THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas. } s. s.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending June 24, 1887, was as follows:

Saturday, June 18	14,250
Sunday, June 19	14,200
Monday, June 20	14,025
Tuesday, June 21	14,050
Wednesday, June 22	14,020
Thursday, June 23	14,025
Friday, June 24	14,040
Average	14,173

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of June, 1887.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. [SEAL.]

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first 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 for June, 1886, 12,298 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for September, 1886, 13,030 copies; for October, 1886, 12,989 copies; for November, 1886, 13,348 copies; for December, 1886, 13,237 copies; for January 1887, 16,266 copies; for February, 1887, 14,198 copies; for March, 1887, 14,400 copies; for April, 1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1887, 14,227 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of June A. D., 1887.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. [SEAL.]

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THERE are altogether too many paper railroads being chartered in this state this year.

THIS whisky "Trust," just formed, will prove a blessing to old topers who frequent saloons where the "slate is broken and the ice melted."

UPON his return to his business office Jay Gould placed a card on his door to the effect that he was not as short on life as some had intimated.

THE report of the Nebraska railroad commission on its way over the Elkhorn road has not yet been published. It is stated, however, that rates are just as high up there as they were before the commission made its junketing trip.

AND now it transpires that Mr. G. Washington Burton only consented to accept chairman of the state committee as the stepping stone to the governorship. The late man of straw was promoted from chairman to governor, you know.

THE developments regarding the failure of the Fidelity bank of Cincinnati show that directors of the institution were criminally careless. There is nothing in this, however, that furnishes satisfaction to the 3,000 depositors whose earnings and savings were swept away.

THE oil fields of Colorado are being developed with gratifying results and the biggest discovery ever known in the state was made last week. The oil industry of Wyoming and Colorado promises to become a great factor in the development of the Rocky mountain region.

SERIOUS opjection was raised by a member of the Cleveland board of education at its last meeting against the reelection of a teacher who habitually eats peanuts and reads newspapers. He was, however, re-elected by a vote of 14 to 2. The Cleveland schools are degenerating.

THE mayor and chief of police, of San Antonio, Texas, against whom evidence was plain to the effect they were in a conspiracy to disturb a prohibition meeting by hitting the principal orator between the eyes with a rotten egg have been dismissed. The court held that the dignity of the council should be sustained.

THE patriotic liberality exhibited by Jay Gould upon his recent visit to Mount Vernon, in purchasing thirty-three acres of land adjoining the Washington mansion and presenting it to the regents of the Mount Vernon association shows the thoughtful regard in which Mr. Gould holds the man who chopped down that historic cherry tree.

AN effort is being made by the rector of Chalfort St. Giles, England, with other gentlemen to preserve the cottage in that charming village, which was the retreat of John Milton in 1665, when the great plague raged in London. The place is distant only about twenty miles from Temple Bar, and is easily accessible. At the time of Milton's visit to Chalfort, he was composing "Paradise Lost," indeed it was there that this great work was finished, and, at the suggestion of Thomas Elwood, "Paradise Regained" commenced. The cottage has been purchased for a reasonable sum from the owners. The plan is to set apart Milton's cottage as a reading room and museum for objects connected with the poet and for other matters of historic interest to the neighborhood.

Independence Day.

The notes of preparation for an uncommonly lively celebration this year of the Fourth of July come from all the larger cities of the country and from many of the smaller ones, giving promise that the day will be honored throughout the country with a degree of earnestness and enthusiasm that has not been exceeded or equalled in a number of years. The very general feeling seems to be that this is a good time to renew to the world the assurance that American patriotism is as virile and all-pervading now as it has ever been at any time in the past, and that whatever other nations may fancy or desire regarding us, the affection of the American people for their institutions, and their reverence for the patriots and heroes who established them, are as keen and vivid as ever.

Such periodic revivals of the patriotic spirit in this republic are good for ourselves and for all people who are hoping and working for popular government. They are well for ourselves since they put us in communication with the past which must always be an inspiration to American patriotism, and they are well for others who derive their hope from this nation since they convey the assurance that while we are growing in material wealth and power with more rapid strides than any other nation, we are also preserving undimmed and unsullied that spirit and sentiment which creatde and have maintained on this continent a government "of the people, by the people, for the people." While, therefore, we gladden our own hearts and refresh our own love of country by a proper celebration of Independence day, we at the same time convey to the oppressed of tyranny and misrule, the world over, a lesson full of joy and the voice of hope. Let us be as happy and exuberant as we may on this question. We have a right to be. But let us not be overproud of our great estate, and in the the spirit of arrogance forget that we owe something to the rest of the world and still have use for its friendship. Let us assert our country before all other lands, our institutions above all others. Americanism and all it applies as meaning more and assuming more for the welfare of humanity than any other system or principle ever conceived by man. We are warranted in asserting all this and can maintain it. But let us not be unjust or ungenerous to those who would come here to win by honest toil and faithful citizenship a share of our bountiful riches and enjoy with us our great privileges. There is a danger that in some quarters such a spirit may be manifested. Wherever it is so it will be in conflict with the true American sentiment, and do violence to the example of the men who founded the republic.

