

The Omaha Bee.

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The BEE PUBLISHING CO., Props E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

Meeting of the Republican State Central Committee.

The members of the Republican State Central Committee of Nebraska are hereby called to meet at the Commercial Hotel in the city of Lincoln, on Thursday, the 6th day of July, 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of completing the organization of the committee, and transacting such other business as may properly come before the same.

The following are the members of the committee: 1st District, A. E. Gantt; 2d, John L. Carson; 3d, Jacob S. Dew; 4th, A. P. Grant; 5th, R. B. Wadham; 6th, C. E. Yost; 7th, Paul Vandervoort; 8th, D. E. Beadle; 9th, W. E. Peebles; 10th, S. B. Colson; 11th, J. A. Ehrhart; 12th, J. H. Felber; 13th, W. D. Matthews; 14th, M. Whitmoyer; 15th, Abel Hill; 16th, John Steen; 17th, R. O. Phillips; 18th, C. W. Piece; 19th, T. L. Crawford; 20th, W. T. Scott; 21st, W. Price; 22nd, O. W. Baitley; 23rd, Watson Pickersil; 24th, J. B. McDowell; 25th, S. W. Switzer; 26th, J. D. Hayes; 27th, W. W. Agre; 28th, O. R. Willard; 29th, Robert Kennedy; 30th, A. L. Wigton; 31st, H. O. Hedlund; 32nd, G. S. Bishop; 33rd, K. J. Wyman. JAMES W. DAWES, Chairman.

Omaha, Neb., June 12, 1882.

It was the lively campaign in Iowa that raised the wind on Saturday.

A good system of pavements would be worth \$5,000 a year saved in tonnage to Omaha merchants.

There seems to be plenty of oil flowing in Pennsylvania, but it fails to calm the troubled waters of key-stone politics.

The attention of the county commissioners is again called to the dangerous condition of Cuming street beyond the military bridge.

After a half a dozen more burglaries, a score of street robberies, and two or three murders, City Marshal Angell will extend his wings and wake from his official sleep.

Flannigan, of Texas was an applicant for a position on the tariff commission and got badly left. Flannigan is now mournfully asking himself the old question, "what are we here for anyway?"

Judge Bradley has denied the writ of habeas corpus asked for by Quitman's counsel. "Nine days of life still remain for the sneaking coward who shot the president of the United States in the back."

Billy Florence, the actor, has withdrawn his application for a consulship, "because," he says "some poor devil will have to be turned out if I get a place." Mr. Florence may be a good actor, but he never will succeed as a practical politician.

Capt. Marsh who owns the street car business has taken a pointer from bigger railroad magnates than himself and asks for a bonus of \$750 to extend his street car track to the state fair grounds. The board of trade very properly decided that there was no reason why our merchants should pay half the cost of building a street car line for Capt. Marsh, especially as there was no inducement held out in the promise of reduced fares or extra privileges.

Councilman Behm calls our attention to the fact that Sunday was the twenty-first anniversary of the mustering into service of the First Nebraska regiment. On the 19th of June, 1861, the various companies gathered on the bluff, where the present Garfield House is now standing. A full complement of men and officers were present, every company answering to the roll with one hundred men. None wore uniforms excepting Company A, from Plattsmouth, which, under the command of Captain Livingstone, excited envy by appearing in a costume of blue jeans, with oil cloth hats in the continental style. The mustering officer was Lieutenant afterwards General Morrill, of the United States army, and General John M. Thayer commanded. The service of the First Nebraska in the war was arduous and highly creditable. From the time when the regiment was mustered in until it was finally disbanded twenty-five hundred men were enrolled in its ranks, and at the close of the war only four hundred returned to their homes in Nebraska. The veterans of the First Nebraska are now widely scattered. A score or more residents of Omaha represent all the citizens who in '61 took up arms for the defense of the nation, at a time when their own territory was not secure from domestic invasion. Councilman Behm enlisted as the drummer-boy of the regiment.

A SHAMELESS GOUGE.

