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 September 1, 1888, was as follows.

Sunday, August 26	18,240
Monday, August 27	18,060
Tuesday, August 28	18,518
Wednesday, August 29	18,634
Thursday, August 30	18,622
Friday, August 31	18,622
Saturday, Sept. 1	18,262
Average	18,175

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of September, A. D., 1888.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

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

George 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 August, 1887, was 14,151 copies; for September, 1887, 14,349 copies; for October, 1887, 14,233 copies; for November, 1887, 15,226 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies; for January, 1888, 15,306 copies; for February, 1888, 15,962 copies; for March, 1888, 19,689 copies; for April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 18,181 copies; for June, 1888, 19,226 copies; for July, 1888, 18,633 copies. GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of August, A. D., 1888.
N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

THE democrats are finding it a pretty hard task holding their breath until Mr. McShane accepts.

IF the air smells of burnt powder nowadays, it can be laid to the burning of campaign oratory nightly in every ward and precinct of the city.

THE man who doesn't hold a federal office these days is a mighty lucky fellow. He isn't obliged to contribute to the democratic campaign fund.

IN ALL the arrangements for the display of our industries, whether on the street or on the exposition grounds, South Omaha products should be given due prominence.

PRINCE WALDEMAR of Denmark is said to hesitate about accepting the crown of Bulgaria. It is very evident that the prince never heard of Mr. Sampson of Omaha.

THE dilly-dallying policy of the Sioux commissioners at Crow Creek, coupled with the growing reluctance of the Indians to sign the treaty, argues no better success for the commissioners than at Standing Rock.

IN SPITE of all efforts to displace the wooden sidewalks on Farnam and Douglas streets before the 1st of September, there are still a number of business places disfigured by plank walks. The owners are nearly all mossbacks and non-residents.

THE national greenback party will hold its convention in Cincinnati on the 12th instant. When it has made its nominations there will be nine presidential tickets in the field. Surely no voter can fail this year to find a party and a ticket to his taste.

THERE are four hundred pensioners in Douglas county, according to the report of Pension Commissioner Black, drawing in the aggregate, $11,477 quarterly. Assuming that the four hundred disabled veterans draw their pay regularly, the average amount of each pension paid once every four months is twenty-eight dollars and sixty-nine cents.

IT is admitted that the democratic parade at Lincoln was a grand success, and it is conceded that the democratic state ticket is made up of respectable men. But nobody outside of an insane asylum will for a moment contend that there is a ghost of a chance to beat Governor Thayer for re-election, even if all the bar'ls in Nebraska were tapped.

DR. GEORGE L. MILLER has allowed himself to be interviewed as to democratic prospects this fall. But it is very poor comfort that he holds out for Cleveland. "He will win, but only by the hardest kind of fighting steadily maintained," is a sorry admission for the doctor who comes directly from democratic headquarters in New York.

THE democrats of the Fortieth senatorial district of Kansas have nominated Hon. S. S. Reynolds to represent them in the upper house of the Kansas legislature. Mr. Reynolds will be remembered as a stalwart anti-monopolist who represented Butler and Polk counties in the Nebraska senate of 1883, with signal ability and unflinching fidelity to his constituents and the people. If Mr. Reynolds is elected we can safely predict that he will be found true as steel and firm as a rock on the vital issues that concern the producers and industrial classes.

THE house committee on private lands has taken the Maxwell land question in hand and will immediately propose such legislation as will relieve innocent settlers in that territory from the injustice of the Maxwell company. From all reports the people of that district are law abiding and were stirred up to defend their homes only by the policy of eviction adopted by the company. To turn such settlers out of house and home is odious to all principles of equity and foreign to our American ideas of right and wrong. It is therefore proper for congress to take up the settlement of the question and extend to these settlers whatever rights they are justly entitled to enjoy. In the meantime both the Maxwell company and the settlers have refrained from acts of violence and are willing to submit the question to the arbitrament of congress.

Another Treaty Failure.

If the news by way of London announcing that the Chinese government has rejected the last treaty submitted to it, shall be confirmed, there will be no regret among the people most interested in the matter, those of the Pacific coast. By a very large majority they regard the present treaty as being more favorable to restriction than the one Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bayard have endeavored to substitute for it. If the new treaty is rejected there would undoubtedly follow an earnest effort to carry out the provisions of the old treaty. No such effort, according to trustworthy Pacific coast authority has yet been made. Especially while the negotiation of the new treaty was going on the existing regulations were almost wholly ignored, or if attempted to be carried out by one class of officials the attempt was defeated by another class. There will be a very strong effort made, in the event of the rejection of the new treaty by the Chinese government, to change this state of affairs, and it is to be supposed that in the present disposition of both parties in congress there would be an eager rivalry to pass an exclusive law. The question having invaded the domain of politics, both parties in congress will be controlled mainly by the consideration of party advantage on the Pacific coast.