Omaha is to be congratulated upon the promise of having the finest celebration in its experience. The preparations already made assure ample entertainment for everybody, and if our citizens do not become imbued to overflowing with the genuine Fourth of July feeling it will not be the fault of those who are preparing to fittingly honor the day. We believe, however, that the feeling is growing, and that when the occasion arrives it will exhibit itself in a jollification hitherto unequaled in this region.

Wyoming and Montana.

The territories of Wyoming and Montana are at the present time enjoying a remarkable degree of prosperity. The development of the oil fields in Wyoming, her mineral resources, together with the building of new railroads and the extension of lines already in operation, give evidence of largely increased settlement.

There are now in that territory, in operation, 763 miles of railroad. Of these the Union Pacific has 487, the Denver Pacific 10, the Oregon short line 91, the Cheyenne & Northern 75, and the Wyoming Central 100. In course of construction there are 150 miles—the Northern building 50 miles, the Central 50, and the Cheyenne & Burlington 50.

The next two years will doubtless witness the construction of at least a thousand miles of road. A road will be built from Rapid City, D. T., into Crook county, to the oil fields, 100 miles; the extension of the Wyoming Central from Ft. Casper, the present end of the grade, to the western line of the territory will be 300 miles. The extension of the Cheyenne & Northern to the northern line of the territory will be also 300 miles, while the Burlington road is making its survey to enter the territory near Fort Laramie and push to the western line of the territory, covering 500.

With such increased railroad facilities, the settlement of agricultural lands, the opening of territory not yet explored, will all tend to secure a wonderful immigration in Wyoming.

Montana territory is also receiving her share of attention from railroads and settlers. The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad is pushing an extension of its line from Minneapolis toward Helena and Butte City at the rate of eight miles a day, using three shifts of track layers and working at night by electric light. This road expects to have trains running by the first of October. Of the outlook in Montana, the San Francisco *Chronicle* says:

The mineral wealth of Montana has already been thoroughly demonstrated. One mine alone, the Drum Lummon, now controlled by an English company, is a principality in itself, the monthly receipts being almost fabulous, and capable of being largely increased by development, while there are countless mines in various stages, some only prospected, some partly opened, others paying handsomely.

But mineral resources are only the beginning of the elements of Montana's prosperity. It is a wonderful grazing country, supporting enormous herds of cattle, and so supporting them that the standard prices for Montana cattle are always about one cent per pound higher than those of any other beef cattle of the west. Its forests are boundless, and supplied with a variety of timber. Its streams are large and plentiful, carrying an abundance of water for manufacturing purposes, and affording every opportunity for industries of that sort. It is destined, too, to become a great and valuable agricultural country, as the soil of the hundreds of valleys and foothills is virgin soil of great feltility. In short, Montana may be considered as one of the most promising territories of the United States, if not the most desirable.

Thus year by year the myth of the "Great American Desert" dwindles and disappears before the light of solid facts. Year by year the pioneers of civilization, fearful of the terrors before them and alarmed by the legends of the geographers, to whom a desert seemed the most natural thing to put in their maps, have pushed on and on, and still the desert rolled away before them; and now, from the Atlantic to the Pacific the whole continent is known to be fitted for the habitation of men, and to be capable of supporting the present population of the world.

Death of General Speed.

General James S. Speed, whose death occurred yesterday at Louisville, Ky., was chiefly distinguished as having been the attorney general in the cabinet of Abraham Lincoln, where he rendered valuable and honorable service. He had attained eminence as a lawyer, and was known to Mr. Lincoln before he was elected to the presidency; but his preferment for the then exceedingly responsible position of attorney general was due quite as much to his services for the Union cause as to the president's recognition of his ability for the office. When the war broke out, General Speed arrayed himself at once on the Union side, and was largely instrumental in raising the 75,000 men that Kentucky contributed to the Union army. He remained in the cabinet two years, resigning in 1866 owing to his views regarding the policy of Andrew Johnson. Among the memorable decisions he rendered while attorney general was one that the persons accused of the murder of President Lincoln were legally liable before a military commission, and another that Jefferson Davis, although originally captured by the military, after a cessation of hostilities was subject to trial only by the civil courts.