The true inwardness of the recent sharp advance in overland freight rates by the Union and Central Pacific roads has come out. The railroads have a virtual monopoly of the freight business between New York and the Pacific coast. As they avoid the competition of the Pacific Mail steamship company by subsidizing it for maintaining rates across the isthmus their only rivals have been the clipper ships that travel by Cape Horn. About three years ago, subsequent to the competition of a traffic arrangement with the Pacific Mail company, the overland roads advanced tariff rates to an exorbitant figure. Those firms who agreed to ship all goods by the all rail route, received special contracts which ran for a year at a time. By this action the monopolies forced many eastern merchants to use their route and cut down to a corresponding degree the traffic by water. Perishable goods, or those wanted for prompt delivery, were sent across the continent, most of the dry goods dealers taking advantage of the special rates, while dealers in iron and hardware continued to ship by water. The late advance is an attempt on the part of the railroads to coerce the hardware and manufactured iron trade to stop shipments by clipper ships. A half a dozen of the leading New York firms had refused to contract for the exclusive shipments of freight overland and had furnished nearly one third of the tonnage to the Clipper lines to San Francisco. Late last month the California East freight line which controls the through land shipments for the Union and Central Pacific railroads advanced the tariff rates on hardware and iron goods of all kinds from \$89.60 to \$134.40 a ton. An inducement to exclusive rail shipments the company offered all merchants who would bind themselves to ship no goods by water a special rate of \$56. The indignation expressed by the New York iron trade over this high handed outrage is very great. The trade recognizes that if the companies succeed the clipper ships will have received their death blow, and that in this event the railroads can advance their rates to whatever figure they please without fear of competition. The railroads are confident of success in compelling the surrender of the non-contracting firms, and boast that if they are not successful they will get handsome profits on the goods which the merchants will be compelled to ship by rail. Rates by clipper ships are now from \$10 to \$12 per ton as against the \$56 special rate demanded by the railroads, and ship owners say they will reduce them still lower in order to retain their patrons. Incidents like this show the crying necessity for government control of inter-state commerce. There can be no redress in cases of the kind except by a published tariff of rates with which the companies must be forced to comply. The entire special rate system is a fraud and swindle on merchants who are not thus favored. The sooner the people awaken to the dangerous tyranny which is now supreme in the country the sooner will measures for the redress of grievances like the one mentioned be passed by congress.

The virtuous indignation of Sunset Cox over political assessments is laughable. To hear the New York representative and his colleagues on the democratic side of the house of representatives inveighing against the assessment plan of collecting campaign funds, a greenhorn might suppose that the system was peculiarly partisan and confined to the republican party. A look at New York city whose government is heavily democratic will at once dispel the illusion. There are 8,000 office holders in the city, and the salary list including the fees paid the city officials amounts to about \$14,000,000 annually. The democratic party in New York assesses all office holders five per cent, and two years ago the sum reported as collected was \$700,000. City contractors, and railroad corporations having valuable privileges for which they paid nothing, were also laid under contribution. The nominee for sheriff was assessed \$15,000, register \$15,000, county clerk \$15,000, supreme court judge, common pleas judge and superior court judge \$10,000, and a score of minor officials \$5,000 each. The amount collected from office holders in New York by the democratic party cannot fall short of \$1,000,000 annually. And this is the region from which Mr. Cox rolls up his eyes and piously protests against the horrible wrong of assessing federal office holders.

San Francisco is beginning to realize that there is a possibility of her losing the benefits of her wheat exports. The San Francisco wheat shippers are badly alarmed over the change in grain exports since the completion of the Southern Pacific outlet to New Orleans. The Southern Pacific is carrying breadstuffs to New Orleans at \$20 a ton, whereas iron goods by fast freight from New York to San Francisco by the Union and Central Pacific lines is \$134 a ton. This marked difference creates the impression that the Southern Pacific is working to establish an export market at New Orleans for California

WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT.