Anticipating the rejection of the treaty, the democrats are charging the responsibility on the senate amendments. They claim that as originally submitted to the senate the treaty would have been accepted by the Chinese government. It is sufficient reply to this to say that the leading democratic papers of California pointed out some of the defects which the senate amendments corrected, and unquestionably the treaty was improved by these changes, though not to the advantage of the Chinese government. There will be a very general feeling of relief when this somewhat perplexing question, which should be treated solely on business principles, is finally settled.

The September States.

Two states, Vermont and Maine, hold a general election this month, the former to-morrow and the latter one week from to-day. Vermont is so securely republican that the democrats make very little effort there. Two years ago the republican plurality was over twenty thousand in a total vote of fifty-seven thousand, and nobody expects it to be less this year. The democrats, however, have been somewhat hopeful of Maine, and therefore have made a very vigorous canvass in that state. They have sent a number of speakers there, and it was at one time proposed that Mr. Cleveland himself should visit the state with a view to invigorating the zeal of the democracy and perhaps attracting to its ranks whatever wavering element there may be. On the part of the republicans the campaign has been under the leadership of Mr. Blaine since his return, and very little activity on either side had been manifested previous to that. The tariff and the fisheries questions have been the issues chiefly talked about, in both of which the Maine people are very much interested. It is hardly to be expected that a majority of them will vote in favor of any surrender as to either of these issues, and it is therefore a little difficult to understand upon what the democrats base a hope of carrying Maine this year. They have a popular candidate for governor in Mr. Putnam, who was a member of the commission that framed the fisheries treaty and who is fully committed to the Mills bill, but if he were much more popular he could hardly, under existing circumstances, overcome the nearly thirteen thousand republican plurality of two years ago.

The strong probability is that both Vermont and Maine will show a considerably increased republican vote.

The Stand and Deliver Policy.

The Kansas state board of railroad commissioners has been called upon to adjudicate a peculiar though not an uncommon complaint against a railroad company. The citizens of Tyrone, a little town in Seward county of that state, have preferred charges against the Rock Island, setting forth that the road has conspired to ruin the town and build up a rival started by the company. It is alleged in the petition that officers of the Rock Island demanded that the town site of Tyrone and other grounds be given to the railroad. To this the people of Tyrone demurred, when the officials built up another town five miles back and refuse to operate the railroad to Tyrone, the present terminus of the line. This is probably the first case of the kind brought directly to the attention of the Kansas railroad commissioners. For that reason it will be watched with great interest. In Nebraska several cases of such action on the part of railroads is on record, notably that of Wymore and Blue Springs. The evil complained of by the people of Tyrone is an old one. The highwayman's trick of holding up a new town and making it "stand and deliver" is not confined to Kansas nor to the Rock Island. It has been successfully practiced by other roads in every western state as well. Many a town and city in Nebraska can attest to its sorrow the blood-money which railroads have wrung out of it. It was give, give, give, and threats of ruin if lands, bonds and subsidies were not immediately forthcoming.

Whatever may be the merits of the Tyrone case, it is fortunate that the people of Kansas are going to make a test of this species of blackmail. There are rights to which towns along the line of a railroad are entitled and which semi-public corporations must respect. It will therefore be in line with the duty of the Kansas railroad commissioners in the Tyrone case laid before them to define such rights, and to suggest, if necessary, such legislation as will secure towns dependent on railroads, immunity from their extortion.

Butler in Active Service.

The reappearance of General Benjamin F. Butler in the political arena is an event of some interest. It is certain to give a spice and flavor to the campaign, even if the efforts of the general should not extend beyond Massachusetts, which no other man could supply. Butler's intellectual individuality is not less marked than his physical. He is a peculiar personage all round, and therefore in any circumstances interesting. He can always command an audience, for the general has the ability to say sharp and clever things. Nobody will deny that he has brains. The difficulty that interferes with his usefulness is, that nobody believes he has any confirmed convictions or principles. His political career has been more checkered than that of any other man in the country. He has been in nearly all parties and an extremist in each. He was the most radical of democrats before the war, subsequently acted with the republican party, and four years ago was the presidential candidate of the labor party. In these several political or party relations General Butler exhibited a zeal that interested the country, but he could never dissipate the general belief that his zeal always had primary reference to personal advantage.