General Speed took a somewhat active part in politics up to 1875, when he resumed his former position as professor of the law department of the University of Louisville. He was in the seventy-sixth year of his age at the time of his death.

The Sunday Law of Massachusetts.

Massachusetts has always been noted for her stringent Sunday laws. It was in that commonwealth and the state of Connecticut that the old blue laws had their origin. There are men and women still living who remember when it was unlawful on the Sabbath day for a man to kiss his wife in those puritan communities. The Bay state legislature which closed its session two weeks ago, has taken a bold step toward enlarging the privileges of citizens of Massachusetts on the Lord's day. The present law forbidding Sabbath day desceration has been generously amended, so as to read that nothing in it "shall be held to prohibit the manufacture and distribution of steam, gas or electricity for illuminating purposes, heat or motive power, nor the distribution of water for fire or domestic purposes, nor the use of the telegraph or the telephone, nor the retail sale of drugs and medicines, nor articles ordered by the prescription of a physician, nor mechanical appliances used by physicians or surgeons, nor the letting of horses and carriages, nor the letting of yachts and boats, nor the running of steam ferryboats on established routes of street railway cars, nor the preparation, printing and publishing of newspapers, nor the sale and delivery of newspapers, nor the retail sale and delivery of milk, nor the transportation of milk, nor the making of butter and cheese, nor the keeping open of public bath houses, nor the making or selling by bakers or their employes of bread or other food usually dealt in by them before ten of the clock in the morning and between the hours of four of the clock and half-past six of the clock in the evening."

It will be observed that under the munificent provisions of the above quoted section, the barber is not allowed to ply his vocation, while at the same time there is vouchsafed to every citizen the privilege of a bath. It is still unlawful in Massachusetts for the ice man to deliver his frozen blocks or the ice cream dealer to dispense his vanilla coolness. It would be lawful for a druggist to sell a bottle of perfumery or a dairyman to make cheese, while it would be unlawful to sell lemonade or soda except on a perscription from a doctor. Now that the door is half open we may expect the next legislature of Massachusetts to include brass bands, picnic games and back yard croquet among the legalized Sunday vocations.

Exercise and Athletics.

The tendency to physical culture is marked and progressive. It is a tendency not to be discouraged, for the American people need a good deal more exercise and athletic development than they get. What is required is to give the movement wise direction. In the current number of *Lippincott's Magazine* a physician presents his views upon exercise and athletics, claiming for them when properly pursued usefulness in all directions to the individual and to society. He claims that vigorous and systematic muscular exertion has a powerful influence in developing the entire character. It brings into action the qualities of self-denial, perseverance and endurance, strengthens the will, confers a conscionsness of increased power, begets self-confidence, resolution and courage, and through their influence, guided by proper moral and intellectual forces, aids in subduing the passions, and elevates the spiritual as well as the physical energies. The experience with the students at Harvard has been that as a rule those who are poor at gymnastic exercises are also inferior in their studies. The writer does not believe the assiduous cultivation of bodily strength to be incompatible with a proper degree of attention to the mental faculties, nor does he think athletics, as commonly practical, hurtful and productive disease.

In addition to most ample testimony derived from history in support of his views, the writer also draws largely upon medical and anatomical authorities. His own conclusion is that no system of physical education is complete unless it recognizes the necessity which exists for attending to the symmetrical development of the body, and that physical exercise and games and sports should be encouraged, not only among the students of our schools and colleges, but among the dyspeptic, nervous and overworked professional and business men of this country. It certainly ought not to require any elaboration of arguments or facts to prove that proper exercise is important and necessary or that a wisely pursued system of athletics must be beneficial. The construction of the human body carries its own argument in support of these propositions. The trouble with those most in need of exercise is that they are so entirely occupied with matters which they esteem of greater importance, though this is true of hardly anything else, that they have no time for bodily development, or when a time comes which they might devote to this purpose they are too tired for further effort. There are thousands of professional and business men in the country who are growing prematurely old, and becoming worn and bent, simply because they cannot or will not take a half an hour a day from their routine duties to devote to physical exercise. It is entirely useless to preach to such people. They will go on as they have done until they reach a stage when exercise can do them little good. But they serve a purpose as "terrible examples." Meanwhile physical education is making progress, both in obtaining recognition where it will do the most good, and in improved methods. The next generation ought to bear splendid testimony to its value.

