

Onward the triumphant course of woman takes its way. She has appropriated many of what used to be considered man's special prerogatives, has stolen most of his clothes and now, advancing with determined step, she grasps the handle of the bicycle and the horse's saddle, and mounting, rides away precisely like a man. The woman in bloomers on a bicycle or a horse is a cheering spectacle for those who want women to get their rights. They are getting them at a rapid rate. In fact it is becoming alarmingly evident that if the present feminine pace is kept up man will soon cease to be in it and be forced to the position held by Mrs. Lease's husband.

Della Fox's new opera is called "The Trooper." It tells about a pretty milliner who falls in love with and marries a soldier who is a teacher of fencing; that she becomes jealous of him, and follows him, disguised as a trooper, to the barracks; that she takes the part of her supposed rival and resents an insult by fighting a duel; that she has no cause for jealousy, and then the play ends happily. Miss Fox will play the part of a milliner, the trooper, a peasant and a grande dame.

The threatened disruption of the department of the Platte and the removal of the military headquarters from Omaha to some other point have, naturally, occasioned much comment in the metropolis. Many people now, that there is a probability of removal, realize for the first time the advantage to Omaha accruing from the military station. The purchase of supplies is necessarily on a large scale, and the presence of the military in Omaha contributes very materially to the volume of business transacted. In addition, the fact that Omaha is the departmental headquarters gives the city considerable importance. And socially the city derives a distinct benefit from the soldiery. The officers connected with the department have identified themselves with the social life of Omaha, and their absence would be keenly felt. Some of the officers are particularly popular.

There is no noticeable change in the business situation this week, beyond the fact that wholesalers are beginning to recover from the shock of the failure of crops. Early during the year they learned to expect a large fall trade, a result of the enormous acreage of corn which was planted, and the favorable prospects for an abundant crop.

The total annihilation of these prospects was a hard blow, and it has taken some time for merchants, both retail and wholesale, throughout the state and Iowa, to recover from the shock. Gradually, however, they are becoming firmer, and more accustomed to the state of affairs. Retrenchment is the order of the day; expecting little they are making their expenses as light as possible. While the situation seems discouraging in this wise, the fact that wholesalers are better prepared to meet the emergency than ever before, lends a bright ray to the situation. With a light fall and winter trade in prospect, and light expenses, wholesalers feel that they must bear up as well as they can. The same may be said of the retail trade.

The passage of the tariff bill has already had a very noticeable effect on business in the east. Stocks and bonds are firmer and command a better price. Importers and manufacturers are preparing for a new order of things, and it is now only a question of time when matters will be so adjusted that they will run in their ordinary course. This, notwithstanding the fact that we have no produce for the market in the west, would naturally affect business here.

A leading banker in Omaha recently said that parties who have withdrawn their deposits in the last year and a half, are bringing money back with every indication that it has actually been buried in the ground. In explanation of this fact, he says that upon asking the question whether they had deposited in the bank as before, invariably they answer as follows: "Yes, but I want a new book." A careful examination of the bills gives ample evidence of the fact, as stated, that they have been buried in the ground. In this case the banker states that their deposits have increased enormously

within the last few weeks. In the face of the failure of crops this is a show of returning confidence indisputable in itself. A matter of importance to all Nebraskans, business men and all others alike at this time, is the credit of the state. The collection and assignment laws of Nebraska are so poor and so inadequate as to seriously damage our credit. The incoming legislature should make it a point to so amend these laws as to enable creditors to recover as they do in other states. A leading financier recently gave voice to the sentiment that our crop failures did not hurt us nearly so badly in the east, as do our populists and free silverites, our bad collection laws and calamity howlers. With a fair, just and equal law on collections and assignments, foreclosures, mechanics' and other liens, a law that would not revert to the disadvantage of the honest debtor or give undue advantage to the dishonest creditor, but would equally protect both parties, a law such as is operated in other states, the credit of Nebraska would be raised to the level on which it should stand, and there would be no difficulty in securing eastern money for investments and loans. The east recognizes this country as the most productive and valuable in the United States. Eastern capitalists like to have our lands and reap its benefits and profits, but they do not like to invest their money where there is danger of losing it, and it is only just that they should be protected in this instance.

Confidence, in the east, is returning. Prosperity will soon follow. It remains with Nebraska to restore confidence in its institutions, in its laws and investments in order to secure much needed prosperity also. The strike at South Omaha is a matter of the past. Affairs generally seem to be quieting down, and with the adjournment of congress, the general situation should improve.

#### HIS WIFE.

She sewed the buttons on his shirt with marvelous rapidity,  
And took the spots from off his clothes with pleasurable avidity,  
She creased his trousers every day till they were no more creasable  
And when he growled her patient smile was something more than peaceable.  
She cleaned his russet shoes for him, with joy quite unmistakable,  
And took his cuffs and collars out—that is when they were takable.  
She put his money in the bank with such great regularity,  
That other women viewed her dress with eyes that looked despairity.  
When he got blue she braced him up, and gave him something drinkable,  
And talked about the ship of his that was, she said, unsinkable  
She let him buy his own cigars, with tact quite incontestable,  
And thought up dishes that he liked that were not indigestible,  
She listened to the jokes he sprung and giggled at the best of them,  
And when she couldn't giggle she approved of all the rest of them.  
She did not drag him off to call when he was quite undragable,  
And when he had a nervous fit her tongue was quite unwagable.  
She brushed him up, she brushed him down, and kept him spick and spankable.  
And showed him why the schemes he planned were not always quite planable.  
But she had no ear for music, and her mind was quite unbookable,  
And when it came to beauty, why, she wasn't very lookable.  
She did not care to go out much. She wasn't in society,  
She had no time for heathens, and she couldn't talk on piety.  
And every neighbor said of him, with laughter quite satirical,  
"How did he come to marry her? It really is a miracle."

#### CHOLERA INFANTUM

That most dreaded summer complaint occurring mostly among children from six months to three years of age, is quickly cured by the use of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS 4 and 6. For sale by all druggists.