In returning to active political service General Butler has taken a position hostile to the democratic party. His chief labor will be to defend the policy of protection, and it is not to be doubted that he will exert some influence with the working men of the country. He opened his canvass in Boston last Friday and scored some telling points against Mr. Cleveland and the Mills bill. Referring to the fisheries question General Butler said he agreed with the president that the bill giving him power of retaliation was a poor bill, but he thought it necessary for the president to act under that bill in order to show that he is in earnest. "If he will do that," said Butler, "he will show that his paper is the message of a statesman and not of a campaigner on the stump," a sentiment quite in line with the now nearly universal opinion. General Butler is very likely to inject into the campaign a great deal of matter that will be especially interesting to the democracy.

THE opinion of Judge Fairall sitting as chancellor at Iowa City in the case of the Rock Island against the Iowa state railway commissioners merely reaffirms the decision handed down a few weeks ago in the Minnesota case. It is in effect that the state board has no constitutional authority to establish rates for a common carrier which were too low to cover their operating expenses and fixed charges. The ruling in the Minnesota case was that a common carrier is entitled to a fair remuneration over and above its necessary expenses. With this doctrine no reasonable person will find fault. Railroads are entited to fix rates sufficient to pay a fair interest on the money actually invested. But western roads are not honestly built and fairly capitalized. This point the learned judges evidently overlooked. Consequently unfair advantage is taken of the people by railroads in exacting an interest on an inflated capitalization of fifty thousand dollars a mile when in reality the road can be built and equipped for fifteen thousand to twenty thousand dollars a mile. It is just here where nine-tenths of the trouble between the railroads in their relations with the people springs. The construction companies and inside rings in railroad corporations are making big money out of every mile of road built and saddle the load on the backs of the people. Let the actual capitalization of railroads be determined, and let the law as propounded by Judge Fairall be applied, and no one will begrudge these common carriers to earn 6 per cent on their capital invested.

FROM all reports the Deep Water convention at Denver was not a most harmonious gathering. It became apparent from the beginning that the Texas delegation was split into two factions which was made evident by the many acrimonious and personal debates, culminating finally in the submission of a majority and minority report on resolutions. The majority report adopted by the convention recommended the improvement of Aransas bay. The minority report was content to leave the selection of a harbor to a board of competent engineers. In the wrangle and tussel, the delegates from the other states were merely spectators, leaving the Texas people to fight it out among themselves. The sober reflection of the Nebraska delegates, especially the members from Omaha, echoed the sentiment of the convention outside of the Texans. Dr. C. W. Conner, one of Nebraska's delegates, well stated that it was the opinion of many that as the United States was to furnish the money, she should have something to say about the selection of the deep-water harbor. But this did not suit the majority of the delegates in the Lone Star state, and the convention humored them by submitting to their dictations.

DEFINITE information of the manner in which Drummers' day will be celebrated during fair week is now given, and if the programme is carried out as arranged, a great treat is in store for visitors to the city. So many traveling men from all parts of the state have enthusiastically responded to the invitations of the committee in charge that the present arrangements surpass the original plan of the project. The large number of jobbing and manufacturing houses in the city have also taken a great interest in the affair. In fact so many applications have been received for space in the procession that it has been found necessary to limit the number of displays of mercantile firms. Taking it all in all, drummers' day promises to be a novel and enjoyable feature in the week's celebration, and one that will prove a great card in drawing people to the city.

DAKOTA has a population of six hundred thousand and an assessed property valuation of $161,000,000. The growth of the territory has been very rapid and it is still advancing at a good, steady pace. Statehood would accelerate the movement, besides giving other benefits. It is the gravest wrong to the people of the territory that they are kept out of that relation, and wholly for partisan reasons.

WHEN the president, teller and solicitor of a Chicago savings bank disappear with three hundred thousand dollars, the entire funds, there is a crying need of a policy of non-intercourse with Canada that will keep a certain class of Americans at home.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

Black leg is said to be devastating a herd of cattle near Carroll, Wayne county.

The Lutherans of Bloomington have begun the erection of a church edifice to cost $5,000.

Ashland citizens have petitioned the city fathers to provide them with a much needed jail.

Covington saloons are said to take in from $2,000 to $2,500 every Sunday from thirsty Sioux City people.

The Nebraska City News did itself proud with a fine illustrated edition on the occasion of the bridge celebration.

Sand burrs are becoming too numerous in Nance county to suit the editor of the Sentinel, and he advises his readers to sit down on them.

The Hastings papers think that the Adams county fair managers are trying to get up the exhibition "on the sly." They are not doing any advertising.

The four-year-old son of A. C. Hoge, of McCook, who was bitten by a rattlesnake recently, only lived three days in spite of every remedy applied to counteract the effect of the poison.

The Chadron school board has been sued for $1,000 by Prof. Foster, who was engaged to teach the school the coming year and was afterwards notified that the contract had been cancelled.

Mag Willis, a notorious female outlaw, has opened a saloon in Covington, which causes the Sun to exclaim: "Mag Willis must go. There are others herein and hereabouts who must go, also, but later. One at a time and the sport will last longer."