From Japan in Twenty Days.

One day last week there arrived in New York city direct from Yokohama, Japan, eighteen persons who had made the trip in a Canadian Pacific steamer and over that road in the unprecedented time of twenty days. They arrived at Vancouver from Yokohama in fourteen days, and another week was consumed in getting them safely to New York city. This notable triumph of the Canadian Pacific has been very generally advertised, and as the evidence of the vigorous and aggressive enterprise of that corporation, which is plainly being managed to win on sound business principles, it is worthy of all the attention it has received.

We noted some days ago that the vigorous competition inaugurated by the Canadian Pacific was creating some little consternation in San Francisco. It threatens quite seriously the steamship interests there, and it seems inevitable that unless those interests arouse themselves they will speedily find a considerable part of their Asiatic trade slipping away from them. Indeed, there are advantages enjoyed by the Canadian Pacific which they may not be able to overcome, one of which is shown in the above fact. People to whom a day is important in the matter of travel or shipment of goods will take the Canadian Pacific route. A few years may make this a fact of very much greater importance than it now is both to San Francisco steamship interests and American transcontinental railroads.

It remains to be seen how this evidently formidable competitor will be met, for it must not be permitted to pursue its way to conquest and power unchallenged. To suppose that this would be done would be to assume that American energy and enterprise were declining. But the probability is that it will be no easy task to deprive it of the enjoyment of its advantages. It appears to be pretty securely entrenched, having been built for business and possessing an equipment at least unsurpassed. One thing is certain, the American transcontinental lines must materially improve both their facilities and their time before they can hope to impede the progress of their northern rival. In these days a gain of a few hours may be all important, especially when taken out of a long and tedious journey. It is not questionable that the American roads could at leat make much better time than they do. With this improvement and a more enterprising policy on the part of the San Francisco steamship companies, there would be a probability of reducing the danger from Canadian Pacific competition.

WE have just accidentally stumbled across the following item: "The 'Mendota Carpenter' will andress the G. A. R. posts of Lincoln in Representative hall next Saturday night. He will be remembered as the orator who spoke on the assembly grounds, July 4." This was a year ago. But where will the Mendota carpenter orate next Fourth of July? Echo answers, where.

PERSONALITIES.

Rollin M. Squire took along with him a rhyming dictionary and a bottle of bay rum.

The Illinois legislature during the session just ended passed a bill making boycotting and blacklisting penal offenses.

"This world has outlived its passion," says Ella Wheeler Wilcox. Evidently Ella has never seen a base ball nine talking at the umpire.

It is said that owing to the great success of the Wild West show in London, Mrs. James Brown Potter is negotiating for a couple of Indian chiefs.

Queen Victoria is very happy over the brilliant jubilee celebration. So are the pickpockets who helped swell the crowds on that joyous occasion.

President Cleveland's letter to Queen Victoria was delivered by Minister Phelps. Phelps is the highest paid letter carrier in the employ of Uncle Samuel.

If Bridge-Jumper Donovan wants to jump off something high he should return to this country and throw himself from the top of President Cleveland's boom for 1888.

Mlle. Rosa Bonheur signs her name a la Spinner. The capitals remind the beholder of the map of a proposed crosstown girdironed road. It is a fine, manly hand, for all that.

The two daughters of General Robert E. Lee are great travelers, the elder having visited Australia, Japan, China, India and Egypt, in addition to the Europe an circuit of sights.

The coroners throughout the country should erect a monument in honor of the late Craig Tolliver, of Kentucky, who was the best friend they have had since the death of Jesse James.

Commodore Bancroft Gherardi, U. S. N., will be the next rear-admiral when Admiral Franklin retires. His duties will principally consist in seeing that no ship goes ashore without leave of absence.

The Missing Link.

Boston Globe.

Dr. Talmage offers to knock out Darwin in one round. As Darwin is dead it's pretty safe.

An Anxious Hoosier.

Chicago News.

Judge Holman of Indiana is said to be willing and even anxious to accept the portfolio of the interior department in case Secretary Lamar is given a seat on the supreme bench. The chances are, however, that at the last moment he will object to the arrangement from force of habit.

Another Blasted Monopoly.

Philadelphia Record.

