in a comic paper. Four hundred dollars will buy and pay postage upon one thousand copies of last SUNDAY'S BEE with the exhibit of the financial condition of Nebraska. It remains to be added, however, that the board of trade has not ordered the one thousand extra copies of THE SUNDAY BEE.

SOMEbody is responsible for allowing Dr. Clarke Gopen to hold two city offices and draw two salaries. The genial doctor is doubtless competent to perform the duties of two ordinary physicians, but that is no reason why he should be paid \$4,400 per year when the plain intent of the charter is to allow him but \$2,000.

No wonder the controversy between the city and county physician has been in abeyance for several weeks. The city physician had no occasion to protest in view of the fact that he has been receiving a little more than double the salary contemplated by the charter.

The lighting test apparatus which it is proposed to purchase for the city will cost \$1,375. It will be cheap at this price provided it has no slot into which the lighting companies can drop boulders and make the machine play music of their own selection.

DR. CLARKE GOPEN, city physician and commissioner of health, should use one of his salaries in purchasing an ambulance for the convenience of the health and police departments. This will be patriotic and generous.

A BOND for his brother-in-law is very often a satisfactory obligation as one for a councilman himself. It looks just as peculiar, however, when officers of franchised corporations and city contractors are the bondsmen.

DELIRIOUS demagogues who live by traducing this state and its people find very cold comfort in THE SUNDAY BEE's exhibit of the financial condition of Nebraska.

A GAIN of nearly 3,000 in the last year in the school enumeration is conclusive proof that Omaha is growing in population steadily.

THE board of public lands and buildings should not allow the Hastings investigation to drag itself through the summer. The hot weather will not help

the smell of the thing a particle. The sooner the inquiry is over and the corpses are interred the better it will be for all concerned.

AMERICANS are the greatest excursion travelers in the world. Fourteen thousand delegates attended the great Christian Endeavor meeting at Minneapolis last week, and over fifteen thousand were at the same time hurrying as fast as trains could carry them to the National teachers' convention at Toronto. These are the special excursionists. The regular tourists from the cities to the ocean, lake and mountain resorts number millions.

GOOD for the Nebraska delegation to the National Teachers' association. It steamed into Toronto on the "Empress of India" singing "America." The Toronto people were delighted because the air is "God Save the Queen," and hence enthusiasm prevailed both on shore and on the wave. It was a reciprocal demonstration.

A CONTRACT to supply lamps of sixteen-candle power with no penalty for violating this provision is a good one for the mayor to lay over for repairs. Let us have a contract with the apparent leaks at least safely calked up.

ALTHOUGH it is more than three months since the amended charter took effect rules for the government of the board of health are not yet adopted. In some particulars the Omaha city council is a deliberative body.

MEMBERS of the board of education should not forget that it will require executive ability and consummate tact to manage the public school system of this community with 27,273 children of school age.

It is to be hoped the mayor will continue to veto ordinances increasing the number of municipal tax eaters. We now have too many names and salaries on the city pay roll.

JAMES E. CAMPBELL was by no means the unanimous choice of the democratic convention, although a single ballot nominated him for governor of Ohio.

A SALARY of \$1,000 ought to secure an honest sanitary commissioner.

Whezy at the Joins.

As a political merry-go-round the Isaac P. Gray presidential boom is a great success.

A Difficult Job.
The lowest bid by the democrats to fill Mr. Wasmaker's good name from him on the tide talk of a man who is now serving a fifteen years' term as an embezzler.

Prepare for Thanksgiving.
An American grain crop of 3,300,000,000 bushels, the heaviest ever known, is reported to be in sight. To do justice to the occasion let this year's Thanksgiving turkey begin to fatten himself up forthwith.

Call the Roll.
The fact that the democratic editors in Kansas favor the renomination of Cleveland, is important only because it shows that there are still some democrats in Kansas despite the ascendancy of the farmers' alliance.

Chance to Redeem Themselves.
Governor Thayer announces that he doesn't believe the people want an extra session of the legislature and he therefore will not call one in sight. To do justice to the occasion let this year's Thanksgiving turkey begin to fatten himself up forthwith.