The editor of the Bancroft Journal by hard work has managed to lay in his winter supply of coal. Some less fortunate individual endeavored to lay in the editor's stock during the darkness of a recent night, but the vigilant newspaper man awoke in time to save the bulk of his treasure.

Saloonkeepers under the Slocumb law have a straight and narrow path to travel. Every one in Aurora has been sued for damages by Mrs. Louis Eckerson. If she wins it is said that half a dozen other women with husbands who sometimes indulge in the flowing bowl, will go and do likewise.

"The wild and woolly compositor," says the Butler County Press, "can knock the edge off an eloquent sentence in the first round. In last week's Press, where we meant to say: No monopolist could boast of his ownership of this republic while democratic hands piloted the old ship, we were made to say while democratic hounds quited the old, etc."

The editor of the Carleton Times severely criticized ex-County Commissioner Stump in a recent issue of the paper and the latter became exceedingly hot under the collar. With twenty-seven of his friends he made a descent on the editorial stronghold with blood in his eye, but the editor was not in, and consequently the northwest quarter of Thayer county was not turned into a slaughter pen.

Mrs. Lizzie Clark of Fullerton has lots of grit, but she can't stand everything. While out riding the other day a bee stung the horse and the infuriated animal succeeded in throwing Mrs. Clark out of the buggy. She hung heroically to the lines until the horse dragged her through a wire fence, and was about to repeat the operation when she let go, quite badly used up. She was laid up for some days, but is getting along nicely at present.

Iowa.

Muscatine is endeavoring to sport a boat club.

Davenport millers have raised the price of flour 20 cents per barrel.

Iowa Falls merchants pay out from $4,000 to $5,000 a month for butter and eggs.

The state butter, egg and cheese convention will be held at Waterloo, November 13, 14 and 15.

Davenport's match factory has started up with ten hands, and will increase the force in the near future.

Ida Grove resembles a New England town, in that there are about four young women to one young man.

There are twenty-three subscribers to the Young Men's Christian association building in Des Moines for an aggregate amount of $15,500.

Tipton is going to build water works and West Liberty is going to submit the question of bonding the town for $10,000 with which to build similar works.

Two little boys at Winfield last week were playing with an empty gasoline barrel and one of them thoughtlessly dropped a lighted match in the bung hole. The barrel disappeared, all except the bung hole aforesaid, and one of the boys now wears that, under a bandage, in his eye.

Dakota

Deadwood citizens are melancholy. Not a watermelon has been on the market this season.

Christ church at Yankton is now free of debt, has one of the handsomest edifices in the west, and is on the hunt for a rector.

Deadwood real estate brokers report that a gratifying demand for residence property has sprung up in the past three or four weeks.

The demand for Sioux Falls jasper is so great that the quarrymen are away behind with their orders. Next year, the Press says, 5,000 men can be worked, instead of 1,000 to 1,500 as now.

Rapid City has a calaboose, chiefly intended to hold drunken men, and the Journal says it will hold a drunken man all right, if he is sufficiently drunk. Some of the reformers think the town ought to have a calaboose equal to the restraint of prisoners only just intoxicated.

A fourteen-year-old boy named Warner, of Rapid City, was driving a load of milk cans across the Elkhorn tracks Wednesday, when he was struck by an engine and thrown twenty-seven feet into a barb-wire fence. The only injury he received was a cut on his foot from the barbs and two toes will have to be amputated.

Politics and Whisky.

To the Editor of THE BEE: I am a republican. Since my first vote was cast for Fremont I have been constant and firm in my allegiance to the republican party and its principles. I expect to cast my vote for Harrison and Morton, but I shall certainly after beholding the exhibition which took place at the republican state convention at Lincoln, vote the democratic ticket for state officers, and I believe many other republicans will follow my example. I believe, Mr. Editor, in state governmental restrictions in the sale of intoxicating liquors. Nebraska to-day has the best law of any state in the union governing such sale. And now it is proposed by prohibition fanatics to enact a law which shall destroy the value of our properties, depopulate our towns and make our drug stores the dispensers of whisky.

Are the above exaggerated statements?

Look at Iowa. The drug stores there have become the sellers of liquor, most of which is carried into hundreds of homes where liquor was never known before; and such liquor! Ask any traveling salesman for the various wholesale houses, who travel through the state of Iowa, and he will tell you that it is a rare thing for him to sell whisky for more than $2.00 per gallon, $1.50 being the prevailing price. The business men of this state have before them one of two courses, either to vote the democratic state ticket, or when the question of prohibition is proposed, to personally work for its defeat, in the hopes that there are men of common sense enough in the state to bury prohibition cranks beyond the chances of resurrection forever. Respectfully,

A. PRINCE.

AN ERSTWHILE HAPPY HOME

Broken Up By the Treachery of the Husband and Father.