Every political campaign brings to the front hundreds of small bore politicians who are panting to serve the people in any position which will increase their own self importance or add to their incomes. These patriots believe in the modern maxim that the man should seek office, and begin their search at the first indications of a caucus call or a county convention. It is a very safe rule for voters to follow to fight shy of the anxious office seeker. This rule is particularly important in Nebraska just about the present time when the railroads have already commenced their still hunt, and are laying pipe for a thorough canvass in all the counties where the result is in any manner doubtful. This accounts for the activity of the small-bore politician, who is beginning to shout anti-monopoly with a gusto which puts the members of the Farmers' Alliance to the blush. It is time that these gentlemen should be informed that the qualifications for a candidate in the coming campaign will be somewhat different from those of other years. Membership on a county committee, and a few months' experience as a third-class pitfogger in a law office ought no longer to be the only essentials for a party nomination. They will count less in the coming campaign than formerly. The farmers have grown tired of delegating their powers to others and propose to take a hand in politics themselves. They should call for a new deal in the selection of candidates to represent their interests in congress, in the state government in the legislature and in the county court houses. They have lived too long on the promise, and pledges of the small bore politician and the time has come when new material ought to be chosen. And in the first place every candidate should be subjected to the test of a good reputation. Society is never very far out of the way in its estimate of a man, particularly if the individual has lived any length of time in the community which judges him. A reputation as a man whose word is as good as his bond, who has principles and is not ashamed to own them, and whose abilities, if not of the very highest order, are not perverted in the interest of fraud and dishonest dealing, is worth more as a guarantee of a candidate's future conduct than any amount of brilliancy of intellect joined to a weak will and a bad reputation. A good citizen is a safe person to whom to intrust the making and executing of the laws for his fellow-citizens. And a clear record in the past is the best assurance of an upright course in the future. There will be plenty of political barnacles and dead boats who will seek nominations and election at the hands of the people of Nebraska at the coming election. These men are already beginning to explain their records and assert very loudly their strong adherence to the cause of the producers of this state. Our citizens will do well to fight shy of all explainers. In politics, the man who excuses himself in nine cases out of ten accuses himself. The choice of the people in the coming canvass should be made from men of intelligence, whose records are free from all suspicion of alliance with corrupt monopolies, dishonest officials or corrupt rings. They should be men in whom their neighbors have placed confidence because in every day life they have proved themselves worthy of confidence. With a ticket of such men the small bore politicians can be relegated to their old place in the corner stone to make way for men who have had perhaps less political experience, but possess greater qualifications to make themselves good and useful public servants.

SECAR ROBESON thinks there is too much "gold lace" in the navy. It might be well to trim those 20,000 flannel drawers which the ex-secretary of the navy so thoughtfully provided at a neat little contract price for the use of our seaming seamen and which now lie rotting in the government storehouses.

The Philadelphia Press says that "Senator Van Wyck may not get much recognition nowadays but so long as he is able to take the nose of the administration between his strong Nebraska fingers and tweak it occasionally, as he did the other day, he is not entirely without consolation."

Councilman Dunham still insists that it makes no difference whatever to the city what circulation the official papers has. Then why advertise at all? Why put the city to a needless expense? Most of the city advertising is not required by law, but is simply done as a business transaction, with a view of giving the largest possible publicity to the wants of the city in the matter of bids upon public works or serving notice upon property owners to make certain local improvements. The advertising that is required by law contemplates publication in a medium that reaches the great mass of citizens. Take, for instance, a registrar's notice to voters.

WHAT WOULD THERE BE TO INSERT SUCH A NOTICE THAT DID NOT REACH ONE OUT OF FIFTY.

But it Councilman Dunham wants to be consistent, he ought to invite proposals from the Jolly Joker, Saturday Budget, the Y. M. C. A. Bulletin, or any other sheet that may issue from an Omaha press.

THERE is to be an election next Tuesday and the law requires that the registrars should sit at least one day for the purpose of correcting their lists. If this is neglected a question of legality may be raised as to the result of the election.

STATE JOYFINGS.

Horse thieves are operating in Valley county. Six hildes were recorded in Loup City last week. Harvard has organized a driving park association.

The Paddion ball club is called the "Nine Spots."

Pierce wants an artist who can make horse and mule clothing.

An elevator to hold 50,000 bushels of grain is being built at Shelton.

Oakland will not celebrate, the committee being able to raise only \$32.

The Alameda fire department will engineer the celebration of the 4th there.

An artisan well 6 inch bore, 15 to be sunk at Sacramento, Yuba county.

Trucks in the city, G. A. R., was organized at Kent, Wheeler county, on the 12th.

Hall county has a population of 9,140. Last year there were 73 deaths and 297 births.