Monopoly has laid its hand upon even the poor boot blacks. Some of the boot-stands at the hotels, it is said, are owned by men who do not polish even their own boots and hire poor devils at low wages to run the stands, from which the idle owners receive a handsome revenue.

A Remarkable Celebration.

Wyndham County (Conn.) Standard.

Congressman Buck, of Hartford, will call the meeting to order at 10 o'clock a. m., on July 4, and give the address of welcome; Congressman John D. Long, of Massachusetts, will preside and make an address appropriate to the occasion; Rev. John R. Paxton, of New York, will follow with an address entitled "The Second Birth of the Republic;" John Boyle O'Reilly, editor of the Boston Pilot, will read an original poem prepared expressly for the celebration; United States Senator W. B. Allison of Iowa, will speak on "The Strength of Our Government," and the closing address of the morning will be given by General Horace Porter, of New York, upon "Independence." In the afternoon the addresses will be as follows: Benjamin Harrison, ex-United States Senator from Indiana, "Our Foreign Relations During the Rebellion," Clark E. Carr, of Illinois, "General John A. Logan, Patriot, Hero and Friend," Rev. William Patton, D. D., President of Howard University, Washington, D. C., "Negro Education." The closing address of the day will be given by William Windom, ex-secretary of the treasury and ex-United States senator from Minnesota; topic, "The Saloon in Politics." In the evening there will be a grand illumination of Roseland Park, with a with a display of fire-works.

Awful Times in Omaha.

Denver News.

A distracted and much disgusted Omaha man dropped into this office last night. If the story he tells is true, then a most sad state of affairs exists in the once thriving city on the yellow clay banks of the muddy Missouri. The chief of police, he says, backed by an assinine mayor, has issued an order forbidding Omaha citizens from going out upon the streets after midnight. Base ball games are no longer tolerated on Sunday, and all innocent sports heretofore indulged in on the Sabbath, after regulation hours for worship, connot be carried on. All lights, he says, are put out in the city at 12 o'clock, as if a besieging army surrounded the place. It was expected, when this gentleman left, that the mayor would declare martial law and place the chief of police in charge of the town. He says that Rothacker of the Republican, and Frank Morrissey of the Herald were red hot over the order and still heating when our informant left. The proprietors of the respective papers on which these gentlemen are managing editors talk of constructing a tunnel from their offices to the residences of their chiefs. This thing had gone so far that several engineers had been asked for bids for the construction of such tunnels, and Rothacker objected to the project on account of its being a great bore, while Editor Morrissey old Colonel McShane that his force would compromise on a tunnel from the Herald office to Wood & Kerns' great importing house, which is situated about one block from the Paxton house. Our informant says that rather than stay in Omaha under the present administration he would be content to live on cheese and garlick in a windmill the balance of his days.

Miss Lillywhite's Party.

George Cooper, in St. Nicholas for July.

"May I go to Miss Lillywhite's party?"
But grandmamma shook her head:
"When the birds go to rest,
I think it is best
For mine to go too," she said.

"Can't I go to Miss Lillywhite's party?"
Still grandmamma shook her head:
"Dear child, tell me how.
You're half asleep now;
Don't ask such a thing," she said.

Then that little one's laughter grew hearty:
"Why, granny," she said,
"Going to Miss Lillywhite's party
Means going to bed!"

A Good Word For Powderly.

New York Times.

Mr. Powderly, the official head of the organization of Knights of Labor, says of the troubles caused by the "violent element" in the order: "The remedy for all these troubles is a greater diffusion of learning, and it is the object of my life to see that every child in this land receives an education." There could be no nobler object, and the general master workman is quite right when he says that "with the children educated on the subjects that every citizen should be acquainted with one may expect a better republic, free from the cankers of red-flagism."

One of the greatest difficulties that workingmen have to contend with is ignorance in their own ranks. There is another evil equally mischievous, of which Mr. Powderly has heretofore spoken in strong terms, and that is the prevalence of intemperate habits. If he can turn the efforts of the great organization with which he is supposed to have so much influence to the promotion of education and sobriety he will do more to elevate the workingmen of this country and to secure their welfare than can be accomplished by contests with employers over questions of wages and hours of work. With a sober, industrious and educated body of workmen those questions could be much more easily settled in a way satisfactory to all parties.

