THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.
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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

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

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending August 10, 1889, was as follows:

Sunday, August 4	18,896
Monday, August 5	18,558
Tuesday, August 6	18,578
Wednesday, August 7	19,079
Thursday, August 8	18,580
Friday, August 9	18,563
Saturday, August 10	18,504
Average	18,692

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 10th day of August, A. D. 1889.
[Seal.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

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

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of August, 1888, 18,183 copies; for September, 1888, 18,154 copies; for October 1888, 18,084 copies; for November, 1888, 18,986 copies; for December, 1888, 18,221 copies; for January, 1889, 18,574, copies; for February, 1889, 18,966 copies; for March, 1889, 18,354 copies; for April, 1889, 18,559 copies; for May, 1889, 18,669 copies; for June, 1889, 18,858, copies; for July, 1889, 18,598 copies. GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3d day of August, 1889.
[SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN is now facing a Mississippi jury, but as the meeting is not in a twenty-four foot ring the jury is considered safe.

THE strong minded woman will be heard from in North Dakota, now that the question of woman suffrage is likely to be submitted to a vote of the people.

IT IS a little too early to talk about anybody for Governor Thayer's seat in the executive mansion at Lincoln. Leastwise anybody who hails from Omaha.

IT does not take much effort to recognize the finger of the Union Pacific in the proposed new Oregon road to be built from Portland to Seattle and Puget sound.

LET us hope that the council has settled, once and for all time, the vexed question respecting the proportion to be paid by street railway companies for tearing up pavements.

THE friends of Captain Humphrey Moynahan are slightly too previous. They ought to keep the captain in the background a while longer if they want to make him chief of police.

EX-CAPTAIN GREEN, of the Omaha police force, says he is worth $25,000. From this it appears that even a policeman cannot escape the general wave of prosperity floating over this favored city.

"UNCLE" JERRY RUSK is the only cabinet officer now in Washington. As secretary of agriculture he must keep his official eye open to see to it that all the crops are in during the harvest time.

SOUTH OMAHA regrets that the money expended for building the L street viaduct was not used in paving N and Twenty-fourth streets. South Omaha will presently learn that valuable municipal lessons are obtained only at great expense.

EX-SEANTOR VAN WYCK has been invited and has accepted an invitation to address the 10,000 and more laboring men of this city, at a picnic to be held September 2nd. The senator retains his great popularity with the people to a greater degree than any public man in the state.

TWO gentlemen are devising ways and means to build a popular priced theater in this city. If they will agree to run such a place of amusement without swelling the prices whenever a first-class attraction comes to town they will be regarded as public benefactors, and recieve homage as such.

IT IS stated, authoritatively, that Queen Victoria has at last yielded to her physician's advice, and will take a long trip either to the United States or Canada. If she comes to Omaha the proper authorities will see that she has every benefit to be derived from this salubrious and exhilerating climate.

THE Union Pacific has at last expressed a willingness to open Fourteenth street under its tracks. The street, therefore, will be opened as soon as the necessary work can be done. Residents of the south end of the street have long been anxious for its opening and are by all means entitled to it.

OMAHA should have the best teachers in the land for the amount she pays annually for instructors. It is a false idea that any tyro who can pass the examinations set before him is capable of imparting instructions to others. There should be other tests and one of them should be experience in school teaching.

ST. LOUIS capitalists have just purchased a franchise for furnishing Denver with water. The company owns a lake fifty miles from Denver which has an altitude of fourteen thousand, four hundred and thirty-four feet, while that of the city is five thousand, two hundred and three feet. The water will be brought to the city by aqueduct, and will will require but little, if any, pumping on account of the immense pressure given by the difference in elevations.

COMPLIMENTS OF COX.

The Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, is one of the few eastern politicians who feel a hearty kindness for the west. That is due to the fact that he has mingled much with the western people, has given intelligent attention to the spirit and enterprise which characterize these people, and is largely familiar with the resources and possibilities of the west. Recently returned from an extended western trip, Mr. Cox has been saying some very pleasant things about the people and the future of the trans-Mississippi section. He has told the people of the east that he found in the west an energetic, earnest, patriotic, intelligent and thrifty people, who are doing a magnificent work for the prosperity and progress of the country. The popular impression of most eastern people that after the Mississippi is crossed westward one meets with little else than semi-savage existence, until the Pacific coast is reached, such intelligent observers as Mr. Cox are enabled to correct. He has seen that all the conditions of the highest civilization are as fully appreciated and as generally fostered by the people of the west as by those of any other section of the country. There is not a western state or territory whose record of popular intelligence will not compare favorably with the highest that any eastern state can present. In the matters of energy and enterprise the western people are confessedly in advance of all others, and in their devotion to the principles of free government they are nowhere surpassed. No one can form a just idea of the security of American institutions who has not made himself thoroughly acquainted with the people of the west. And this imperial region is yet but in the infancy of its development. A hundred years hence, when, according to the estimates pf statisticians, the United States will have a population of six hundred millions, a large majority will be in the west, and that section will dominate the nation, if it shall not do so long before the nation has lived another century.

