

THE DAILY BEE.

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

A. H. Fitch, Manager Daily Circulation, Omaha, Nebraska.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S address is now at Washington. The procession is again forming and heading for the national capital.

MARSHAL CUMMINGS has suspended several policemen for drunkenness and being off their beats.

THREE days have passed and yet we have not seen or heard anything of J. Sterling Morton in reply to Dr. Miller's pen sketch.

At the present rate of appointment it will take about four years for the administration to fill the 48,421 fourth-class postoffices with democrats.

The report that Bonanza Mackay proposes to buy the New York Herald, put J. Russell Young at the head of it.

DON M. DICKINSON, who is continually referred to as "the bright young Detroit lawyer," is said to be setting his pins for the United States senate.

A COMBINATION of cattle kings, representing a capital of \$20,000,000, has determined to build a railway in Kansas into the range region.

THE republicans of Cayuga county, New York, propose to present the name of William H. Seward, jr., for candidate for governor of the Empire state.

THE Western Courier is the name of a new weekly paper in Omaha. It is published in the interest of the Scandinavian population in the western states.

THE cyclone, which was until recently thought to be an entirely western institution, has this season not only visited the eastern states, but has crossed the Atlantic and visited the Rhone valley.

THE Omaha exposition folks have been caught without an umbrella. This is very pleasing to the indignant temperance people of Omaha and tickles the state fair managers at Lincoln.

DR. MILLER feels pretty confident that J. Sterling Morton is too crazy to take the trouble to sketch a pen portrait of the editor of the Herald.

WE hope that the next old settler whose likeness is to adorn the Herald's home gospel department will be able to recognize himself.

GROVER CLEVELAND is out of the woods once more.

TERRITORIAL ADMISSION.

Senator Manderson is at present investigating the claims of various territories to admission as states into the union.

Dakota would come into the union with two senators and two congressmen—all republican. That would be altogether too heavy a dose for the democrats to swallow.

THE Pall Mall Gazette scandal boom is proving a boomerang to its editor, who is now on trial for an offense similar to those which he charged upon the English nobocracy.

THE secretaries of the Nebraska railway commission have started on another pleasure tour. This time they are going over the Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Omaha, and incidentally they will inquire into the recent accident at Blair.

THE workmen of Omaha are too intelligent to be wheedled or hoodwinked any longer by the BEE. In fact the BEE has lost its grip on them.

PLEASE call at this office and inspect our subscription books. There are more names of Omaha workmen on that list than there are subscribers, in and out of Omaha.

IT is claimed that the massacre of the Chinese at Rock Springs is a violation of the treaty negotiated in November, 1880.

WHEN Mayor Boyd appointed Thomas Swift for street commissioner the Republican urged the majority in the council to reject him.

THE Madrid riot gives Germany an excuse to hold the Carolines and stand on the defensive.

THE Republic has absolved the republican members of the city council from their party allegiance in regard to the appointment of Mr. Leary.

IT is very singular that the candidate of the workmen, Mr. Leary, has to go to the organs of the railroads and aristocrats for his support.

FROM a practical standpoint the cold-water wave is more damaging to the temperance cause than hot water.

MR. WYMAN may feel highly complimented by Dr. Miller's illustrated reminiscences, but it was rather cruel on the part of the doctor's scribe to knock Mr. Wyman's nose out of joint.

THE cold-water people flatter themselves that their prayers have been answered. The only trouble about this matter is that the rain falls on the godly and wicked alike.

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man when he began his operations with the great banker. According to Ward's figures, Warner started with only \$6,400, and in a very short time made a fortune.

MR. THURSTON can attend waterways conventions and political conventions, but his pay as Union Pacific attorney goes right on.

A BAD beginning sometimes makes a good ending. We hope this will prove true in regard to the exposition.

THE exposition can't make any hay in this kind of weather.

EX-MINISTER TAFE ON RUSSIA; A Talk About Its Politics—Industries and People.

N. Y. Tribune. Ex-Judge Alphonso Tafe of Ohio, with his wife and daughter, arrived Monday by the Servia from Europe, where he has been serving this government as minister to Russia, being relieved.

THE Pall Mall Gazette scandal boom is proving a boomerang to its editor, who is now on trial for an offense similar to those which he charged upon the English nobocracy.

ST. Petersburg is a delightful place for diplomatic service. The emperor and all his court are very civil, polite, and cordial with the representatives of foreign countries.

"What did you see of nihilism?" "Nothing at all. There is very little upon the surface in Russia as regards nihilism. My impression is that the government has been persevering and the police so skillful in detecting the projects of that kind that they have managed to turn out differently because nihilists are not likely to publish their purposes.