FOWLER'S LAST ACT OF VILLAINY.

He is Arrested on a Charge of Basely Deserting His Family—A Grand Republican Rally.

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

Ex-Deputy Sheriff Fowler, now posing as a Burlington detective, has gone wholly wrong, and will answer to the charge of adultery, preferred by his wife, in Judge Houston's court to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. His paramour, Mrs. Ida Wilson, better known as Ida Hunt, will also answer to the same charge.

Prior to the 4th of last July Fowler lived happily with his wife and family, consisting of three little girls, Jessie, Ella and Mila. There were no clouds in their domestic horizon. Love and contentment reigned. About this time, however, Fowler was thrown in contact with Mrs. Wilson in a professional capacity. She had married Charles J. Wilson a year or so before, and had become convinced that she had been duped and had married a bigamist, or at least a man who was sailing under an assumed name. Fowler shadowed Wilson and finally arrested him in Omaha, where he now lies in jail waiting trial, and where Ada Hunt gave up her maiden identity, and with Wilson, commenced the journey of life. But soon after their marriage the couple removed to Lincoln, and in time Ada lost confidence in her liege lord and master and was finally instrumental in securing his arrest.

Fowler and Mrs. Wilson were constantly thrown together during this detective play, resulting in the old story of loving well but not wisely, and the subsequent desertion of the most sacred ties of earth—home and family. Mrs. Fowler is a most respectable lady and feels her disgrace keenly. It is thought that she has ample evidence to convict the guilty pair and will prosecute to a finish, unless, she says, with tears in her eyes, "Marion will faithfully promise to come back to me and our innocent children and live as he ought to. I will forgive him then, for I love him still."

The arrest of Fowler and Mrs. Wilson was made last night at 1:30 o'clock. Fowler was released on giving bail in the sum of $100.

LINCOLN'S SUNDAY GUESTS.

At the Capital—John Smith, Grand Island; H. B. Hopkins, Peoria, Ill.; George M. Bowers and wife, Leavenworth, Kan.; Charles Burney, Crete; R. M. Bell, Summerville, Mo.; N. M. Green, Kearney; W. S. McKnight, Sutton; B. M. Pattee, St. Joseph; R. C. Paufield, Willoby, O.; S. J. Shirley, Raynor, Colo.; A. Chapman, St. Louis; J. C. Williams, Blue Springs; R. F. O'Connor, St. Louis; P. O. Vaughn, Chicago; W. H. Morans, Omaha; B. W. S. Rogers, Kansas City; George B. Shunney, Kansas City; W. Gillespie, St. Louis; C. Wallace, St. Louis; W. B. Dillon, Chicago; J. B. Fried, St. Louis; Hiram Hurt, Palmyra.

At the Windsor—L. H. Brooks, New York; J. A. Ostoon, Buffalo; A. W. Londenback, Jersey City; G. R. Murray, Chicago; E. H. Hansman, Chicago; H. L. Duesen, Detroit; J. L. Litt, Milwaukee; J. K. Cooper, St. Joseph; Henry Fry, York; Fred Gunther, Newark, N. J.; Edward Maybridge, Philadelphia; A. Sewall, Chicago; Frank Dudensing, New York; W. S. Cottrell, Chicago; Z. P. Brown, Schoharrie, N. Y.; C. E. Phillips, Pattonsburg, Mo.; T. E. Christie, Hamilton, O.; T. F. Kelly, Chicago; L. D. Vose, Fremont; J. T. Clark, Denver; D. G. Miller, Omaha; T. F. Miles, Chicago; T. F. Harrow, Chicago; Ed. T. Wines, St. Louis; C. E. Reed, Council Bluffs; D. B. Smith, Grand Rapids; R. A. Chandler, Cambridge; L. H. Fielding and wife, New York; M. Dunham, Omaha.

At Opeits—G. E. Dowington, Omaha; J. N. Hunt, Chicago; J. Benidick, Missouri Valley; E. N. Richards, Chicago; A. D. Canfield, Chicago; T. E. Skinner, Kansas City; A. L. Sputs, Omaha; F. P. Van Hunt, Chicago; N. P. Briggs, R. W. Wells, Fon du Lac, Wis.; Chas. Hough, St. Louis; Chas. Corby, Chicago; Paul Bohnce, New York; S. A. Miller, St. Louis; C. S. Hull, Ansoria; W. S. Goumbel, Janesville, Wis.; W. S. Howell, Omaha; Isaac Jones, Chicago; S. A. Moon, St. Joseph; A. C. Pierson, Denver; W. J. Martin, Omaha; J. S. Webber, St. Louis; W. S. Goodfellow, Omaha; A. C. Fisher, Bridgeport, Conn.; R. Killough, New York; T. E. Hayward, St. Louis; H. C. Withers, St. Joseph; B. H. Kuhlman, Cincinnati; J. S. Spurdy, St. Louis; J. W. Rickert, Kansas City; J. D. Farquhar, Louisville; J. D. Edge, Minneapolis; F. L. Gazzalo, Omaha; C. W. Mills, Chicago; Jack Garrett, Omaha; A. C. Heffner, Paxton, Ill.; H. W. Anderson, Sedalia, Mo.

SIXTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

As per announcement, the republicans of the Sixth ward met last evening for parade, a discussion of the issues of the day and to ratify the state and national tickets. The Lincoln flambeau club assisted in the outdoor exercises and fully 150 people were in the line of march. The showing made was very respectable and did the boys of that ward especial credit. Enthusiastic cheers greeted the paraders now and then. At the conclusion of the parade Erb's hall was packed with hearers, who listened to W. H. Woodward and J. L. Doty on the issues of the hour. Woodward's subject was "The Laborer Is Worthy of His Hire," and Doty's, "The Submission Question." The speakers were frequently applauded as they drove a spike into the democratic fortress.

At the conclusion of the exercises a vote of thanks was tendered to the Lincoln flambeau club for its attendance and efforts to make the rally a success. The Sixth warders are enthusiastic for the state and national tickets.

MORE EXPENSIVE FOR QUINNETTE.

Not long ago THE BEE gave an account of the manner in which Morris F. Leavitt succeeded in victimizing J. P. Quinnette of this city. Leavitt represented himself to be a real estate dealer from New York and, running short of funds while here, succeeded in inducing Quinnette to endorse a check for him for $50 at the Capital National bank. It was not long until he found out that there was something wrong with Leavitt's bank account in New York and since then has been earnestly trying to find the fellow, in the meantime refusing to pay his endorsement. To bring matters to a focus the bank brought suit against him to recover the principal and $10 protest fees. The procedure was commenced yesterday afternoon and Justice Cochran will now come in for a slice of accruing costs.

CITY NEWS AND NOTES.

Governor Thayer returned from Denver last evening via Norfolk. He took the train at 1:20 this afternoon for Wahoo, but returned home again to-night.

Charles E. Richards, attorney at law, of New Brunswick, is in the city and has decided to make this his permanent home. He will move here during the current month and engage in the practice of his profession.

Dick Johnson, chief clerk of the Capital hotel, went to Hastings this morning to attend the bedside of his wife, who is lying quite sick.

The case of Eliza Dougherty vs Mary Stonesifer, which came up for hearing before Judge Houston last evening at 5 o'clock, was continued until to-morrow at 1 o'clock. Mary is charged with flourishing a revolver and threatening to destroy Eliza's property.

General Leese says that he has heard of no talk of a repeal of the order reducing freight rates from members of the board of transportation who favored its passage. He believes that the order will stick and that the railroad companies of the state will have to dance to the music.

Secretary Furnas is now at the Windsor, where he can be consulted at any time on matters touching the state fair. He speaks confidently of its success. New and attractive features have been inaugurated and there is little doubt but what the fair will be the greatest ever held in the state. Bad weather is the only thing that will knock success to the winds.

The Folly of It.

Sioux City Journal.

The railroad corporations are only injuring themselves by maligning the people of Iowa. It is time for systematic libelling of Iowa by the corporations to stop. The malignant assaults upon Iowa have been by the mouths of influential officers of the railroad corporations and by the eastern organs which live by the favors of the corporations and repay the same by doing their dirty work. Both together have for months past malignantly sought to fabricate in the mind of the investing public in the east the idea that Iowa stands alone in anti-railroad radicalism and in anarchistic malice towards all large investments of capital.

Such grotesque falsehoods will not hurt Iowa, of course, for while foolish men may be temporarily misled the great mass of eastern investors are too intelligent to be thus deceived. Their relations with the west are too intimate and their knowledge of the situation too accurate to admit of serious deception. Iowa will get all the money it wants or needs, and that, too, on the very best terms, because its securities are known to be of the highest order. Iowa is beyond the reach of permanent injury at the hands of railroad angry corporations, or of their servants or tools.

But slander will react on the slanderers. It is not in human nature to be lied about as the people of Iowa have been lied about by railroad cranks and feel kindly toward the liars, cranks though they be. The vice of these miserable slanders is that they produce irritations and tend to excite the prejudices of the people almost to as unreasonable a pitch as that to which the prejudices of the corporations have run. There is thus fomented the ascerbity of strife, where there should be calm dealing. What the corporations above all things need is just what the people of Iowa are most disposed to give them—reasonable, conservative, generous, judicial treatment. But here are the corporations stirring up strife by obstreperous, malignant and slanderous assaults upon the people. Such a policy is folly, madness, imbecility, and especially it is so even from the standpoint of the railroad corporations.