Not less interesting than Mr. Cox's compliments to the west were his political suggestions as to what may happen three years hence. Being asked regarding the political outlook for 1892, he confessed his inability to make a horoscope, but said that if the contest in New York between Cleveland and Hill is kept up he thought the next democratic candidate for the presidency would be a western man. Evidently, he remarked, the west will show by the next census that the power of the union is no longer in the east, but in the west, and when the new apportionment is made upon the basis of the census the west's increase in congress and in the electoral college will be enormous. This idea of coming to the west for the next democratic candidate for the presidency is steadily gaining ground, and as there is hardly anything in politics more certain than that the contest between Cleveland and Hill will be kept up, the probability is strong that the west will furnish the democracy with its candidate in 1892.

THE CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

A convention to discuss present transportation facilities between the west and east, and to memorialize congress against legislation for restricting the competition of Canadian railroads, is to be held at Sault St. Marie August 28.

A committee of the United States senate which has been investigating this question will report its conclusions to congress. A formal expression of the views of representative commercial bodies west and east, such as it is intended shall be done by the proposed convention, will enlighten congress as to the views of the business men of the country who are most vitally concerned. The information gathered by the senate committee both east and west is unfavorable to any serious interference with Canadian railway competition, and the committee is not expected to recommend any restrictive legislation, but it will be well for the business communities interested to present to congress such full and formal expression of their views as shall remove any question as to the sentiment being general against any legislation that would impair existing transportation facilities between the west and east, or give opportunity to the trunk lines to compel undue exactions from the producers and consumers of those sections. Undoubtedly there will be a strong effort made to secure such legislation, but it is hardly possible that the influence of the trunk lines can accomplish their desire. The most intelligent opinion appears to have settled upon the proposition that the only thing which the government can wisely do in the matter is to effect an arrangement with Canada under which Canadian roads doing business in the United States shall be required to conform to the same regulations as to that business, which are applied to American roads.

THE CONTESTED SEATS.

The most important matter, after organization, to which the next congress will give attention, are the contested election cases. Seventeen democrats have been given certificates of election whose seats are claimed by republican candidates. The testimony in some of these cases is already printed, and in all the charges on which the contests are based have been formulated. It is stated that the committee on contested elections, the first to be appointed after that on rules, will have about twenty thousand pages of printed testimony to examine, some of the cases requiring for presentation from sixteen hundred to two thousand pages. Intimidation of voters, bribery and tampering with returns are the principal charges in all these cases.

With the exception of one in Indiana, all these contests are from districts south of the old boundary separating the free and the slave states. There are three from each of the states of Virginia, West Virginia and Mississippi, two from Alabama, and one each from South Carolina, Maryland, Florida, Arkansas and Tennessee. The returns show that there were more democrats elected from the north than from the south by small pluralities, and the fact that there is but one contest from a northern state illustrates the radical difference between the political methods of the two sections. It must be obvious even to candid democrats that so many republican candidates in southern districts would not have brought contests without having very substantial grounds for doing so.

The disclosures which these contests will make of crimes of various kinds against the right of suffrage can not fail to be exceedingly interesting. They promise to show a state of affairs of which the country will have reason to be ashamed. The proceedings regarding these contests are also likely to be very interesting, particularly if the policy of filibustering which the democrats are understood to be committed to shall be pursued. A desperate effort will undoubtedly be made to prevent the unseating of the democrats who hold certificates, and a prolonged fight appears to be assured.

OMAHA has nothing to fear from a hog and cattle market at Sioux City, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Nebraska City, Fremont or any other present or prospective packing center. In fact, a number of such centers is rather to her advantage, inasmuch as it insures to the farmers of Nebraska a market and encourages the growth of the hog and cattle industry. With an unfailing supply to draw from the Omaha packing houses need not fear a shortage. The laws of demand and supply govern the cattle business just the same as other branches of trade. Stock buyers and stock raisers are familiar with this ebb and flow which acts as a safety valve on the business. One need not go into spasms, therefore, because a fewcar- loads of stock are shipped to Sioux City or to Nebraska City. That has not been the complaint of Omaha. Her grievances are against railroads when they deliberately discriminate against her interests by diverting stock to Chicago and Kansas City through favoritism or because they prefer the long haul.