"How about the Afghan question?" "I can safely say that it is a tedious one. I have no doubt it will be settled soon, at least for the present. That was the feeling when I left. There may be a moment's time between England and Russia, growing out of this question, but I don't think either one wants a war now, or that they are going to have it.

"Is Russia advancing in civilization?" "I should say on the whole, Russia is improving and progressing. I cannot say as to intelligence among the people. The great attention of the government is centered on the army—or military power rather than popular education.

"What of his Russian wheat fields?" "The Russians actually do not use grain on the fertile plains of Central and Southern Russia. If we had not so many railroads to collect and bring to market our grain, I think they would beat us. We have better transportation.

"Are other protective tariff duties in force?" "Yes, they protect all their manufactures by the tariff. The manufacturing industry of the country is growing up under the policy and becoming very large. There is very little American capital in Russia now. The policy of Russia is discouraging also to the English, who formerly had a large colony of wealthy traders at St. Petersburg."

"Yes, he had taken a house and was duly settled. We represented our papers and had an audience with the emperor the same day. Lieut. Schmetz, the agent of our government to distribute gifts to the natives who aided in rescuing the survivors of the Jeannette, was also there. His exploits to be all winter at his work."

"The nearest approach to a large international question was with reference to the Hebrews, Russia is inflexible on this question. They will not let them trade there. The Hebrews had been coming to America and taking out papers of citizenship. Then they were back and began to trade in the little town. When they were called upon to do military duty they showed their papers. The Russian government thinks this is an abuse of our papers, and refuses to let the ex-citizens trade. The government permits to trade are necessary, and cannot be obtained by the Hebrews."

A Diamond Robbery. The jewelry store of S. Jonsson, on the corner of Thirteenth and Harney streets was plundered yesterday of diamonds to the estimated amount of \$1,000.

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SECRETARY MANNING says that the civil service law has come to stay. This, coming from Daniel, ought to settle all doubts on that question.

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THE ENVIOUS, INFLATED EVARTS

The Aaron Burr of the Republican Party and a Letter-day Stalwart.

Evarts' Career as a Defender of Johnson and Assistant Defender of Grant—The Latter's Generosity to the Former.

Written for the Bee. The Hon. Hamilton Fish, secretary of state during Gen. Grant's administration, furnished to the New York Independent a few weeks ago a letter, which was copied into the BEE, giving some reminiscences of Grant. In that letter Mr. Fish states that, when it became the duty of the president to appoint counsel to represent the United States government before the board of arbitration which met at Geneva to fix the award for damages growing out of the depredations of the Alabama, he presented the name of William M. Evarts for one of the counsel, and that he (the president) objected to Evarts on account of "some irritation" caused by something that occurred in Andrew Johnson's cabinet.

Evarts was a member; but that he (Fish) used arguments showing the peculiar qualifications and fitness for the position, and by his persuasion induced Grant to forego his objections and appoint Evarts. In military matters, Grant would listen attentively to suggestions and advice, but he formed his own judgments and acted accordingly. I believe the statement is true that he never called a council of war, but in civil affairs he would frequently yield his own views to the advice of those in whom he had confidence, and often times to his own injury.