There is no use in bandying words about the matter. The people of Iowa are irrevocably committed and resolved to enforce "the policy of the legal control of railways," to use the language of the republican platform, which is a fair statement of the purpose of nine-tenths of the voters of all parties. The railroad corporations may not like it. They do not like it. In the history of the world no selfish despot has willingly yielded power. But that doesn't make any difference as to the fact, the corporations have got to come down to a plane of responsibility under the law. Whether they like it or not it is insanity to dash themselves against the stone wall of fact. To refuse to recognize the stone wall, and to hasten their rush against it with the impetus of passion is only to hurt themselves the more in the collision.

And the corporations have got to yield to the law not only in Iowa, but also throughout the west. Public sentiment in Iowa, as emphatic as it is, is not so emphatic as in some other western states. The resolutions adopted by the late Iowa republican convenation are moderation itself as compared with those of the Nebraska convention. The democratic state convention of Missouri the other day spoke in terms even more vigorous. The same feeling is abroad potentially in Kansas and Minnesota. The next legislatures of all these states, which already have railroad legislation practically as stalwart as Iowa., will enact laws far more stringent. They will do this just as sure as fate. There is no power on earth to prevent the speedy subjugation of the railroad corporations to rigid accountability before the law throughout the west.

And what are the railroad corporations, or those who are empowered to speak for the corporations, doing to meet this day of judgment which is surely and swiftly coming? Are they deporting themselves to affect favorably the mind of the people, who are at once prosecutor, judge and jury? Oh, no; nothing of the sort. They are slandering Iowa, slandering everybody who does not stand for the policy of railroad superiority to public control or irresponsibility before the law.

It is very seldom that the party who is standing before the bar will smite in the mouth of the judge, and then will expect favorable judgment.

The Talent Out of Luck.

New York Mail and Express: The racing season of 1888 at Monmouth park will remain green in the memory of race-goers for many years to come. No such reversal of public form in racing has been ever known. Favorite after favorite have gone down to defeat. Imitation race horses have beaten the cracks. Men with wide experience, and with facilities for obtaining useful information, have found their knowledge worthless. A man who knows little of racing went to Monmouth park on Saturday and picked five winners out of six. He named Paragon to defeat Sir Dixon, and selected Maroon and other such chances, and was successful every time. No sane person with any knowledge of racing would have done this. Turfmen and veteran race goers would have laughed at anybody who selected Paragon in his crippled condition to defeat Sir Dixon.

What happened on Saturday has happened on nearly every day of the Monmouth races, and happened again yesterday. The safest way to name the winners is to put the names of the horses in a hat and pick out a name at random. Owners, trainers and jockeys can not account for the in and out running of the horses. The thoroughbreds have not only depleted the pockets of the general body of race-goers, but have almost ruined a dozen horse owners. No reliance can be placed on private trials or public forms. Mr. Jennings has had enough, and will sell Dunboyen and his other race horses. Appleby & Johnson are thousands of dollars—some say $60,000—behind the season, and will sell all their horses. Mr. J. B. Haggin, a loser of more than $50,000, by the erratic running of his horses, will sell twenty of them in ten days or two weeks. Captain S. S. Brown will reduce his stable, and if his ill luck continues will retire. These are only a few of the heavy losers. The mishap to the horses in the Pittsburg stable alone would make a very interesting column of reading, and there seems to be no end to the misfortunes that continue to crowd on the horsemen.

Look at the once all powerful Dwyer stable. It is a wreck. The owners of it, Michael and Philip Dwyer, are utterly unable to win a race at Monmouth Park. Hanover, Pontiac and Inspector B. are on the retired list. The three-year-old horses that are not under hospital treatment are not able to win the price of their feed. The magnificent collection of two-year-old horses that cost a fortune cannot win a stake, and the list of forfeits keeps piling up into the thousands. When the Dwyers get a horse fit to run they place their money on him, and he finishes last, or far from front. If the brothers were not sportsmen of the gamest sort they would retire. They do not contemplate this, however. They have made exceedingly heavy nominations to the stakes of next year and the stakes of 1890. They are in the race to stay, despite their ill luck.

DIAMONDS

Watches and Diamonds Found in Tea and Coffee---A Novel Way of Introducing Goods.