ONE day this week Henry Villard, of the Northern Pacific, submitted a proposition to the directors of that company to consolidate its debt by issuing a blanket mortgage of $160,000,000. This proposal almost took the directors' breath away. The present fixed indebtedness of the road is about $93,000,000 for the main line and some $26,000,000 for the branch roads and properties, making in all about $120,000,000. Villard's proposition provides for a lower rate of interest for the new loan of $160,000,000, but it makes no definite provision for the excess of $40,000,000 over the original debt. It is more than likely that Villard himself could absorb a portion of the amount, and possibly had that idea in mind when he submitted his plan.

THE scheme of establishing a colony of negroes at San Luis Patosi, in Mexico, so strongly advocated by southern politicians, has been abandoned. The Mexican authorities refused to give their sanction to the idea, or assist in its execution. There was very little in the plan to recommend it. Negroes in Mexico would be no better off than they are in the south. Their citizenship at present is certainly not much better than that of the Mexican peon, but such a state of affairs cannot exist forever.

THERE is a gratifying showing in the report of the chief of the bureau of statistics covering the value of the exports of domestic beef and hog products for the month of July. They exceed by three million dollars the value of similar exports sent abroad in July, 1888. Despite the prejudices against American meats in Europe, it is quite clear that the export trade in these products has assumed gigantic proportions.

KANSAS is to receive a grand banner and an American flag from the republicans of Ohio, in honor of the eighty-two thousand majority for Harrison last year. This is all very well, but a few good offices judiciously dispensed would be more in accordance with the average Kansan's idea of the fitness of things.

BOSTON spiritualists are wrought up over a recent decision of the postoffice department excluding from the mails all alleged messages from the other world. The Bostonians ought to be sure their mediums are the genuine article and perfectly able to receive such long distance telegrams, before they criticise the action of the authorities.

THE republican state convention of Iowa enthusiastically favors Chicago as pre-eminently the place for celebrating the world's exposition of 1892. The constitutional convention of North Dakota likewise endorses the Garden City for the honor. Now let New York city scurry about the country for conventions that will endorse her claims.

THE Iowa hotel keepers are holding a convention at Des Moines, and the chief topic under discussion is proper protection from dead beats. It is a difficult question, and will never be fully solved until the landlords have larger heads than the beats.

ST. JOE call itself the "electric city." If galvanism will have a tendency to revive that sleepy town, a prescription of the newest style of electric belts, to be worn by prominent citizens, will be an excellent thing to promote business and enterprise.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

It is not questionable that the visit of the German emperor to England was arranged for a political purpose, and there are indications that the purpose has been at least partially attained. Some preceding and contemporaneous incidents help to bring out the political significance of the German emperor's reception in England. Not long before the visit of William II. to his mother's kinsfolk—which had for many months been talked of but constantly deferred—was suddenly decided on, the Russian minister of war quietly left St. Petersburg, and traveling, as he supposed incognito, chose for a place of sojourn a French town famous for its waters, where, complaining of poor health, he put himself under the charge of the local physicians. About the same time it happened that the French war minister found himself suffering from a disorder for which the same medicinal waters were prescribed. Naturally the two functionaries, condemned to pass some weeks in the same village, saw a good deal of one another, a fact which did not escape the attention of some of Bismarck's stipendiary students of life and manners. Their report keenly interested the German chancellor, who, recognizing the hygiene advantages of travel, recommended to his sovereign a trip across the British channel. Contrariwise, the czar has within the last few days evinced disrelish for sea voyages. The details of his return visit to Kaiser William II. has been settled, and the date of his arrival at Potsdam had been fixed for August 12. Now, however, we hear from Berlin that the visit of Alexander III. has been indefinitely postponed. In the matter of England's adhesion to the triple alliance, the politicians of the continent are in danger of counting chickens before they are hatched. There is little doubt that Lord Salisbury is in favor of such a programme. But he will presently be called upon in parliament to avow exactly how far he has gone, and to define the conditions on which he would have England co-operate with the three central powers. The value of the British fleet to the latter is obvious enough, but what compensation would they offer to Great Britain? Would they agree to attack Russia in case the czar should undertake aggressive operations against Afghanistan and India? If they would make no such agreement, the bargain recommended by Lord Salisbury would be one-sided, and would certainly be rejected. Not even the tories themselves could be relied upon to vote for a coalition in which England would have something to lose and nothing to gain. On the other hand, if the central powers would guarantee Great Britain's undisturbed possession of India, even some of the Gladstonians might favor the accession of their country to the triple alliance. But it is hard to believe that any such guarantee will be proposed.