Harvest Excursions.
The Nebraska papers are insisting that the harvest excursions in that state be run this year as usual. If the crop reports are not grossly exaggerated, there is certainly every reason why the excursions should be continued. The farmers can enjoy excursions this year with no twinges of conscience because of the cost.

Failed to Work.
The conviction of ex-Treasurer Noland of Missouri on the charge of embezzling \$32,000 of state funds and his sentence to two years in the penitentiary can not fail to cause general astonishment. It has generally been supposed that the fact that he lost the money at poker would be regarded by a Missouri jury as an extenuating circumstance.

Omaha the Proper Place.
Omaha has received the endorsement of the state republican central committee as the proper place for holding the next national republican convention. There is no question about Omaha being the proper place. It is centrally located, easy of access and the expediency of the proposition cannot be doubted. The Bee is pulling strong for the convention.

The Long and the Short of It.
The receiver of the Keystone bank at Philadelphia finds that the assets equal \$1,736,511, of which \$98,000 are doubtful debts and \$153,912 worthless. On the other hand, the liabilities are \$1,735,577, not including the due bills for Hardley's alleged loan of \$25,000 of public money—or \$2,060,000 with those thrown in. About \$2 million and a half is the size of the bank's steal. This must pretty nearly beat the record.

The Brave and the Fair.
All honor to the brave western woman who took down her husband's Winchester rifle and put holes through the bodies of three of a gang of white raps who were about to whip him in their usual savage fashion. The white cap outrages have gone far enough, and it is time the cold lead treatment adopted by this plucky woman was more generally applied. The average white cap is just about as barbarous a being as Jack the Ripper.

Mighty Noise.
The assumption is unwarranted that the west is free of silver miners. In the country west of the Missouri valley the silver mining interest is large and powerful. It controls men and it controls newspapers. It makes a tremendous noise, so loud that it appears to be the voice of the whole western people. But it is not. A vast majority of the people of the west are not silver miners, and have not the slightest notion of parting with their property or their labor for a currency which is depreciated.

The Essence of Justice.
The supreme court of Nebraska has decided that when a husband is physically unable to support his family, and his wife earns the money to pay the bills, she is the legal head of the family. Few authorities, legal

or social, will presume to question that such a decision is in accord with the equities, and, therefore, promotive to the public good. Nevertheless, in its tendency it is calculated to create an apprehension in the more timorous of many persons that the doctrine of legal headship if given an inch may gradually proceed to help itself to an ell; in other words, that it might result in a division of authority which would afford lamentable disproof of the adage that two heads are better than one.

This apprehension is premature, to say the least. There is not the slightest warrant for assuming that the woman dressed in a little brief authority would so abuse by fantastic tricks as to bring tears from the angels, as Shakespeare tells us man is wont to do. So far as actual headship of the family may go, money or the capacity for earning money is by no means the only test of primacy. Talent of various sorts, and especially executive talent, is very often found to serve the same function as authority. This, however, is merely de facto authority, which is a very different thing from authority before the law. Thus far the rights of the husband are entirely secure even in Nebraska.

The decision is not only unassailable from the standpoint of equity, but it is one more proof of the fact that the western courts are taking advanced ground on questions touching the legal status of woman which the more conservative judicial functionaries of the east may as well prepare to keep pace with. Meanwhile, and until the coming of that golden era, we may expect to see a host of eastern wives, with their husbands and families, in the promising Nebraska plains; for the women of the east know a good thing when they see it.

FASHIONING JENTS.
Argonaut: He: What kinds of men do you think makes the best husbands?
She: Bachelor men.

N. Y. Herald: Why? I fell from my wheel this morning. Miss Jones—Took a wogular header.

Washington Post: Husband: Dear, I wish you would bring me my hat out of the house.
Wife—Sharply—Do it yourself. I'd look pretty waiting on you, wouldn't I?

Husband: Yes, dear. That's why I asked you to.

The chap who tries to win a nix by appealing to her reason.
I don't like to go to the train and kiss. Than he who ventures on a kiss. Combined with gentle squeeze.

Judge: Ironic! Guest—There's only a nice, largely in this case, waiter.
He knut his mouth closed tight. It was only one. It's kinder early for den yet, boss, an' yer callin' hardly 'spee no' den an' till dey's in season.