Hamilton Fish inflicted a wrong upon Grant when he urged him to appoint Evarts, knowing the appointment was personally distasteful to him, for there were hundreds of lawyers in the country just as well qualified for the position as Evarts, (the latter, in the writer's humble judgment, is greatly overrated as a lawyer, and as to ability and ought rather to regret what he did, than to seem to take pleasure in quoting the fact as an evidence of Grant's readiness to waive his opposition to Evarts on account of the public good, for the public good did not require the appointment. Fish desired it because he wanted to serve Evarts, and was willing to ask the president to sacrifice his own feelings and make an appointment obnoxious to himself for which there was no public necessity. And he treats in a very gingerly manner the cause of Gen. Grant's personal objection to Evarts, though he knew perfectly well what it was. He knew that the cause, of which he wrote in his letter to the Independent, growing out of something that occurred in Johnson's cabinet, was a deliberate attempt of Johnson and his cabinet, including Evarts, to draw Grant into the support of Johnson in his conflict with congress, and falling in that, to fasten a stigma upon Grant's good name, by charging him with prevarication and duplicity towards the president. The president's ground for this charge, and some interesting historical incident which occurred during that stirring period, and which have never been generally known or thoroughly understood, will form the subject of my next letter, touching the relations which existed at that time between Gen. Grant and the head of the army, and Andrew Johnson as President of the United States, who, in the writer's judgment, was the most dangerous man who has ever figured in American politics. Aaron Burr was "highly in comparison with the Tennessee demagogue. The country never realized how near it was to civil strife again, in the streets of Washington, and in the capital building itself. There can be no question that Johnson did actually contemplate the use of the army in overthrowing the reconstruction measures enacted by congress; and then he would issue his proclamation for the election of a new congress, declare the old congress in rebellion and disperse it. There was one man who stood between Andrew Johnson and the accomplishment of his purpose, or the attempt to accomplish it,—there was one man who stood between peace and civil war, and that man was Grant. If the latter could have been away by Johnson—if he had given him (Johnson) any assurance that he would support him with the army in carrying out his scheme, he would not have embarked upon the hazardous measure of establishing what he called "my policy" by force of arms. But Grant was immovable. Johnson could do nothing without the army, and he could do nothing with the army without Grant. There stood the latter at the head of the army, like a sentinel on guard over the citadel, silent, watchful, determined. Johnson used every argument and influence to bring him over to his side, but to no purpose. I know what I am writing about. The country does not yet realize the magnitude of the obligation of gratitude it owes to the indomitable, heroic Grant, for the preservation of peace during that trying period. And Grant he did not let the head of the army, the president then sought to tarnish his reputation by charging him with having given assurance of support, and then having gone back on his word. No man living was ever more cautious about giving pledges than Grant, and if he gave one, no man living was ever more intent and circumspect in keeping it. No man, living or dead, could ever truthfully say Grant ever deceived him; and no one ever regarded his honor and his word more sacredly than he, and when the attempt was made by the president and his cabinet, including Evarts, to dishonor his word by charging him with prevarication, he repelled it with a vengeance. It was such an insult to his part to break down Grant because they could not use him. And this is what Mr. Fish speaks of as "some irritation." (I think those were the words, I quote from memory.) Having a proper regard for Grant's honor and feelings, it was an ungenerous act on the part of Fish to ask the former to give a conspicuous appointment to a man who had sided in an attempt to blight his fame.

From the time when Andrew Johnson abandoned the republican party and joined hands with those against whom he had been uttering his maledictions, and declaring he would hang them and that those who were permitted to live must take back seats in the work of reconstruction, he was supported and advised by Wm. M. Evarts. During all that acrimonious and protracted controversy between the president and congress, when the unmistakable purpose of the latter was to destroy the republican party, which had made him vice president, and when the permanence of that party

was in exceeding peril, he (Evarts) was an abettor of Johnson. In its attempted overthrow. During the impeachment trial of the president Evarts was one of the lawyers who conducted his defense, and in reward for which he was made attorney-general. Henry Stanberry, of Ohio, was attorney-general under Johnson, but resigned that office in order to take part in the defense of his chief, which he could not do with propriety do while holding that office. It was supposed he would, in case of the president's acquittal, be reappointed to the same office, but he had to stand aside in order that Evarts might be rewarded. It was thought advisable to make the reward of Evarts as conspicuous as possible, because he had left the republican party to support Johnson in his betrayal of it. And now he poses as a stalwart of stalwarts; yes, last November, when Blaine revealed that great procession of the republican hosts in New York, which passed before him, though in a drizzling rain storm, he (Evarts) toddled along with the rest of the boys, up Fifth avenue, in the mud and rain, shouting hosannas to the party he had once labored to destroy. Possibly the United States senatorship from New York, which was then looming up to view, may have had something to do with imparting to him the zeal and uncton of a new convert. He now poses as a stalwart candidate for the republican nomination for the presidency in 1888. For one, the writer, as an humble member of the party, prefers to support a candidate who has never been engaged in an effort to demolish that party to which the country is indebted for its preservation. Safer to trust to the man who has always been true and steadfast, in preference to one who, now and then, consorts with the Philistines. In what has been written above in regard to Johnson's cabinet joining with him in an attack upon Grant, no man should be excepted from the application of the remarks. JOHN M. THAYER, GRAND ISLAND, SEPT. 7th.

The Order of Removal and Thorough-breds. Kansas City Record.

Our breeders and importers are asking "what effect will the government's order to remove the fences from the public lands have on the traffic in thoroughbred breeding stock in the west?" Some are fearful that the order will work damage, that it will check the demand, that it will discourage men already in cattle and deter from entering in cattle-raising. It is to be hoped that this view is unduly dependent. It seems to us that the tendency will be to improve the trade in the states. With inclosed pastures the western stockman can raise thoroughbred and grade breeding stock for use on the unfenced ranges on better terms, so far as cost is concerned, than the man in the states can on his highland lands and expensive winter feed. Without fences on the large tracts of public lands that style of breeding is either impracticable altogether or the breeder must work on small farms and on about the same terms as his eastern competitors do. Of one thing our breeders may rest assured, namely, the gentlemen in the west who have used thoroughbred or high-grade stock will not readily return to the scrub. They will either go out of cattle altogether, or if compelled to work on the open range, will induce them to cashmere scrubs and adopt the improved breeds. The immediate results of such a course will be an increased demand upon the states for improved breeding stock. The western breeder cannot undertake the breeding of bulls on the open range. This breeds needed in future will not fall below that now in use, but on the contrary the tendency will be towards an increase. All things considered, the immediate return of this trade to the fenced breeding farms seems inevitable, and a revival to the brisk activity of '82 and '83 can confidently be looked for.