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When Peter the Great came to the throne of Russia, less than two hundred years ago, Russia was without a navy and possessed only one seaport, the frozen Archangel on the Arctic ocean. The famous emperor laid the foundation of a navy, employing Venetian and Dutch shipwrights to build small vessels on an inland lake. He also learned practical seamanship himself by cruising on Dutch and English ships at Archangel, and by living the life of a common shipwright at Saardam. He warred with Turkey, and taking the city of Azof, secured a southern seaport. In his subsequent wars with Sweden he secured possession of the mouth of the Neva, and thus gained an outlet to the Gulf of Finland. And here in the marshes, looking westward, he laid the foundations of the present capital. Before he died he warred with Persia and extended his empire along the Caspian. During all the years that have elapsed since Peter's death, the dream of the Russian monarchs has been to secure a seaport on the Mediterranean, so that the Black sea might no longer be an inland body of water from which her war vessels might not pass without the consent of other powers. Her many wars with Turkey have all been directed to the achievement of this purpose. But so far she has only succeeded in creeping along the shores of the Black sea. Turkey, and her ally England, hold the Dardanelles and the Hellespont and Russia's navy has been penned up in the ancient Euxine. But a most important cession has lately been made to Russia, which gives her the desire of her heart. The Prince of Montenegro has ceded the Port of Antivari to Russia, which thus secures a foothold on the Mediterranean, a harbor for her navy, a coaling and supply station, and a position of strategic importance. Russia now becomes a power in the great Mediterranean.

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The critical question of the hour in Europe is whether the czar will not regard as offensive the ostentatious appearance of his old enemy, England, in association with Germany, and Austria and Italy, and come to the conclusion that the time has arrived to smash the treaty of 1878, as well as the one with France and England after the Crimean war, which, so far as it fettered his enterprise in the Black sea, has long been obsolete. The very fact of the cordiality between Germany and England instead of conducing to the peacefulness of Europe, may be the provocation that will cause war, and we must not attach too great an importance to the forthcoming visit of the czar to Berlin. His last visit to the German capital was not a happy one. It will be remembered that the young emperor of Germany, under almost commands from his grandfather's death-bed, made a visit to St. Petersburg soon after his accession to the throne, and the czar can hardly avoid returning that call without substantially making a declaration of hostilities. That he has manifested a surly spirit, and is going to Berlin in a very formal way, is the opinion generally held in Germany; and it will be confirmed by the failure to secure the meeting of the czar with the Austrian emperor. It is between Russia and Austria that the friction makes heat, and may strike fire. If the three emperors could have been brought together the effect would have been excellent, but the Russian waits until his Austrian brother has departed from Berlin, and then goes with a growl to Potsdam. The details of the czar's Berlin reception will be regarded with anxious attention, for the question whether the armed nations of Europe will seek each other's destruction and use the monstrous military machines they have been so long preparing in a general massacre, rests with the two young men who occupy the thrones of Russia and Germany.

The drift of Europe is slowly, but it would seem surely, toward war. The two emperors may hasten the current, and "shoot Niagara" with all their fortunes, or they can check the stream, and, as it were, on the edge of the cataract turn back the torrent, making peace by commanding, with their millions of soldiers, the common disarmament of the great powers. The present prominence of England is not a promise of peace.

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All the indications point to the disestablishment of the Episcopal church as the next great political issue in England. It is closely and impatiently crowding on the wake of home rule now. Even tory farmers and land owners are resisting the collection of tithes in the south and east of England, the stronghold of Episcopalianism. A tory member of parliament from one of the strongly Saxon southeastern districts presented a motion in the commons to the effect that tithes should be recoverable in the future from the landlords and not from the tenants, lease contracts and bargains to the contrary notwithstanding. The motion was supported, of course, by the radicals and by many of the liberal unionists, and received 141 votes to 145 against. The Salisbury government thus came within a beggarly four votes of defeat. The cablegrams fail to state how the Chamberlain following voted. They probably stood by the government. That will cost them their seats at the next election, as their constituents are, generally speaking, radicals and non-Episcopalians. Gray, the mover of the resolution, it may be remarked, is himself an extensive farmer on whom the landlord contracts in reference to tithes pressed heavily. The partial success which attended the motion will probably bring disestablishment to the front as an issue more potent than home rule.