The task of raising the laboring men of the country to this ideal level is a gigantic one, and cannot be fully accomplished in one generation, but a great organization which should devote itself to that object would achieve vast benefits. In spite of all that is said by excited agitators the condition of workingmen has been steadily improving, and is better now than it ever was before, and the improvement has gone hand in hand with a more general diffusion of learning, and a gradual advance in habits of sobriety. It used to be an accepted principle that the lowest grade of wages for labor was determined by the limit of subsistence. It was assumed that competition would bring the compensation of workmen down to the lowest limit upon which they could live and retain their ability to work. This theory necessarily assumed in the lowest ranks of labor a degree of ignorance and dependence that gave the laborer practically no voltion in the matter, and it would not work with a body of laborers at once educated and organized for mutual support. With intelligence and sobriety the standard of living is itself raised and has to be recognized.

There will always be a wide difference in the capacity and industrial efficiency of human beings, and these can never be obliterated, but there is no reason why the lowest level should be degraded to the condition of brutes. The productive efforts of all classes of workers might be sufficient to maintain all in comfort without special hardship or privation anywhere. The only way to abolish poverty is to get rid of ignorance, laziness and vice. If this could be done, not only would pauperism and crime disappear, but all classes of workmen would obtain adequate wages for comfortable subsistence without overwork. The lowest form of labor that the community requires would be well paid, and there would be a fair share of leisure for all. The Utopian state of things would be the universal education, universal industry and universal temperance.

Most of the philanthropic agencies of society are directed to the promotion of these millennial results, although their progress is slow in bringing them about. But if the co-operation of a far-reaching labor organization among the great body of the people to be benefitted could be brought to bear, the advance would be far more rapid. If labor unions and assemblies of knights of labor could be induced to devote their chief energies to promoting education and an understanding of those "subjects that every citizen should be acquainted with," and to cultivating by every possible means habits of temperance and sobriety, the elevation of the workingman would receive a wonderful impetus and "these troubles" would certainly be to a great degree remedied. We commend Mr. Powderly and his coadjutors most heartily to this as a life work.

THE U. P. MANAGEMENT.

A Settler Calls Attention to Where Light is Wanted.

NORTH PLATTE, June 22.—To the Editor of the BEE: In your issue of the 20th inst. you announce the arrival of two members of the Pacific commission in Omaha and that Mr. Kimball and Mr. Poppleton were in conversation with them. Mr. Kimball said "he was not prepared to answer all questions immediately." Mr. Poppleton announced his ability to answer all questions relating to the legal department, stood before them able and ready to answer them. Whilst he may not be able to answer all questions connected with his department during his long service immediately he has friends who doubt not that if a little time be allowed him he can and will cheerfully answer all questions concerning the "legal" management of his office. But it is the questionable if not absolutely illegal management of the Pacific railroads that the commissioners were delegated to find and squeeze from their secret recesses and a wronged if not a robbed people covet that which is concealed. Through their governments they have long asked for light for the privilege of enjoying their right to know of the management of these roads.

For years the people of this state have demanded of their representatives legislation to govern the managers of railroads. Legislation in their behalf was promised by every candidate, by the political parties in conventions, by political speakers in every school district in the state.

In suasive eloquence your assistant companies "pass distributing political attorney" has assured the people that relief would be given them if they would support the candidates of his party. Was not O. P. Mason paid $1,000 each for speeches he delivered in the Third congressional district in behalf of the railroad companies' republican candidate? From whence came that money? If the propriety of using money for such purposes was submitted to your department, Mr. Poppleton, unless the eloquent, John M. Thurston, of your department, was able to give the answer desired "then, there, immediately," you would be engineered off.

You know something about money used in political campaigns. Some parties connected with the management of the railroad do know. If it was legal, why not tell? If not legal can the parties knowing, ease themselves by answering under oath "I do not know. Not to my knowledge. I don't remember of any money being used for such purpose, etc." For years money, passes, rebates and other perquisites, representing money have been lavishly used in corrupting municipal, county and state officers, especial members of the legislature, their secretaries, clerks, etc. Some of the managers of the Pacific railroads know the history of the corrupting disbursements. Never whilst memory remains with them can they forget that they have knowledge of those outrageous corrupting expenditures. They know of it, if not done directly by themselves, that it was done by their debauchees. Can they commit tacit perjury by concealing truth, giving cunning, evasive answers? 'Tis hoped some of the knowing ones will divulge the secrets of these business transactions, purge your conscience by telling all. As managers you can allege at least prospective benefits to the railroads greater than the outlay. That will be befitting argument to the political secret management of the Union Pacific railroad salaried corrupters in Nebraska.

SETTLER.

BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE.

A Funeral Oration Interrupted by an Important Telegram.