How to Eat Wisely. Hall's Journal of Health.

As a universal rule in health, and with very rare exceptions, that is best to be eaten which the appetite craves or the taste relishes.

Persons rarely err in the quality of the food eaten; nature's instincts are the wisest regulators in this respect.

The great source of mischief from eating are three—quantity, frequency, rapidity; and from these come the horrible dyspepsias which make of human life a burden, a torture, a living death.

Rapidity—By eating fast the stomach, like a bottle being filled through a funnel, is full and overflowing before we know it. But the most important reason for this is swallowed before there has been allowed to divide it in sufficiently small pieces with the teeth; for like ice in a tumbler of water, the smaller the bits are the sooner are they dissolved. It has been seen with the naked eye that if solid food is cut up in pieces small as half a pea it digests almost as soon without being chewed at all as if it had been well masticated. The best plan, therefore, is for all persons to thus comminute their food; for even if it is well chewed the comminution is no injury, while it is of very great importance in case of hurry, forgetfulness or bad teeth. Cheerful conversation prevents rapid eating.

Frequency—It requires about five hours for a common meal to dissolve and pass out of the stomach, during which time this organ is incessantly at work, when it must have repose, as any other muscle or set of muscles, after such a length of effort. Hence persons should not eat within less than a five hours interval. The heart itself is at rest more than one-third of its time. The brain persists without repose. Never force food on the stomach.

Quantity—It is rarely which tempta to excess; few will err as to quantity who eat very slowly.

A Battler With Thirty-Eight Battles. To the Snake Editor of the Globe-Democrat.

While on the "range" in the Cherokee Strip, I. T., a young man named Jordan, son of a well-known cattleman, heard the well-known warning of a rattlesnake. His pony scared and became almost unmanageable, tearing over the wild grass at a lively rate. The young man after getting the pony under control went back on foot to the vicinity where the snake was heard, and after an hour or so succeeded in finding and killing it—shooting it in the head with his Wadsworth's. It had thirty-seven rattles and a button. These he cut off and took home. Last week John Jordan, father of the boy, was in Talequah, the capital of the Cherokee nation, having attached to the wide leather band around his broad-brimmed white sombrero the rattler and button captured by his son. The rattles and button would indicate that the reptile was 38 years old. John Jordan says that the snake was over six feet long, but just how much he does not know, as he had no means of measuring it.

The great claim of the new medical discovery—Red Star Cough Cure—is that while it cures promptly and surely, it leaves no depressing effects behind.



THE BEST THING OUT FOR Washing & Bleaching

In Hard or Soft, Hot or Cold Water. Saves Labor, Time and Soap. Ample, and gives universal satisfaction. No family store or grocery should be without it.

Police Docket. The following cases were disposed of by Judge Stenberg yesterday:

L'zlie Burns, disturbance of the peace, discharged.

Dave Link, William Haines, Hugh Danbach, Tom Sawden, Lottie Coombs, drunk and disorderly, \$5 and costs, paid.

Howard Bennet, H. Spaulding, drunk and disorderly, \$5 and costs, committed in default.

Henry Pahn, disturbance of the peace, \$1 and costs.

David Treasin, drunk and disorderly, \$10 and costs, committed in default.

Lary Casey, disorderly conduct, discharged.

Oscar Luth, fighting, \$10 and costs.

Two vagrants were ordered out of the city. In the report of Saturday's police court proceedings George Littleberger, David Trueman, John Kitcher, M. O'burn and Joseph Pato should have been mentioned among those discharged, after trial for intoxication.

The "Exposition Universelle de Part Cullinaire" awarded the highest honors to Angus-Turner Bitters as the most efficacious stimulant to excite the appetite and to keep the digestive organs in good order. Ask for the genuine article, manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Siebert, Sons, and beware of imitations.



R. R. GROTTE General Western Agent

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The Science of Life should be read by the young for instruction and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—London Lancet.

There is no number of society to whom the Science of Life will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—Argosy.

Address: The Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bullfinch street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physicians, a specialty. Such treated successfully without an incision of failure. Mention this paper.

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