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The Hawaiians, like all people of their class, are exceedingly fickle. Revolutions seem to them matters of course. Their readiness to follow any leader, and to abandon any existing institution, has been the most potent factor in their history. The conversion of the Sandwich Islanders to christianity was the most sudden and sweeping triumph known to the annals of modern missions. Bigoted or benighted indeed must be the man who denies that a vast improvement was wrought, even in respect to secular concerns, by that conversion. At the same time no fair-minded friend of missions refuses to admit that natural proneness for things new and strange greatly predisposed the native mind to listen to foreign evangelists. For a long time past it has been evident that many influences were at work in Hawaii tending strongly toward a relapse in the direction of paganism and barbarism. Perhaps that tendency has been overestimated. There is no sufficient reason to think that it includes anything like a majority of the native inhabitants. Nor does it appear that the recent outbreak was especially reactionary, excepting so far as it indicated impatience and settled government. Friends of christian civilization in Hawaii have reason for anxiety, but not for alarm.

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The massing of Russian troops throughout the Caucasus, coming as it does just as the shah of Persia is nearing the end of his European tour, and England and Germany are displaying their friendship by royal visits, has rather an ugly look. At any rate the sick man at Constantinople is strengthening Erzerum against an anticipated attack in that quarter. Erzerum commands the headwaters of the Euphrates and Tigris, and these valleys may yet furnish the gateway of Russia to the Persian gulf and the sea. Russia, by the law of expansion of great powers, is entitled to a seaboard outlet. This is perilous business, as every slice taken from the Turkish empire means the hastening of its final dismemberment. The sultan is simultaneously threatened with a demonstration in two directions. The Grecian prime minister suddenly sees in the Cretan revolt and the uneasiness along the Turkish border a chance to make a point, and has become very warlike in tone. Greece has been warned by Turkey that an attempt to land troops at Crete will be considered a cause of war.

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The king of famous Dahomey is dead, and as his successor must prove before he ascends the throne that he is a brave and great man, the young aspirant is looking around for adventures. At last accounts he had gone hunting for King Tofa of Porto Nova, declaring that nothing less than the head of that potentate would satisfy his ambition. King Tofa was at peace with all the world, but his country is suddenly plunged into terrible commotion simply because his head is wanted across the border in Dahomey. The French are now busily engaged in Porto Novo helping the king keep his head on his shoulders. It is such puerile quarrels as these that are playing the mischief with the West African trade, and keeping a long stretch of the coast in an uproar.

St. John and the Prohibs.
Minneapolis Tribune.

If St. John's efforts in behalf of the third party prohibitionists are as fruitless in Iowa as they were in Kansas, Colonel Brice will strike his name from the pay-roll.

Just the Place For It.
St. Paul Globe.

There could hardly be a more appropriate place than Chicago for the establishment of a hospital for the practice of the Pasteur system of inoculation against rabies. It is easy for people to get mad there.

In Sober Philadelphia, Too.
Philadelphia Ledger.

Young America is getting very fast. A boy of fifteen was held yesterday to answer a charge of forgery, another of fourteen, who had been drunk so many times that he could not remember how many, was sent to the house of refuge.

The Supreme Test.
Washington Post.

It was entirely proper that the first test of the Brown-Sequard elixir should be made in St. Louis. If, after giving that old burg an injection through a fire-engine hose, she shows signs of life, the elixir can safely be put on the market.

Special Rates For Barnstormers.
New York Herald.

The theatrical managers hope to get a special rate for traveling professionals of 2 cents a mile if the the inter-state commerce commission sanctions it. But are the interests of the down-trodden boot and shoe manufacturers to be ignored?

Equally True in Nebraska.
Denver Republican.

The best way to secure good government is to elect good men to office. This cannot be done by permitting self-seeking politicians of the worst class to dictate the nominations of the dominant party. These men must be sent to the rear in the republican party of Colorado, and some of them should be sent to the penitentiary. The gang must be smashed or the robbery of the state will be worse in the future than it ever has been in the past.

AUGUST AMENITIES.

Terre Haute Express: Railroad men report collections dull. Nearly all trains are compelled to run on time.

Terre Haute Express: There is considerable activity among the medical profession. The surgeons in particular are cutting up at a high rate.

The baggage smasher merrily
Now tosses travelers' trunks;
He cachinnates with ghoulish glee,
And breaks them into chunks.
But some fine morn this soulless fiend
Will skyward take his fight,
For he will monkey with a trunk
That's filled with dynamite.

Philadelphia Ledger: Two more comets have been discovered, and the outlook for more is encouraging. There is a regular posse comet at us employed in this industry.

Kearney Enterprise: This is about the time of year when the farmer feels his oats.