Bismarck Tribune: "We all know what a pure, good man our departed friend was," said the minister who was preaching a funeral sermon in Hootville, and as he spoke sobs were heard from many friends of the ex-mayor, who had died two days before. "Noble in every impulse, kind, generous and true, he was one of the grandest types of manhood which command profound respect and high esteem.

"And now, as we bear him away to the silent grave about which the mournful winds will moan, let us remem—ah, the telegraph messenger has just handed me a dispatch announcing that the contract for the building of the Hootville & Northwestern railroad has been signed, and now if some one will close the coffin lid and see that the corpse is properly guarded we will adjourn this meeting until 7 o'clock this evening, as I have some very important real estate deals that were made conditional upon the building of the road." [Cheers.]

Deacon Sprague jumped upon his seat and said that his motto had always been "Business Before Pleasure," he seconded the motion to ajourn, which motion prevailed after Elder Higgins had worked in three cheers for the Hootville road.

Let Phelps Beware!

Cleveland Leader: The Hon. William Cody, vulgarly known as "Buffalo Bill," last week gave one of his entertainments in London, which was attended by the Princess of Wales and family, and a large number of royal magnates now in the metropolis awaiting the jubilee. It is said that Mr. Cody, seated upon an elegant drag, drove four prancing horses himself to the theater of the Wild West show, and that the Princess of Wales had the seat of honor beside him. If, after this, Mr. Phelps still refuses to present Miss Cody to the queen, there may come a strain upon the relations between the two countries that the minister will find it difficult to relieve, and which may involve serious diplomatic and personal complications. Buffalo Bill is a dead shot, and should he insist upon fighting a duel with our minister to avenge an insult to his family Phelps must die or surrender. Just at this time Buffalo Bill is a favorite with royalty. He moves majestically among kings, queens, princes, lords and ladies. He wears his honors bravely, and may not be unfitly described in the language of Dickens in speaking of that celebrated American congressman, Mr. Pogram:

Rude he may be, so air our bars. Wild he may be, so air our buffalers. But he is a child of natur and a child of freedom, and his boastful answer to the tyrant and the despot is that his bright home is in the setting sun.

Death of Edward Booth.

Edward Booth, the adopted infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John Booth, died on Friday night at the family residence, No. 1408 Chicago street. The funeral took place at 5 o'clock last evening, the remains being laid away in Prospect Hill cemetery. Some unknown person left the child on the front door step at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Booth about three weeks ago. They took the little stranger in, adopted it and christened it "Edward." They became very much attached to the child and feel the loss keenly.

A Short Postmaster.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—The Times-Star's Coshocton, O., special says that William U. Buckley, assistant postmaster at Coshocton, was arrested on a charge of being short in his account $2,300 with the government. He was taken to Columbus for trial.

WARDS OF THE STATE.

Sheriff Coburn Takes a Number of Prisoners to the Penitentiary.

Sheriff Coburn, accompanied by Deputy Sheriffs Vandover and Striker, left for Lincoln yesterday morning in charge of John Kelley, Thomas Ruby, Charles Vandover and Joe Brown, who are to serve terms in the state penitentiary. Ruby burglarized a Burlington & Missouri freight car and was sentenced to two years; Kelley for stealing an overcoat containing a check from St. Catherine's Cathedral last winter is to serve one year; Vandover, for forging several checks for various sums, will also have his board and lodging furnished by the state for the next twelve months; Brown is to languish eighteen months for stealing some ready-made clothes from a dealer on Tenth street.

Henry Green, ten years, the young mulatto who was made the victim of an unnatural crime a few weeks ago, has been sent to the county poor farm for medical treatment before being taken to the reform school at Kearney.

News in the Courts.

In the district court yesterday, William E. Hawley, David R. Archer and Clarence H. Sobotker brought suit against Richard C. Patterson and Jonas R. Harris to compel Patterson to convey to them a one-sixth interest in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section nine, township fourteen, range thirteen, east, in Douglas county; or, if he is unable to do so, to pay them $5,000 damages. The plaintiffs allege in their petition that in common with the defendants, Harris and Patterson, they purchased the land in question and afterward entered into a verbal agreement with Patterson whereby he was to receive back the consideration paid by him, and in return was to deed over his interest to the plaintiffs. The petition alleges that he has not only failed to fulfill his contract, but has sold some of the land to other parties.

A verdict for defendant was rendered by a jury in Judge Hopewell's court in the case of T. E. Sloman against F. B. Bodwell, a suit for $187.50 commission claimed to be due on a sale of real estate.