Somerville Journal: Convict—Excuse me, nam, you dropped your handkerchief.
Visitor—Thank you, you are very good.

Convict (angrily)—Say, nam, you couldn't manage to put the handkerchief in the pocket, somehow, could you?

Washington Star: A young woman up town whose first name is Lily asked her George, C. E. Adams, South Caldwell, E. C. Garces and Lieutenant Governor Tom Majors, in addition.

"We have planted here this Lily, the loveliest, before we have tried, the county attorney, ten of the jury and the entire corps of county officials, the bar, the clergymen and the physicians of the county in addition to the list of 1,159 other petitioners.

The governor granted the pardon.

Simon E. Oakley arrested this morning while walking down O street by Detective Pound on a warrant from Judge Brown's court charging him with breaking into a house in daylight. Oakley is a hard working woman, and an employee of L. K. Holmes, secured a divorce from her husband a few months ago on the ground of habitual drunkenness and has since been living in one of Mr. Holmes' houses west of the city.

Yesterday morning Oakley went out there, and although we must be honest, Holms, she went in and took out a lot of household goods, which she thinks he is entitled to, and she claims that he did not break in, but the door was unlocked and he simply walked in. He will have a hearing tomorrow afternoon, having given security for his appearance.

STATE FAIR ARRANGEMENTS.
The state board of agriculture held a session at the Lincoln hotel last evening. The matter of arranging with the Chicago street railway company for the running of electric motors into the fair grounds was discussed. It was decided to allow this to be done. There was also a discussion regarding the enlarging of the amphitheater. Today the board visited the fair grounds and made arrangements for the running of electric motors into the fair grounds. The street railway company agrees to run cars every five minutes while the fair is in progress.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY has filed its answer to the suit for damages brought by the Call publishing company for alleged unjust discrimination in the charging of telegraph tolls for news matter. They deny a good many assertions of the plaintiff, among them that the company ever exercised unjust discrimination in the charging of telegraph tolls for news matter in Nebraska, and that they have unjustly discriminated against the plaintiff by charging \$20 a month and the Journal \$25. They assert they do not know how much or whether defendant pays the Associated Press for the service, and denies that plaintiff could procure news copy from Chicago at a lower rate than they could. They deny that they unjustly discriminated in favor of the morning paper, and assert their refusal to give special rates was the same service for the same price. The afternoon sheet takes only 1,500 words, while the Journal takes about four times as much. The service for the plaintiff is all day work, and for the other concern all night work, which latter costs a third less to receive.

THE TELEGRAPH COMPANY claims that the price charged the plaintiff is the same as charged in other cities, while it takes one more handling at Lincoln. They assert that the Associated Press of Chicago collects for the work that it is interstate commerce business, and the state of Nebraska has no right or power to fix rates, and this court jurisdiction in the case. They are not in the habit of peddling news, and ask that the case be dismissed.

DANA UPOLDS MCLURE.
The Veteran Editor Says Lincoln Undoubtedly Preferred Johnson.

New York, July 15.—Charles A. Dana, in an editorial in the Sun, upholds Colonel McClure, editor of the Philadelphia Times, in his controversy with Nicolay, formerly private secretary of President Lincoln, over the matter of his preference of nominee for vice president in 1864. Dana says:

"We have no doubt Nicolay quotes Lincoln correctly as refusing to take any part against Hamlin's renomination, yet there has never been a doubt in the mind of every practical man who was really behind the curtain in that transaction, nor among those who looked carefully about for a man to succeed Hamlin. General Butler, General Dix, Andrew Johnson and, we dare say, two or three others, who were seriously considered by the president. Johnson alone united the chief requisites. He was accordingly named, and the fact that he was not nominated is proof ample and positive that he was not only preferred by Lincoln, but that the preference was frankly expressed to a very few from whom Lincoln ceased nothing that bore upon the subject."

More Men to Choose From.
San Francisco, Cal., July 15.—The state board of trade has adopted a resolution claiming for California the chiefship of the department of horticulture of the world's fair as due recognition of her position as the chief horticultural state of the union, and ignoring all past contention, presents to the Director General. Details the names of J. De Barth Sherb of Los Angeles, Frank Kimball of San Diego, Elwood Cooper of Santa Barbara, and George A. Fleming of San Jose.