Kearney Enterprise: The bicycle wheel is alway tired, yet never tires.

Lawrence American: Reporter—What shall I put over this base ball item for a heading? The home club lost, you know, through rocky umpiring. Editor—Head it "A Diamond Robbery."

Jewelers' Weekly: Little Slim (to jeweler)—Miss Lawntennis has jilted six fellahs this summer, but she has pwomised to mawy me, and I want to give her a bwooch that will constantly wemind her that she is engaged to me. Jeweler—I see. What do you think of a goose admiring a cabbage?

Kearney Enterprise: "Yes, I am the victim of a maiden's sighs," said the young man who married a 180 pound beauty.

Somerville Journal: It doesn't pay to worry. Go ahead and have a good time, whatever happens, and somebody else is sure to do the worrying for you.

Puck: Visitor (at Squashburg)—Have you ever had the cholera or yellow fever here? Native—No; but a militia regiment camped here a couple of summers ago.

THE CAPITAL CITY GRIST.

The Governor of Virginia Wires For the Detention of a Murderer.

BURNED BY A GAS EXPLOSION.

Mr. Frank Hall Severely Scorched—Bigamist McClellan on Trial—This Year's Tax Levy—Articles of Incorporation.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, August 16.

Governor Thayer was wired to day by Fitzhugh Lee, governor of Virginia, to order J. H. Maness to be held at Nebraska City for the murder of Bud Sloan in that state.

Deputy Secretary of State Cowdry and wife are enjoying a visit from Mr. Cowdry's sister, Mrs. S. H. Powers, of Grand Island.

The following cases were filed for trial today in the supreme court:

Simon Obernath vs Jonathan Edgar; on error from Cass county.

Alden B. Atkins vs Helen C. Gladwick; error from Johnson county.

Judge Thomas, of Falls City, and Captain Humphrey, of Pawnee City, counsel for Dr. Gandy, the Richardson county forger, put in the day in the state library looking up law to spring in Gandy's third hearing before the supreme court.

Governor Thayer, Treasurer Hill and Auditor Benton were at their desks to-day.

Severely Burned.

Frank Hall, of Marquette, Dewoese & Hall, was severely burned this morning by an explosion of gas. A gas fixture in his block at Fourteenth and Q streets was broken and allowed the gas to escape. He started to investigate where it came from with a lighted match, and an explosion followed. His face, eyes and hands were severely scorched, the skin peeling from the latter. His condition is considered serious. Miss Reta McClain, a young lady who has rooms adjoining the apartment where the explosion took place, and who was standing in the doorway at the time, received slight burns about the face and hands. The building did not take fire.

The Levy For 1889.

The details for the city's levy for the taxes of 1889 have not yet been made public, but the levy will doubtless be 39 mills. The levy for 1888 was 37½ mills. The improvements in the fire department and the new wells and pumping machinery at the Rice pumping station on the Antelope accounts for this increase. Aside from these expenses the levy would have been but 34 mills. The work of figuring this levy has been done by Councilman Meyer, assisted by Mayor Graham, and the public can be assured that it has been done faithfully and well. While the levy looks high, it is not so bad when one considers that real estate is assessed at but about one-fifth to one-sixth of its real value and personal property at from one-eighth to one-tenth of its value.

Articles of Incorporation.

The Merrick County bank, at Clarks, and the State bank, of Elmwood, filed articles of incorporation to-day, the former with $50,000 authorized capital stock and the latter with $25,000. August 15 and 16 respectively dates the business commencement of the companies. Incorporators of the Clarks bank: W. Chamberlain, O. N. Eaton, H. D. Gifford and H. Chamberlain. Of the Elmwood bank: C. D. Clapp, Joseph Millen and N. P. Hobbs.

The Crete Improvement and Investment company also filed articles. This enterprise dates existence from April 27, 1889, and continues to April 27, 1988. Its purpose is to buy, sell and lease real estate and deal in bonds and other securities. Capital stock $100,000. Incorporators: George Stevens, W. H. Barstow and John R. Johnson, of Crete; Amos Sherman, Woonsocket, R. I., and Frederick A. Hubbs, Amherst, Mass.

McClellan On Trial.

C. W. McClellan entered the plea of not guilty to the charge of bastardy preferred by Tilly Triechel. The girl denied the story she told at the Willard home, on the witness stand, and the complaint was amended to that of adultery and continued until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. It is intended that the more serious charge of bigamy will stare him in the face at that hour. A deputy sheriff started for Ashton, Kan., this evening to bring upon the scene his first wife.

City News and Notes.