The Fremont police court didn't have a case for two or three weeks and the judge got Huff-y about it.

In stopping his runaway team on the 15th, Jason George, of Shelton, had a knee knocked out of joint.

Frank Peale, Jr., of North Platte, suffered a fracture of the left leg recently by being thrown from a horse.

The dwelling of J. B. Martin, of Alexandria, was struck by lightning on the 10th.

Papillon will undoubtedly soon have a creamery, a Cedar Rapids firm having made a good proposition to her citizens.

Joe Brown, living near Helena, Johnson county, had a \$100 horse killed by lightning on the 10th. The high horse has lost in three years.

Judging from the published reports of the lumber of teeth the Plattsmouth dentists are extracting, the people there will soon be content to spoon victuals.

Shelton is advertising the question of bridging the South Loup north of that town, in the hope of drawing the trade of the fertile country to her merchants.

The town of Pierce demands a jail. Criminals are now placed in the custody of the sheriff, which means free grub and the run of the town—a soft thing, in fact.

A 6 year old son of John R. Grant, nine miles south-west of Syracuse, picked up a snake with his hand and accidentally shot away one of his eyes, dying a few hours afterwards.

Health is so good in the vicinity of Hebron that the three physicians have been ordered to leave the town and go elsewhere to give to raising poultry, another is giving a portion of his attention to fine dogs, and a third is learning the painter's trade.

Grand Island is to be more favored this year than any other town in the state. There will be a grand get up and screech 4th of July celebration, in which the old settlers and the pioneers of Fort Union, Arkansas and Fort Sobremun take the front seat; Hart's execution follows, and then comes the Grand Army reunion in September.

Farm, Orchard and Garden. Aaron Bell has lived in Johnson county two or three years and never saw a crop outlook to be better than now.

Mrs. Mollie C. Michener, of Wayland, deeded seventy-five acres of corn this spring. "What news can show a better result," (Omaha) Advocate.

Warren N. Randall brought some fine specimens of peaches yesterday. They are round and look like good fruit. He was raised in Ohio to 200 bushels a year. —Fairfield News.

Turkey Creek precinct is going into broom corn extensively again this year. Orrin Sherwood has out some 400 acres, which many others have from 100 to 500 acres. It looks well at this time, and proved very profitable last year. —Blounting Guard.

On the 6th day of February last our townsman Wm. Stewart bought two shoats that weighed 60 lbs each, very poor and stunted. He paid for them \$125 each. He sold them on the 24th day of this month, at which time the two shoats together weighed 160 lbs, and for which he received \$29.90. He fed them on ground corn and soaked and some 4 lbs from his own table. About fifteen bushels of corn was required to furnish the meal consumed at a cost of \$8. Net profit on the two pigs in four months, \$19.20. —Fairmont Signal.

AN INDIGNANT SENATOR.

Mr. Van Wyck's Interview With the Postmaster General.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—A few weeks ago Senator Van Wyck heard that the postmaster of a little office in Nebraska was about to be removed, and he protested against it. The man was, however, removed during the senator's absence. Upon his return he called upon First Assistant Postmaster General Hutton and learned that it had been done upon the recommendation of "Congressman" Majors—an additional congressman whom the people of Nebraska have been electing on the ground of their large population, in the hope of his admission. In the meantime Majors' credentials had been rejected by the house committee. The new postmaster had resigned after a few days' service, after learning how small the compensation was. Senator Van Wyck suggested that the old postmaster be reinstated, and Mr. Hutton promised that this should be done. It was not done however, and Wednesday Senator Van Wyck called at the postoffice department to see about it. He was informed by Mr. Hutton that the man had been referred to Postmaster General Howe, and was requested to go into the latter's room and see about it. Senator Van Wyck did so, finding the postmaster general at his desk, and two or three other gentlemen, including Secretary Teller, also present. The interview is reported by the New York Tribune correspondent to have been both interesting and amusing.

Well, how did you vote upon the Worthington case?

"Oh, didn't vote at all upon that. I was absent. I was opposed to Worthington, and did all I could against him. I paired. What next?"

"Well, how about the Backer case?"