Railway Postal Changes.

Chief Clerk Griffith has been notified of the following changes of clerks in the railway postal service:

C. L. Lucas, railway postal clerk, transferred from the Atchison & Lenora to the Kansas City & Oxford line; Frank Quigley from the Pacific Junction & McCook to the Kansas City & Omaha line; J. G. Hart, transferred and promoted from the Nebraska City & Beatrice to the Columbus & Atchison line; Paul M. Campbell, transferred and promoted from the Columbus & Atchison to the Pacific Junction & McCook line; F. H. Cole, promoted from the position of second clerk on the line from Pacific Junction to McCook to that of clerk in charge, vice M. M. Davison resigned.

Bernard Glenn, of Omaha, has been appointed clerk in the railway postal service between Nebraska City and Beatrice.

Dogs and Rabies.

OMAHA, June 25.—To the Editor of the BEE: In your issue of to-day you say it is the accepted theory that dogs are more particularly dangerous at this season of the year. As regards the prevalence of rabies we learn from statistics that there is not much difference in the winter o summer months.

An analysis by M. Bouley, of France, for a period of six years, gives for the spring months, March, April and May, 89 cases; for the summer months, June, July and August, 74 cases; for autumn, September, October and November, 64 cases, and for the winter months, December, January and February, 75 cases. Why, then, should not the animal be confined or muzzled in winter as well as summer?

Yours truly,
RICHARD EBBITT,
Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

CHURCH SERVICES.

Where Divine Services Will be Held To-day.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

Presbyterian church—Corner Dodge and Seventeenth streets; Rev. W. J. Harsha pastor; preaching by the pastor and services at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday-school at noon. Young people's meeting at 7:15 p. m. Rev. Mr. Harsha's subject for evening service will be: "Amusements on the Sabbath."

Park Avenue Presbyterian church—Worshipping in Troiell's hall, Leavenworth street, near Twenty-sixth. The pastor, Rev. John Gordon, will preach at 10:30 a. m. Subject—"The Pattern in the Mount," and at 8 p. m., subject—"Neglect." Sunday-school at 12 m. Seats free. All are invited.

Central United Presbyterian—Seventeenth street, between Dodge and Capitol avenue; services at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m., conducted by the Rev. J. B. McMichael, D. D., president of Monmouth college. All are invited.

North Presbyterian church—Saunders street Rev. William R. Henderson pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday-school at noon. Young people's meeting at 7 p. m. Strangers made welcome at all the services.

Walnut Hill Presbyterian church — Sabbath-school will meet at half past 10 o'clock a. m. at the church. Come yourselves and bring your children.

Park Avenue United Presbyterian church—Corner of Park avenue and Grant street; Rev. J. A. Henderson, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m., conducted by the pastor. Sabbath-school at 12 m. The children are especially invited to the morning service. All are cordially invited.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

St. Mary's Avenue Congregational—Rev. Willard Scott, pastor. Children's services in the morning at 10:30 o'clock, with Sunday-school orchestra, infant baptism, bible presentation, etc. Sunday-school at noon. The pastor will preach a sermon to the young people in the evening. All welcome.

Third Congregational church—Corner of Nineteenth and Spruce streets; Rev. Alford B. Penniman, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday-school at noon. All welcome.

First Congregational — Eighteenth and Capitol avenue; A. F. Sherrill, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. Evening theme: "Lesson from the Life and Death of Mark Hopkins."

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

Beth-Eden Baptist church—Rev. H. L. House pastor. Preaching services at 4:15 p. m. at St. Mary's Avenue Congregational church. Sunday-school at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome; seats free. Park avenue cars pass the door.

Calvary Baptist church—Preaching at 10:30 a. m. by Rev. F. W. Foster, of Dundee, Ill.; in the evening by the pastor, Rev. A. M. Clark. Subject—"Purity of Heart." Sunday-school at 11:45 a. m.

Orchard Hill Baptist Mission—Preaching at 4:30 p. m. by Rev. F. W. Foster.

OTHER CHURCHES.

First Christian church — Twentieth and Capitol avenue. Preaching in the morning and evening by Rev. J. W. Harris, of the Baptist church.

Unity church—Corner Seventeenth and Cass streets; Rev. W. E. Copeland pastor. Services at 11 a. m. Sunday-school at 12:15. Subject of the sermon this morning: "The Blood of Christ."

Welsh services will be held at the Calvary Baptist church on Saunders street, near Cuming, on Tuesday evening, June 28, at 8 o'clock