Miss M. E. Northwood, of Leavenworth, Kan., is visiting friends in the city.

Colonel E. P. Roggen returned this morning from the reunion at Kearney.

James Mullane, of the Ogallalla News, is in the city. He says that Keith county has a lively lot of democrats, but that politics will not interest him until he gets his libel suit off his hands.

The Union Depot company, cited in yesterday's BEE, filed articles organizing and incorporating for the purpose of building, operating and maintaining union depots in the suburbs of the metropolis—same incorporators and same capital stock, $1,500,000.

The Omaha and St. Joseph teams will play ball in this city August 27.

Five destitute Bohemian families were found in their shanties near Second and D streets yesterday. They were almost starved. The water on the floor was about three feet deep and it was impossible for them to get out. They had put chairs on the beds and were sitting on them, where they had been without a bite to eat since Tuesday. They were taken to dry quarters and supplied with provisions.

Suit has been begun against the city in the county court by Louise P. Dayton for the sum of $833.20. The plaintiff is the owner of lots on the corner of Ninth and G, where she has a number of dwelling houses. By the change in the grade the property was liable to damage by the accumulation of water. To prevent this she raised the foundations at the cost above stated.

Alex Hoagland will lecture Sunday night at the First Presbyterian church, at which time he will review his work for the benefit of the orphan boys for the last ten years.

The Lincoln and Asland teams will play ball in this city for a purse of $100. It will go $75 to the winner and $25 to the loser.

William Jans and Miss Mary Orthman, of Crete, were licensed to marry this morning.

The Ohio people living in Lancaster county will hold a basket picnic and reunion at Cushman park on Wednesday, August 21. All are invited.

The examination of Miss Frankie Curry took place before Police Judge Houston this forenoon. Miss Curry is charged by the firm of Ashby & Millspaugh with having obtained goods from them on a forged order and on false pretenses, to the amount of about $575. The state was represented by County Attorney Stearns, and the defendant by Lawyer Baird. The defense contented itself with the cross examination of the state's witnesses and rested. The defendant was bound over to the district court in the sum of $500, in default of which she went to jail. The defense in the district court will be that of insanity. The defendant is a pleasant looking woman, but without much intelligence or expression to her face, and she smiled sweetly when she was informed that she had to go back to jail.

Mrs. Sims was arraigned this morning in the police court on the charge of receiving and concealing stolen goods. She pleaded not guilty, but the proof was too strong, and she was fined $45 and costs and committed to the county jail. She is the mother of the harness thieves.

Harry Lippincott and wife returned to-day from a three weeks' bridal tour through Colorado and other western states.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

Passenger Agents Protest—Items from Headquarters.

The passenger agents of the various lines leading into Omaha are somewhat indignant over the advertisements of the fair and Merchants' week rates as published in the press and claim that they are very misleading.

The advertisements read that a fare and one-third will be charged for the round trip to Omaha from points within 250 miles, when they should read one fare for the round trip with admission to the fair grounds attached. It is claimed that this error should at once be corrected, as if allowed to stand it will keep a great many people away who otherwise would visit the city.

In addition to this there is a special excursion over the Northwestern lines from all points in the territory governed by the Western States Passenger association, which includes all territory within a radius of 600 miles from Omaha, which has been entirely neglected. On this excursion the rate will likewise be one fare for the round trip. It was only by a diligent effort that the western passenger association conceded this excursion, and the passenger men claim that it is due to them that it be advertised extensively.

New Freight Rates.

At the last meeting of the Trans-Missouri Freight association held in Kansas City, the following rates were adopted: Flour, in car lots, between Omaha and Lincoln, 10 cents per 100 pounds. Leaf lard, in car lots, from Lincoln to Omaha, 10 cents per 100 pounds. Meats and packing house products, from Omaha to Lincoln, 12 cents per 100 pounds. Lead pipe, in car lots, from Kansas City to Omaha, 12½ cents.

A Fruitless Session.

General manager Holdrege, of the B. & M., returned yesterday from Chicago, where he attended the monthly meeting of the Interstate Commerce Railway association, otherwise known as the "silk hat" organization. A great deal of talk was indulged in and many new reforms proposed, but final action was not taken on any subject brought up. The meeting will convene again next month.

Beatrice Railroading.

Newman Erb, vice-president and manager, and E. Summ, superintendent of the Kansas City & Beatrice, are in the latter city in the interest of their new line, which will be completed within forty days. They will endeavor to induce the other lines to build a union depot, but in case of failure will erect one of their own.

Railroad Notes.