The senator did not recall the Backer case at once, having been absent from town when it was brought up. This was the case where Mr. Wilson, an internal revenue collector, holding the highest grade in the service, was removed after being two years in office, to make room for a Grant man.

When the postmaster general had concluded his catechism, the senator, though hesitatingly good natured, had no hesitation in expressing his opinions in unequivocal terms, turned upon the questioner and said: "This accounts for the delay, does it? I want to know if you intend me to understand that because I vote according to my convictions in the senate my suggestions are to be unheeded by this administration? Is that what you mean? If it is, tell me so plainly and I will never darken your door again. I just want to know the fact, so it may be made known to my constituents that, simply because of my votes in the senate, their representative is to be denied all influence in the departments under this administration."

"Why," interposed Secretary Teller, "that's what Hayes did for me because I didn't support his nomination."

"And," shouted this now indignant senator, "you called him a dirty, sneaking loafer for it, didn't you? That's what my opinion is of this administration, if this is a specimen of its policy. How is it with your department (addressing himself to Secretary Teller) I want to know all about this thing. We are interested in a few land offices in our state. Am I to come and see you or stay away?"

"The executive session," Secretary Teller, who was about leaving the room, rejoined: "Oh, come over and see me about them by all means."

Turning again to the postmaster-general the irate senator continued: "So you keep eyes upon us, do you? And you take the word of sneaks who violate their oaths and come here to lie about us. That's another reason why I want the executive session abolished. I tell you there is no need of any spies upon me. All I do is open and above board, and you can know all about it by asking me."

With that the senator bade the postmaster-general good morning and departed.

The Century for July.

The July Century opens with a frontispiece portrait of Emerson from the bust by Daniel C. French, which is thought to be a most satisfactory representation of the philosopher in his later vigor. The engraver, Mr. Kruehl, in retaining the texture of the marble, has lost nothing of the life. Here is a portrait of "Emerson's Personality" by Emma Lazarus, with reminiscences, and an editorial treatment of his character and influence, and a close study of his poetry will be the next paper in the series of essays by Mr. E. C. Steedman.

The illustrated papers include two of decided interest at this season: a carefully prepared and illustrated account of "The Evolution of the American Yacht," by S. G. W. Benjamin, and "The Horse in Motion," by Col. George E. Waring, jr., both fully illustrated, the latter with forty-four cuts after Maybride's photographs of running horses, the text being a popular review of Dr. Stillman's quarto volume on the subject. The opening article is an interesting and richly illustrated paper of travel, by Lieut. C. S. Wood, entitled "Among the Thinkers in Alaska." The conclusion of John Muir's "Bad Pastures of California," is printed with illustrations by Feun; and acute literary criticism, and an out-of-door flavor are found in an essay by John Burroughs on Thoreau, whose last portrait which was belated to his friend Emerson. This is one of Mr. Burroughs' most delightful papers.

Of the unillustrated material—the most prominent is the third and last part of Thomas Carlyle's "Tour in Ireland," which is full of his characteristic slip-dash, querulousness and grim humor. "A Great Charity Reform," by E. V. Smalley, sketches the remarkable work of the State Charities Aid Association of New York. "A Colorado Cavern" of Luray-like qualities is briefly described by Ernest Ingersoll.

The fiction is especially readable this month. In Mr. Howell's "Moderate Instance," the hero has a "seizure," persuades his wife that he is the only temperate man in Boston, and the true principle of supply and demand underlying journalism and the drama. Mrs. Burnett's characters meet again on New Year's day in Washington, and Agnes Sylvester reappears. "Christians' Wedding Dress," by Mrs. Schuyler B. Horton, is a genre story of Long Island and the Michigan Sufferers, and "Dumpling the Scrambled" by Joaquin Miller, is a story of the early mining days of marked power in the telling.

Poetry is contributed by H. C. Bunner, Annie R. Anand, Edgar Fawcett, Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, and others.

In the "Topics of the Time" besides the editorial on Emerson, there are papers on "Institutional Charity," "A Successful Man's Failure," "American Art Students Abroad," and "Parities and Witches." Eleven pages are devoted to book notices, which embrace a large variety of subjects. The Brac-a-brac poetry is sprightly and light, and in Home and Society there is a valuable paper on House-Construction with Precautions against Fire, accompanied by ten diagrams showing both safe and dangerous methods of building.