The names of all persons finding diamonds, watches, etc., are added to this list daily. The Overland Tea company of San Francisco, have refitted the store, 220 S. 14th St., near Farnam, Omaha, and in order to introduce their goods, this company put for 60 days, souvenirs in every can of tea and coffee sold such as solid gold, silver and nickel watches, also genuine diamonds, in solid gold setting; also money, and many other articles of less value. Every can contains a souvenir. The coffee, can and contents weigh about three pounds; the tea, can and contents about one and a half pounds. This expensive and novel way of advertising will be discontinued after 60 days, and these really choice goods will be sold strictly on their merits but without the souvenir. Of course every purchaser must not expect to get a diamond or watch. This company claim that they have just as good a right to give away watches, diamonds or other jewelry and money as their competitors have to give away glassware, chromos, etc. Get up a club. Those who get up a club order most always get a handsome present. Orders by mail promptly forwarded to all parts of the United States on receipt of cash or postoffice order. Terms: Single can $1; six for $5; thirteen for $10, and twenty-seven for $20. Address Overland Tea Co., Omaha, Nebraska.

Miss Dora Borganauer, So. 19th st., silver fruit stand in can tea; Mrs. John Walbridge, silver sugar bowl Mrs. James Kenyon, S. 16th st., diamond ring in can tea; Mr. H. E. Swan, Davenport st., silver pickle stand; Mr. C. H. Hann, Seward st., silver butter dish; Mr. Wm. Harris, Howard st., gent's hunting case gold watch in can tea; Miss Kate Foley, Park ave., silver pickle stand; Mrs. John Harrigan, S. 14th st., silver sugar bowl; Mr. Edward Cook, Davenport st., silver butter dish; Mrs. Samuel Jamieson, 18th st., $20 in gold coin in can tea; Mrs. S. A. Thompson, S. 19th st., silver five bottle caster in tea; Mrs. Edward Fiske, Capitol avenue, silver pickle stand; Mrs. F. A. Jones, South Omaha, can money in tea; Mr. L. D. Irvine, Harney st., silver water pitcher; E. W. Fields, So. 14th st., silver butter dish; Mr. T. O'Hearn, Darhurst and 20th st., diamond ring in can of tea; Miss D. C. Dunbar, 11th st., silver butter dish; Mr. H. T. Fillmore, 26th st., silver sugar bowl; Mrs. F. B. Benson, Dodge st., elegant ladies' scarf pin, diamond, ruby and sapphire setting, in can tea; Miss Lou Kingston, South 21st st., silver pickle stand; Miss Peter Mies, Decatur, Neb., diamond ring in can of tea; Mr. Walter Hogan, Leavenworth st., $10 in gold coin in can of tea; Mrs. F. E. Santry, Cuming st., silver sugar bowl; Mrs. Charles Sellman, 42d st., silver pickle stand; Miss Maud Reynolds, S. 20th st., ladies Hunting case gold watch in can of tea; Mrs. Edward Pellmann, 39th st., silver sugar bowl; Mrs. William A. Dillon, 40th st., silver butteridish; Mrs. E. D. Courtney, Saunders st., can money in tea; Miss Hattie Woods, silver pickle stand; W. M. Chenoworth, Council Bluffs, Ia., silver pickle stand; G. E. Lawrence, S. 29th st., diamond ring in tea; Mrs. W. A. Bates, Madison ave., silver sugar bowl. Mrs. Mary Rochman, Webster st., silver butter dish; Mr. Pat Cummings, 14th st., gold coin can money, Mrs. F. E. Heacock, Dodge st., silver pickle stand; Mr. John Arnold, Farnam st., gents' solitaire diamond stud in can tea; J. S. Briggs, Douglas st., diamond ring in can tea; Mrs. Chester Wilson, Izard st., silver pickle stand; C. Mikesell S. 14th st., diamond ring in can tea; Mrs. J. L. Miller, S. 17th ave., silver butter dish; Miss Ida Luris, Harney st., silver sugar bowl; Mr. Joe Harvey, 16th st., $10 in gold coin in tea; Mrs. Ismore Whitney, 20th st., solitaire diamond collar button in tea; Mrs. Jas. Fields, 38th st., silver fruit stand; Miss Sadie Malven, can money in tea.

A. L. Carpenter, Missouri Valley, gent's hunting case gold watch in tea; Mrs. F. E. Morehouse, 18th st., silver sugar bowl; Miss L. C. Watson, 24th st., silver butter dish; Mr. M. C. Robinson, South 40th st., diamond ring in can tea; Miss Mary Whitman, 9th st., silver pickle stand; Mrs. V. H. Hamilton, Park ave., silver five-bottle castor; Mrs. B. H. Hoesntr, South 14th st., silver sugar bowl; Mr. J. C. Mills, Kearney, Neb., mail order, gent's diamond stud in can tea; Mrs. C. A. Kingsley, South Omaha, silver pickle stand; Mrs. Wm. R