General Manager Hayes of the Wabash issued a circular to all agents of the road regarding the use of the telegraph wires in the transaction of company business which could be carried on by mail, and urges that all refrain from overburdening the wires with useless messages.

U. S. Grant Post No. 10, G. A. R., of Denver, recently passed a resolution complimentary to the B. & M. passenger department for its action in reducing rates to the G. A. R. encampment at Milwaukee.

Assistant General Manager Dickinson, of the Union Pacific, returned from the scene of the recent floods on the Omaha & Republican Valley yesterday morning.

All trains on the B. & M. and Union Pacific are again running on time, the damage to the tracks having been repaired. The Union Pacific's loss can not be correctly estimated, but is something over $50,000. Several new bridges have been required and extensive repairs will have to be made.

Car Accountant Buckingham, of the Union Pacific, returned yesterday morning from Cheyenne.

Captain W. F. Tebbetts, general passenger agent of the Denver & Rio Grande, is in Omaha on his semi-annual excursion. The captain is as jolly as ever and reports an unusually heavy traffic on the D. & R. G., which is a result of his efforts.

Omaha and Council Bluffs are preparing to furnish accommodations for 40,000 people during the Omaha fair, September 2 to 6, inclusive.

High School Plumbing.

"That man must have been asleep a long time," said Secretary Piper of the board of education, referring to an article in a morning paper, alleging irregularity in the plumbing job at the high school.

"The fact is," continued the secretary, "there has been no plumbing done in the high school for nearly three years. The last was in connection with the now defunct cooking school. We are now advertising for bids for some plumbing work. The board intends to remove the present closet system at the high school, as it is very defective. It has been in use for ten years or more and was a poor system to start with. The improved flush tank system will be used in the building hereafter. I can't see what that paper means unless the author of the article has just awakened after a Rip Van Winkle experience."

Half rates on the railroads to the Omaha fair, September 2 to 6, inclusive.

Property Owners Protest.

OMAHA, Neb., July 16.—To the Editor of THE BEE: We, the undersigned property-owners on Twenty-eighth avenue, between Farnam and Dodge, have been waiting to have that part of the street put into a condition to enable people to walk on it after dark without danger of their lives. We thought that two or three years would be sufficient, but seem to have been mistaken. The grading has gone on at a snail's pace, and the recent rains have made great fissures in the ground. Let us at least have some danger signal put up to warn pedestrians.

DISCONTENTED LOT-OWNERS.

Merchants' week is the same days as the fair, September 2 to 6, inclusive.

SKIN, SCALP, AND BLOOD.

Diseases Cured by Cuticura Remedies when Hot Springs, Doctors and all other Medicines fail.

Having been a sufferer for two years and a half from a disease caused by a bruise on the leg, and having been cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES when all other methods and remedies failed, I deem it my duty to recommend them. I visited Hot Springs to no avail, and tried several doctors without success, and at last our principal druggist, Mr. John P. Finlay (to whom I shall ever feel grateful), spoke to me about CUTICURA, and I consented to give them a trial, with the result that I am perfectly cured. There is now no sore about me, I think I can show the largest surface where my sufferings sprang of any one in the State. The CUTICURA REMEDIES are the best blood and skin cures manufactured. I refer to druggist John P. Finlay and Dr. D. C. Montgomery, both of this place, and Dr. Smith of Lake Les Miss. ALEXANDER BEACH, Greenville, Miss.

Mr. Beach used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, on our request, with results as above stated. A. B. FINLAY & CO., Druggists.

Scrofula 7 years cured.

I have been troubled with scrofula seven years, which first started on the top of my head, giving me infinite trouble, with constant itching, casting off of dry scales, and a watery liquid exuded from under the scales. I treated it for seven years unsuccessfully, and was unable to check it until I found your CUTICURA REMEDIES. One box CUTICURA, one cake CUTICURA SOAP, and one bottle CUTICURA RESOLVENT completely cured me, my skin being now perfectly clear and smooth. S. J. DAVIS, Artesia, Los Angeles Co., Cal.

Skin Diseases 5 years cured.

Your CUTICURA REMEDIES did wonderful things for me. They cured my skin disease, which has been of five years' standing, after hundreds of dollars had been spent in trying to cure it. Nothing did me any good until I commenced the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. Our house will never be without them. MRS. ROSA KELLY, Rockwell City, Calhoun Co., Ia.

Cuticura Remedies

Are sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough chapped, and oily skin prevented by Cuticura Soap.

NO RHEUMATIZ ABOUT ME. IN ONE MINUTE THE CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER relieves Rheumatic, Sciatic, hip, kidney, muscular and chest pains. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing strengthening plaster.