Meat Shippers to England. London Times.

Today we have to record such a triumph over physical difficulties as would have been incredible, and even unimaginable, a very few years ago. Had any fervid protectionist told parliament in the heat of the free trade controversy that New Zealand would send us our London market 5,000 dead sheep at a time, and in as good condition as if they had been slaughtered in some suburban abattoir, he would have brought on himself storm of derision, and would have been otherwise than honorably mentioned on a thousand platforms. But this has

actually come to pass. We seem only just now to have arrived at the certainty that meat can be brought in good condition a mere week's voyage across the Atlantic in the most temperate of the earth's zones. The present arrival is by a sailing ship, after a passage of ninety-eight days across the tropics; indeed, for a large part of the voyage in heat which Englishmen find almost intolerable. The ship that has accomplished a feat which must long have a place in commercial, indeed, in political annals, is the Dunedin, belonging to the Albion Shipping company. An apparatus, supplied by the Bell-Coleman Mechanical Refrigeration company, has kept the temperature constantly down to twenty degrees below freezing point. Under a torrid sun and in a tepid sea, an arctic winter has been steadily maintained below, where coolness and circulation are generally least expected. How this has been done and what is the nature of the mechanism we have yet to learn. The fact is prodigious.

What Garfield Represented. Philadelphia Press.

Candid men will remember that, whatever his faults, General Garfield had come into this closing year to represent a great principle, in defense of which he met his death, and for which a grateful and admiring people will remember him.

Will you please tell us what principle General Garfield represented in his closing year and died defending? —New York Sun.

With the greatest pleasure, General Garfield, more than any other man, represented the great principle of popular republicanism against autocratic boss rule. He represented the free, independent convictions of the people against a coerced third term; the reliance upon reason instead of upon force as the last political action; the equal rights of all republicans as opposed to the proscription of any element. He died defending the principle of elevating the public service instead of prostituting it to the ends of faction, and maintaining the just and even hand of the government against an attempt to stultify it.

As a leader in congress General Garfield was distinguished for his appeal to the public judgment rather than to mere machine strength. The issue crystallized in the Chicago convention. That grand ultimate tribunal of party policy was a struggle between the free will of the people, on the one side, and the arbitrary power of the bosses on the other. General Garfield was the recognized leader of the popular principle, and he became so prominently the embodiment of this cause that in the end the convention instinctively turned to him as the best solution of its contest. As President General Garfield still represented the same principle. He rejected the pernicious system of making the public service the spoils of any faction or the driving wheel of any machine, and acted upon the principle that appointments should be justly and evenly distributed in a party sense and unexceptionably in a public sense. The struggle which culminated in his death was a struggle against the attempt to force the boss system on the president as well as on the party, and he died defending the principle of the independence of the executive as well as the independence of the people.

We trust our esteemed New York contemporary is artistically answered as to "What great principle General Garfield represented in his closing year and died defending." Has it any further question to ask?

Bites From the Sea.

As we entered the harbor of Sitka from the sea the general appearance of the place was tropical. The snowy cone of Edgecumbe first appeared, then the sharp peak of Vostovia—a triangular patch of white against the sky. Everywhere below the snow-line the mountains were green with luxuriant growth. The harbor was protected against the sea by a curved line of reefs, on which grew reds and pines and cedars, with bare trunks and tufts of branches, making them look not unlike palms. The warm, moist atmosphere contained all the middle distance with a film of blue, and, in the foreground, a fleet of very graceful canoes, filled with naked or half-naked Indians, completed the illusion. A line of surf seemed to bar every approach to the town, but suddenly a narrow channel opened. The ship swung sharply to the right and glided into a long, narrow harbor. The Indian village is built upon the beach, and at evening it was covered by the shadow of the adjoining forest. The green spire of the bell of the Greek church reached up above everything except the former by structure perched upon a pinnacle of rock near the sea. The church on the lower ground was surrounded by the rambling, dilapidated houses and hovels of the Russian inhabitants, who then numbered about four hundred, their neighbors being two hundred mixed whites and about twelve hundred Si'ka Indians. —[Lect. C. E. S. Wood, in the July Century.

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