Depew Sails for Europe.
New York, July 15.—Chauncey M. Depew sailed today at 12:30 o'clock on the Majestic for Europe, where he will remain until September 10, when he expects to return on the Teutonic. Mr. Depew had completed his plans to leave this country on July 1, but his trip was deferred owing to the illness of his son and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Hegeman, who have now sufficiently recovered to accompany Mr. and Mrs. Depew.

SUPERIOR MAN PARDONED.

Charles Stevenson, Convicted of Murdering Miss Blaisy, Released.

PATHETIC APPEAL OF AN OLD MAN.

Arranging for the Lincoln State Fair—Better Street Car Facilities—Damage Case of the Call.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 15.—[Special to THE BEE.]—One of the most affecting scenes probably ever witnessed in the governor's office occurred this afternoon. It was an aged father who had come to ask executive clemency for his son who, though a splendid manly young fellow, had been found guilty of manslaughter under a peculiar combination of circumstances.

The father was R. B. Stevenson, a highly respected citizen of Superior, and the young man his son, Charles.

With the old gentleman was a group of the most prominent citizens of that city, who seconded the old man's appeal and exhibited petitions signed by 1,159 residents of the county. The governor listened to the case which was presented in full, as follows:

Charles C. Stevenson is a young man about twenty-two years of age and for about three years has been engaged in the jewelry business at Superior. He is an ambitious, energetic young business man and very popular. In the same store where he carried on his business, Raymond W. Moore conducted a drug store. Whenever Mr. Moore was absent he was accustomed to ask young Stevenson to look after the customers that came in. Of a very obliging nature, the young jeweler always complied.

On the evening of January 14, while Moore was absent at supper, Earl Easley and Thomas Fitzgerald, respectively brother and second cousin to Miss Carrie Easley, called at the drug store and asked for some alum, at least so Stevenson understood. He put up what he supposed was the article desired.

Fitzgerald claimed that they asked for calomel.

That night some of the medicine sold was given to Miss Easley. She was taken deathly sick and died in a short time.

Stevenson's father, who was a doctor, revealed the fact that the young lady's death had been caused by a dose of corrosive sublimate.

Young Stevenson was arrested on the charge of murder in the second degree. Subsequently he was indicted for manslaughter, tried and convicted, but his sentence was suspended pending a new trial and an application to be made for pardon. The jury found a verdict of guilty but recommended him to the mercy of the court.

These facts were fully presented to the governor this afternoon by General Dilworth and the faculties of the Lincoln law school. The man dwelt on and also his innocence of any intentional criminal. The general was seconded by Captain Ed. Murfin, Hon. C. E. Adams, South Caldwell, E. C. Garces and Lieutenant Governor Tom Majors. In addition were presented petitions from Judge W. H. Morris, before whom he was tried, the county attorney, ten of the jury and the entire corps of county officials, the bar, the clergymen and the physicians of the county in addition to the list of 1,159 other petitioners.

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The Veteran Editor Says Lincoln Undoubtedly Preferred Johnson.

New York, July 15.—Charles A. Dana, in an editorial in the Sun, upholds Colonel McClure, editor of the Philadelphia Times, in his controversy with Nicolay, formerly private secretary of President Lincoln, over the matter of his preference of nominee for vice president in 1864. Dana says:

"We have no doubt Nicolay quotes Lincoln correctly as refusing to take any part against Hamlin's renomination, yet there has never been a doubt in the mind of every practical man who was really behind the curtain in that transaction, nor among those who looked carefully about for a man to succeed Hamlin. General Butler, General Dix, Andrew Johnson and, we dare say, two or three others, who were seriously considered by the president. Johnson alone united the chief requisites. He was accordingly named, and the fact that he was not nominated is proof ample and positive that he was not only preferred by Lincoln, but that the preference was frankly expressed to a very few from whom Lincoln ceased nothing that bore upon the subject."

More Men to Choose From.
San Francisco, Cal., July 15.—The state board of trade has adopted a resolution claiming for California the chiefship of the department of horticulture of the world's fair as due recognition of her position as the chief horticultural state of the union, and ignoring all past contention, presents to the Director General. Details the names of J. De Barth Sherb of